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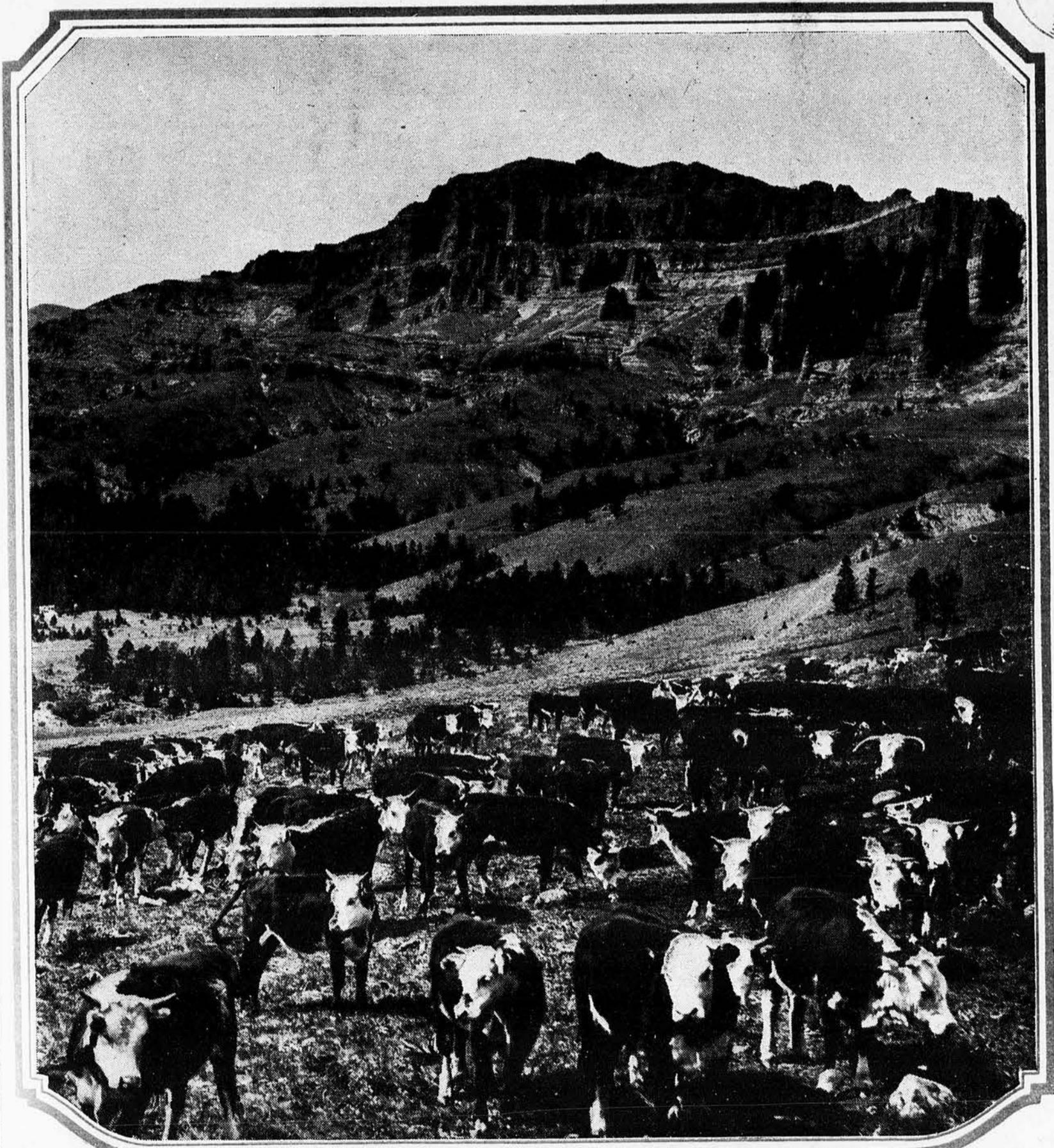
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 32



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## On the Route of the 1930 Jayhawker Tour

# There Was Rain at Emporia

## But It Didn't Have Enough Pep to Get Over the Fourmile Creek Raise

BY HARLEY HATCH

AT THE first of this week a good rain of from 1½ to 2 inches came down from Emporia way, but the nearest it got to this farm was 4 miles. It did not seem to have steam enough to get over the raise between the Fourmile and Big Creeks. The best we got out of it was two or three light showers, making perhaps ½ inch, and a day or so of cloudy weather. Since then the weather has been clear and very hot, with the mercury going above 100 every day. This morning, July 28, it is as clear as ever; the forecast is for cooler with possible showers. Like the old Indian, "I believe 'um when I see 'um." The corn is as badly burned as it was in 1913; about the best we can expect is a crop of rather light fodder. A feature that is even worse than the failure of the corn is the 50 per cent break in cattle prices. Combined the two give the farmer not only one black eye, but two of them. The rain benefited kafir and cane greatly in the localities where it fell, and there still is a show for those two crops. Pastures are getting dry, but where there is plenty of dry grass the cattle are eating it and holding their own. The dry, hot weather has about closed out the flies.

### Good Oats Yields, Anyway

Again, after two months, I have traveled the "river road" to Emporia. When I last went that way the prospect for every crop was of the best; this week finds a different view. Wheat and oats made good their early promise and more; the straw stacks which dot the fields the entire way speak of great yields, yields running from 25 to 50 bushels to the acre. Oats, too, made from 50 to 80 bushels. The sad ending of the story is the fate of the corn crop. It seemed to me that never had I seen the corn along the river road burned so badly. In fact, a rain which fell there this week of 1½ inches or more seemed scarcely enough to wet up the wilted leaves of the corn. In years gone by, when upland corn suffered from the drouth, the river bottom corn would be showing well; this time bottom and upland corn alike are burned. Some fields may have enough corn to season the fodder and make it better feed, but as a crop it is a failure. This proves to me that it has been the intense heat of July which ruined the corn rather than the dry weather. Of course, if we had not had that 35 days without rain we would not have had the intense heat, but if the dry spell had been accompanied by moderate summer weather I believe we still would have had a show for a fair corn crop.

### Better Feed the Hay

Haying is drawing to a close on most farms, with a yield but little more than half that of last year, which produced a hay crop rather better than normal. On this farm the yield is running about 1,500 pounds to the acre. Most farmers with upland hay say they are getting just half a crop. Despite this, bluestem hay prices dropped 50 cents a ton in Kansas City this week, indicating that cutting down production does not always increase prices. The only thing for the farmers to do is to forget that such a market center as Kansas City exists and to feed every ton of hay out on the farm. The average car of hay will bring in Kansas City at this writing \$8.50 a ton. If the farmer mows and rakes the hay the balers charge \$2.50 a ton to take it from the windrow and put it in the bale. To haul it to the railroad is another charge of \$1 a ton, while freight and commission charges add another \$3.75 a ton in addition to an always certain shortage in weights. If you can figure out from this any reason why a farmer should bale and sell his hay you have done more than I am able to do. With some cottonseed to go with this hay, cattle can be wintered in pretty fair condition,

and that is better than giving the hay to the city buyers.

### Prosperous Times Came Soon

Not to dodge a very unpleasant fact, the outlook for many upland farmers, both tenants and landowners, is rather dark at this writing. Most of such farmers had staked everything on a corn crop, and it now appears that all many of them will harvest will be a crop of rather poor fodder. I have never tried to look too much on the dark side of things, but the truth is the truth, and even a real estate agent could scarcely find a good side to the present situation. I know that in some way the crisis will be passed; we have had such situations before and have gone thru them without too great a loss. But it seems to me that we now have our wants and our expenses keyed up higher than they ever were before, and to go back to conditions of 1901 seems especially hard. I can recall the worst year I ever saw from a farm standpoint, the year of 1894 in Nebraska, which was the most complete failure I ever saw; what we have in Kansas today would have seemed like luxury to the farmer of those days. That was a hard winter, and I know of many who were afterward prosperous farmers who found it hard to provide even coarse food for their families. The next year brought a good crop, and the rebound to prosperous times was quick,

tures of Leatherstocking as told by James Fenimore Cooper.

### A Short Cutterbar Helps

We have on this farm the job of patrolling 7 miles of county road. To do this we have a road maintainer and a very heavy road drag. These are pulled by the all-purpose tractor. Different conditions of the road call first for the use of the drag, and perhaps the next time the maintainer is needed. Another job connected with keeping up the road is mowing the weeds which grow along the edge and in the ditches. To put a good mowing machine into such work is to practically ruin the cutterbar, with the wire, rocks, gravel and big weeds encountered. Then, too, a full length cutterbar will not get down into the ditches; it cuts only the weeds along the edge of the road. We have met this situation by taking the good cutterbar out of the machine and putting in an old bar from the same make of machine. This bar was cut off to fit the width of the ditches; we cut the bar on ours 4 feet long. This short bar will lop down into the ditches and does much better work than the long bar besides saving the good one for the hayfield. I am passing this along to the road men who may read this, and I think you will find a mower so equipped will do much better work, will pull easier and will save your good cutterbar.

### Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

The long hoped for rain came and the crop execution was postponed for a few days. The ground was so hot and thoroughly dried out that the 2 inches of rain gave only temporary relief. Corn and feed are much im-

same is true of combines. People gotten the idea that they had to get the new off a piece of machinery to do good farming. They used a tractor a year or two and then traded it for a new one. But most machinery constructed today that with a few tools any farmer can repair the chine right on his farm.

The present prospects seem to be for a short corn crop in Kansas year. That being the case good corn will sell at a fair price in spring. A little time spent in gathering and storing the best corn will add considerable to the quantity and germination of the seed. A scarcity of corn will help the price of oats and barley. Barley has been selling as low as 50 cents a hundred seems as if cattle feeders would in supplies of barley instead of much corn.

We have been wondering what effect the low prices will have on the number of students that will go to college this fall. College costs are likely not be much lower, although food prices lower it seems they would be lower. Tuitions will be changed. No doubt the wheat market carried down with it the fond hope of many boys and girls of attending college this coming year. Those who really want an education and are willing to pay the price of hard work will likely be on hand when the roll is called the first day. They will by some hook or crook get hold of a little money and get a job doing anything and get thru some way by the economy.

### More Lambs This Year

The 1930 lamb crop of the United States was about 2 million head 8 per cent larger than the lamb crop of 1928 and 1929, according to the Department of Agriculture. The estimated lamb crops of the three years are: 26,363,000 for 1928, 26,441,000 for 1929 and 28,458,000 for 1930. The number of lambs saved a hundred ewes 1 year old or over on January 1 was 89.1 in 1928, 83.9 in 1929 and 87.3 in 1930. Compared to 1929, a larger lamb crop this year was due both to an increased number of breeding ewes and a larger number of lambs saved to 100 ewes; compared to 1928 the increase was due to an increased number of breeding ewes since the number of lambs saved to 100 ewes was smaller in 1930 than in 1928. Both the native and western lamb crops were larger this year than last.

### Sweet Clover: More Wheat

BY SHERMAN HOAR

C. T. Belt, who farms in Pawnee Rock Township, Barton county, convinced of the value of Sweet clover as a soil-improvement crop, especially in a rotation with wheat, the spring of 1928 Mr. Belt sowed about half of one of his fields Sweet clover. Last summer this field was plowed and then seeded to wheat in September. The balance of the field also was seeded to wheat in the same manner. Then this entire field has been handled in the same way since it was first broken, except the Sweet clover sown in 1928. The part of the field which grew Sweet clover crop yielded 22 bushels an acre this year, while the balance of the field yielded around 10 bushels. The ground also works better since growing the crop of clover. Mr. Belt plans to leave 100 acres this fall to be seeded to Sweet clover next spring.

### Time to Set Out Peonies

BY WALTER B. BLACH

A good time to transplant or to set out new plants of the peonies is during early August. Before setting out the plants prepare the land by manuring it well and working it down to a seedbed condition. Use well rotted manure at this time. If the plants are being newly set out, put the eyes 2 to 3 inches below the ground. Most cases of failure with peonies have been traced back to too deep planting of the roots. Use plenty of water, give good soakings once in a while rather than sprinkling more frequently.

## 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. Where are most of the world's diamonds found?
2. Which of Dickens's novels is based on his own life story?
3. What is a volt?
4. What is the color of a live lobster?
5. Which is the smallest planet?
6. Who was Hannibal?
7. Is it easier to swim in salt water or in fresh water?
8. What airship recently made a non-stop flight from Cardington, England to Montreal, Canada?
9. What's the present Indian population of Kansas?
10. Does the United States belong to the League of Nations?
11. What was Mark Twain's real name?
12. What was the real name of the ship called "Old Ironsides"?

(Answers are given on page 20.)

largely because those farmers had few or no debts; they couldn't have got credit had they wanted it. I am sorry to say that the situation today is very different.

### Fuel From Sandhill Plums

But it does not always follow that just because a family is poor they are certain to be unhappy. This is brought to my mind because I spoke in the foregoing paragraph of the hard year of 1894. In that year scarcely a spear of grass grew tall enough to make hay, and there was no work outside the farm at even 50 cents a day. I knew a family then of six boys with the father and mother who were as poor as it was possible to be. After school and on Saturdays these boys would scour the sandhills around them trying to get together enough fuel to keep them warm. Their favorite source of supply was the thickets of sandhill plums, and you may know what a tedious job it would be to get a fuel supply from a plum thicket. But by evening they usually had found fuel enough to run another day, and then they all would gather round while the oldest of their number would read until bedtime. They had borrowed from me a set of Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales," and their talk while at school was of these tales and of the evening to come when they could hear still more. I do not believe that ever again, when more prosperous days arrived, they spent such pleasant evenings as they did around their little fire of plum brush listening to the adven-

proved, but are beginning to roll badly again, and unless cooler temperatures prevail they will burn badly soon. The moisture was fine for the wheat ground that had been worked. Quite a number of farmers are listing the ground they one-wayed and tandem disked early. Ground thus worked is in wonderful condition, and will make a fine seedbed. Volunteer wheat will start now, and maybe the grasshoppers will give the corn and alfalfa a rest.

The 'hoppers have done considerable damage along the edges of the fields. There was nothing for them to eat where the ground had been worked, so they congregated where pasture was plentiful. Most of the 'hoppers are mature at this season, and will not do so much damage later. An old-time coal threshing machine has been doing some custom work in the neighborhood the last few days. It is the first steamer that has been around for a number of years. Since straw is such a luxury farmers are glad to help thresh to get some of the straw. It is possible there will be an increase the next few years in the amount of wheat cut with the binder, since the straw brings good prices.

For a number of years farmers have been trading used machinery for new equipment. The merchants were getting pretty well loaded with stocks of used and reconditioned machinery. Farmers are now turning to the used stocks of machinery. You can buy a reconditioned tractor with a year's guarantee and free service for about half the price of a new tractor. The

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

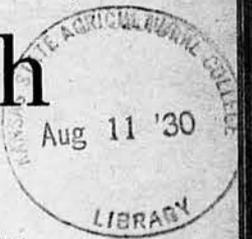
Volume 68

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## Turning Specialist Meant More Cash

### Cummings Does a Real Job of Satisfying His Steady Customers



By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**NINETY** ACRES of fruits make more net profit for Jerry Cummings of Shawnee county than the balance of his 110-acre farm. Until seven years ago he was a general farmer—he turned specialist. And he relates with considerable satisfaction registered in his smile that it was the best move he ever made. Since that time he has enjoyed steady progress, and the results he obtains indicate the intensity with which he has studied his comparatively new job. There are a number of things that have contributed to his success, available perhaps to many other Kansas farmers. Mr. Cummings took advantage of his opportunities. His farm is located

he recommends as a heavy producer and as being quite free from winter killing. At one time he had about an acre of them but only a few rows at present. Soon again, however, he will be able to supply local demand.

The early varieties have proved more profitable than those ready for market later in the season. Mr. Cummings had 4 acres in all, half early and half late, so he had an excellent opportunity to check up on their returns. In a good season he says early berries will return as high as \$3300 an acre net, but that the average over a period of years likely will strike right at \$150. So this particular crop is worth considerable labor and attention, as the reward is enough to risk losing out once in a period of years. Of course, Mr. Cummings obtained nursery sprouts at first, but now he takes those that come up between the rows selecting the ones with plenty of fine roots. Deep, fall plowing prepares the ground, sprouts are set out in March in lister furrows and filling in is done with the cultivator. During a season the patch will be cultivated five or six times to keep the weeds down and to create a good dust mulch. After picking in June

ally have eight to 10 pickers help with this crop, but a good many of the berries are picked by the folks who buy them."

Strawberries have been steady and dependable on this farm, as Mr. Cummings hasn't had a failure in the seven years he has grown them. And an indication that his system of marketing direct to the consumer at the farm is satisfactory is seen in the fact that he made only four or five trips to town with strawberries this season. The crop was practically picked and delivered by the folks who bought them. At the first of the season when prices are at the best some of these strawberries go to town, but as they



within a reasonable distance of Topeka and the soil is good. Soil fertility could be completed here as well as any place in the state, but it isn't. This factor is watched closely, one might decide, as is the bank account. The factor of location near a large town or city was important at first and likely would be in most cases. But thru careful advertising and keeping customers satisfied the town market has dwindled in importance. Practically all of the berries produced by Cummings are sold to old customers right at the farm. He makes his offerings satisfactory, and it isn't unusual at all for his patrons to find more berries in their crates when they get home than they actually purchased. In this case it has proved to be a paying business to make a real investment in pleasing the buying public. It seems reasonable to believe then that more farmers could devote some of their time to the production of berries with satisfactory profits resulting. Certainly every man has an equal opportunity to study his job, and practices that will insure soil fertility can be applied to any farm. Then, too, the business of marketing doesn't necessarily need to depend on nearness to a large center of population. Regular, satisfied patrons will answer this problem especially well.

The last seven years of the Mr. Cummings has spent on his present farm have been the most profitable. Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and grapes comprise his fruit crops. But the business isn't free from disappointments by any means. The last two years, for example, the blackberries have had their style cramped considerably. That well-known nemesis of winter killing took its toll. The early varieties were killed badly, and to keep trouble from oppressing the root borer took a fancy to the late varieties and practically ruined them. But the only thing this means to Mr. Cummings is that he will make a new start with them and try to stay clear of these troubles in the future. Incidentally he has had some good success with white blackberries, the Iceberg variety which



Some Glimpses Are Offered Here of a Profitable Shawnee County Fruit Farm. At Left Above, the Portable Packing Shed; Right, Mulched Strawberries; Center, Some Real Grape Vines, and in the Oval, Jerry Cummings, the Owner

become more abundant and the price drops Cummings enjoys the happy situation of having his customers drive out to his farm to pick what they want.

Right here is to be found one farmer's efforts in balancing production and marketing. At one time he had more land devoted to fruit, including 6 acres of strawberries. This latter has been cut to 2 acres to keep from having an oversupply at the farm, and so regular customers will finish the crop. Then, too, the acreage was cut in favor of other berries. Greater variety and a good balance in acreage has had the desired effect of limiting the supply to consumption. In addition it simply has made each customer about four times as valuable. It is reasonable to believe that the housewife interested in strawberries also would be a good prospect for the other two berry crops and the grapes.

The high acre return from the strawberries, according to Mr. Cummings's records, was \$250 net. Over a number of seasons the average will be about \$125. "This was my poorest season for this particular crop," he said. "They were low on the ground, suffering I am sure from late frosts and the dry weather early in the spring. My returns probably will not exceed \$100 an acre."

"It requires about 3 inches of rain during the growing season to make a crop of strawberries. My system is to set out a patch every year and

plow one up every year, keeping the plants in bearing only two years. I find it is cheaper to plant the new patch than it is to keep an old one clean and in condition. The first year the patch must be kept clean until September. After that I mow the weeds high. Plants are mulched both winters with wheat straw or prairie hay, preferably the latter on account of volunteer wheat. The first winter I put on 2 or 3 inches and as this still is on the second winter I simply add more. I used to take the hay off and cultivate, but not any more. I have found that the berries do better because the mulch holds the moisture, keeps the patch clean and, of course, eliminates five or six cultivations.

"Time lost in the use of the strawberry land the first year is made up after the second crop is off. The berries all (Continued on Page 15)

and July the weeds are allowed to take the patch as they will hold the snow in winter. Along in March old canes are cut out and weeds raked off so cultivation will not be hampered and new plants will have a chance to grow. "A good patch will last up to 20 years," Mr. Cummings explained, "but the bushes must not be neglected. They will increase for two or three years thru thickening up in rows and after that they will produce according to seasonal conditions. I usu-

## 310 Master Farmer Candidates for 1930

**NOMINATIONS** in the Master Farmer project for 1930 include 310 candidates in 87 counties. Between now and late fall a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer will visit the farms of all nominees who qualified by filling out and sending in to this publication the questionnaire or work sheet which every nominee has received. The staff man will go over the work sheet with each candidate, obtain additional information from and about him, and take pictures on the farm. All of this information then will be turned over to the committee of judges, which includes: F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and J. C. Harper, Wichita, president of the Kansas Livestock Association.

For your information we list here the counties that have representatives this year: Allen, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Graham, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Logan, Lyon, McPherson, Marion, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stevens, Sumner, Trego, Washington and Woodson.

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**T**HE Maritime Canadian province of Nova Scotia came near being an island. It would be but for the fact that an isthmus 13 miles wide connects it with the province of New Brunswick, otherwise it is surrounded by the Bay of Fundy, the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is 350 miles long, from 50 to 100 miles wide and contains 21,427 square miles—equal to the combined areas of the states of New Hampshire, Vermont and Delaware and just a little more than one-fourth the size of Kansas.

In shape it resembles a huge lobster, and there is a good deal of lobster business along the shores of Nova Scotia but I did my lobster eating over in New Brunswick. The claw of the Nova Scotian lobster is the island of Cape Breton which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso, (when I was a lad at country school and had to learn the names of a lot of places mentioned in the geography which didn't mean anything to me, I was attracted by the name, "Gut of Canso." I pondered over that a good deal. I wondered if this was named for a Mr. Canso who was internally equipped with only one intestine, and thought I would like to get a look at him. Modern geographers have given up the old name, and call it a strait, which is more euphonic and less suggestive.

The peninsula of Nova Scotia is divided by two low ranges of hills. One of these ranges varies from 500 to 700 feet in altitude. The other range is more pretentious, and is called the Cobequid Mountains. Some of these I was told are 1,200 feet high. The tides in the Bay of Fundy are among the highest in the world. The waters rushing back and forth thru the Strait of Canso can furnish tremendous water power if they can ever be controlled. There is a movement now to develop this power but the engineers have not yet found a way to control these terrific tides.

### Water Runs Both Ways?

**T**HESE high tides are also found in waters in and around New Brunswick and furnish an interesting phenomenon. At St. John, the river of that name has dug for itself during the ages a rather narrow channel bottomed with rocky ledges. When the tide is coming in it rushes up the river, tumbling over these ridges and forming a considerable fall and rapids. Then when the tide turns the waters rush tumultuously back to the sea over these same ridges, and form a fall the other way. The story is told of an American visiting St. John. He had imbibed too freely of Canadian beverages, and was fairly well illuminated. He wandered about till he reached the river bank. The tide was coming in. He watched the water tumbling over the falls for some time and then returned to his hotel. Some hours afterward he again wandered to the river, but this time it was running the other way. He puzzled over that for some time and then hailed a passing resident. "Shay m' friend, do you live here?" The resident said that he did. "Well, I'm a stranger here and would like to ask you a ques'n in strictest confidence. Am I seem' things or has this damn river turned round?"

A good deal of the land of Nova Scotia is very fertile, and the inhabitants say that the climate is not bad even in the winter. However, I would not advise any one to go up there after the middle of October wearing his B. V. D.'s. There are, however, sheltered valleys, especially the Annapolis Valley, which is about a hundred miles long and in places as much as 10 miles wide, where the early French settlers planted their apple trees and laid the foundation for Nova Scotia's famous apple industry. Nova Scotia is really a fine fruit country. Apples reach a perfection and flavor not found in many other places, and other fruits such as cherries, plums and pears do well. The annual value of the agricultural production including fruits aggregates more than 40 million dollars. I did not see any corn, but oats, wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips are dependable crops and produce heavily.

