

# KANSAS FARMER

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July 29, 1939

## IS LAND A Good Investment?

**D**EEP within most of us is an inherent desire to possess land—to have a place we can view with pride and speak of as our own. Perhaps this is because we've had handed down from generation to generation the general opinion that land is a good investment—one of the safest.

Looking at it from the standpoint of cold, financial facts, is land a good investment right now, and will it be during the next few years? Here are some recent opinions on the subject, direct from leading Kansas farmers, bankers and economists. Roy Johnson, president of the Federal Land Bank, at Wichita, reports sales made by the bank in the first 6 months of 1939 were 47 per cent over the same period in 1938. The heaviest volume of trading was in March.

M. C. Gugler, vice-president of the Farmers National Bank, of Abilene, and secretary of the Dickinson County Farm Loan Association, says despite land values being lower, he still considers land one



Fertile farm land, be it cultivated or grass, still holds strong appeal for those interested in a safe, sound investment. Farm sales made in Kansas by the Federal Land Bank, of Wichita, and Land Bank Commissioner in the first 6 months of 1939 were 47 per cent over the same period a year ago.

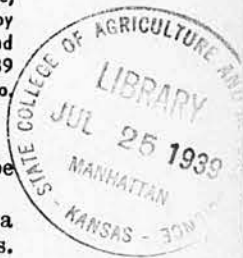
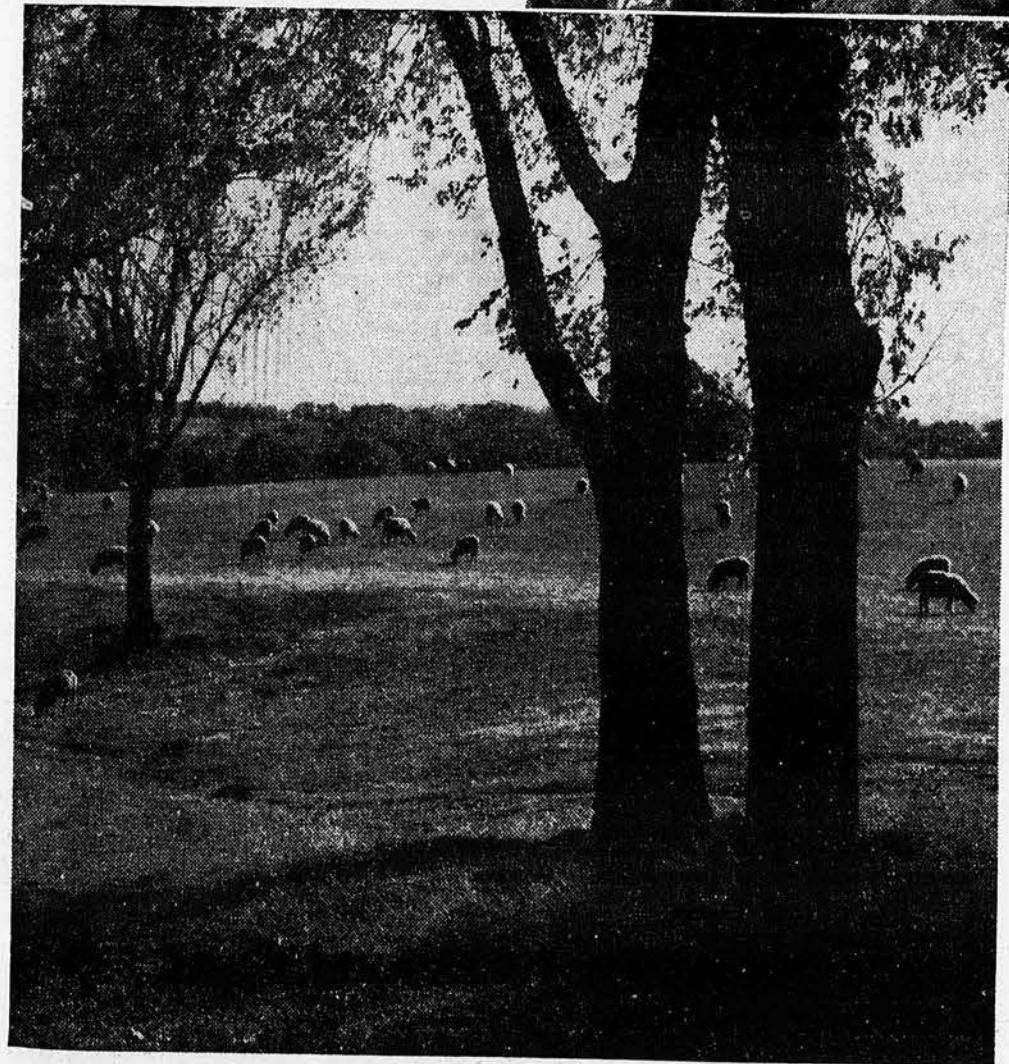
of the best investments that can be found.