There is a good deal of mining, especially coal. The returns from the coal mines I was told amount in value annually to 30 million dollars. As might be expected with so much water around, fishing is an important industry in Nova Scotia, the annual catch amounting to more than 12 million dollars. Lumbering used to be a leading industry, but is not now. As the name means New

Scotland, it might be expected that the Scotch form a large per cent of the population. They do, but there are lots of Englishmen or descendants of Englishmen. I was introduced to a native, evidently of Scotch ancestry and Highland Scotch at that. When he learned my name he remarked, as it seemed to me, without much enthusiasm, that there were a lot of McNeals in his neighborhood. I asked him confidentially what kind of people they were, and he answered cautiously, "Well—fair." I did not push the inquiry further.

Longfellow's poem, *Evangeline*, has perhaps been read by as many people in the United States as any other poem written by an American poet, and it has done more than any other one thing to form opinions about Nova Scotia in the minds of citizens of the United States. Nearly every school boy and girl has read about the Acadians and how they were driven out of the land they had redeemed from the tides as the Hollanders have wrested Holland from the sea. I might say that while a good many boys and girls have read the poem *Evangeline* because they were inter-

many slaves; their houses burned and their fields and crops destroyed. Now somewhere between these extremes lies the truth about the Acadians and the English.

### Always a British Subject!

**S**TATING them as briefly as possible, the essential historical facts about Nova Scotia formerly Acadia, are these. Originally settled by the French, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 Acadia was ceded to Great Britain, a Protestant nation. The Acadians were intense Catholics, fanatically devoted to their religion, ignorant of the most part, industrious, frugal and content. They were not only Catholics but they had been taught to believe that the King of France was the vicegerent of the Almighty and to sign an oath that not only transferred their allegiance to another sovereign and a Protestant sovereign, which would obligate them to fight against the French king in case of war between the two countries, was in their minds equivalent to fighting against God. No doubt their priests encouraged that belief and did what they could to prevent the Acadians from taking the oath required by the British government. It must be said, that the position taken by the English was inconsistent with the traditional policy of the British government, which was, and maybe still is, to once a British subject, always a British subject. This policy was the principal reason for our second war with Great Britain. Notwithstanding the fact that the independence of the United States had been acknowledged, American soldiers, citizens of the United States but who perhaps had been at one time British subjects, were taken from American ships or wherever they were found and forced into the British navy. That was a correct principle then consistently the British government should have acknowledged that once a citizen of France always a citizen of France, and that the allegiance of these Acadians could not be changed simply by a transfer of sovereignty of the land on which they happened to live. When we took over the Island of Porto Rico by Congressional act we conferred citizenship on the inhabitants of the island, but Porto Rican was obliged to become a citizen of the United States, if he did not want to. That all had the right to declare their allegiance to the government of Spain if they wished, and a matter of fact several hundred of them did and still remain voluntarily subjects of the King of Spain.

The Acadians were willing to take a modified oath of allegiance which exempted them from military service, but the British government insisted on an unqualified oath, which with few exceptions the Acadians refused to take. This dispute went on for many years. Some of the governors were disposed to be lenient with the French settlers and did not press the matter of taking the oath, but finally a hard boiled governor by the name of Lawrence, acting under orders from London, gave the Acadians the alternative of signing the oath within a given time or banishment and confiscation of their worldly goods. The Acadians no doubt believed that the order would not be enforced, and when the time had gone by and arrangements for deportation were actually made, rather than actually suffer deportation and the loss of all they had, many of the Acadians expressed a willingness to take the unqualified oath, but were that it was too late. Some 8,000 of them were deported, their houses and other buildings were burned and their personal property confiscated. It may have been that those who had charge of the deportation did not mean to be heartless, but certainly it was conducted with terrible harshness. Fully half of those deported died from disease resulting from despair and deprivations. In a few years a remnant wandered back to the land of their birth, and have increased, until today there are more Acadians in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick than there were at the time before the deportation.

### 'Tis the Same Old Church

**T**HE old church has been restored, as it was before the Acadians were driven out. The well from which they drew water is still there, an object of interest for curious sightseers



ested in it, a good many more read it because they had to. However, it is an interesting story, and I imagine that you grown-ups who used to read Longfellow's poetic story because it was a task set you, if you will get that poem now and read it you will be more interested and understand it better than you did then.

I might say that you cannot get much really fair and unprejudiced history about the Acadians. Some of the histories are written with an evident English bias. These historians tell us that these Acadians were densely ignorant, unprogressive and bigoted French peasants, directed by scheming priests who encouraged them to refuse loyalty to the British king and to stir up troubles between the Indians and the British and render aid to the French, who were still at war off and on with the English. Francis Parkman, unusually a very fair and conscientious historian, evidently takes that view. The other side, and there are a number of books and pamphlets written on the side of the Acadians, attempt to create the impression that these French peasants were a peace-loving, industrious folk who only wanted to till their lands, raise their little flocks, worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences and be left alone; willing to submit to the rule of the British king with only the reservation that they should not be called on to bear arms. These historians give the impression that the whole course pursued by the English was one of almost unbelievable rapacity and heartless cruelty, that without cause the poor inoffensive peasants were driven on ship board like so

meadows of Grand-Pre are as green as of and better kept, for it is now a park. The ezed statue of Evangeline, modeled after the e drawn by Longfellow holds the attention e tourist.

Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas, secluded, still, the little village of Grand-Pre in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched to the eastward.

in the midst of its farms, reposed the Acadian village. Built were the houses, with frames of oak and hemlock, as the peasants of Normandy built in the reign of the Henries.

stands the forest primeval; but under the shade of its branches another race, with the customs and language. Along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers from exile were back to their native land to die in its bosom. A fisherman's cot the wheel and the loom are still busy; they still wear their Norman caps and their kirtles of homespun. In the evening fire repeat Evangeline's story, from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced, neighboring ocean and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest.

ends the poem of Longfellow, but the Acadians do not all dwell by the Atlantic shore. They have become modernized and are scattered over the province, and many of them are prosperous and apparently happy, but they do cherish memories of their ancestors and recall with bitterness the story of their wrongs immortalized by the New England poet.

cannot close without a few words about the city of Nova Scotia, Halifax, a beautiful city just about the size of Topeka, located on a hill used to be a fortified hill and overlooking a great natural harbor of surpassing beauty. During the World War it became a naval harbor of great importance, and as a result suffered one of the most startling and distressing calamities ever during that war by a city located thousands of miles from the seat of conflict. A vessel laden with T. N. T., the most powerful of all explosives used during the conflict, sailed into Halifax Harbor. Thru whose fault it will never be known, the vessel collided with another vessel, resulting in an explosion so terrific that the human mind cannot imagine its force. A very considerable section of the city was utterly destroyed, and 3,000 people were either killed or maimed. Huge pieces of metal were hurled from the place of the explosion and, of course, the two vessels were utterly annihilated. The explosion was laid to the Germans, when I was in Halifax that opinion seemed very pretty well died out. It is, I think now,

very generally believed it was the result of an accident which, while it does not lessen the effects, at least leaves less of bitterness toward Germany.

### Cannot Be Deported

A is a foreigner who has been in the United States over 30 years, but has never been naturalized. B, his wife, whom he married nearly 30 years ago, is an Indian. From time to time they have disposed of B's allotments and money given by the Government, until now they are dependents receiving aid from the country. Can A be deported? If so does it apply to his wife and minor children? A being an alien, have his wife and children the right of franchise? C. J. B.

This foreigner is not subject to deportation, and neither is his wife. If she ever was a citizen



A HORSE ON HIM— AND SOMETHING REALLY OUGHT TO BE DONE ABOUT IT

she lost her citizenship when she married him, and her only way to be restored to citizenship would be to go thru the usual process. His children born in this country are citizens by birth, and would not be affected by the deportation of their father even if he could be deported.

### Got Married Too Soon

A man and woman who live in Kansas went to Oklahoma and got married before the six months were up after the getting of the divorce by the woman from her first husband. They came back to Kansas about

two weeks before the six months were up. Are they legally married? Can the law do anything with the woman? How can the man get a divorce? Can he get the marriage annulled? If so would that cost as much as divorce? Could he do that in any court or would he have to go where they got the marriage license? J. T. W.

Under the laws of both Kansas and Oklahoma marriage before the expiration of six months is forbidden by law. This woman if married before the expiration of six months might be arrested and prosecuted for bigamy in either Kansas or Oklahoma. Our supreme court has held that while a person married before the expiration of six months is subject to prosecution for bigamy, that does not necessarily make the marriage void. My opinion is that the husband if he did not know that this woman was not entitled to marry might bring an action for annulment of the marriage, and I think that the action would be sustained by the court. But as I said before, our court has held that such a marriage is not necessarily void. The action might be brought in the county in which the party bringing it resides, not necessarily in the county in which the marriage license was obtained. As to the cost I do not know whether there would be any difference between the cost of this kind of an action and the cost of an ordinary divorce action.

### Not Affect the Title

A owns a piece of property which is leased to an oil company. He sells the land to B. But not the lease. Can B claim the lease if no agreement was made at the time of the sale of the land? If the agent was duly notified of the lease on the land and did not notify the purchaser what legal bearing would that have in the case? C. H. S.

Unless stipulation was made in the deed accepting this lease from the operation of the deed, the purchaser of the land would succeed to A's rights as the original owner of the land. The fact that the agent who sold the land failed to notify the purchaser that this lease existed would not in my opinion affect the title.

### No Law on the Subject

Was it lawful for the county attorney to take a boy's finger print for stealing a very small article worth about \$1? The boy was arrested for spite-work and found not guilty in court. M.

There is nothing in our criminal code that provides for the taking of finger prints as preliminary to a trial either in a felony case or a misdemeanor, and in this case it was a very minor misdemeanor. On the other hand, I do not know anything in the statute that would provide a punishment for the county attorney for taking these finger prints.

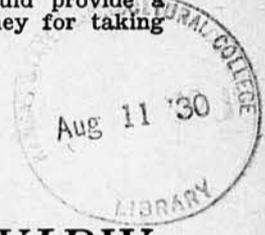
# To the Home Folks

## Extracts From Senator Capper's Home-Coming Radio Address Over WIBW

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS—I am glad to be home once more. While there is a fascination about life and work in Washington, the greatest enjoyment I get out of it when I close my desk, lock my office door and go for Kansas to meet and mingle with the folks. There are no ties like the home ties; folks on earth like the home folks. I gather from the newspapers that you have some hot weather out here. But let me tell you confidentially that your hottest days were a midwinter day at Medicine Hat, compared to the wet steamy heat in Washington. If the thermometer got down to 100 there we thought it was going to snow. The mercury ran up around 100 without asking the consent of the Senate of the Farm Board. In fact it didn't even ask President Hoover or the prohibition doctor. However, Washington's unbearable hot weather rendered one good service; it cut short the wind jamming against the Naval Treaty, enabled us to get it to a vote. It even cut some speeches for the Treaty. It spoiled the I had fixed up. I feel I should acknowledge my gratitude to the people of Kansas in giving me the Republican nomination for Senator for another term, without opposition. It is an honor I deeply appreciate. It leads me to feel that you have faith in me, and believe I am doing my best to look after your interests in Washington. It is a great comfort for me to know that you seem to know I am doing this. In my opinion it was fortunate the country had Herbert Hoover as President when the stock market crash came last fall, precipitating a decision that is still being felt from one end of the land to the other. Had it not been for Hoover, an engineer, taking hold of the situation as he saw this country might have seen the worst in its history. But Hoover saved the day. We are now slowly beating back to normal. The Hoover Administration has many worthwhile achievements to its credit already. The two greatest in my opinion, are the negotiation and ratification of the Naval Treaty and the establishment of the Farm Board. While the Treaty does not provide the reduction in naval armaments for which some of us

had hoped, it does provide a more sweeping limitation of naval strength than we were able to obtain under the Washington treaty. The new Treaty makes for greater national security of the United States. International goodwill is promoted. It will tend to allay suspicion as the people of all three countries can rest assured their navies are sufficient, in comparison with the navies of the others, to protect their home waters. Fear of naval aggression is removed. And when fear of warfare is removed, the danger of war is minimized to that extent. One must not be too hasty to judge of the effectiveness of the Farm Board. I have been of the opinion, and so have many of my colleagues from the Central Western states who joined me in a conference with Secretary Hyde and Mr. Legge, that the board should buy more wheat at this time. The price is now so low the board could hardly lose money. The Farm Board has made some mistakes. It was a mistake for Chairman Legge and Secretary Hyde to urge Western Kansas to stop growing wheat. Wheat is their best bet in Western Kansas. But as a whole, the Farm Board is doing good work. Chairman Legge is a fighting friend of the farmer. He is sincerely interested in getting a square deal for agriculture. The chief proposition of the Farm Board and the one which will have the greatest benefit on agriculture is the drawing together of farm organizations and co-operative selling groups and the expansion of co-operative marketing until it is participated in by every farmer in every section of the country. This is a long-time project, but it has the greatest possibility for ultimate benefit to agriculture. As to the new tariff law. Of course, there never was a popular tariff bill. There never will be. A popular tariff act is as impossible as a just tax. There is no such animal. In my judgment the new farm tariff rates should allow American farmers to sell from 350 to 400 million dollars more of American-grown farm products in the home market than they do now. If so, the tariff is well worth the trouble it cost, and the tariff commission clause is better than the one in the old law. It provides a more scientific method of fixing rates.

Passage of the act will end the tariff uncertainty that has had considerable to do with disturbed business conditions. These considerations were largely responsible for my final decision to vote for the bill, in spite of the several indefensible rates it contains. There was no excuse for increasing the tariff on sugar, shoes, lumber, cement and other necessities. Of great importance to the Mid-West was the appropriation voted by the last Congress for improvement of inland waterways. The day when our rivers can carry our agricultural products to market at great savings in transportation costs to the producer is ever drawing nearer. The last Congress voted increased federal support for highway construction, and this will mean more money for hard-surfacing farm-to-market roads in Kansas and other farming states. The new pension bill, as it was called, although it really isn't a pension bill by any means, was finally adopted with practically all the really beneficial features intact. This bill will enable many ex-service men with legitimate claims to get hospital treatment immediately, and it affords a shorter route to proving up their claims. It also makes more liberal provision for their families while they are disabled. It has been so long now, since the war, that we are inclined to be a little too forgetful at times of the sacrifices made then, some of them life-long. The passage of this bill removes many obstacles to immediate care for disabled men. From time to time this summer while I am at home I shall discuss more fully over the radio or on the platform some of the subjects briefly referred to in this little homecoming talk. I shall continue my weekly talks over WIBW, which I have been making over the Columbia chain from Washington. I hope to be able to visit all parts of the state during the summer and renew old acquaintances and make many new ones. A United States Senator who would truly represent the people who elect him must know what is in their hearts and minds and what are their views of public questions. I know how important this association is. If you should come to Topeka you are cordially invited to call on me.



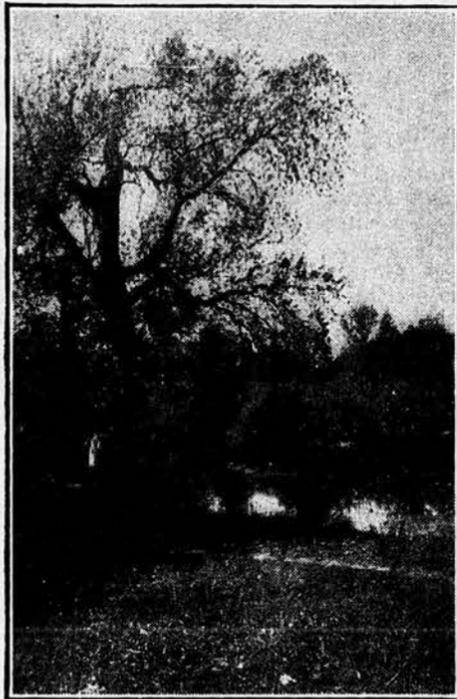
# Rural Kansas in Pictures



Kansas May Have Her Extremes in Temperatures and Some Other Things We Might Like to Change. But on the Other Hand She Has Many Features That Justify Real Pride. For Example, This State Offers a Wealth of Beauty. In the Picture Is a Scene All of Us Can Appreciate. It Is Elk Falls on Elk River, and Is Located in the County and Near the Town by That Name



Electricity Has Many Duties in the Modern Farm Home. Here We Get a Glimpse of the Dining Room in the H. L. Spear Residence, Lyon County, Where We Find a Convenient Hook-up for Electric Lights and Fan



A Beauty Spot in Comanche County Near Wilmore, Which Is Very Popular as a Picnic Grounds for School Children, Sunday School Classes, Women's Clubs and Families



At Top, Spreading Lime on the Thomas Marks Farm, Lyon County, Getting Ready for Alfalfa Seeding. Below, John Hollingsworth, 11, Enthusiastic Lyon County 4-H Club Member, and the Range House That Is Helping Him Raise Prize Poultry



Eight-Year-Old Paul R. Beyerlein, Phillips County, and His Shetland Pony Which Not Only Is Luxury and Enjoyment for This Farm Boy, But Something Useful as Well. Errands and Odd Jobs Are a Pleasure With the Pony to Help



"Here Are Pictures of My 4-H Projects," Writes Francis Grillot, Labette County. "They Are of My Two Purebred Holstein Heifers and My Purebred Hampshire Sow and Litter of Nine." He Believes in Tackling a Big Job. You May Remember He Won the Recent Capper Essay Contest



Here Are the Allen Brothers of Near Neodesha, in Wilson County, Showing Off Their Pets. From Left to Right, Joe, With His Rhode Island Red Hen; Edgar and Jack, His Dog; Max and John With Their Calf. You Can't Tell These Young Men That Farm Life Is Lonesome. They Find Something to Do Every Hour They Are Awake, and as a Matter of Fact, Often Wonder Why Daylight Cannot Last Considerably Longer Than It Does

## Your Camera Can Earn Money

WILL you help us make this "Rural Kansas in Pictures" page one of the most interesting features in Kansas Farmer? We will continue our hunt over the state for the most outstanding photos, but we need your assistance, too. And please remember that for every picture you send in which we use on this page, you will receive \$1. Just look over your file of Kansas Farmers and watch each new issue that comes out, and you will be able to obtain a very good idea of the kind of pictures we can use. They should tell a story, you know, of some farm operation. They should show the results of some method of farming or landscaping. We need pictures of outstanding farm herds and individual animals, useful homemade things, efficient farm buildings, interesting farm organizations and rural community clubs. We are eager to receive pictures from every county in Kansas. All of them will be acknowledged by letter upon arrival. Please address them to Picture Page Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# Daily Bread Is a Subordinate Problem

## Malthus Didn't Know About Tractors, Combines and Four-Row Cultivators

By Gilbert Gusler

THE overabundance of farm products brought by increases in production on the one hand and slowing down in the rate of population growth on the other is a distinct gain for humanity at large, altho it has been distinctly unfavorable for farmers. Primitive man, it has been said, had two main concerns, "What can I eat, and what can eat me?" Today, the necessities of finding daily bread have a subordinate place in the affairs of the bulk of the populace in North America and Western Europe, with which American farmers are mostly concerned.

Abundance is so pronounced that we resort to advertising to induce consumers to use more of particular products and move surpluses, thus putting into reverse English the theorem of Malthus that population would ultimately press on food resources. His doctrine was enunciated 40 years ago. World population has trebled since that day, and was never better fed and clothed from the standpoint of both quantity and quality than it is now.

Outside of the Orient, the fear has gradually been lost that the distance to starvation was small, that the population would ultimately be so large that living standards would have to be lowered materially because of an inadequate food supply. Emphasis in our daily affairs has shifted partly from the bare necessities of food, clothing and shelter to the finer qualities of goods, to things ministering to comfort and pleasure. Despite the high cost of distribution, consumers in the United States spend for food only about 23 billions of their total income of around 90 billions.

### Food Has Been Democratized

The higher standard of living made possible by the smaller number of dependents to be provided for by each wage or salary earner has been expressed, not in larger per capita consumption of foods and fibers, but by shifts in consumer demand from some foods and fibers to others and by expenditures for finer homes, automobiles, radios, bathrooms, electric appliances, newspapers, art, sports, recreation and higher education.

As a consequence, food does not have the social significance it formerly had. A few centuries ago, social distinctions were based partly on ability to afford wheaten bread. In the Middle Ages, when a much larger part of the income and effort of the people was required to obtain food than is true today, the rich were known as the "fat people" and the poor as the "lean people." Food has been democratized, and wealthy people seek other means of display. Instead of finding distinction in the ability to indulge in food to the point of overeating, the stress is on reducing.

Significant shifts in the human dietary in recent years have partly resulted from the increased freedom of choice the consumer now enjoys. Among domestic consumers, the shift has been away from starchy foods like wheat, corn and other cereals, and potatoes. Consumption of wheat per capita in the United States has dropped about 25 per cent in the last 25 or 30 years and consumption of corn, rye and barley has fallen even more sharply. Some authorities place the total per capita consumption of these grains at 230 pounds, compared with 370 pounds at the beginning of the century. Total demand for potatoes seems to be dropping off a few million bushels a year.

On the other hand, annual per capita consumption of sugar has increased about 40 pounds. Consumptive demand for pork seems to be slightly larger. The statistics seem to indicate a gain in consumption of certain fruits and vegetables, altho not all of them. Per capita consumption of dairy products, especially whole milk, has increased notably. The relation of these changes to the demand for variety and to the new discoveries in dietetics and to styles in the human figure is obvious.

### Wheat Instead of Rye

In Europe, on the other hand, wheat has tended to displace rye and barley bread. Before the war, nearly all of the German rye crop was used for human food, against a reported 68 per cent today. Total bread consumption in Europe is said to have declined 18 per cent since 1914, being displaced by fruits, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, margarine, eggs and meat. In the Orient, wheat has been displacing rice and other grains to some extent.

Some special phases of the consumer's freedom of choice are illustrated in the competition of edible fats and oils. Producers of lard can find small comfort in the fact that domestic per capita consumption of lard has shown no decline, since a steady lowering in price has been necessary to induce consumers to take the same quantity as before, until today the wholesale price of lard a pound is but little above the price of live hogs. Apparently, consumers now prefer the substitute. The retail price of lard a pound has been 6 cents below the price of substitutes.

Butter producers have a different problem in that butter is greatly preferred to margarine, but there is a limit to the difference in price consumers will pay. Butter had been gaining in price on oleomargarine for several years, but the margin in 1929 seems to have become so wide that it turned some consumers to oleo. Anyway, butter consumption fell and oleo rose by much the same amount.

The gain in the percentage of meals eaten in restaurants may have tended to increase the displacement of lard by cooking oils. Reduced consumption of bread and the development of various special spreads for sandwiches for use in the home carry with them some curtailment of butter consumption. Larger consumption of fruits and vegetables probably means greater use of table cream on fruits, but it also means more fat intake in the form of salad oils.

The world has a large potential capacity for producing vegetable fats, and producers of animal fats can find no easy way of escape from this competition because of the degree of interchangeability they possess. Shut them out of one market or one consumptive outlet and they reappear in another. And how can farmers ask, with good grace, for prohibitive legislation on butter substitutes when they themselves are among the chief consumers thereof?

The textiles have been waging an interesting competitive battle in which wool has been the loser. World consumption of wool has barely held its own in the last 15 years, while silk consumption has doubled and rayon has increased 10-fold. Cotton consumption has held its own because industrial uses, such as automobile tire cloths, have offset any decline in clothing demand.

Improvements in silk worm culture have cheapened silk, and better manufacturing methods have reduced the cost of the artificial fiber. Consumer preference has done the rest, since silk is the most desirable of all fibers, and each decline in price has reached an additional stratum of consumers. Even sheepmen's families wear silk

*THIS is the third of a series of articles by Mr. Gusler on the surplus problem; the second was on page 7 of the issue for July 5. All three articles well deserve the study of every Kansas farmer.*

and fur coats not made from sheep skins. Cheap silk and rayon played no inconsiderable part in the 1929 slump in wool prices. Chemical wool is more than a possibility.

In Europe, inadequate heating tends to maintain the use of wool by women. In all countries, better incomes have increased wool consumption by some groups. Japan, altho a great silk producer, has increased wool consumption because of the adoption of western dress.

It is easy to cite exceptions to this general theme of agricultural abundance. In China, several millions have lost or will lose their lives before new crops can relieve the famine which has been raging for months. But, their distress is due to lack of stable government and of transportation facilities for carrying food to these people, most of whom are 100 to 300 miles or more from a railroad. Moreover, their own food shortage is due not to lack of sufficient tillable land to support the population in times of poor crops, but to the lack of power and machinery. Production is limited to the area that can be spaded and cultivated by hand. Given proper tools and intelligence and these famine stricken regions could produce for export. Less than a third of the potential crop growing land in China is now in cultivation.

India could give her present teeming millions an ample food supply by applying better methods, and there are indications that the application is beginning to take place. In Russia, food is still the main topic of conversation in the cities. But, the causes are ignorance, political bungling, present lack of farm power and equipment and destruction of the economic incentive to produce rather than to deficiencies in land area, soil or climate. There are even able-bodied men in the United States temporarily unable to get possession of a sandwich when wanted, but it is not because the food has not been produced or is high in price in relation to average incomes.

It is hard to avoid some distortion and faulty emphasis in a survey of this sort. It is easy to make a wrong appraisal of the strength of the forces and tendencies at work. Assuming that a reasonably true picture has been given, what can be done about it? Are there any signs of hope for the farmer?

As usual, it is easier to describe the symptoms

of a malady than to prescribe a sure cure. If any easy solution existed for the agricultural problem, it would have been discovered and put into effect long ago.

The conditions and problems described are not new. They have not suddenly come upon us. Agriculture is not going to spout forth with a greatly increased rate of production in the next year or two. These are the circumstances with which farmers have been wrestling for years, albeit we may have poorly perceived their real nature. More rapid application of better methods in agriculture probably started 15 or 20 years ago, and the decline in the birth rate manifested itself still farther back. The war confused the view as to what was taking place. Ten years of unfavorable prices have not curbed agricultural production and the question is whether the situation will become better or worse in the years just ahead.

It is to be expected that when prices of individual products periodically reach extremely low levels, the brakes will be applied to production by the high cost producers for a while. This involves hardship, and is not a lasting solution of the agricultural problem, as the way is open for resumption of production as soon as prices again give encouragement. Unfavorable seasons also may provide an occasional windfall for those producers who are fortunate enough to harvest good crops.

### Ahead of the Crowd

Despite the fact that they have been traveling an uphill road, many farmers have found out how they could make progress. In an era of surplus, they have increased their individual output far above the average and reduced their unit costs so that low prices have still given them fair returns. Or, they have catered to the higher quality wants, the luxury desires, of consumers living in an age of free choice, and thus obtained above average prices for their products. In short, in a time of rapid application of better methods in agriculture, they have been ahead of the crowd in adopting those methods and making adjustments to the new economic conditions. They are the victorious troops in the world battle of farmers.

They have met the competition within their industry by avoiding uneconomic costs which are brought on thru keeping livestock of low productive ability, the lack of an adequate soilbuilding program, the use of poor seed and the like. They have recognized that they are producing for the consumer and endeavored to serve him, even to humor him, by raising the quality of their products to cultivate his patronage.

Is not this the most hopeful fact from the standpoint of the individual in the future? It is doubtful if any benefit that can be expected from government help would be equal to the advantage that hundreds of thousands of farmers could confer on themselves by improving their methods.

However, to the extent that the application of better methods by individuals leads to larger aggregate output, it only heightens the major problem of agriculture. Any real solution thus involves the social as well as the individual viewpoint. Something needs to be done to arrest the tide of total production, to eliminate the excess producing capacity, the basic agricultural problem of the western world. Even the Federal Farm Board says that supply curtailment is the only hope.

### Can't Prevent Improvements

Various methods of raising farm income in the United States by selling part of the product on a protected domestic price and the balance at the world price by means of an equalization fee, export debenture or allotment plan have been proposed. But, if the view that total agricultural producing capacity is excessive, if other exporting countries are striving to increase output and importing countries are engaged in an energetic attempt to make themselves self-sufficient, too much should not be expected from such relief plans. At best, the advantages obtained probably would prove to be a disappointment in amount. Also, might not this advantage diminish rather than increase in the course of time if these present tendencies in production and population growth continue?

Likewise, the possibilities of obtaining better prices for staple farm products by means of cooperative marketing organizations would seem to be limited as long as volume of production remains excessive.

Preventing further improvements in agricultural technique from being made is hardly in the relief picture. If not made in the United States, other countries will make them, and if not promoted by official agencies such as experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture, they will be made by industrial corporations with a stake in agriculture and by farmers themselves.

(Continued on Page 20)

# High-Lines May Spell Real Happiness

## Electrical Appliances Offer a Definite Amount of Farm Relief

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

**I**F WE WERE to take an inventory of all the ideal homes that are among the unborn hopes of mankind we would find that the majority of people long for a country home, with city conveniences. And, happily, some of these dreams are becoming realities. Kansas farm folks may gather inspiration from my recent visit with Mrs. L. L. Lupfer of Larned. The Lupfer family is but one of many who have hooked on a high-line that runs across country, and every family reports general satisfaction. Mr. and Mrs. Lupfer are graduates of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mrs. Lupfer, who was Miss Lois Gist of Manhattan, taught school previous to her marriage some 14 years ago. Mr. Lupfer is an electrical engineer who went back to the parental acres "for awhile." And the years have found him, still on the farm.

Of course, it takes money to improve a farm. That is admitted. And it takes intelligence to run one rightly. That cannot be denied. But hard work is the most important ingredient in any kind of success, and the Lupfers have worked.

They have made their 300-acre farm pay. And not by wheat alone, as I supposed. They have a dairy herd, livestock and practice diversified farming. They have a garden and chickens.

Several years ago the Utilities Commission and the Kansas State Agricultural College decided to establish test homes for electrical equipment. The Lupfer home was chosen for the one of general farm type.

At that time it was necessary to deposit \$200 for a transformer. Now it costs from \$500 to \$1,000 to hook on the high-line. Different pieces of electrical equipment were installed in the Lupfer home, and records on each piece were kept carefully by Mrs. Lupfer. Each article had its own meter. These figures may be of interest:

### Refrigerator, \$3 a Month

The large refrigerator cost \$3 a month to operate; the stove, on which considerable baking was done, ran from \$3.20 to \$3.50 a month. The washer and sweeper registered almost nothing. The mangle was 16 cents a week, and all the water pumped by electricity cost 80 cents a month. That was for watering stock and garden and for household and laundry purposes.

These are the other electrical appliances that I found on the Lupfer farm. A milking machine and separator as well as electrical shop appliances for various kinds of repair work, an ice cream freezer, a churn, a waffle iron, toaster, percolator, fan, and an appliance for heating shaving water, and one for heating the bathroom. At present Mr. Lupfer is transforming a discarded motor that he found in a barber shop into a motor for running a bread mixer.

Here is another interesting thing that Mr. Lupfer has done. In the years gone by he boarded a man and paid him \$6 a day to scoop wheat. Then he decided to install a small electric elevator. The initial cost seemed large, \$150. But the operating cost has been 56 cents a day. Even I, who am famous for my poor mathematics, can see how this investment paid.

Mrs. Lupfer is one of the most interesting women I have met. She has accomplished wonders in a house that is older by many years than she is.

The house contains 10 rooms and a bath. I have told you about the electrical equipment, part of which you see in the photograph. Here are some of the other things she has done.

She had the kitchen remodeled. A partition was removed, more windows were built in and then it was painted a light cream color. Mrs. Lupfer did the attractive stenciling that you see on the kitchen wall. She painted the wood-work, also, as well as a breakfast set, and last spring she stippled some old linoleum. Mrs. Lupfer told me an interesting thing about dishes. She keeps just enough for everyday use in the cupboards in her kitchen. The others she stores, for easy access, of course. "I find," says this clever woman, "that I save myself a great deal in needless cleaning of both dishes and cupboards if I keep

Her shrubbery and flower groupings are attractive. The cave worried her. It was ugly, but necessary. Finally an idea came, and this year she has built a rock garden over it. The lily pool which you see in the picture is a late and favorite addition.

Mrs. Lupfer said, "We came out here temporarily, but we will stay always, probably. Every year I like it better. Every year I am more satisfied. At first, I worried about rural schools for Margaret Ann and David, but every year we have had a good teacher. We do not have the competition with our children that city parents face. They are not wanting things eternally. The farm interests hold them. I would not go back to the old way of working. It isn't living. It is too hard. Modern conveniences are blessings to any woman no matter where she lives. They take away the drudgery and give satisfaction. The initial cost may seem staggering, but it is economy in the long-run, in actual money, in health and in happiness."

Incidentally, the lily pool, which you see in the picture, is placed directly on the old Santa Fe trail. The old trail ran across the Lupfer farm, thru the



Above: Margaret Ann and David Lupfer Enjoy the New Lily Pool; at the Right We See Mrs. L. L. Lupfer With Some of the Electrical Appliances That She Prizes So Highly



only the number that I use every day at hand."

Mrs. Lupfer's living rooms and dining room are inviting and attractive. She has had the good sense to make the most of the few old pieces of walnut furniture that belonged in her husband's family. The new pieces were chosen with care to blend in with the older things.

The bathroom was made by dividing a large bedroom. This left a room too small for a bedroom. And here it is that the visitor finds the mysterious, priceless possessions of childhood. So many mothers are inclined to be irritated by the inevitable "junk" that children collect. Not so Lois Lupfer. Margaret Ann and David Lupfer are fortunate to have a mother who recognizes the rights of children and who provides a place "all their own" for their belongings. The room is papered with nursery character designs, and it is attractively painted and curtained.

Mrs. Lupfer does much of her papering and painting herself. She informed me that she liked to do these things, and believes that a person should do any work that brings him happiness. I thought of how I enjoy washing, and agreed. She told me, too, that since she has installed so many electrical appliances she has been able to dispense with a hired girl.

But with all these home-making activities, the care of the family, and her interest in community affairs, Mrs. Lupfer still finds time for her yard.

She found the yard, like many farm and city yards of Kansas, in a deplorable condition. Mr. Lupfer helped her a bit, but she assured me that she had no idea how much dirt she carried in getting her yard sodded.

backyard and on beyond the pool.

And as I stood by the pool just outside this thoroly modern home my thoughts were of the people who had journeyed over that trail. For a moment the pool faded and I saw, instead, covered wagons, visionary pioneers, trail scouts and soldiers.

Those rugged plains people possessed vision as well as courage. It was the eternal something-better-beyond-today attitude that carried them thru hardships and dangers. They dreamed of modern homes, better equipment, educated and satisfied men and women, healthy and protected childhood. The Lupfer home and many others like it exist today as a tribute to those people.

And it is thrilling to me to feel that the sunbonnet is as symbolic of pioneer life as is the plow with the gun beside it. Many an ebbing tide of courage was revived, and many a dream of tomorrow lived again because some woman kept faith in her heart and perhaps a red geranium blooming in the window of her soddy.

### This Producing World

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE  
Secretary of Agriculture

I suspect that in much of our discussion of agricultural problems we think too exclusively of the United

States. It is rather vaguely admitted that what the rest of the world produces has some effect on this country, but that's about as far as the discussion goes.

For that reason I should like to have you here and now join me in visualizing a map of the world, the world spread out as flat as the ancients imagined it.

Suppose we push together the five continents to make one huge mass of land. Here are some 33 billion acres exclusive of lakes and rivers. How much of all this—the surface of the earth—is now farm land? How much of it could be converted into farm land?

We shall have to count out the great deserts and mountain ranges, the land used for highways and railroads, land occupied by our sprawling cities, and even that occupied by farm homes and buildings. We still have around 6 billion acres which could be used, if necessary, to produce crops.

### 370 Million Acres in Crop

Let's separate from the five-continent mass the land occupied by the continental United States. We have a national domain spreading out over nearly 2 billion acres. Of this total about 370 million acres are in harvested crops. This is less than a fifth of the total area, or about as much land as is occupied by the four southwestern states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona.

We have 500 million acres listed as tillable farm land, but if we needed land at any cost we could use nearly a billion acres for crop production.

That is over half the total area of the nation.

What is true of our own country is true to perhaps a greater extent of Canada, Australia, Argentina, China, and it is notably true of Russia.

A century ago men didn't see the farm lands of the world as we see them today. At that time the vast steppes of Southern Russia had hardly been touched; the prairies and plains of North America knew only explorers and fur traders; Argentina was mostly an un-

mapped wilderness; Australia was known only along its coast.

And yet in the Orient, and to some extent in Europe, population was beginning to press hard upon the food supply. This is easier to understand when we realize that the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries were unique in the world's history. During these two centuries the world's population increased from 5 hundred million to about 16 hundred million, a gain probably twice greater than in all the centuries since man's recorded history began.

Estimates now put the world's population at 18 or 19 hundred million. It will take mankind at least another two centuries, it is predicted, to double in numbers. The rate of increase seems to be declining. Population in Northwestern Europe and in the urban United States will before long become stationary. The population experts agree that this country may never have more than 160 million people, and that figure may be reached within 30 or 40 years.

Accordingly our whole point of view on agricultural production has begun to change. We used to worry about the pressure of population on the food supply; now we're beginning to worry about pressure of the food supply on the population producing it.

This change in point of view is one (Continued on Page 23)

# High School Groups Heard

## Members of Orchestra and Band Selected by Competition Thruout United States

UNTIL the end of August you will have the pleasure of hearing, thru station WIBW, the National High School Orchestra, presented on the Majestic Hour, along with the National High School Band. These organizations make up one of the world's largest instrumental groups. The programs will come from the organization's summer camp at Inter-chen, Mich., and most likely will help us keep cool. Masterpieces of musical literature are being featured, as well as soloists of international reputation.

The members of these two groups were selected by competition from virtually every state in the Union, as well as Alaska and Hawaii. The players range from 13 to 19 years old and were sent to the camp by their school organizations, local music clubs and foundation scholarships. The camp is sponsored by the National Federation of Music and the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music.

### WIBW's Program for Next Week

- SUNDAY, AUGUST 10
- 9:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
  - 9:30 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
  - 10:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals
  - 10:30 a. m.—Musical Vespers
  - 11:00 a. m.—International Broadcast (CBS)
  - 11:30 a. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
  - 12:00 p. m.—Balad Hour (CBS)
  - 12:30 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
  - 1:00 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
  - 1:30 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
  - 2:00 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
  - 2:30 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
  - 3:00 p. m.—Flashlights
  - 3:30 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
  - 4:00 p. m.—Columbia String Symphony (CBS)
  - 4:30 p. m.—The Round Towners (CBS)
  - 5:00 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
  - 5:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
  - 6:00 p. m.—Baseball Scores
  - 6:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmond's Sport Review
  - 7:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
  - 7:30 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
  - 8:00 p. m.—Mayhew Lake and his Band (CBS)
  - 8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS)
  - 9:00 p. m.—Back Home Hour from Buffalo (CBS)
  - 9:30 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
  - 10:00 p. m.—The Coral Islanders (CBS)

- MONDAY, AUGUST 11
- 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 (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
  - 9:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
  - 10:00 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
  - 10:30 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard. Aunt Lucy.
  - 11:15 a. m.—Keokik Hawaiian Trio
  - 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
  - 12:00 m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics"
  - 12:15 p. 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.—The Merryman (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.—Carl Rupp's Captivators (CBS)
  - 4:30 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
  - 5:00 p. m.—Current Events (CBS)
  - 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
  - 6:00 p. m.—Burbig's Syncopated History
  - 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
  - 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
  - 7:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power & Light Co.
  - 7:30 p. m.—Toscha Seidel and Concert Orchestra (CBS)
  - 8:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
  - 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)
  - 9:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
  - 10:10 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra (CBS)
  - 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

- TUESDAY, AUGUST 12
- 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 (CBS)
  - 8:30 a. m.—Lonely Troubadours
  - 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
  - 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
  - 9:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
  - 10:00 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
  - 10:30 a. m.—Women's Forum. Rachel Ann Neiswander. Aunt Lucy.
  - 11:15 a. m.—Dance 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.—The Aztecs (CBS)
  - 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
  - 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
  - 2:00 p. m.—Keokik Hawaiian Trio
  - 2:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
  - 3:00 p. m.—Letter Box
  - 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
  - 3:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
  - 4:00 p. m.—New World Symphony (CBS)
  - 4:30 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
  - 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
  - 5:15 p. m.—International Sidights (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.—The Columbians (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—State Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Minutiae (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Story in Song
- 9:15 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Chicago Variety Program (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

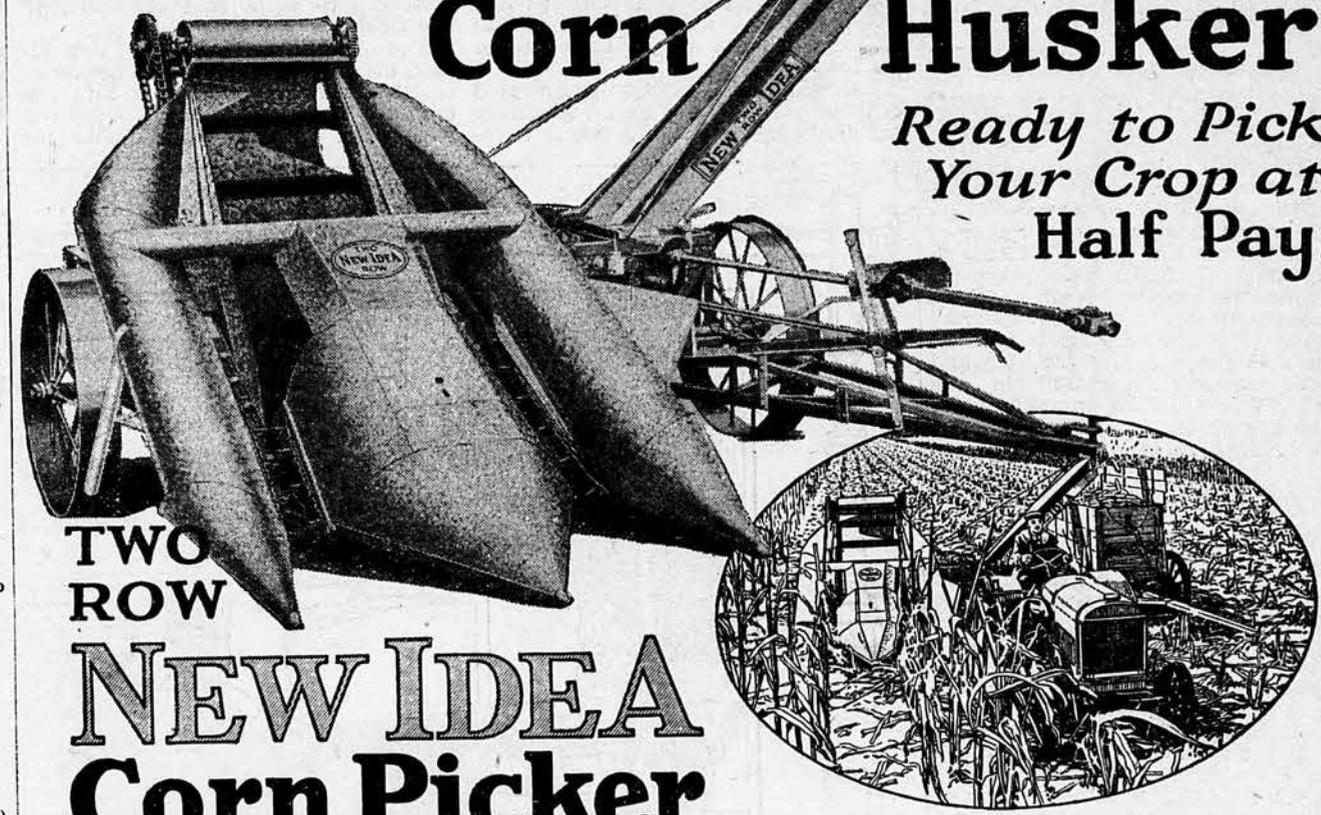
- WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
  - 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
  - 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
  - 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
  - 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
  - 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
  - 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
  - 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
  - 8:00 a. m.—Ida Bailey Allen (CBS)
  - 8:30 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
  - 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
  - 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
  - 9:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
  - 10:00 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
  - 10:30 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Klene.
  - 11:15 a. m.—Dance 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.—For Your Information (CBS)
  - 2:00 p. m.—Keokik Hawaiian Trio
  - 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
  - 3:00 p. m.—Letter Box

- 8:00 a. m.—Ida Bailey Allen (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 9:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:00 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 10:30 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgomery. Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Keokik Hawaiian Trio
- 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)
- 2:00 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—"Bill Shudd's Going to Press" (CBS)
- 4:15 p. m.—Glenn Islanders (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 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.—Serenade (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—Free Fair Fowl
- 9:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)

- 9:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)
  - 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
  - 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
  - 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)
- THURSDAY, AUGUST 14
- 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 (CBS)
  - 8:30 a. m.—Busy Fingers (CBS)
  - 8:45 a. m.—Mr. Fixit (CBS)
  - 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
  - 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
  - 9:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
  - 10:00 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
  - 10:30 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Klene.
  - 11:15 a. m.—Dance 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.—For Your Information (CBS)
  - 2:00 p. m.—Keokik Hawaiian Trio
  - 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
  - 3:00 p. m.—Letter Box
- (Continued on Page 11)

# here's the World's Champion Corn Husker

Ready to Pick Your Crop at Half Pay!



## TWO ROW NEW IDEA Corn Picker

THIS machine hitched to your tractor — picks, husks and loads into wagons 12 to 18 acres of corn a day, with a one-man crew! Here, indeed, is a world's champion — a machine that harvests corn at less than half the cost of hand labor.

The NEW IDEA Two Row Picker gives you speed to crib your corn before bad weather, without hiring a lot of extra help. Thoroughly proved — not an experiment. Backed by five years success in the field. A "pull" machine, operated by power take-off from practically any two plow tractor — not merely an attachment for some special type of tractor. Typical NEW IDEA design and construction — simplicity, durability and low operating costs. Weight 3200 lbs. Price \$625 complete F.O.B. Coldwater . .

Write today for complete information or see your dealer

### The New Idea Spreader Co.

Manufacturers of Spreaders, Corn Pickers, Transplanters, Husker-Shredders, All-Steel Harvest Wagons, Lime Spreaders, Portable and Bucket Elevators, Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Hay Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, Gasoline Engines, Lawn Mowers.

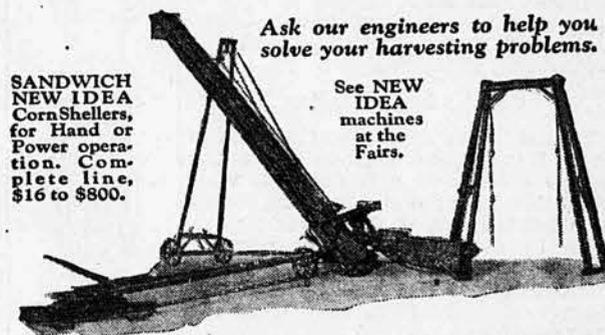
BRANCHES: Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., Moline, Ill., Madison, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Jackson, Mich., Harrisburg, Pa., Syracuse, N. Y., Oakland, Cal.

Factories at COLDWATER, OHIO and SANDWICH, ILL.



### SANDWICH-NEW IDEA Portable Elevators

A good elevator for loading corn and small grains into cribs, bins or freight cars, saves a lot of expensive labor. A necessity in modern farming. SANDWICH-NEW IDEA Elevators are time tested, strong and simple. Built the thorough NEW IDEA way. A complete line of Portable and Inside Bucket types. Easily adaptable to meet all conditions. Let us know your needs. Portable Elevators for horse or engine power . . . . \$230 to \$400



Ask our engineers to help you solve your harvesting problems.

SANDWICH NEW IDEA Corn Shellers, for Hand or Power operation. Complete line, \$16 to \$600.

See NEW IDEA machines at the Fairs.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.  
Coldwater, Ohio.

You may send me information on the following.

Corn Picker  Portable  Corn Shellers

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# Tests Are Made in Kansas

## New Machinery Comes to This State Every Year to Be Tried on Our Great Proving Grounds

IT IS INTERESTING to recall that just a few years ago grain elevator-men and wheat buyers all over Kansas were docking combined wheat from 3 to 15 cents a bushel—for no good reason at all—but simply because it was wheat that had been cut with a combine harvester; and it is more interesting now to note that there are more combines operating in Kansas than in any other state. What a big difference a few short years can make!

The very fact that combined wheat was subject to dockage a few years ago now seems all the more ridiculous when one takes into consideration that much of the wheat of high protein content which is actually sold at a premium today is wheat that has been cut with a combine. The pendulum certainly has swung in the other direction.

### With the Lowest Costs

The combine is with us to stay. It has proved its economies and efficiencies beyond any question, and, after all, its ability to cut the cost of harvest to the very lowest figure has been the reason for its success.

This year there were a number of new machines introduced to Kansas. Not many of these new machines were on the market. Most of them were experimental machines that were brought to Kansas for trials because Kansas is the greatest combine and tractor "proving ground" in the world. Whenever a manufacturer builds a new tractor or combine he says, "Now let's take it out to Kansas to see how it works."

This is because conditions in Kansas are favorable for the experimental work. Kansas has plenty of wheat, and Kansas farmers understand machinery to a marked degree and are always willing to co-operate in these try-out campaigns.

Several of the new machines tried out this year were conventional type combines with certain refinements in design, while a few were rather drastic departures from the regular run of threshing machinery as we have come to know it.

Curtis Baldwin, a Kansas product himself, was out at Hays with a machine that embodies a different principle in threshing. This machine employs a vacuum and centrifugal force entirely for threshing the grain and separating the wheat from the straw and chaff. The entire mechanism is mounted on a single shaft. At one end there is a large fan which draws a blast of air thru a cone-shaped housing. This blast of air draws the cut wheat thru the housing and, in moving toward the fan, the wheat passes thru the threshing cylinder where the grain is knocked out of the heads. From there it passes out with the straw and chaff on to a rapidly revolving cone where the wheat, being heavier than the other material, goes to the outside and is collected in a collecting ring, and from there it goes thru a screen and thence to the overhead grain bin. The straw and chaff, being lighter than the wheat, follow the air blast around in back of this revolving cone, and pass out thru the fan and are blown out on the ground and scattered.

### On the Hays Station

This machine was operating on the Hays Experiment Station farm for several days, and was doing a very creditable job of threshing and cleaning wheat. A great many tests were made to determine just how much grain was passing out with the straw and chaff, and the losses were surprisingly low; in fact, they were almost negligible.

In another field nearby, Mr. Baldwin was trying out the 1931 model of the conventional type Curtis combine made by the company of which he is the head. This machine, while having a number of refinements over former machines made by the Curtis Harvesters, Inc., is not revolutionary in design, nor does it embody any new and different principles as does the Vacuum-Centrifugal machine. It also was doing a nice job of threshing

Another machine of entirely different design was one brought to Kansas this year by Guy Hall of the Fleming-Hall Combine Co. of Milwaukee. This machine is entirely different from anything that has ever been built in that it does not have either a rasp, or toothed cylinder, but employs a stiff wire brush which brushes the grain out of the heads. The grain is cut with a regular sickle and passed up an inclined platform on a canvas conveyor direct to this brush, which is just as wide as the sickle.

The straw does not go to the separating unit at right out of the brush the ground. The grain and straw are then conveyed over to the separating unit, which is virtually a fanning mill, where the grain is cleaned and delivered to bags or a grain bin. The chaff passes out at the back end of the machine.

This machine is built to be powered in three ways, either by an auxiliary engine, or by means of a power take-

off from the tractor pulling it, or it can be driven from a ground drive wheel. The model being tested this year cuts a 5-foot swath and is designed chiefly for farmers who have a limited acreage of wheat. The tests were quite satisfactory in the wheat fields, and Mr. Hall took the machine from Kansas over into Illinois, where he has been testing it in rye, oats and barley.

### The Sunshine Combine, Too

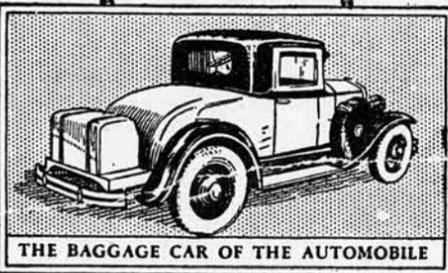
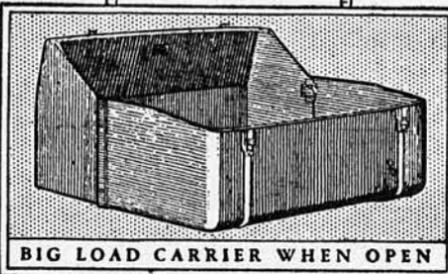
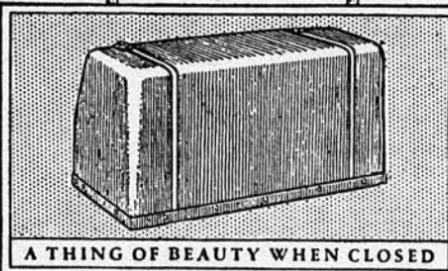
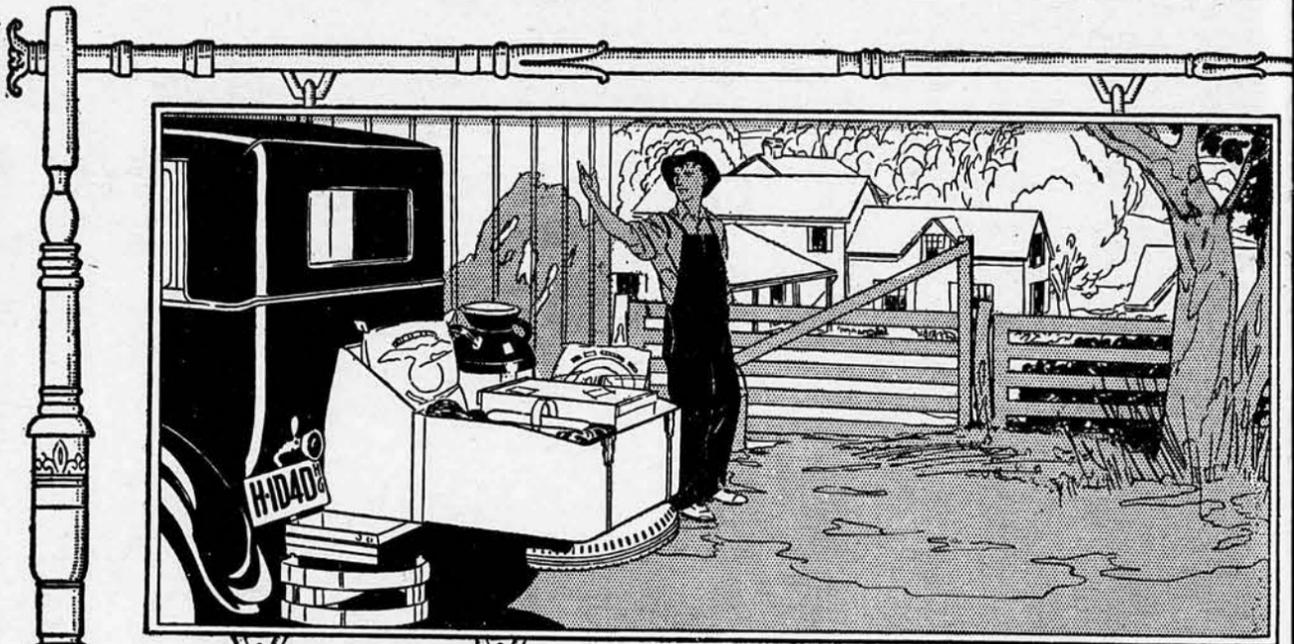
Then out in the northwestern part of the state there were several other machines being tested out. The B. F. Avery and Sons company of Louisville, Ky., was testing out two models of its new Champion combine. Near Monument I came upon their 16-foot machine at work on a 160-acre patch of wheat and doing a splendid job of it, too. This model is of the conventional type, with canvas conveyors for both platform and elevators. The machine was being tried out with rasp type cylinder and a toothed cylinder and comparisons made of both types. It is a very trim appearing and smooth working outfit and promises to be a real contender in the field.

The other Champion model is a 12-foot machine with a spiral conveyor which takes the cut wheat into the cylinder. It also was being tried out with rasp and toothed cylinder for

comparative purposes. A threshing machine specialist had designed both of these machines, and was right in the field with them, alert for any possible weak spot or flaw or mis-adjustment, but finding very few. About 10 miles east of the field where the Champion was working I found a very different combine being used in the field. This was a Sunshine combine, a product of Australia originally, but now being made in Canada and sold in the United States by The Ohio Cultivator company.

This machine has a large and powerful engine mounted right on the machine, and this engine furnishes the power to cut and thresh the wheat as well as propel the entire outfit over the ground. It has a double auger conveyor which works the grain in the middle from each end of the platform and thence into the rasp type cylinder. The machine was moving right along and doing a splendid job of cleaning and threshing. While it has been in use for a number of years in Australia, it is practically a new machine for Kansas, altho it was not out as an experimental job at all, but as a finished product.

In the Hutchinson territory the Massey-Harris Co. of Racine was running some interesting tests and experiments on a new type centrifugal thresher. Very little has been said (Continued on Page 20)



## Haul your products outside of the car

FINE cars can now haul large loads of farm products—safely, quickly, without scratching or damaging the car. Just swing open the Kari-Keen Luggage Carrier. It gives you nine square feet of space—room and capacity for a 400-pound load. It really doubles your car's usefulness. Used open or closed.



### Handsome New Model

Heavy stamped steel, strongly reinforced, with rounded corners, graceful curves, chromium bands—a beautiful addition to ANY car. See the new Kari-Keen Luggage Carrier at your car dealer's or write nearest distributor.

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

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

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

# Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

MAID a young man who had been reared on the farm, "The people in my community who have been my greatest inspiration to me are my father and mother. They have never been too busy to answer my questions nor to be interested in my work." Once on a time there was a man who had made money and attained a degree of fame. In almost every picture he had for years included a wooded hill, a rippling brook and a bit of sky. When asked why he always included these, the old man replied, "It is my boyhood home. It is in my heart; it must always be in my work."

Discussing American ideals one day, Woodrow Wilson made a statement which ought to be pondered by every father or mother. Said he, "You must include the fathers, and get your grip on the home organization in such wise that the children will have the atmospheric pressure of Christianity week thru." Meditate on that phrase, "the atmospheric pressure of Christianity." By way of contrast, think on these words from the pen of well-known Scottish psychologist, "It is the drip, drip, drip of worldly views at father's table day by day, or the light laugh over sin in the smoking room that breaks the moral power of many a young fellow and speeds him to ruin. While on the other hand is the memory of a pure home, the peace and talk there that bring the wanderers back again."

Of the power of the home over the young life, the memoirs of Michael Pin, "From Immigrant to Inventor," provide an excellent example. Pin came to this country when a child from Serbia. He landed with 5 cents in his pocket, but was so brilliant that he managed to rise thru the job to another until he had graduated from Columbia University with honors and went to England to study. Just before going to England he must first pay a visit to his old mother in Serbia. As long as she lived she was his best teacher and his most understanding friend. An unlettered peasant woman, she seemed to have a sort of intuition of what study at a university must be, and she encouraged her son in every way. A devout member of the Greek Orthodox church, she only persons to whom she could compare the learned professors of whom her son told her were the saints in the church calendar. "Go back, my son," she would exclaim, "Go back to the saintly professors who are instructing you in this deep wisdom, and may the God of your fathers be with you."

Russell H. Conwell died about two years ago. He was a most amazing man. He had delivered his lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," more times than any other lecture was ever given, and had made hundreds of thousands of dollars out of it, all of which he had put into Temple University, Philadelphia, which he had founded. For many years also he preached every Sunday to one of the largest congregations in America. The home life of this remarkable man accounts at least in part for what he was. His father was a farmer on a piece of rocky Massachusetts soil, from which only the fiercest toil would extract a living. But what the Conwells lacked in money they made up in mind. The father read her boys Henry Ward Beecher's sermons which were printed every week. The New York Tribune also was a part of the mental diet of the family, while Uncle Tom's Cabin was read and re-read, when it came out as a serial.

More than reading was what went on at the Conwell farm, for Conwell senior was an ardent abolitionist, and his farm was one of the stations of the underground railroad. At night the future lecturer would hear the creaking of wagon wheels, and the opening of the barn door, followed by silence. Next day he would go up in the hay mow and look on the forlorn figure of a black man, who usually gave an account of his slavery and his escape, which lost nothing in the telling. Next night the wagon wheels creaked again, and the negro was on his way to the next station of the "railroad," and so on to Canada.

No wonder, with such parents, with such adventures all about him, that young Russell developed those qualities that set him apart as a leader of men. The old home had set its stamp upon him.

Some folks, in fact many, are worried today over the seeming decline of homes of the Conwell type. Maybe we are having so many things that we are forgetting the major in the minor. Inventions do not take the place of intellectual and spiritual hunger. Radios cannot replace God fearing mothers, and movies are a poor substitute for home-grown religion. Is it possible to have the one and not neglect the other?

Lesson for August 10—The Value of a Godly Home. I Sam. 1st chap., and 2:1-11. Golden Text: Prov. 1:8.

## High School Groups Heard

(Continued from Page 9)

- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harry Tucker and his Barclay Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—The Melody Musketeers (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 5:15 p. m.—Show Hits
- 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.—Mardi Gras (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Romany Patteran (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat (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's Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

### FRIDAY, AUGUST 15

- 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 Endor. (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.—Keokul Hawaiian Trio
- 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.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
- 3:00 p. m.—Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Glen Islanders (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 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.—Nil Wit Hour (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—State Farmers' Union
- 8:30 p. m.—Keokul Hawaiian Trio
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)

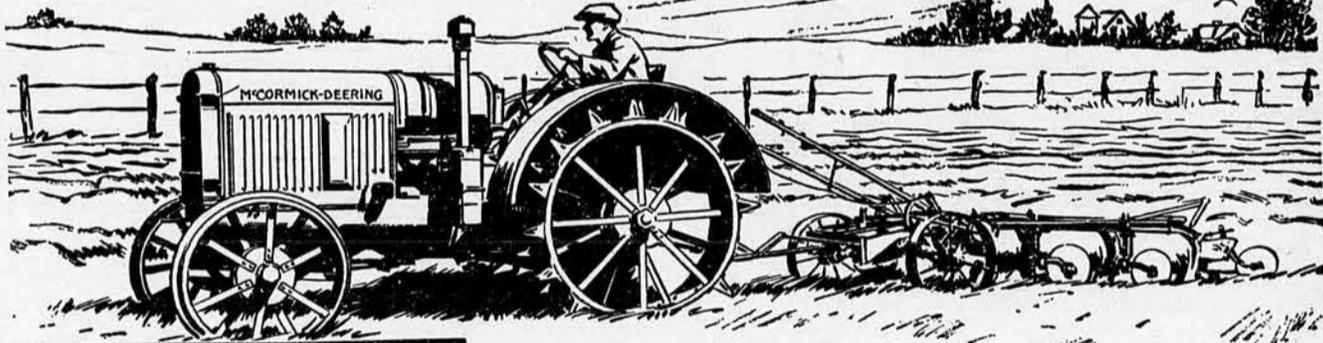
- 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Cotton Club Band (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

### SATURDAY, AUGUST 16

- 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 Kiene.
- 11:15 a. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—Musical Interludes
- 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.—Keokul Hawaiian Trio
- 2:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark's French Lesson (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS)
- 4:15 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsants (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 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 (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 Simmons' Show Boat (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Courtesy Nat'l Res. Co.
- 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)

# Strike off the Shackles of Cramped-Style Farming

Large-scale equipment, like the McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor and 4-bottom plow shown below, helps you to make the most of your time and energy, and makes you master of all your farm operations.



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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

## Rosy Tomatoes Are a Gold Mine of Valuable Nutritive Substances

**R**ED hot or red cold? Which way will you have your tomato juice? It is excellent piping hot in the soup bowl as a meal starter, even in torrid weather. And it is a cool food in this form, for it contains practically no heat making fats and sugar, but much water. When tomato juice is iced and served in small glasses instead of a fruit cocktail, it is a winning appetizer. You may like it plain, but at our house a little lemon juice is added. This brings out the flavor of the tomato, giving the drink more character.

Babies may drink this healthful beverage. Young America is not afraid to try the new. When scientists discovered that tomatoes are a gold mine of valuable nutritive properties, their first thought was of the babies. The infants



The Preparation of Tomato Juice Is a Simple Process

thrived wonderfully on the red, red juice. So grown-ups followed their lead and began to drink it. Nowadays everyone is urged to use tomato juice freely. It is served in all three of the daily meals.

For breakfast the tomato juice takes the place of fruit. If you like sauerkraut juice, now recognized as a tonic, you will find a combination of the two juices, if served cold, delicious. Both foods are laxative. Tomato juice, too, is excellent in salads made with gelatin. Your favorite crisp vegetables, chopped, may be added. When making cream of tomato soup, it is advisable not to add soda, for it destroys vitamin C. It is not required if the piping hot and strained juice is added slowly to the creamed sauce, which also is hot, just before serving time.

Vitamin C is necessary for health. It is not stored in our bodies, which explains why it is needed daily. This food material, even tho no one has ever seen it, does much that affects our well being and happiness. It aids in checking dental decay and infections of the gums. It prevents many pains in the limbs of children, frequently referred to as growing pains and touches of rheumatism. Sometimes the baby cries when he is taken up because he needs vitamin C. His joints are sore. The doctor will know how much tomato or orange juice, both vitamin C foods, the infant needs.

Nutritionists advise that tomatoes, canned, stewed or raw, be served at least four times a week thruout the year. When the garden is offering the luscious, red vegetable, you may prefer to serve it raw. Children under 5 years old sometimes have difficulty in digesting raw tomatoes, due to the seeds and the hard parts of the pulp not being masticated thoroly. They may be given stewed and sieved tomatoes with safety.

Tomatoes, food experts say, are a vegetable that you cannot afford not to can if they grow in your garden. This year, when putting them up, why not strain off enough juice to fill several jars, canning it just as you do the tomatoes? These will be convenient for use in the winter when you haven't time to strain the whole to-

By Nell B. Nichols

atoes. If you do not have tomatoes in your garden, you are to be pitied, but there is no need of weeping, for the grocer carries both the canned vegetable and its juices.

Here are a few tomato recipes:

### Tomato Jelly

Soften 1 1/4 tablespoons gelatin in 1/2 cup cold tomato juice. Bring 2 cups tomato juice to a boil with 5 whole cloves and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Boil 1 minute and add the swollen gelatin as soon as the hot juice is removed from the stove. Stir until the gelatin is dissolved. Put a few sprigs of parsley into one large mold or individual ones, wet first in cold water. Strain the tomato juice over the parsley. Chill, unmold and serve on lettuce with salad dressing.

### Frozen Tomato Salad

To 2 1/2 cups tomato juice add 8 peppercorns, 3 bay leaves, 6 whole cloves and 1 1/2 teaspoons salt. Bring to a boil and boil 1 minute. Strain and freeze like ice cream. Serve with salad dressing. This salad is delicious on a hot day with fried chicken.

### Mexican Salad

Slice 2 Spanish onions and cut 2 green peppers in rings, discarding the seeds. Arrange these in layers in a shallow bowl, alternating the onions and peppers with slices of tomatoes. Sprinkle browned bread crumbs and chopped parsley over the top and serve with salad dressing.

## Shoo! Shoo! Mr. Fly

BY AGATHA R. RAISBECK

**W**E ARE constantly waging war on moths, ants, flies, mosquitoes and other small household pests. But science is coming to our aid, bringing chemicals that make our fight much easier and our victory more certain.

Have you heard that some mathematician has figured that if all conditions are favorable, the fly that winters over has more than 5 trillion descendants by September? That is certainly an astounding figure, and we are fortunate that not all of them survive. But enough do come around to bother and endanger our family's health.

In order to do our share in getting rid of these bothersome insects, we must "get" every fly in the house.

Most of us manage pretty well with the trusty fly swatter, but there always seems to be a few that manage to escape. "Shooing" does not seem to help much because the flies only go outside to wait for another chance to get in. It is dangerous to leave poison around the house where there are children or pets.

One entomologist, who makes studying insects his life work, told me that the most successful way he has found is the use of liquid sprays. Almost any of the ones on the market are satisfactory, but he warned that those coming in lightproof cans are not so likely to deteriorate as those coming in glass bottles.

To get the best results from these sprays, the room needs to be tightly closed while the liquid is being sprayed and the amount of spray to be used depends on the size of the room. After spraying, be sure to sweep up the flies and burn them. A few may be only stunned and if they are left alone they will be flying around shortly.

## Healthy Babies Are Happy

BY LUCILE BERRY WOLF

**A**BOUT the most contented person in the house on a hot day is a healthy baby who is well cared for. As a rule a baby wastes no energy fretting about the heat. He accepts it as just one more thing beyond his control. If a baby is cross and restless in summer, it is unwise to say, "It's just the heat," for the probability is, there is something wrong in its handling.

Proper food is the thing which the baby responds to most quickly. We sometimes hear, "If baby holds his own during the summer, that's all you can expect." But merely maintaining its weight is not satisfactory, and a shortage of food should be suspected if the baby does not gain steadily. A breast fed baby needs 2 to 3 ounces a day for every pound of weight, and a bottle fed baby requires at least 1 1/2 ounces of milk for every pound of weight, a baby of 14 pounds requiring 21 ounces during the day, the

milk being diluted properly according to the age.

Carelessness in handling cow's milk for the baby, particularly in summer, is really criminal negligence. Clean milk may be contaminated by carelessness. During a spell of exceedingly hot weather, all milk for the baby should be scalded. To scald milk, heat it in an open pan until it bubbles around the edges and steams in the center. Scalding is not boiling, but it destroys all ordinary disease germs. The baby's bottles must be washed in soapsuds and boiled for 5 minutes each time they are used, if you wish them to be safe. Enough bottles should be kept on hand for the entire day's feedings so they need be boiled but once a day. Nipples, mixing pitcher and spoons are given the same treatment.

Boiled water should be offered the baby frequently, between feedings, but not immediately before eating. A bottle for water is convenient for a small infant.

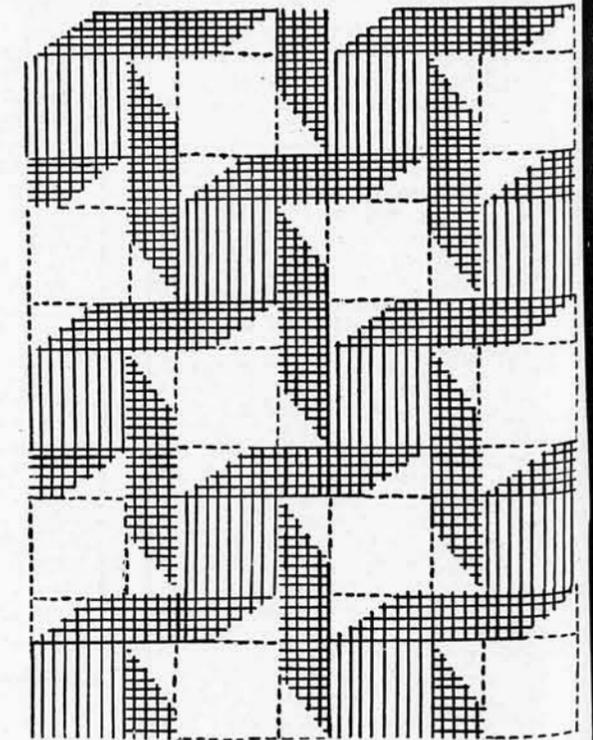
Serious attacks of dysentery are likely to occur in the summer. Pure milk and cleanliness, with artificial feeding when necessary, properly done, are the best preventives. Milk from cows fed fresh ensilage or alfalfa hay may cause diarrhea in babies and young children. A physician is needed in cases of dysentery. Dilute the baby's food half, or withhold it until the doctor comes. Give plenty of boiled water. If no physician is available, 1 or 2 teaspoons of castor oil can be given and milk taken away for 24 hours, giving water or cereal water frequently. Overfeeding may cause diarrhea and should be remedied by lengthening feeding intervals, and reducing the strength of the food. A baby should never be urged to finish his bottle if he does not seem hungry. For very short periods of excessive heat, the daily amount of milk may be slightly reduced. Any increase in the strength of milk must be made gradually, especially in hot weather, or after a digestive upset.

Even a very young baby should be lightly clothed in hot weather, a band, diaper and slip being sufficient, with stockings used off and on as the temperature varies.

Give the baby the coolest place in the house or yard to sleep. Mosquito netting must never be used close to the baby's face. It should be arranged over a clothing line wire or short pole. A comfortable baby is a happy baby.

## "Starry Night" Quilt Design

**A** MOST realistic bed covering can be made in this pattern by using plain yellow material to represent stars, with a background of dark and light blues in either plain or figured materials,



to represent the different colors of the sky. It will be interesting if a border is used to let the edges of the stars extend out into the border.

You may have a pattern of this block by writing to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents. In ordering be sure to state the name of this pattern, "Starry Night."

# Planning Your County Fair Exhibit

Here Are a Few Pointers That May Help Win a Blue Ribbon

By Amy Kelly

**T**HE large number of requests pouring into the agricultural college at Manhattan for judges at county and community fairs reminds us forcefully that the fair season will soon be on in full force. Last October the various home economics judges from over the state gathered together at Manhattan and with one accord proclaimed that the year of 1929 was the best one for fairs that Kansas had had for a long time. The judges included such people as Mrs. C. R. Jaccard, Mrs. Dora Aubel, Miss May Miles, Miss Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, Miss Conie Foote, Miss Marguerite Harper and Miss Loretta McElmurry.

What made these fairs so successful? In the first place these women agreed that the exhibits were arranged so that they could be easily seen. I judged a fair at Blue Rapids. It was the first

Mrs. Dora Aubel who has judged two or three years at the Stafford county fair informs us that they have one of the very best exhibits on foods of any of the fairs. One of the things she has been able to do is to convince the women that make angel food cakes and exhibit them not to frost them. All judges like to have angel food cake brought in without any icing. The reason for this is that angel food cake should be covered with a nice, brown, sugary crust. It forms a frosting of its own—then sometimes, a heavy boiled frosting will make the top of the cake a little soggy and it is hard to judge the quality of the cake. Perhaps for home use an angel food cake keeps longer if it is iced, but for exhibit purposes it should not be iced. People love to look at angel food cakes. Both men and women will flock around the cases of angel food cakes discussing them at length to see why the blue-ribbon cake was the best one there. Angel food cake should be placed in the front cases where people can see them.

### Jelly Could Be Improved

That reminds me that the judges last year commented on the poor quality of jelly exhibited at all of the fairs including the state fairs. I believe the difficulty is this: many women are using commercial pectin in order to save time. At the college we have no prejudice against commercial pectin, but many women cannot use it so that the natural flavor of the fruit is preserved. So many jellies are too sweet and the flavor has been destroyed, and in addition, they are tough and leathery. If you are exhibiting jellies it would be better to make them without commercial pectin; such as grape, currant and the good old standby, apple jelly. If you use commercial pectin be sure that you know how to use it to preserve the natural flavor of the fruit.

Last year Wakefield had one of the most beautiful flower exhibits at their fair that was shown anywhere. There was a fine display of dahlias. At Blue Rapids the wild flower exhibit was particularly attractive. Many women object to bringing flowers to the fair in their best vases for fear they will be broken. It is difficult to arrange flowers in a fair hall. However, one can use the old-fashioned bean jar and the old wooden chopping bowl.

There is one feature of the small community or county fairs that has a big advantage over the large fair and that is the exhibits of antiques. Many people are afraid to let their choice antiques go a long way from home, but they will lend them to the small community fair. Last year in Brookville, I saw one of the nicest collections of antiques that has ever been my privilege to see; Indian relics, old china, silver, an array of guns, old-fashioned dresses, a very few pieces of furniture, and books—all so interesting that the crowd spent most of the time in that small booth. Our judges report that the Jewell county fair always has a fine collection of antiques. There is nothing people enjoy more than seeing things exhibited that belong to them or their neighbors. The community and county fair provides such a place. We will hope that the 1930 fairs come up to the standards of those in 1929 and the communities will exhibit the same enthusiasm over their accomplishments as they did last year.

### Down Valley View Farm Way

By Nelle G Callahan



**T**O CONTINUE with my journey: From Salt Lake City I traveled north to Pocatello, Idaho, and then west to Portland, Oregon. At American Falls, just west of Pocatello, there is an immense dam built for the purpose of irrigation. It will shortly open up vast fields of hitherto unoccupied territory.

The scenery thru Oregon was lovely; the majestic Manadnock, and the towering Norway pine were in decided contrast to the spreading elm, maple, walnut, and such type of trees in this Middle West. It is impossible to describe, in limited space, the wonders and beauty of the Columbia River gorge: the river itself, its rapids, the great mountains distant and near, the silvery, foamy waterfalls, the towering, overhanging cliffs, covered with richest moss and cut thru with brilliant tiny flowers.

I was entranced when I stood on the point of Council Crest overlooking Portland, about 6 o'clock in the evening. The city lay almost tomb-like down below us, and the sun was going down behind, and softly tinting in rose and gold the

awful, silent peaks of old Mt. Hood and Mt. St. Helens. They lifted their peaks so high and white and still and surely they spoke volumes.

I wish you could all have enjoyed with me the lovely, lovely roses of Portland. You know it is famed for these flowers, and I am satisfied they deserve and merit their fame. I missed the annual rose festival by a few days. Seattle and Portland are both quite hilly cities and it seemed as if everyone had rock gardens. If I can build some kind of a little knoll or pretense of a hill I want to try to make a small rock garden like some of those I admired. I'll let you know as the season goes by if I am having any luck. Then, perhaps, I shall be able to help you with ideas I may work out. If, by any chance, some of you would like to build a little garden on some rocky slope near your home and I can be of any help in planning it, I shall be happy to do so.

### Capelet Collar Is Popular

2595 is a frock for many occasions because of its dainty styling. The fitted hip yoke tapers to the waistline at the center-front and is finished with a bow trim. Skirt is cut circular showing a low flared fulness. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

778 is a smart junior style showing a fitted gored skirt running into a flared hemline. The cape collar is opened at front with a bow of wide



ribbon. A leather belt may be worn at the high waistline. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2583 shows a summery frock for the wee tot. Bias binding makes a dainty trimming for this style. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

All patterns ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

### How to Arrange Flowers

BY GRACE HERR

Home Demonstration Agent, Bourbon County

**F**LOWERS and Their Arrangement" was the subject of a half day discussion at some of the Bourbon County Farm Bureau unit meetings. Mrs. Cliff Hall of Devon and Mrs. Ira Chandler of Uniontown with their assistants, Mrs. George Graham and Ruth Geiger have made their study of color as related to clothing interesting to the women of their communities by introducing a variation to the regular outline. Each woman had been asked to bring a vase and a bouquet of flowers with long stems and plenty of foliage, to the meeting. The vases were first discussed as to their value as a container for flowers or as an article of decoration within themselves. Were they so colorful as to detract from the blossoms placed in them? Did they make a good addition to the background? Next, lovely bouquets were made and placed in various positions in the room, such as in a grouping with a mirror and small table, under a picture, on a table with books or before a window.

### Who Packs a School Lunch?



Almost every farm woman is confronted with the school lunch problem at some time. Lunches must be packed. They must contain appetizing and healthful food. How is this accomplished? Send your school lunch menus to the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. For the best school lunch menu we will pay \$5, for the second best \$3, and for the third \$2. Contest closes August 20.

time I had attended a county fair. The building at Blue Rapids where the women's exhibits are placed is such that they have the center of the room and people can walk around the entire exhibit and see the things very well. The walls of the building have the big exhibits; such as, those from the Farmers' Union and the Crop Exhibit.

### Quilts Are Popular

Quilts and fancywork are popular exhibits. Men and women love the old-fashioned quilts. They bring back precious memories of childhood days. People also like to see the new patterns that are being made now. I should like to tell you what the judges have to say about these quilts. The old, old quilts are almost "well-nigh perfect." It is difficult to judge them because the stitches are so even and the blocks so well pieced. There is nothing to mar their beauty. The new quilts have some flaws in them. The judges find that much of the quilting is uneven. It is too bad that women spend hours and hours putting little pieces of cloth together and then have them spoiled by poor quilting. Quilting should be fine and above all it should be even. The most glaring fault of the new quilt is that the binding is put on poorly; that is, sometimes the corner biases are not joined correctly and the stitching is large and unsightly where it is sewed to the quilt. Miss Maude Deely says that millinery stitches should be used in placing bias bindings on quilts; that will give them the appearance of just being placed without the stitches showing. It is the same stitch that is used in placing a lining in a hat.

Fancywork show cases draw a continuous crowd. Miss McElmurry states that in judging fancywork the design should be properly selected for the article; that is, if the article is to be used on the buffet it should have a design that is appropriate for a buffet. Those articles that are used in bedrooms can be a little more colorful as it may be the one piece that lends color to the bedroom. The same thing is true of decorated bedspreads. However, the design should be such that the material can be washed frequently. I have often wondered if the women who exhibit these pieces of fancywork know that no thread should be knotted that is used in fancywork. They should learn to fasten the threads without knotting them. The wrong side of the article must look almost as nice as the right side. If any of you are planning to exhibit fancywork, be sure that your threads are fastened in such a way that no knots are used. The judges always look on the wrong side of the article. To you who are placing exhibits and are superintendents of these departments in the fairs, I would like to suggest that you have your judging done before your articles are placed. It will be easier for the judge and also will give you an opportunity to place the blue-ribbon articles in the foreground where they can be seen well.

# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

50-1-NK	=	
50-EAF	=	
5-1-SE	=	
100-AKE	=	
5-ANE	=	
50-1-ME	=	
100-50-1-P	=	
5-ASE	=	

By using Roman numerals for the Arabic numbers shown, spell eight common nouns. 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.

## Claude Has a Persian Cat

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a 440-acre farm 3/4 mile from school. My teacher's name is Miss Sherman. I go to Dry Creek school. I have two brothers and five sisters. For pets I have five ponies—three are yellow, one is gray and one black. We have two white dogs. Their names are King and Queen. I also have a Persian cat. I like pets and stock. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Quincy, Kan. Claude Burr.

## Takes Music Lessons

I have two sisters. Their names are Ruth and Rose Frances. Ruth is 7 years old and Rose Frances is 3 years old. I have a pet calf named Roany and a dog named Sport. I take music lessons twice a week. I wish some of the girls would write to me.

Mancos, Colo. Phoebe Martinz.

## Velma Plays the Piano

I am 11 years old and will be in the sixth grade this fall. My birthday is May 8. Have I a twin? I go to Hollis school. My teacher's name was Miss Hill last year. For pets I have a kit-

ten and a dog. My dog's name is Fritz and my kitten's name is Shadow. I have 1 1/2 miles to go to school. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Norman, 21 years old, and Gerald, 18 years old. My sister is 9 years old. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age.

Hollis, Kan. Velma Price.

## An Appetizing Omelet

Dear Little Cooks: There are a good many ways of making omelets, but an especially appetizing one is made with jelly. Here is the method of preparing it.

Put a smooth, clean, iron frying pan on the fire to heat. Meanwhile, beat 4 eggs very light, the whites to a stiff froth and the yolks to a thick batter. Add to the yolks 4 tablespoons milk, pepper, and salt; and, lastly, stir in the whites lightly. Put 1 table-



spoon butter into the heated pan; turn it so that it will moisten the entire bottom, taking care that it does not scorch. Just as it begins to boil, pour in the eggs. Hold the frying pan handle in your left hand, and as the eggs whiten, carefully, with a spoon, draw up lightly from the bottom, allowing the raw part to run out on the pan, until all is equally cooked; shake with your left hand, until the omelet is free from the pan. Then spread with jelly of some kind. Turn out on a warm platter. Dust it with powdered sugar. Write and tell me if you like omelet made this way.

Your little girl cook friend, Naida Gardner.

## Diamond Puzzle

1. Stands for 1,000; 2. A call for aid (Used by ships in distress); 3. To plan; 4. To place; 5. Stands for 50.
- From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There

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

## Indian Puzzle

By rearranging the letters in the following names, you can spell the names of eight different tribes of Indians:

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Chapae | 5. Tofo Balck |
| 2. Soxui  | 6. Wachippe   |
| 3. Jonava | 7. Nizu       |
| 4. Tue    | 8. Newape     |

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.



## Edna Can Cook

I am 12 years old and will be in the seventh grade this fall. I will go to the McKinley school. I have one pet—a dog named Snowball. I have one sister and two brothers. I am the oldest. My sister's name is Donna Danbine and my brothers' names are Dean and Arnerd. I know how to work. I can make chocolate cakes and do other kinds of work. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Clay Center, Kan. Edna Shieler.

## A Test for Your Guesser

- What kind of a throat should a singer have to reach the high notes? A sore (soar) throat.
- Why is a dirty rug like a bad boy? Because both need beating.
- What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and the water in a fountain? One is heir to the throne, the other thrown to the air.
- What's all over the house? The roof.
- Why is a resolution like a looking glass? Because it is so easily broken.
- Which is the greatest riddle? Life, for we all have to give it up.
- Why is the road-bed laborer on a railroad like a hunted bear in the

mountains? Because he makes tracks for his life.

Why is horse racing a necessity? Because it is a matter of course.

Why is a quarrel like a bargain? Takes two to make it.

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is assaulting with intent to kill; the other is killing with intent to salt.

Why has the shoemaker wonderful powers of endurance? Because he holds on to the last.

Did you ever wear crocheted rubbers? If not crow shade, what are they?

When a shoemaker is about to make a boot, what is the first thing he uses? The last.

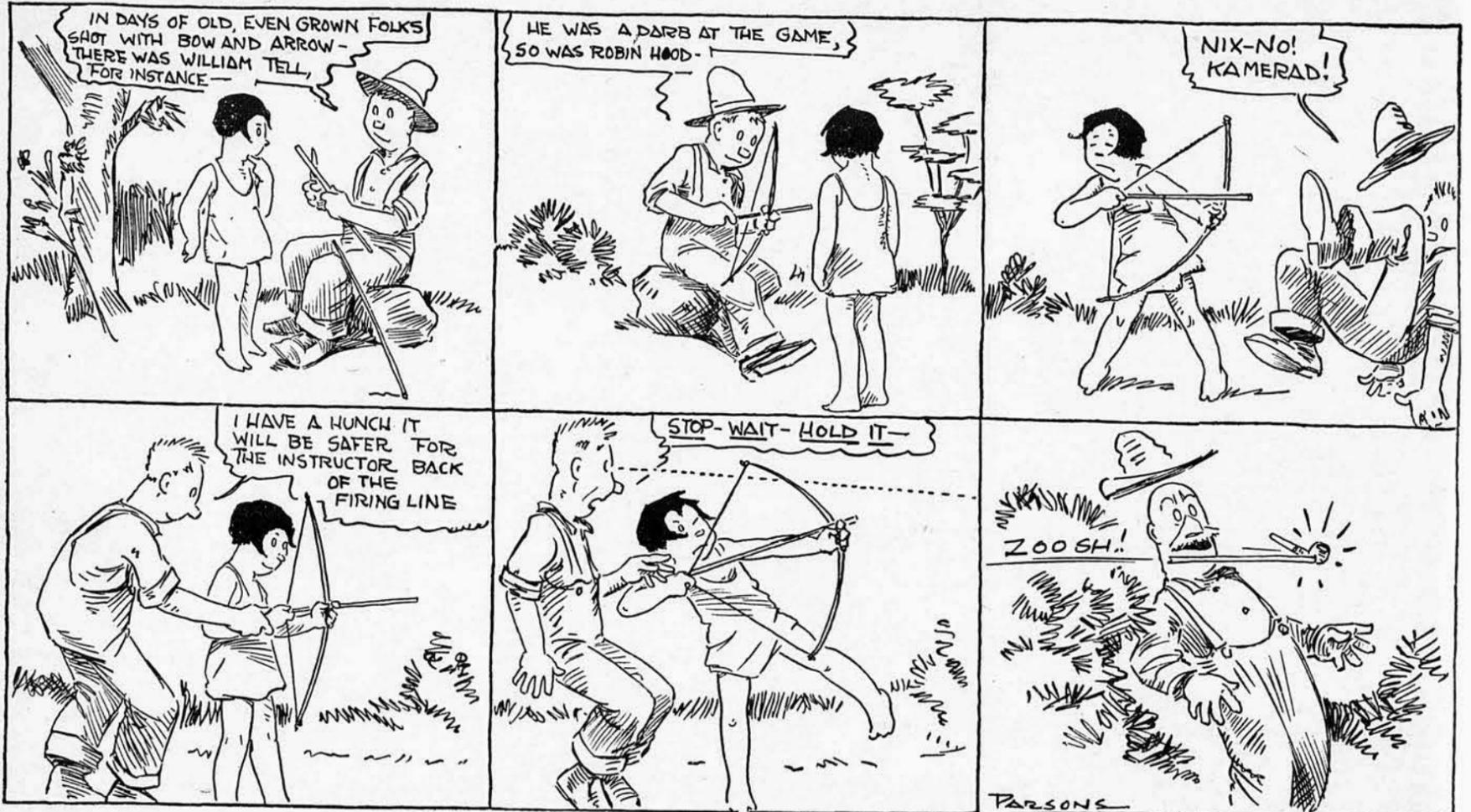
## Rides Bus to School

For pets I have a little Brown Leg-horn chicken and two puppies. I am 9 years old and will be in the fourth grade this fall. Miss Frisbie has been my teacher the last two winters. I like her very much. I go to Sunny Slope school. We had about 45 pupils in our school last term. We ride to school in a bus. I have one sister and three brothers. I enjoy the children's page.

Flagler, Colo. Mildred Stedman.



If the black pieces are cut out and properly fitted together, they will make a silhouette of a little animal. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—It Was an Arrow Escape



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Should Have a Larger Place in the Diet of the People

I WISH that I knew more about raising a garden. My wife is the gardener of the family, and her interest is in flowers rather than vegetables. What I want is to urge the importance of vegetables so that every subscriber will have a good vegetable garden to supply the table the year around, but a man who doesn't know whether you grow rutabaga in the North and asparagus in the South or whether it makes any difference anyway feels some delicacy about trying to tell a farmer about a vegetable garden. Our subscriber, Mrs. E. D. G., says she knows of families with small children who taste nothing really fresh for months at a time, and she asks me to say that farmers can get vegetables and fruits to use both fresh and canned and root vegetables for the cellars that will supply them at any time in the year. I say this on the authority of Mrs. E. D. G., who knows her vegetable garden forward and backward.

From my own professional knowledge I tell you that fresh fruits and vegetables are life savers. I do not advocate a vegetarian diet, but most assuredly I consider vegetables and fruits a necessity for every day in the year. There should be variety, too; the potato is a good vegetable, but does not fill every need, as so many folks seem to think. People write to me about gas on the stomach. Usually it means sour stomach (often means sour disposition, too). They ask about acid urine. Urine is normally acid. But with many persons it is 20 times as acid as it should be, and that means trouble. Some talk learnedly about acidosis, tho with little knowledge of what is meant. Constipation, nervousness, headache, dizziness, belching, even high blood pressure, are all ailments that in many cases could be abolished forever by making daily use of the products of a good vegetable garden.

In his little book on The Normal Diet, Dr. W. D. Sansum explains that the food fuel that you burn up in the body leaves ashes, just like fuel burned in a stove. If the preponderance of these are acid-ash you are bound to be in trouble. The foods must be balanced by adequate amounts of alkaline-ash foods. Some of the foods that give a lot of acid ash are meats, eggs and bread. They are indispensable foods, but should not make the major diet. Practically all vegetables and all fruits excepting prunes, plums and cranberries leave an alkaline ash. While this includes potatoes, they are not so good for alkalinity as beans. Doctor Sansum has found that dried lima beans, soybeans, and, in fact, all beans are especially good to produce this alkaline condition that counterbalances the acid-ash foods we love. He has used them extensively as anti-acids, and has had good results with them in reducing high blood pressure when accompanied by highly acid urine. If you want to keep well spare a little time for the orchard and the vegetable garden.

### Boracic Acid Will Help

My baby, now 6 weeks old, still has a slight discharge from the navel. What is the cause and what shall I do? Mrs. D.

A discharge from the navel indicates an infection. The simplest treatment is with Boracic Acid, either in solution or by applying the powder. Be careful not to irritate. Systematic daily attention will clear it up, but be sure to call the attention of your doctor to it, too.

### Cultivate Body Resistance

I have catarrh of the nose and throat. Have used all kinds of washes and sprays without effect, and am told the next step will surely be consumption. What is catarrh medicine for? S. M. B.

If catarrh of the nose and throat were a sure step to consumption there would be a host of citizens on the way. To cure catarrh you must fortify

the body at every point. Cultivate resistance to "colds" by living much in the open air and by frequent cool bathing, followed by brisk rubbing. Eat nourishing food, but observe dietetic rules, and carefully avoid overeating as well as overdressing. Sleep with wide open windows. Right now is the very best time of year to begin the sensible style of living that will conquer catarrh. As to catarrh medicine—there is little to be said for it.

### Meant More Cash

(Continued from Page 3)

are gone and I can plant corn on that land by about June 5. I use a 100-day yellow variety, and four years ago I harvested the best crop I ever raised.

On my plowed-up strawberry land corn made 70 bushels to the acre. I feel sure the plants and the mulch improve the land or at least rest it. Just any barnyard fertilizer will not do for these berries as it is likely to contain grub worms and they kill the plants. Horse manure is best. Early March is the right time to set out the strawberries unless it is too dry. Five years out of seven I have had the best success by following this plan." Plants as well as the berries provide a good source of revenue, and this was a big season for them. Pickers simply flock to the farm at strawberry time. As many as 100 have been in the patch at a time.

There isn't much doing with black raspberries on the Cummings farm. He admits he has had very little success with them because of their inability to resist disease. But red raspberries seem to promise something better. He now has 1/4 acre and has had for three years. The present plan is to increase this crop to an acre. Work with these berries is practically the same as with the blackberries.

Two acres of grapes, including Moore's Early, Concord and Dakotas, complete the fruit layout. And this is another crop that hasn't failed since the vines were big enough to bear. "It requires three or four years

to get them up and producing," Mr. Cummings explained. "I figure 40 to 50 bunches of grapes to each vine and four bunches to a pound. The vines are set 8 feet apart in the rows, the rows are an equal distance apart and the single cane system is used. Clean cultivation is followed, and so far five sprays a season have been applied, all of Bordeaux mixture. These don't have to be marketed all in a rush like the berries, but they bring the market price right here at the farm. This year I already have orders for a ton or more."

Mr. Cummings happens to harvest the grape crop himself because it is rapid work, but he does very little berry picking. However, he and his family superintend all of it. A portable berry crating house is hauled right to the scene of picking, and everything is checked there. During the season 10 or 12 children are hired as pickers, and they stick to the job. After everything is over Mr. Cummings does something special for them "even if it is nothing more than giving them an ice cream supper," as he explains it. Last year he took them on a three-day camping trip. It is our private opinion that the interest Mr. Cummings takes in these young folks, both in their work and pleasure, will be something they will cherish as the years pass.

# Here's Real FARM RELIEF for CORN GROWERS



SAVE FROM 8¢ to 12¢ A BUSHEL

One machine—one investment—a complete harvesting equipment that will cut and thresh or shell, any small grain or seed crop, including peas and beans.

this season with a

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By reducing the cost of your corn gathering 8c to 12c a bushel, the Gleaner Baldwin Corn Combine, the only machine of its kind, offers something tangible in the way of FARM RELIEF, something that you can apply on YOUR OWN farm—in YOUR OWN pocket.

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# BOOK DEPARTMENT

## An 11-Year Old Boy Wrote and Published a Biography of President Hoover

BY D. M. HARMON

AGE plays a very little part in the popularity of an author today. William J. Marsh, Jr., the 11-year old boy from New Milford, Conn., has written and published a biography called "Our President, Herbert Hoover." The history of William's startling career as an author and publisher is almost as remarkable as his story of Mr. Hoover. Over a year ago, Mr. Marsh, who is an antique dealer, acquired a printing press with some type thrown in. It cost him 50 cents. William immediately set up a print shop in one room of his home. Printing did not have a large enough scope for him, so he decided to take up literature and be his own publisher. For six months he worked on "Our President, Herbert Hoover." School interfered somewhat, but he made good time when he was at home four weeks with water on the knee. The title page is his own inspiration, and so are the illustrations, which are cuts rescued from the "hell box," the print shop receptacle for discarded metal. Sixty copies were printed.

Then William, who was his own promotion manager as well, sent a copy to the Herald Tribune asking the editor for a "write up," and explained his ideas on business. The editor complied with a front page story. The manager of the Doubleday, Doran Book Shops read the story and hastily drove to New Milford and made an agreement with young William to print the book from William's type exactly as it stands, with the addition of a postscript to the author's preface and a facsimile page of the original manuscript.

There are many favorite passages, but the description of Mr. Hoover in love is one of the most vivid bits:

"It was at this university that Mr. Hoover met his wife, Miss Lou Henry. Miss Henry was a beautiful girl, she was like Mr. Hoover: she was fond of out-of-door sports, she was very fond of horses and was considered a very good rider.

"When she first went to the University, she heard the boys talking so much about a boy by the name of Herbert Hoover, so she, like most all the girls, was very anxious to see what kind of looking person he was. Do you know girls are very curious, just mention a fellow's name a few times and you are sure of getting the girls interested. I guess it was just this way in this case, too. So one day he happened to meet Miss Henry in one of the professor's offices. I guess it was just luck for both, for I have heard women say Mrs. Hoover is just

the woman for the White House." Harold Bell Wright has been called the world's most popular author, which probably is true. The total sales record of the Wright books in the last 20 years is well into the millions. Last week, Harold Bell Wright's first novel in three years, "Exit," was published. The story describes the lives of two generations playing their parts on the stage of life. The chief character, Pierre Donovan, is himself an actor, and throught the story the analogy between life and the drama is continually stressed. This is where the story gets its title "Exit." Even the people in the wings and those who have left the stage forever exert an influence on the life of Pierre Donovan.

The book has a romantic love story and an earnestly optimistic philosophy. It compares favorably with "Shepherd of the Hills" and "The Winning of Barbara Worth."

### Creator of Sherlock Holmes Dies

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, died at his home in England, on July 7, at the age of 71. The detective tale in its modern form is directly ascribable to Conan Doyle. It was his invention of the astute Holmes and his foil, Doctor Watson, which gave the stamp and pattern to the story of crime as it is written today, and which raised the detective tale from its lowly estate as the dissipation of youth to its present position as the favorite diversion of noble minds.

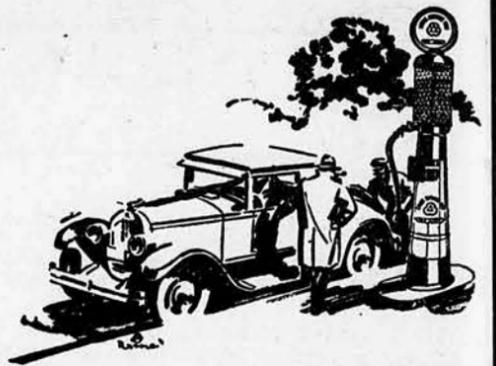
Since the death of his son who was killed in the World War, Sir Arthur had been an active convert to Spiritualism. It was not the death of his son, however, that led him originally to Spiritualism, for he had long been a member of the Society of Psychical Research. He was born in Edinburgh, May 22, 1859. His interests first turned to medicine, and he attended Stonyhurst College and Edinburgh University from which he received a degree at the age of 21. He sailed as ship's surgeon on a boat bound for West Africa, and decided to establish a practice at Plymouth. He soon moved to Portsmouth, and it was while waiting for patients here that he wrote his first short stories. His famous character, Sherlock Holmes, appeared at this time in a serial for a newspaper. His writings include detective stories, historical romances, British propaganda, plays and spiritualist works. He also wrote a six-volume history of the World War during the struggle.

### We Are at Your Service

BOOKS mentioned in this department can be obtained thru Capper Book Service, postpaid. This department is conducted for your convenience. We will be glad to quote prices and supply you with any information about books you desire. Below are listed some of the new fall titles in which you will be interested. Remit the price listed and your order will be mailed to you promptly.

- Our President, Herbert Hoover, by William J. Marsh.....\$1.00
- Exit, by Harold Bell Wright.....\$2.00
- The Last Full Measure, by Honore W. Morrow.....\$2.50
- April Fool, by Compton Mackenzie.....\$1.00
- Son of the Forests, by James Oliver Curwood.....\$1.00
- Sanders of the River, by Edgar Wallace.....\$1.00
- Lovejoy, by Beatrice Burton.....\$1.00
- Giant's Bread, by Mary Westmacott.....\$1.00
- Margaret York, by Kathleen Norris.....\$1.00
- High Fences, by Grace S. Richmond.....\$1.00
- Fire of Youth, by Margaret Pedler.....\$1.00
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- To Be Hanged, by Bruce Hamilton.....\$1.00
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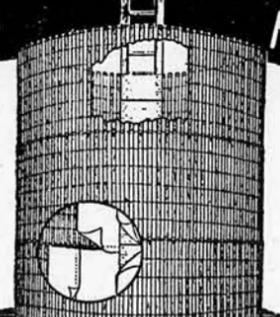
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# Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

## Culling May Enable You to Average an Extra Dollar From Your Poultry Flock

THIS business of culling the poultry flock is very important. It is reflected directly in profits. Let's take a look at a fact worked out by L. A. Seaton, extension poultryman at the Kansas State Agricultural College. "It is possible to make \$1 more per bird on flocks averaging 160 eggs per bird on flocks laying only 120. The increase in returns is due to high average egg production. Culling is one factor responsible for the higher average."

He goes on to explain that as practiced by poultrymen, culling refers to the sorting of the desirable and undesirable hatching eggs, chicks, pullets, cockerels, hens and breeding males. So you see the word culling covers a multitude of things. Good poultrymen practice rigid culling from the egg until the hen is unprofitable as a producer. There are many, many farm folks in Kansas who follow just such a system and find that it pays. "The greatest emphasis in culling is centered on the hens, not only to eliminate the non-layers but also to determine when and how long the remainder have been laying," Seaton explains.

"Summer culling is carried out to eliminate the low producing hen and fall culling to select the desirable breeder for the coming year. To carry out a successful culling program on a flock it is necessary to have birds that have received reasonably good care as to feeding, housing and general management. Feeding must come first and then be followed by culling."

### These Six Things Helped

First: My success with chickens began four years ago by feeding a balanced ration. I have tried home-mixed and commercial mash, but I find my hens do as well on home-mixed mash, and I have a greater profit from them.

I mix the following mash: 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts, 100 pounds yellow cornmeal, 80 pounds meat and bonemeal, 20 pounds dried buttermilk and 4 pounds iodine salt. I feed corn and kafir for grain and I keep oyster shell and water in abundance before them all the time. My flock ranges out on nice days on a field of rye. I have tried confining them, but I find they are better when allowed free range.

Second: I remodeled three hen houses in one Kansas straw-loft, which puts all labor under one roof. I have partitions every 20 feet to prevent drafts, allowing 3½ square feet to a hen. I use the lamp-heated fountains in winter, and they never have frozen, but I expect to replace them with insulated ones.

Third: Persistent culling has done much towards swelling the profits for me. I begin culling in the spring, about May, and any hen that is not up to standard I cull, and by September 15, I have my laying flock for the next year. I cull the pullets, too, before putting them in for the winter. I am studying the head-point culling at present and I hope to gain by it in another year.

Fourth: A good strain of high-production White Leghorns, from blood tested flocks, that produce large white eggs. I prefer Leghorns, because they are so active, healthy and they do not require much room. Hatch them early in the spring and they will begin laying before the old hens quit, which brings eggs the year around.

Fifth, a modern incubator that hatches eggs that weigh at least 24 ounces a dozen into strong, fluffy baby chicks, to supply the neighbors and myself.

Sixth, modern brooding. I used a special brooder last year up to two and three weeks. The chicks then were placed in a brooder house with a wire floor, ½ inch hardware cloth. This was put on frames to make cleaning easier. A large oil burning brooder saved much labor as did fountains for water and hoppers filled

with the Kansas State Agricultural College's all-mash chick ration. This all-mash chick ration is the best I ever have tried. I began feeding when the chicks were 48 hours old, giving them all they wanted, and keeping plenty of water and sand before them also.

I separate cockerels from the pullets the first month. When the chicks are 8 weeks old my husband hitches a team to their house, and out to clean grass they go. I certainly can advocate clean ground. I expect to put sun porches on my hen houses another year, and I am living in hopes of some day making a summer house.

Poultry in Kansas is a wonderful book for anyone interested in poultry. Write the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka. Success has not come to me over night, neither has it come without much labor, and many failures are recorded. But I try not to make a mistake twice. I went into the business to stay and I have

stuck by my hens, trying to improve conditions every year for them, and always putting some of my profit into better facilities and I find it pays well. Mrs. Bonnie Bloomer, Smith Center, Kan.

### We Sell on Grade Basis

We raise chickens principally for egg production, so I shall begin with the egg or little chick. We either buy the eggs and have them hatched or get chicks from a reliable hatchery. We raise the large type English Leghorns.

Our chicks are obtained sometime between May 1 and 15. We never try nor expect to get many eggs from these pullets until they are well matured, because if they begin laying before they are well matured they do not develop so well and their eggs are small and sell as seconds. By late winter or early spring they are fully ready for a long period of egg production. We have found it is the late summer and early fall eggs that bring the best prices, because the earlier-hatched pullets and forced birds have quit laying and the southern eggs haven't started to come in yet. So we try to have these pullets lay right on thru the Thanksgiving market. Last November 16, we received 47 cents for our eggs when the price began to decline, and during February the price ranged from 30 cents down-

ward, until on the 28th day they were 19 cents.

We usually sell our eggs on a grade basis, and they grade from within ½ to ⅓ cent of firsts. This year they averaged between 2 and 3 cents more than the local market.

We have a method of marking our chickens that we like and it has the advantage of being cheap and efficient. Instead of using bands we use hog rings. Clamp one on a pullet's leg one year and on the other leg the next year, then let them go unmarked one year—that is about as long as one cares to keep a hen. Once on, these rings never will come off. They cost 20 cents a hundred.

If the hen houses are sprayed once a year with equal parts of crude creosote and either crank case oil or coal oil, it will solve the mite question. This is inexpensive. Creosote is a powerful disinfectant and one of the most penetrating substances known for wood. Equal parts of coal oil and crank case oil with about a quart of gasoline to a 2-gallon spray is good. The gasoline dissolves the crank case oil so it sprays easily.

Mrs. A. T. Bilderback,

Nortonville, Kan.

As a rule the horse knows what is expected of him, says a well-known breeder. This never seems to be the case with the ones we put our money on.

# YOU Can Still MAKE a Corn Crop

## With this Wedge Stave, Portable Self-Tightening Silo

**New Easy Way—Build Silo at Half Usual Cost—75-ton Size at about \$110**

The present corn crop can be saved! A fodder crop in a silo is as valuable as a corn crop in the shock. Don't just wish you had a silo—build on this new easy way at half the cost of other silos.

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An entirely new plan makes it possible for any aggressive farmer to help himself. Any renter can afford to own this silo because it is portable without taking apart. Store your foliage crop and feed ensilage. Have green, succulent feed for dairy cows and young stock. Let the drouth actually make you money. Your decision on this matter right now will determine whether or not you will make any profit from this year's corn crop.

Figure it out for yourself. Interest on money borrowed to construct this 75-ton silo at \$110 would cost you less than \$10 a year. Know the truth. The coupon brings details.

### Built from Good Dimension Lumber

Any farmer can learn all about this wonderful new silo, how he can build it himself from dimension lumber he can buy at any lumber yard. New principle makes it self-tightening. Engineering authorities say "stronger than any other type of wood stave silo." Tonnage capacity of 75 ton size can be increased to 100 by use of a shallow pit.

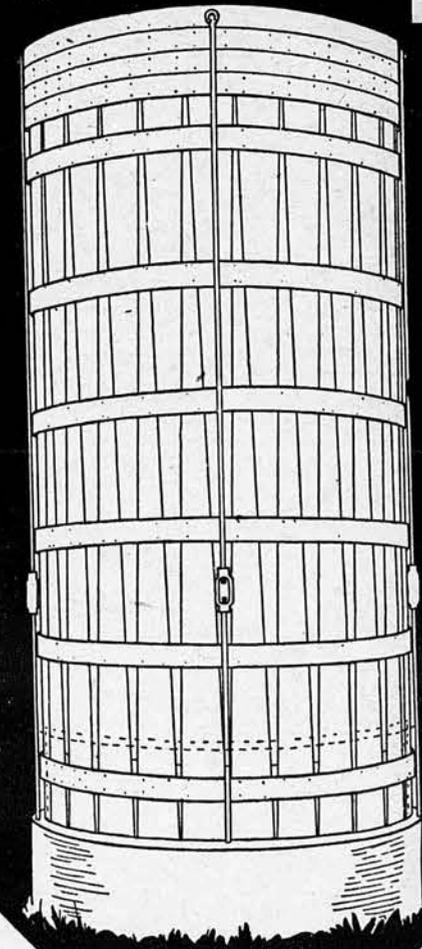
### Silo and Barn at Cost of Silo

Silo and 25-cow capacity octagon barn can both be built for about cost of many other silos. These are the facts. You can see for yourself. The coupon brings details free. No obligation. Mail it for complete information about this wonderful new invention.

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One agricultural authority says, "Is only practical method of saving present corn crop." Kansas farm paper reports, "Your silo building system most remarkable development. Plan fits in with Farmers' needs today."

Every farmer wants to know the facts. They are waiting for you. Simply mail the coupon today.



Wedge Stave Silo construction methods protected by U. S. government patent No. 1,166,987—Infringers will be prosecuted

New easy way cuts silo cost more than 50 per cent—built at home from dimension lumber. Nailed together like a barn. Self-tightening. Mail the coupon for details.

# FREE

## Silo Information COUPON

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Newton, Kansas

Yes, you can tell me all about your new easy way to build a silo at less than half usual cost. I understand this is without obligation to me in any way.

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**STANDARD MANUFACTURING**  
**and SALES COMPANY**  
NEWTON \* \* \* KANSAS

# Farm Crops and Markets

## Recent Rains Have Been of Great Help to Crops; More Moisture Is Required

**R**ECENT rains have been of considerable help here and there to the crops, and have been very welcome. But the dry weather has done tremendous injury to the corn crop; the state yield will be very low. Pastures were improved by the rains, and in many cases welcome stock water was supplied. But in other communities both grass and water are short, and this has helped produce some of the runs on the Kansas City market. The third crop of alfalfa will be light over most of the state.

**Allen**—The weather has been very dry and hot; a good general rain is needed badly, although the sorghums have been standing the drought fairly well. Eggs, 13c; hens, 14c; corn, 85c; wheat, 68c.—T. E. Whitlow.

**Barton**—Recent rains have been of great help to the growing crops. Farmers are quite busy plowing land for the wheat crop of next year. A considerable amount of road work is being done. Eggs, 12c; butterfat, 29c; wheat, 70c.—Alice Everett.

**Cheyenne**—Harvest is completed; wheat yields were from 5 to 50 bushels an acre, of good quality grain. Beans and the feed crops are making a fine growth. The recent rains have increased the moisture content of the soil greatly, and all vegetation is responding accordingly. The grasshopper poisoning campaign was quite a success, although there are still plenty of hoppers in the county. Prospects are good for a big corn crop. Eggs, 12c; cream, 30c.—F. M. Lorson.

**Coffey**—Very high temperatures and dry weather have about "burned up" the corn. Pastures are short and water is scarce; cows are falling in their milk. Eggs, 13c; hens, 15c; broilers, 14c to 18c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

**Franklin**—We have been having some very hot weather, which has done considerable damage to the corn. A great many ponds have gone dry. Many folks in this county are taking vacation trips. A considerable amount of road work is being done. Corn, 80c; butterfat, 31c; butter, 40c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Harper**—Wheat yields ranged from 2 to 25 bushels an acre, oats from 25 to 80 bushels. We received a rain of 2 1/2 inches recently, and since then corn and the other crops have been making a much better growth. The third crop of alfalfa is doing well. There was a great deal of interest in the Wheat Special train, and its message; the train stopped at Harper.—Mrs. W. A. Lubke.

**Harvey**—We had a 3-inch rain here recently, and since then crops have taken on a little more pep. Plowing is no longer such a hard job. Wheat, 68c; corn, 70c; oats, 31c; bran, \$1.30; shorts, \$1.50; eggs, 13c; heavy hens, 13c; broilers, 15c; butter, 36c; potatoes, \$1; flour, \$1.20.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jackson**—The county is quite dry; a good general rain is needed badly. Wheat yields averaged about 20 bushels an acre; oats made from 30 to 60 bushels. Early corn is damaged greatly; late corn still could produce

Marshall—A good general rain is needed badly. The gardens and the pastures have dried up, and the corn is suffering greatly. Wheat, 68c; oats, 28c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Mitchell**—We have had a few good showers recently, which have been very helpful to the crops. But the corn had been injured so seriously by the dry weather that good fodder is about all we can hope for. Livestock is doing well. Flies are not so numerous as they were a few weeks ago. Wheat, 66c; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 15c.—Albert Robinson.

**Ness**—Recent rains have been very helpful to the growing crops. Farmers are busy with threshing.—James McHill.

**Ottawa**—The weather has been dry and hot; we need a general rain quite badly. There will be no corn unless rain comes soon. Pastures are dry, but cattle are doing well, as the dry grass "puts on the fat." Some stack threshing is being done. Wheat, 63c; corn, 70c; cream, 32c; eggs, 13c.—A. A. Tennyson.

**Reno**—The weather has been very hot, and it has done considerable damage to growing crops. The soil contains some moisture, enough so the folks have been plowing. Late corn is holding its own fairly well. Everybody is hoping for cooler weather.—D. Engelhart.

**Republic**—The weather has been hot and dry. We have had a few showers, but a good general rain is needed. The corn has been damaged as much as 50 per cent in some fields. Threshing is nearly finished; wheat has been making a fairly good yield, and some of the oats yields are unusually big—as high as 80 to 100 bushels an acre have been reported. Potato yields were light. Pastures are dry, and milk production is declining. Wheat, 67c; oats, 25c; corn, 70c.—Mrs. Chester Woodke.

**Rice**—This county has received some moisture, but a good general rain is needed badly. Considerable plowing has been done for wheat. Many farmers have burned their stubble to help in getting rid of the volunteer. Corn has been injured greatly by dry weather, but the late fields still could produce a fairly good yield if they received plenty of moisture. Wheat, 66c; cream, 29c; eggs, 13c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

**Rooks**—The weather has been very hot, and the corn crop is about "done for." The sorghums need rain and cooler weather. Most of the plowing that has been done so far was "dry plowing." Corn, 74c; wheat, 63c; eggs, 12c; cream, 29c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Corn has been injured badly by the dry weather; it cannot possibly make more than half a crop. Other spring crops also are suffering because of a lack of moisture. Good progress is being made in the preparation of the land for next year's wheat crop. Pastures are quite dry. Wheat, 67c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 29c.—William Crotlinger.

**Stevens**—Farmers have been cutting wheat recently; this was the crop that was hauled out earlier in the season, and recently it headed, and is making about 5 bushels an acre. Harvesting costs were low of course, as combines were used. Anyhow, it would not do to turn such a crop under, as it would result in too much of a volunteer growth. Spring crops have been doing better since the rains came. Butterfat, 29c; eggs, 12c; fat cattle, 4c.—Monroe Traver.

**Sumner**—Yields were low on most wheat fields, from 2 to 12 bushels, although there were

## Silo Owners Are in Luck This Year

**T**HE man who has a silo is in luck this year. Corn can be saved thru its use in a way so it will have a greater feeding value than can be obtained in any other way. If one doesn't have a silo he can still buy one if he will get the order in at once; probably the additional profit on the feed he can save thru its use practically will pay the cost the first year.

There is no longer any question about the superlative feeding value of silage as compared to fodder. That has been demonstrated repeatedly in feeding tests all over the country, and especially by the Kansas Experiment Station. If you want a record of those results you can obtain them from Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan. But they are favorable. The big job now is to fill every silo in the state, and to put up as many more as it is possible to erect.

fairly good yields if it had plenty of moisture. Stock water is scarce.—Nancy Edwards.

**Jefferson**—The weather has been hot and dry. The early corn will make only a few nubbins—the late corn is damaged badly. Pastures are dry enough to burn. Stock water is scarce. Butterfat, 31c; eggs, 13c; wheat, 70c; oats, 27c.—J. J. Blevins.

**Johnson**—Dry and hot weather continues, with an occasional cool day. An unusually large number of wells are being dug, and many folks are hauling water. Some farms have been leased for oil development recently. The Kaw River is very low, and several fine bathing beaches "have appeared" in the last few days, and are now in frequent use. Threshing returns were very satisfactory, so far as the yields went, with both quantity and quality. Corn and the gardens are practically ruined, and the meadows and pastures have been injured seriously. A considerable amount of road work is being done. Eggs, 15c; broilers, 14c to 18c; bran, \$1.05.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Labette**—Wheat yields were from 1 to 24 bushels, with an average of 12; oats from 30 to 50 bushels. Corn has been damaged very seriously by dry weather. Chinch bugs were numerous earlier in the season; they are all gone now. Wheat, 70c; oats, 25c; cream, 36c.—J. N. McLane.

**Leavenworth**—The weather has been warm and dry; pastures are very short and many of the folks are giving their livestock additional feed. The price of oats is low, but farmers are not selling this grain. Most of the potato crop has been marketed. Soybeans are doing well. Some folks are plowing for wheat, despite the fact that the soil is very dry.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Linn**—A good general rain is needed badly. Threshing is practically all done; but very little land has been plowed so far. Most farmers are holding their grain. Corn, 93c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 29c; hens, 16c; broilers, 18c.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lyon**—Corn and other crops were damaged seriously by the dry weather. Some fields have been prepared for next year's wheat crop. Wheat, 68c; corn, 75c; hens, 10c to 14c; eggs, 12c to 18c.—E. R. Griffith.

a few that produced satisfactory crops. Oats yields were large, and of good quality. The rains came too late to help the corn much; yields will be light. Chinch bugs have done considerable damage to the kafir. Wheat, 65c; oats, 25c; corn, 80c; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 22c.—E. L. Stocking.

**Wallace**—We have been having some local rains and likely will produce fairly good yields of some of the feed crops if the grasshoppers will let them alone. Cream, 30c; barley, 31c; wheat, 65c.—Everett Hughes.

**Wilson**—Crops need rain badly. Wheat yields were good; practically all the threshing has been completed. A considerable acreage has been plowed for next year's wheat crop. Chickens, 12c to 14c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 32c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

## Income Was \$225 an Acre

The folks in Atchison county have been conducting a campaign to increase the orchard planting to 20,000 acres. It has been estimated that this would increase the gross income of the county as much as securing a new factory employing 6,000 men. The average gross income from the Atchison county orchards last year was \$225 an acre, as compared to \$25 for the general field crops.

## Replanted 111,175 Acres

According to the records of the Forest Service, 111,175 acres were replanted to trees in the United States last year.

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The quality of writing, printing and binding is identical with books formerly issued at \$2.00 and \$2.50. These books, never before published, are offered at the amazingly low price of one dollar each, postpaid. Send your order today.

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The author of "Passion Flower," "Red Silence," "My Best Girl," and numerous other popular books, weaves a new, tempestuous story around the life of a woman who married in haste and wrecked her happiness, but who had the courage to pick up the pieces and begin again.

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Terry was penniless and young and tugged at Phyllis' heart, offering her all the improvident glories of love. Timothy was wealthy, attractive, middle-aged and offered her all the pleasant material things that would mean so much to her younger brothers and sister. What Phyllis did makes a romance of even greater emotional power than "Red Ashes" and "The Guarded Halo."

### HEART OF THE NORTH—William Byron Mowery

Wings over the wilderness—the forest where waters flow toward the Pole and the nearest city is a thousand miles away. Avenging wings! For upon a lovely steamboat of the great river, northward flowing, six strangers have made a sudden savage raid. Word of it comes to the men of the forest and to the women. Here is today's story of the North, told by a man born on the fur trail.

### A LITTLE FLAT IN THE TEMPLE—Pamela Wynne

She was made for love. With her sweet transparent beauty, and her impetuous belief in her dream of love, young Shirley was thrown on the world to fend for herself. How she found her ideal and naively plotted to win him is one of the most appealing romances by the author of "The Conquering Lover."

### THE MOTE AND THE BEAM—Pauline Stiles

When he came to Los Angeles, the great John Silas, the violinist, met one woman to whom his fame meant nothing. Living contentedly in her shabby brown cottage overlooking the brown canyon of San Ysidro, Penelope was making a name for herself as an etcher. At last love teaches them that life is more important than art.

### VERY GOOD, JEEVES—P. G. Wodehouse

Both England and America acclaim Mr. Wodehouse one of the funniest of living writers. Jeeves, the immortal valet who can and does save every situation whether it is a matter of militant vegetarian week-end guests or a bad boy turned angel to the unutterable horror of a betting aunt, runs Bertie Wooster's life to suit himself.

### HIGH FENCES—Grace S. Richmond

A town and country novel about two young writers, a man and a woman, each of whom was determined to have his way, by the creator of Dr. Red Pepper Burns. Over 2,000,000 copies of this popular author's books have been sold.

### THE AUTOCRACY OF MR. PARHAM—H. G. Wells

In his wise and witty satire with its vision of what the future might hold for the community of nations, Mr. Wells gives a graphic description of a battle between the navies of Great Britain and America at some future date.

### GLORY'S NET—William T. Tilden II.

The story of a boy who emerged unknown from a little middle western village and brought the world's tennis championship back to America; of the girl who made his career, and of the freckle-faced kid who tried to hide his hero-worship in amusing slang.

### THE GREEN RIBBON—Edgar Wallace

The newest and one of the best Wallaces. About a monstrous illicit betting combine and a trio who stopped at nothing, not even murder in a midnight fog on a London embankment.

### ONE OF US IS A MURDERER—Alan Le May

Two women and six men isolated in a Caribbean jungle—and one by one they begin to die—murdered!

### THE BLUE RAJAH MURDER—Harold MacGrath

A sure-fire, romantic mystery—about a great diamond with a history of battle, murder and sudden death.

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Genius or fiend—some new, dread force was at work in the Devon countryside. As hair-raising as "The Mystery Maker."

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Murder and international intrigue. By the author of "The Affair at the Chateau."

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- The Green Ribbon
- One of Us is a Murderer
- The Blue Rajah Murder
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# Bring or Send Your Banners

The Capper Clubs Are Going to Have an Attractive Exhibition for the Annual Rally

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

HAVE you Capper Club folks stopped to think that it is only about a month until the annual rally? Already Senator Capper, founder of our club, has preparations under way for the entertainment of the hundreds of boys and girls and their friends, who are to be his guests during the first three days of fair week.

Monday night, September 8, the guests are going in a group to enjoy one of the best "talkies" offered by the Topeka theaters. Tuesday night, September 9, will be the annual club banquet and Wednesday night, we are to be entertained at the fair grounds. Those are the highlights, but there will be many other attractions in between.

Members are expected in larger delegations than ever before. As far back as last October, the Trego Ramblers had completed arrangements for their transportation. Ed Monroe, generous farmer and well wisher for the Trego team, is going to bring them in his truck. Mr. Monroe brought the Ramblers to the fair last year and had such a good time he decided to repeat. Here's hoping other truck owners who are in sym-



Loyce Ream of Wichita County Takes Great Pride in Her Capper Club Chicks

make possible some lively competition in club yells and club songs on the night of the banquet. Come prepared to sing one or more of our club songs together. It is hoped that Senator Capper may be present at the banquet, but we can make no definite promise as yet.

Last year, for the first time, Capper Club teams had banners exhibited



Judging From the Appearance of This Group of Folks Who Met at a Recent Capper Club Meeting in Norton County, the Norton Team Is on the Job Again This Year

pathy with club activities may follow his example. We think it is a worthy one.

Another group that's planning to come by truck is the Allen County Speeders. Many other members have indicated their intentions to come, so we are expecting one of the biggest rallies in the club's history. Attendance in large delegations is going to

on the fair grounds. A large number of banners prepared by the local teams were arranged attractively on one of the walls of the Capper Publications building. This collection attracted much attention and gained favorable publicity for the groups represented. The same plan will be followed this year, and on the night of the banquet judges will decide on the best banner exhibited.

Since it is going to require some time and expense to prepare good looking banners, we are going to allow points in the pep contest as a reward for efforts expended in their preparation. To the team exhibiting the most attractive banner will be awarded 300 points. The banner placing second will merit 200 points, and the banner placing third will merit 100 points. Each other banner on exhibit will merit for its team 50 points. Each team will be permitted to exhibit only one banner.

It is left to the different teams to work out their own banners. We may suggest that each banner should be designed in the chosen colors of that particular team. We may add, too, that last year medium sized banners seemed to be the most popular. In other words, don't make your banner too large or too small. Be sure that it contains the official name of your team in prominent letters, so that a picture of the exhibit may mean all the more to club folks in general.

The trend in crowded cities, says a motor expert, must be toward smaller cars than any so far produced. We are trying to visualize the pedestrian of the future, knee-deep in sedans.



Left, Edna Dunn; Right, Marie Herrell, Both Prominent Capper Club Girls of Reno County

Farmers Everywhere Say It—

PAPEC

Cuts Cost of FILLING SILOS

**"Last Year,"**

says E. R. Pennebaker, Thompsontown, Penna., "it cost me a dollar a load to fill. This year with my Papec and one man it cost 20c a load and I got more loads in my 8' x 30' silo." Ross Bowers, Potomac, Illinois, says, "Last year I furnished two men for 7 days and was out \$60 cash also. This year (with a Papec) using one wagon, the two men got more corn in my 12' x 35' silo in less time and had less than \$5 for expense!"

## A Size to Meet Your Needs

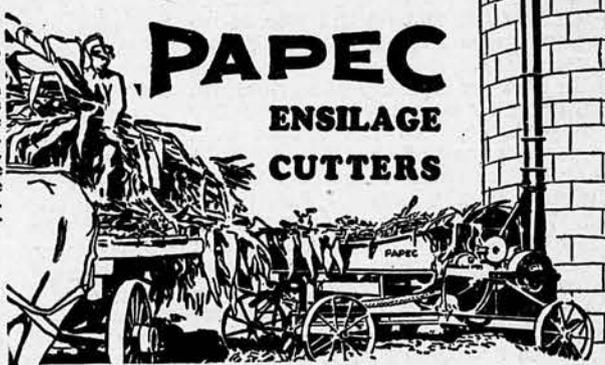
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Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

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

## Daily Bread Is Subordinate

(Continued from Page 7)

It would be well for farmers in the aggregate to shorten their working day, to go fishing, to take vacations, and in other ways to reduce their combined production. It may truly be said that farmers in the aggregate are offered more for working less. But, the individual is not offered more for producing less, or he would begin doing so forthwith. All farmers do not prosper or endure adversity equally, but each according to his own effort.

General appeals to farmers to reduce production seem likely to fall on deaf ears except in individual commodities when they are reinforced by extremely low price levels. In those cases, the price rather than the appeal probably should receive major credit for whatever curtailment does take place. Individual self-interest runs the other way when an appeal for general reduction is made. The individual's advantage lies then in expansion to get the benefit of better prices brought about by the curtailment of others.

Some way needs to be found so that it will be to the self interest of the individual to curtail or appeals to reduce won't have great effect. If conditions are made or become such as to put self interest on the side of reduction, appeals to curtail will hardly be necessary.

The plea for equality of agriculture with industry can only mean equality of opportunity. To the extent that the present lack of equality is due to too much productive capacity in agriculture, in the way of lands and men, then one means of correction would be for more to leave the farm to seek the supposed better opportunities in industrial life. That process has been going on from time immemorial. But, the net loss of something like 3,700,000 persons from the farm population in the last 10 years has been made up by the increased efficiency of those remaining, so that the lack of balance continues.

Inequality of opportunity may be due in part to legislation, such as exorbitant tariffs on industrial products, to immigration laws which protect industry and labor, and to inequitable tax laws. To correct inequalities of this sort requires repeal or

more rapid rate than economic pressure can force them out. The use of land for reforestation, for fish and game preserves, for flood control purposes, for sports and recreation centers will contribute something to a solution of the problem. New reclamation projects are out of place unless they bring in new lands distinctly above average in efficiency in relation to cost of reclamation and are accompanied by measures to take out of use areas of poorer land of at least equivalent total producing capacity.

## Tests Are Made in Kansas

(Continued from Page 10)

concerning this machine, but it has been in the process of development for some time, and has some very interesting possibilities. We did not see this machine in operation, and have been able to learn but very little concerning it, except that the designers have made a great deal of progress with it since a year ago when it was put thru some preliminary tests.

### Not Exploiting the Farmers

The Rock Island Plow company had an experimental machine in the field again this year. This machine is the outgrowth of a machine originally designed by R. F. Crawford of Salina, but on which the Rock Island people have made a great many changes. We have had no definite report on it. The machine is merely experimental, and has never been on the market, altho it may be next year.

The interesting fact concerning all of these experimental machines is that the experimentation is all being done by the manufacturers and not by the farmers of the state. The manufacturers are to be highly commended on their stand in this respect. It would be so easy for a manufacturer to build 50 or 100 machines of a certain design and sell them to farmers over a widely scattered territory and then sit back and watch the results. That's the way lots of farm tractors were developed in days gone by, but this type of development was carried on by manufacturers who no longer are in business. Present day manufacturers are not exploiting the farmers, but are doing all of their own experimenting. When they know that their machines are right, they

only thru exhaustive research and experimentation that such things are developed.

## 32,522 Miles Improved

In 1929, the highway departments of the 48 states improved a total of 32,522 miles of state highways, according to reports received from the departments by the Bureau of Public Roads. In the year they expended \$910,485,291 for highways. They also reported a total of 314,136 miles of highways in the state systems at the end of 1929.

The total mileage improved is an increase of 3,270 miles over the 1928 figure, and includes 7,451 miles of graded and drained earth roads and 25,071 miles of new surfacing. New surfaces were placed on three types of roads—on unsurfaced roads, on roads already improved with a lower type of pavement, and on roads of the same type of surfacing, which is classed as reconstruction work. Of the 25,071 miles of new surfacing, 14,014 miles were laid on unsurfaced earth roads, 4,337 miles on a lower type of surfacing, and 6,720 miles on the same type of surfacing.

The types and mileages of new surfacings are as follows: sand-clay and topsoil, 2,399 miles; gravel, 12,183 miles; waterbound macadam (treated and untreated), 1,642 miles; bituminous macadam, 1,200 miles; sheet asphalt, 116 miles; bituminous concrete, 440 miles; Portland cement concrete, 6,991 miles; and brick and other block pavements, 100 miles.

The total of 314,136 miles in the state systems represents an increase of 7,694 miles over the 1928 figure, and includes 208,324 miles of surfaced highways, 28,553 miles of graded and drained roads, and 77,259 miles of unimproved and partly graded highways.

The surfaced mileage consists of 133,211 miles of low-type and 75,113 miles of high-type surfacing. The low-type surfaces include 15,442 miles of sand-clay and topsoil; 97,838 miles of gravel; and 19,931 miles of waterbound macadam. High-type surfaces include 14,043 miles of bituminous macadam; 1,498 miles of sheet asphalt; 5,722 miles of bituminous concrete; 50,584 miles of Portland cement concrete; and 3,266 miles of vitrified brick and other block pavements.

For construction and right of ways the state spent \$557,400,625; for maintenance, \$173,060,321; for equipment and machinery, \$18,056,509; for interest on outstanding bonds and notes, \$45,834,531, and for miscellaneous items, \$5,524,358. The states also paid out \$42,384,378 in retirement of the principal of outstanding bonds and notes and transferred \$45,791,374 to county and town funds for local roads. Other obligations assumed by the state highway departments amounted to \$22,433,195.

The total sum available to the 48 states for 1929 for state highway and bridge work under supervision of state highway departments (including bond payments and transfers to counties) amounted to \$1,194,775,026. This was made up of an unexpended balance of the previous year's funds of \$232,967,988, and an income of \$961,807,038. Of this sum, motor vehicle fees of \$278,092,734 and gasoline tax receipts of \$287,258,416 allotted to state highways represented more than 58 per cent. Sales of state bonds and notes issued for state highways amounted to \$161,229,297, or more than 16 1/2 per cent of the income. Federal-aid fund allotments of \$77,572,691 represented 8 per cent. Highway taxes levied in several states amounted to \$11,431,349, and appropriations for highway funds by several states totaled \$60,305,631. Miscellaneous income was reported as \$11,726,508, and funds transferred from local authorities as \$74,190,412. The states reported an unexpended balance of \$284,289,735 at the end of 1929.

## A Big State Fair Again

Splendid progress is being made with the Kansas State Fair, which will be held September 13 to 19 at Hutchinson. About \$50,000 will be distributed in prize money. A premium list may be obtained free on application to A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.

## Answers to Questions on Page 2

1. South Africa.
2. "David Copperfield."
3. The unit for measuring the force of electricity.
4. Greenish brown.
5. Mercury.
6. A great Carthaginian general who fought the Romans.
7. In salt water.
8. The British dirigible, "R-100."
9. On June 30, 1929, the combined population of the Pottawatomie reservation, (Jackson county) and the Haskell Institute, (Lawrence, Douglas county) was 1,581.
10. No.
11. Samuel Clemens.
12. "The Constitution."

modification of the laws causing them. Too much emphasis has been placed on high tariffs on farm products, the great majority of which are on an export basis.

Let us not expect too much help from the cities in this connection, or in furthering legislation that will bring strong agricultural organizations into being. They already outnumber farmers more than three to one in voting power. The cities will not do much for agriculture until they see their food supply in peril, and they will not see that until high food prices force them to see it. Farm organization founded on legislation rather than the initiative of farmers themselves is liable to have its underpinning cut away if the organization tries to express its power thru any material advance in prices not explainable by strictly natural forces.

Finding industrial uses for farm products offers more than a ray of hope. If American farmers could produce raw material for paper, wall-board, chemicals, rubber, motor fuel and the like, some of the present excess producing capacity would be absorbed.

Above all, there is obvious need for a definite program of land utilization, for measures to take sub-marginal areas out of agriculture at a

can then go ahead and build them for sale to the wheat farmers of Kansas, and folks can buy them with a reasonable assurance that they will get some real values for their money and not be buying any untried machinery which may or may not work. From present indications, Kansas farmers will have an opportunity to see a number of new combines at the Wichita machinery show next winter, for the tests in most cases were quite satisfactory.

Aside from the experimental machines that were working in Kansas this year, there were more than 30,000 combines that did the big end of the wheat cutting job in the state. These were the tried and tested machines that had been thru the mill years ago, and which have come out with the stamp of approval plainly marked on both sides.

Wheat prices generally are off. There's no use in arguing about that, but the combines certainly spelled the difference this year between a profit and a loss for any wheat grower who showed a profit, and most certainly cut down the losses to the minimum for any growers who showed a loss. In all probability some of the new developments will bring about added economies and savings in combine harvesting in the days to come. It is

## CONQUER Poultry Lice



**SAVES TROUBLE  
SAVES TIME  
SAVES EXPENSE**

Ridding your flock of lice is no longer a difficult, tiresome job. Just "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of the roosts, to delouse your entire flock over night. Only a small paint brush, "Black Leaf 40", and a few minutes' time, are required. When chickens perch, fumes are slowly released that permeate the feathers, killing the lice. "Black Leaf 40" is endorsed by Experiment Stations. The \$1.25 package "paints" 100 feet of roost. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.  
Incorporated  
Louisville, Ky. 6

**Black Leaf 40**  
Works While Chickens Roost

At this  
SIGN



(Backed by 30 years Experience  
in Wood Preservation)

**PRESSURE-CREOSOTED for  
PERMANENCE  
STRENGTH  
ECONOMY**

"Set Them & Forget Them"

**National Lumber  
& Creosoting Co.  
Texarkana, Ark.**

**LITERATURE FREE**

**Increases  
Yields  
without  
increasing  
labor**



"Hand picks" your seed grain, discarding all cracked, shriveled and small seed, all weed seed. Then TREATS the remaining large, plump, seed to kill all smut. Recommended by Government Agents and Agricultural Colleges in many states. Get a

**Calkins Combination  
Cleaner-Grader-Treater**  
and increase your yields 2 to 5 bu. per acre. No extra labor, no extra acreage. Ask any user, talk to your dealer or write for folder.

**Also Special Treaters in 3 Sizes  
Capacities 40 to 275 Bu. Per Hour  
Calkins Manufacturing Co.  
HUTCHINSON KANSAS**

## Who Writes What You Read?

Kansas Farmer holds an enviable place among farm papers as regards the training and ability of its editorial staff. You probably know many of its editors personally. You have read about the others. All are highly trained, both in theory and practice, to write authoritatively on their special subjects—to instruct you, entertain you and give you a well balanced farm paper.



### This Chicken Thief Left a Trail of Grief Extending Over Several Counties

**T**HE shrill peal of the telephone burst forth on the early morning silence—5:30 to be exact—and the day was July 23. Such a fine time to sleep, too, especially after the oppressive heat of the preceding evening! The dozer for whom the call was intended merely shifted his position on the bed and slumbered on. Then came a second metallic ring, and a third, as if it never would let up. Followed

the head of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service managed to say as soon as he was able to interrupt the flow of lamentation.

"No, I haven't." Then Mrs. Schaefer grabbed at the suggestion. "Do—do you think I should tell the sheriff?"

"By all means," advised the manager, "and the quicker, the better. Give him all the details; don't hold back any clue that may be of aid to him in his search. And be sure to mention that the Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a cash reward for the capture and conviction of the thief."

"I'll do everything you say," agreed the Protective Service member with much feeling, "but I can tell you I am afraid my chickens are gone forever. It will just about ruin me, too. I have counted on them so much."

Mrs. Schaefer lost no time in calling the sheriff's office, and a little later Sheriff Wayne Horning of Shawnee county and Undersheriff Everett Probasco drove to the Schaefer farm. They got a complete description of the stolen chickens, including the fact that some of them were toe-marked. They examined the few remaining fries which were of the same type as the missing ones so that if by any chance they should come face to face with the wandering birds, they could be identified as Mrs. Schaefer's property. Before the sheriffs left, Mrs. Schaefer gave them several clues to work upon. One of these concerned a mysterious visit to the Schaefer prem-

(Continued on Page 23)



Sheriff Wayne Horning of Shawnee County, Whose Prompt Response to a Protective Service Member's Call Resulted in the Capture of a "Big Business" Chicken Thief

a yawn, a shuffling to the floor, and finally a pajama clad figure descending the stairs.

"Hello!"  
"Is this the manager of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service?" inquired an excited voice from the receiver.

"It is," was the reply. "What can I do for you at so early an hour?"

"Tell me what to do quickly!" And there was every evidence of sheer distress as the voice continued. "I am Mrs. Nic Schaefer, a member of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department, living 1 mile west of Tecumseh. A few minutes ago I went out to feed my chickens as I do every morning, and they were gone! More than 100 big fine Rhode Island Red fries. They were all there last night when I fed them and locked the door, but now there are only a dozen or two left. Some low-down thief has broken the hinges off the window, crawled thru, and taken my choice chickens for which I have worked so hard this year. Oh, what shall I do?"

"Have you called your sheriff?"



Undersheriff Everett Probasco, to Whom Much of the Honor Is Due for the Capture and Conviction of C. A. Farmer, Who Stole Chickens From Several Protective Service Members

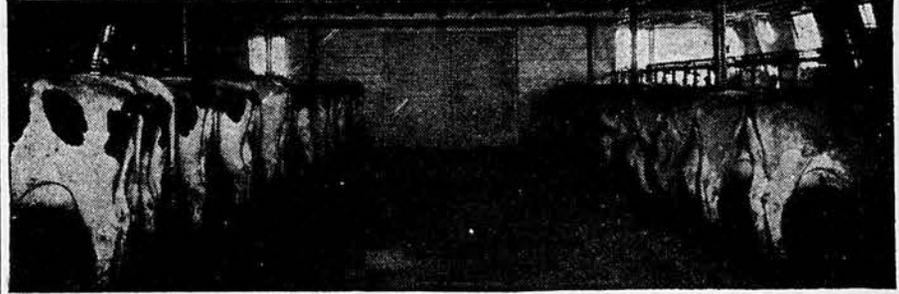


By Reporting to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department and to the Sheriff Immediately After She Discovered a Theft Had Been Committed on Her Premises, at the Entrance to Which a Protective Service Sign Was Posted, Mrs. Nic Schaefer of Shawnee County Had the Pleasure, as Shown in This Picture, of Welcoming Back to Their Old Scratching Ground 139 Extra Fine Rhode Island Fryers Which Had Made a Hasty Trip to Kansas City the Night Before. In Recognition of Service Rendered, Mrs. Schaefer Has Invited Sheriff Wayne Horning, Undersheriff Everett Probasco, and J. M. Parks, Manager of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department, to a Chicken Dinner to Be Served "Just as Soon as the Hot Weather Is Over"

## The Tails Tell the Tale

THE Holsteins on the left of this picture were sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser. The Guernseys on the right were not.

On the Holstein side, all quiet and restful. On the Guernsey side, every cow swishing, tossing her head and stamping. It was the same way in the pasture too.



Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines. The pine odor principle was proved to be the most efficient and longest lasting in 300 tests with many fly-repelling materials. (Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 1472.)

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is a protector that really protects.

Its fresh, pine-woods odor, so agreeable to you, is positively repulsive to flies. It stays with your sprayed cows and repels flies all day long.

Don't confuse it with household "fly killers" which, to be effective, must be used in tightly closed rooms. Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is for livestock only—a protector of cows and horses out in the pasture and in stables and barns.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has antiseptic and germicidal value. It kills every disease germ it comes in contact with. It does not gum or discolor the hair. It does not taint the milk.

**WARBLES.** On the twenty cows that were sprayed regularly with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser at the Research Farm only two ox warbles were found. Of three cows that were not sprayed during the fly season one had 15 grubs in her back, another had 9 and the other 8. Protect your cows from warbles as well as all other fly pests by using Dr. Hess Fly Chaser regularly.

The local Dr. Hess dealer will supply your needs. Call on him. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

## Dr. Hess Fly Chaser



**If**  
**HOG CHOLERA STRIKES**

Even the best precautions sometimes fail. Should misfortune strike you—a few hours time might change the prospects of a profitable investment in hogs into disaster—wiping out not only your prospective profits—but also a big share of your principal. There's one sure safeguard though against any misfortune with live stock or crops. Invest a part of your spare money regularly in the 7% Preferred Stocks sold by The Public Utility Investment Company. Your dividend checks will reach you promptly and regularly—four times a year—\$7.00 in cash annually on every \$100.00 you invest. Your money is safe—and is put to work to help build necessary public services in your own territory—electricity, telephones, gas, etc. The securities are easily marketed too, in emergencies, through our Customers Service Department. . . . Write today for full details about this investment, which offers such a fine interest return with absolute safety. Address dept. KF.

THE PUBLIC UTILITY INVESTMENT COMPANY  
NATHAN L. JONES, President • SALINA, KANSAS  
A LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE IS NEAR YOU



# Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

**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 acre line; 5 line minimum, 2 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**

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	25	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	26	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	27	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	28	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	29	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	30	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	31	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	32	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	33	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	34	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	35	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	36	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	37	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	38	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	39	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	40	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
1/2	\$4.90	3	\$9.80
1	9.80	3 1/2	14.70
1 1/2	14.70	4	19.60
2	19.60	4 1/2	24.50
2 1/2	24.50	5	29.40

**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 5c 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.

### MINORCAS—WHITE

MINORCAS—WHITE, GENUINE, BOOTH strain. Exhibition grade cockerels from trapped high egg-producing stock, \$1.50 each. Dean Duffy, Waverly, 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 Glossstone prints 25c. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

FREE ENLARGEMENTS GIVEN—SEND roll and 25c for six glossy prints. Owl Photo Service, Farro, N. Dakota.

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

GLOSS 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.

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, SIX PRINTS, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Three prizes monthly for three best prints. Superior Photo Service, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

### DOGS

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

RUSSIAN STAG HOUNDS, PUPS, THE BIG kind. Frank Wiard, Windom, 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.

### 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. F. Legs. Anconas.....	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$14.00
Br. Wh. Br. Rks. S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00	11.00	15.00
Br. & 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.....	6.00	10.00	14.00
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% live and three weeks old. Reference: People's Bank of Calhoun.

CALHOUN CHICKERIES, Box F, Calhoun, Mo.

#### BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Guaranteed to live; only 5c 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

ONE MATCHLESS CLOVER HULLER IN A No. 1 shape. A. T. Floberg, Randolph, Kan.

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

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.

ONE NEW JOHN DEERE D TRACTOR, one New John Deere G. P. Tractor, one 4-Bottom John Deere Plow, one 24-inch used Rath feeder nearly new. We will give bargain prices. Hodgson Implement and Hardware Co., Little River, 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.

### WINDMILLS AND FEED GRINDERS

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

SWEEP FEED GRINDERS—BEAT THE LOW priced market by grinding your own feed with one of our mills. All sizes. Guaranteed. Priced right. Write for literature. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th, Topeka, Kan.

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

NO. 1 RED HULL SEED WHEAT. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan. Box 167.

FOR SALE: ALFALFA SEED, KANSAS, Dependable. Frank Baum, Salina, Kan.

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.

IMPORTED RUSSIAN TURKEY HARD WINTER Wheat, coarse sturdy straw, a heavy yielder, the ideal combine wheat, third year in Kansas. Limited amount for sale. For prices and further particulars, write C. E. Devlin, Grower, Pratt, 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.

### RABBITS

SPECIAL FOR AUGUST—RABBITS, CHinchilla or 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 ROOF PAINT 25c GALLON. Stops all leaks. Barn outbuildings. Get waste oil free at oil station. Send dollar bill for guaranteed formula, many colors. Success Co., 6514 Blondo, Omaha, Neb.

### 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.

### PERSONAL

WILL ALVIN FLETCHER, FORMERLY OF Massachusetts, supposed to have moved to Lincoln, Kansas and last heard from in 1880 (or his children) reply at once to this advertisement, to his own advantage. A. Z. Goodfellow, Public Administrator, 748 Main Street, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

## LIVESTOCK

### HOGS

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

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

### CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORN HEIFERS, CHOICE two year olds reasonably priced. H. N. Cooke, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL AND heifer calves from high producing dams or bull of serviceable age write Ormiston Gardens, R. 1, Wichita, Kan.

### SHEEP AND GOATS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP. I AM offering a fine lot of rams and a limited number of ewes and ewe lambs for the 1930 trade. They are from the best of breeding and my prices are reasonable. Inspection invited. Verni Stromme, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.

## LAND

### 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, 100 acres dry wheat land, near Denver. Owner, Mrs. Mary E. Kingore, 2801 Cherry St., Denver, Colo.

### KANSAS

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE: Improved 125 acres, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

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

### 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 CHANGE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near Iowa, 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

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Beverly, 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 Homesteaders' rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, St. Paul, Minn.

### 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. 510 Lincoln, Neb.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY FOR CASH, NO matter where located. Information free. Established 26 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.

## THEFTS REPORTED

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

J. H. Dickson, Wellsville. Two revolvers, one 32 Colt nickel plated rubber grip. One 32 Richard & Herrington, nickel plated. Fifteen or \$20 in gold; one gold piece was made into shirt stud. One hundred to 150 pennies, new vest pocket Eastman kodak, white gold bracelet and necklace to match set with lavender, one gold necklace chain, one ivory pin. One pair white gold cuff links, man's signed ring, with initials "J. H. D." man's speckled ring, nail file in case marked "J. H. Dickson," one auto stop razor, one Gem safety razor, other small articles.

Ed Bickell, Topeka. Two sets of harness. One used about 18 months, 1 and 3/4 inch traces; 1 1/4 inch lines, 22 feet long. Wooden hames with ring crowned bridles. Other set used about four years. Steel hames with glass ball tops, 2 inch traces with about 3 feet of chain on each, 1 1/4 inch lines 20 feet long, ring crowned bridles with spots on front.

W. W. Mead, Devon. Two yellow canary birds, one with a cap on head, from cage in screened in porch.

Avery Robinson, Luray. Between 300 and 400 Rhode Island Red chickens. Window torn out and window frame ripped up.

Mrs. Nell Corwin, Tecumseh. Spare tire stolen from Chevrolet coach. Size 29x4.50; brand new Firestone.

W. H. Cochran, Garnett. Dodge roadster, 1927 model. Engine No. C813692. Kansas license No. 51C3573.

Italian bachelors are protesting against regulations imposed on them by Mussolini. But to the married man, a Mussolini more or less, makes very little difference.

This "parrot fever" is perhaps the worst thing of the kind since Gertrude Stein thought of repeating a word a few dozen times and calling it a poem.

# This Producing World

(Continued from Page 8)

of the most significant changes that has occurred in years. It has at last brought discussion of the status of agriculture to the fore.

The World War forced us to appreciate the tremendous agricultural resources of the world. We expanded our crop acreage greatly. So did Canada, and Argentina and Australia. In addition, many countries have greatly improved their production technique in the last 30 years.

I have before me a chart which tells part of the story. It shows changes in wheat and rye production from 1900 to 1928. A heavy black line representing world production has gone steadily but not sensationally upward. The line for the United States swings upward, too, but the line that will hold your attention is that representing the combined percentage increase in production of Canada, Argentina and Australia. Minor fluctuations and gradual rises are not for that line: in amazing spurts it jumps to the top of the chart, and leaves the others far behind.

The world now has a population about 20 per cent greater than in 1900, but it has a wheat and rye production 40 per cent greater than in 1900. Of corn, oats, and barley, considered jointly, the world now produces about a third more than in 1900.

See how the food supply grows as the productive powers of the world come into play: Argentina, with four times the corn acreage of 1900, is now the leading exporter of corn; exports of butter from New Zealand, Australia and Argentina were 50 million pounds in 1900, but now they are seven times as great; North American beef has relaxed its hold on European markets, and South American beef has stepped in, so much so that our 1928 beef exports of 12 million pounds were less than 1 per cent of Argentina's 1929 exports; the mountain of wool in Australia is twice as high as it was in 1900.

This mounting production has not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in income for the producer. Hence the whole world is conscious of a farm problem. The United States has a problem that in all conscience is acute enough, but we have no monopoly on the problem. The farmers of several countries are in far worse straits than ours.

Instances of world expansion in agriculture could be multiplied, but the implication is plain: it is high time that American farmers began to think about adjusting the food supply to the demand for it. I see no virtue in producing so much that the producers suffer for it.

We live in a world whose agricultural resources and agricultural technique probably will continue to keep well ahead of the effective demand for food and fiber. We must expect expansion and greater efficiency in other parts of the world. If we attempt to meet it in the world market, it means stiffer competition for the American farmer. This in turn means meeting the lower living standards of foreign countries.

The way out for the American farmer is by no means easy. But whatever path he chooses, he can succeed only by grappling with such facts as I have here suggested. Our thinking must begin with them.

## Protective Service

(Continued from Page 21)

ises the evening before of a man representing himself to be a poultry dealer who sold to the Kansas City market. As the officers drove away, they assured Mrs. Schaefer that they would get busy at once and spread their net over the surrounding country as far as Kansas City.

Nothing more was reported to the Protective Service Department until 9 o'clock that night, when the manager received another telephone call.

"Hello," he responded, wondering what had been stolen this time.

But the answering voice did not seem to be coming from one in trouble. It registered joyous enthusiasm, and it was Mrs. Schaefer's, too.

"They have found my chickens," she was saying, "caught the thief

near a poultry market in Kansas City and recovered 139 of my extra fine Rhode Island Reds. I tell you, I am so proud I don't know what to do! I never can say too much for the Kansas Farmer Protective Service and for the two officers who made the arrest."

Two days later, the thief, C. A. Farmer, whose last address was given as San Francisco, pleaded guilty in the District Court at Topeka on a charge of stealing chickens in the night time, and was sentenced to a term of not to exceed five years in the penitentiary.

The following day the Kansas Farmer Protective Service made out three checks to cover the \$50 reward offered for the capture and conviction of the thief, who had stolen from a farm on which is posted a Protective Service sign. One check was in the amount of \$10, made payable to Mrs. Schaefer for reporting the theft promptly and furnishing descriptions and clues which led to the capture and conviction of the thief. The other two checks were in the amounts of \$20 each, one payable to Sheriff Wayne Horning and the other to Undersheriff Everett Probasco, for the extraordinary, swift work they put over on this remarkable case.

Now, folks, this shows what the Protective Service can do to combat farm thievery, when the Department has the prompt co-operation of its members and the peace officers. If Mrs. Schaefer had not reported the theft as soon as it was discovered, the trail would have been too cold for the sheriffs to follow. If the officers had not responded immediately and worked cleverly, Mrs. Schaefer's efforts would have been lost. Let our slogan be, "Get 'em while they're hot."

As it was, the disappearance of many chickens other than those from the Schaefer farm was accounted for. As the offender was being brought back to the scene of his crime, he pointed out to the sheriffs five different farms between Lawrence and Topeka from which he had stolen chickens recently. The records of one poultry dealer in Kansas City, Kan., showed that Farmer had received \$416.47 between June 10 and the time of his capture.

It appears that he traveled over the country in a motor car which had a trailer equipped to hold coops. He would leave his family in a tourist camp while he traveled from community to community to familiarize himself with the poultry houses to be raided later. His operations covered Shawnee, Osage and other counties.

No doubt this one conviction brought about by the co-operation of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, its members, and the wide-awake officers has saved Kansas Farmer Protective Service members from the loss of many, many hundreds of dollars.

## Will Reduce Wheat Acreage

BY R. W. McBURNEY  
Beloit, Kan.

Andrew Petterson of Beloit, Mitchell county, intends to reduce his wheat acreage by planting 80 to 100 acres every year to Sweet clover. He says he can raise as much wheat on the land that is left as he would raise on all of it, after the rotation system has been run a few years. He substantiates this claim by calling attention to a yield of 435 bushels of wheat from 10 acres of old alfalfa land. By producing the same yield on fewer acres he believes his profits will be much greater than on his old system. He expects the Sweet clover to pay its way as pasture for his purebred Shorthorn herd.

Mr. Petterson has been growing Sweet clover for several years. He has 14 acres of the White Blossom variety which will be ready to be threshed with a combine soon. The first large field to be planted will be seeded in corn ground with oats next spring.

## 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.

## Public Sales of Livestock

- Holstein Cattle**
  - Sept. 12—Breeders sale, Ardmore, Okla. W. H. Mott, sale manager.
  - Oct. 10—A. Herr, Wakefield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
  - Oct. 7—Northeast Kansas Holstein breeder association, Topeka, Kan. Robert Romig, sale manager, Topeka, Kan.
  - Oct. 20—Fred King, sale at Overland Park, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
  - Nov. 13—Kansas national show sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
  - Oct. 22—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
  - Feb. 25—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
  - Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
  - Feb. 28—Vavaroeh Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
  - Oct. 22—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
  - Oct. 25—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
  - Feb. 10—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
  - Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.
  - Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
  - March 5—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.
  - March 7—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**
  - Aug. 27—Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan. Bred sows.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
  - Oct. 18—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan. at Hiawatha, Kan.

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**  
BY J. W. JOHNSON  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Jo-Mar farm, Sallina, is Nathan L. Jones' beautiful country place, about two miles east of Sallina. Guernseys, heavy harness horses, Durocs and the best in the poultry breeds are features of this modern farm. Max Morehouse is in charge of the farm, and livestock, Guernseys and harness horses from Jo-Mar farm will be seen at the big fairs this fall.

Sam Smith, Clay Center, Kan., is a veteran breeder of registered Jerseys that has quite a surplus of registered cattle for sale and he is advertising them in Kansas Farmer this week. He offers most anything you want in the way of young cows and heifers and young bulls from one month up in age. Write him for descriptions and prices.

Jesse R. Johnson of Wichita, offers for sale an exceptionally well bred Milking Shorthorn bull. He is of strictly Gleside breeding and carries the blood of high record sires and dams. He is very closely related to Gleside Dairy King and Syrus Clay, both noted bulls. The calf is a choice red and ready for service. He is on Mr. Johnson's farm in eastern Geary county, near the town of Dwight.

Last Thursday was the occasion of the Morris county annual Hereford Breeders' Association picnic which is always held at the fair grounds in Council Grove. Cattle judging, ball games and speaking by Dr. Wolf of Ottawa and B. M. Anderson, assistant secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, were the attractions. Shorthorn breeders of that county, as usual, were invited to participate. Quite a number of them were there.

Modern Herefords at Hazford Place, Robert Hazlett's Hereford breeding establishment near El Dorado, Kan., are all that the title implies. There are around 600 head in the herd and it is one of the strong herds of the breed. In type, conformation quality and blood the herd stands out as one of the greatest in the country. For years Will Condell has been the superintendent, and I enjoyed a nice visit with him at the farm recently.

Professor H. E. Reed, well known sheep authority and in charge of the sheep department at K. S. A. C., has been selected to fill the position in the cattle department caused by the resignation of Professor B. M. Anderson, who is now assistant to Secretary Kinzer of the American Hereford Breeders' Association at Kansas City, Mo. Professor Reed is well known to the cattlemen of the state and is sure to give satisfaction in his new position.

October 18 to 24, 1932, are the dates claimed by the American Hereford Breeders' Association for a big Hereford cattle show in St. Louis. This show commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the association. The premium list is already out and by far the largest amount of money ever offered for premiums for any cattle show has been hung up. This big show is more than a year off but it will be a great show.

Clay county is another northern Kansas county with a big free fair that is demanding attention this fall. Around \$15,000 have been expended for new buildings and the livestock awards are very liberal. The Clay Center fair follows the Belleville fair and it will be a good place to fill in between Belleville and Topeka. The dates of the Clay county fair are September 2 to 6. For the premium address, Clay county Free Fair, Clay Center, Kan.

Wm. H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan., is a well known Mitchell county Spotted Poland China breeder, that wants to sell a few registered sows that are bred for September farrow. Also some gilts bred to farrow in the same month. His advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. You always get your money's worth when you deal with Will Crabill, and if you can use a few gilts or sows of real high quality, and of the best of breeding you will do well to write Mr. Crabill right now for further information and prices.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., offer your choice of 15 Polled Shorthorn bulls of serviceable ages. These bulls will be priced from \$70 to \$175. The 1930 calf crop is the largest in the herd's history, and there are some of the finest calves ever raised in this big herd. They are by Royal Clipper 2nd and Red Scotchman 2nd. The price of wheat this summer is having a tendency to interest farmers more in good livestock than in so much wheat and Polled Shorthorns are coming in for their share of this interest. If you want a young bull of serviceable age or young females, write to the Banburys for descriptions

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**  
**Entire Ayrshire Herd**  
for sale. All Willowmoor and Penshurst breeding. Write for prices and pedigrees.  
R. C. CHARLES, STAFFORD, KAN.

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

**Reg. Guernsey Cow**  
For sale. Just fresh. Also 5 registered heifers from one to two years old.  
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kas.

**JERSEY CATTLE**  
**Choice Reg. Jerseys**  
Families represented, Raleighs, Imp. Jap. Toronto, Oxford May Boy, and others. Six bulls, one to 30 months old. Also cows and heifers. 20 head, come and see them.  
SAM SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

**MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**Butter Boy Clay—1586449**  
For sale—choice red, 14 mos. old bull. Out of a dam by Red King, grandson of Gleside Dairy King and Syrus Clay. Sired by a grandson of Gleside Dairy King. The best of Gleside breeding, backed by high milk and butter test records. Priced low for quick sale.  
JESSE R. JOHNSON,  
756 So. Holyoke St., Wichita, Kan.

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

**Choice Sows, Gilts Bred**  
to King Index and Fancy Wildfire for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Choice fall and spring hogs, immuned. Write for prices, description, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kas.

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

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**  
**Henry's Poland Chinas**  
For sale. Fall gilts, bred. Also spring boars and gilts. Pairs or trios.  
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

**Spotted Poland Sows & Gilts**  
Bred to farrow in September. Choice quality and breeding. Wm. H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.

**Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer**  
\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.  
Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.  
Change of copy as desired  
**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
John W. Johnson, Mgr.  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

and prices. They have furnished Polled Shorthorns to Kansas Farmers for a long time, and have always given the best of satisfaction.

The dates of the North Central Kansas Free Fair are August 25 to 30, and Doc Barnard, known to about every livestock exhibitor in the state and in Nebraska, is a mighty busy man. The grounds and equipment have all been receiving attention during the summer and Monday morning, August 25, when the "Belleville Fair" opens this can be depended on that everything will be in ship shape. Every exhibit will be looked after carefully and Homer Alkire, president of the fair and Doc Barnard, secretary, will be ready for the big crowds and the exhibits.

Those interested in Shorthorns will recognize the name of R. E. Hailey, Wilsey, Kan., as a breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, who has advertised in Kansas during the last few years. I called to see Mr. Hailey and his Shorthorns last Wednesday and found an unusually nice lot of Shorthorns in this herd. In service now is Scarlet Admiral, a Snyres bred bull, and his dam was Scarlet Crown. Mr. Hailey wants to reduce his herd because it is getting too large for his equipment, and will sell some young cows or heifers, either bred or open. He has a few mighty fine young bulls that are nice reds and dark roans and of excellent breeding. Prices will be found reasonable and quality of the best. Mr. Hailey is located about 5 miles northeast of Wilsey, which is in Morris county. His advertisement will start in the Kansas Farmer, in the issue of September 13.

Exhibitors of livestock at the Kansas state fair, Hutchinson, will many of them be interested in the big district fair at Dodge City, Sept. 22-27, which is the week following the state fair at Hutchinson. \$2,500 is up for livestock awards and \$1,000 for 4-H clubs. It will be in addition to the greatest wheat show ever held in Kansas at least. Dodge City, with a population of 10,000 is the metropolis of the southwest and great crowds are sure to be out every day. Livestock awards are liberal and the good to be derived from showing your stock at Dodge City from the standpoint of advertising is great. The Santa Fe goes direct to Dodge and all you have to do is write to George Shuler, secretary, Dodge City, Kan., and make your reservations. You will get real attention from the officials of this big district fair at Dodge City, Kan. Ask Mr. Shuler for the premium book that is ready to mail free of charge.

# Protect Yourself Against Farm Machinery Accidents

Along With Protection Against Travel Accidents by Carrying Our FEDERAL FARMERS' SPECIAL AUTOMOBILE TRAVEL AND PEDESTRIAN INSURANCE POLICY

**Pays \$2,000.00 Farm Machinery Accidental Death Benefits Along With the Same Amount for Automobile Accidents**

If the holder of the new Farmers' Special Policy should meet death while operating FARM WAGONS, MOWERS, BINDERS, PLOWS OR OTHER FARM MACHINERY WHICH IS MOTOR DRIVEN OR HORSE DRAWN, the beneficiary named by the insured would receive the Federal Life Insurance Company's check for \$2,000.00. Or if the policy holder should

## Here Is What This Policy Pays

<b>RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS</b>	
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes, or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any steam railroad passenger car or regularly licensed passenger steamship in or on which the Insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger in a place regularly provided for the sole use of passengers, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 10,000.00
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 4,000.00
<b>STREET CAR, BUS AND TAXICAB ACCIDENTS</b>	
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot, sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any passenger street car, elevated or underground railroad car or any public omnibus, taxicab or automobile stage plying for public hire, which is being driven or operated at the time of such wrecking by a driver licensed to drive such car and in which Insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger or exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking of any passenger elevator (elevators in mines excluded) in which Insured is riding as a passenger, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 3,000.00
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 1,200.00
<b>AUTOMOBILE AND SPECIFIED FARM MACHINERY ACCIDENTS</b>	
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot resulting, exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any vehicle, operated by any private carrier or private person, in which the Insured is riding, or resulting as a direct consequence of being thrown from such wrecked or disabled vehicle, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 2,000.00
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 800.00
<b>PEDESTRIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS</b>	
(a) For loss of life, both hands or both feet, sight of both eyes or one hand and one foot, sight of one eye and one hand or sight of one eye and one foot, sustained exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of being struck, knocked down or run over while on a public highway by any horse drawn or mechanically propelled vehicle, excluding injuries sustained while working in the public highway or while on a railroad right of way; or, by being struck by lightning or a cyclone or tornado; or, by collapse of the outer walls of a building; or, by the burning of any church, theatre, library, school or municipal building, in which the Insured shall be at the beginning of such fire, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 1,000.00
(b) For loss of either hand or foot or sight of one eye sustained as a result of accident specified in Paragraph (a) of this Part, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 400.00
<b>AVIATION OR AERONAUTIC ACCIDENTS</b>	
For loss of life, resulting, exclusively of all other causes, as a direct consequence of the wrecking or disablement of any aeroplane or dirigible airship in or on which the Insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger, provided such aeroplane or airship is operated by an incorporated common carrier for passenger service and, at the time of such wrecking or disablement, is in charge of a licensed transport pilot, and is flying upon a regular passenger route with a definite schedule of departures and arrivals between established and recognized airports, the Company will pay the sum of.....	\$ 500.00
<b>WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR TOTAL LOSS OF TIME</b>	
If the Insured shall be immediately and wholly disabled by the means and under the conditions as set forth under Parts I, II, III, IV and V and be prevented by injury from performing any and every duty pertaining to his or her usual occupation, the Company will pay for such loss for a period not exceeding thirteen consecutive weeks accident indemnity as follows:	
Under Part I — Twenty-five Dollars.....	(\$25.00) Weekly
Under Part II — Fifteen Dollars.....	(\$15.00) Weekly
Under Part III — Ten Dollars.....	(\$10.00) Weekly
Under Part IV — Seven Dollars.....	(\$ 7.00) Weekly
Under Part V — Five Dollars.....	(\$ 5.00) Weekly

**ACCUMULATIVE BENEFITS FIFTY PER CENT**  
Each consecutive full year's renewal of this policy shall add ten per cent to the specific losses as set forth in Parts I, II, III, IV or V, until such accumulation reaches fifty per cent at the end of the fifth year, there being no further accumulations after the fifth renewal.

become totally disabled as the result of farm machinery accidents and be prevented by such accidental injury from performing any and every duty pertaining to his or her usual occupation, \$10.00 per week indemnity will be paid to the insured for such loss of time not to exceed thirteen weeks. This coverage is carefully explained in paragraph III of the policy.

**No Physical Examination Is Necessary—  
And It Costs \$2.00 Only . . . .**

The Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago is amply able to fulfill all of its obligations. It is one of the leading insurance companies issuing accident insurance and has a record of twenty-five years' successful business operation.

It has an income over \$4,500,000.00. It owns its own building at 168 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. It has representatives and offices from coast to coast and has a very high reputation for the prompt settlement of claims.

**Notice** Not more than one policy can be issued to any one person, but any or all members of a reader's family may each secure one.

## Application

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

for Farmers' Special Accident Insurance Policy issued to readers of KANSAS FARMER

**KANSAS FARMER,**  
Insurance Department, Topeka, Kansas.

I am a reader of KANSAS FARMER, more than 10 years of age and less than 70 years, not deaf or blind or crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for a Farmers' Special Automobile, Travel and Pedestrian Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company issued through KANSAS FARMER. Enclosed is \$2.00 (two dollars).

(Make all checks payable to Kansas Farmer)

Full name..... Age.....  
Print plainly and carefully

Postoffice..... State.....

R. F. D..... Occupation.....

Full name of beneficiary.....

Postoffice..... State.....

Relationship of Beneficiary.....

## Do Not Confuse

THIS OFFER with Regular Life or Health Insurance. It is TRAVEL ACCIDENT Insurance, and Protects You Only as Listed and as Shown in Policy.

It is by no means complete coverage. A policy that will cover you against all accidents would cost you many dollars, but at the same time this is one of the most liberal Insurance offers ever made.

No one can afford to be without this policy considering the great and rapidly growing number of accidents of all kinds everywhere.

## YOU MAY BE NEXT

One out of every 11 deaths is caused by accident—over 30,000 people are killed or injured every day. 7,000 passengers are killed every year in railroad accidents; 57 automobile accidents occur every hour. Over 15,000 persons were killed and over 700,000 injured in highway and street accidents throughout the nation in 1927. No one is immune.

## Special Note

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

**KANSAS FARMER**  
MAIL & BREEZE

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