"Most of the land buying in our area now is by local business men," he says. "It seems they consider land and common stock to be the 2 safest investments and the 2 surest ways to hedge against excessive inflation or deflation. Most of these men are familiar with agriculture, and they are relatively unfamiliar with buying and owning stock. As a result, they prefer to invest their money in land."

Jumping to the extreme northwest corner of the state, we get the opinion of Fred Magley, Master Farmer and county commissioner, in Cheyenne county. Mr. Magley expects land prices there to advance. "I notice every time a farm is offered for sale, it is soon sold," he says. "Most of the buyers here are successful farmers who know what they are doing. One thing sure, a plot of land is something that will never die or walk away."

Clarence Anderson, farmer and cattleman, of Lane county, believes, however, if you have money to invest, a fair portion of it should be invested in something that can "die or walk away." "I surely wouldn't invest my last penny in land," he

[Continued on Page 12]







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## No Major Farm Legislation

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aside from appropriating about a billion dollars for subsidies to Agriculture in the present fiscal year, this session of Congress has not enacted any major farm legislation of particular interest to Kansas.

The Senate passed the Frazier "Cost of Production" bill, but that measure now is reposing safely in the file room of the House Committee on Agriculture, where it will likely die.

In the Senate the Farmers' Union "Income Certificate" bill for wheat was introduced by Senator Wheeler; the same measure was introduced by several members in the House. Either this measure or the cost of production measure is likely to get action, altho perhaps not final favorable action, at the next session of Congress.

The Wheeler measure stands a better chance of favorable action by the

States do not look any too well. The United States wheat crop this year will just about equal domestic disappearance; carryover of wheat in the United States July 1, was 265 million bushels. But the World carryover was 600 million bushels, about double what it was last year. Wheat on the Liverpool market last week fell to a record low, 47 cents a bushel, which would have meant 20-cent wheat in Kansas—or less—if the domestic price in the United States was based Liverpool, instead of being held up by commodity loans, subsidized exports, and the tariff of 42 cents a bushel.

Secretary Wallace will subsidize exports of both wheat and cotton during the present crop year. To just what extent cannot be predicted.

Stockyards charges and commission fees are due for more stringent regulation. The House has passed, and the Senate has approved, the Duncan (Mo.) bill to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to fix minimum as well as maximum charges and fees.

Moreover, the Senate added as an amendment the provision of the Capper-Gillette bill, which also would require licensing for commission merchants and other operators at the public yards, based on certificates of convenience and necessity—those now in business not to be affected. Whether the House will accept the Senate amendment is not certain.

Your woolsens a few years from now may be made, in part at least, from milk. Writing for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, E. O. Whittier, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, says:

"A new use of casein that has aroused interest of both textile and dairy people in Europe and America is in the production of a textile fiber similar in properties to wool."

"The high cost of wool compared to other textile fibers has induced a search for cheap substitutes, either to replace wool or to be woven with wool to increase its use."

"Rayon, kinked and cut into staple lengths, is being woven with wool here

### Making Calves Uniform

Creep-feeding makes calves more uniform, since calves that do not obtain much milk from their mothers will eat more grain and thus overcome the disadvantage. This is only one of the many advantages to be gained by creep-feeding calves. Complete information on creep-feeding, including how to handle difficulties that come up, is contained in our new leaflet. For your copy send a 3-cent stamp for mailing to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

House Committee on Agriculture than does the cost of production bill.

Fact is, the income certificate (Wheeler) measure is similar to the original Domestic Allotment plan proposed by M. L. Wilson, of Montana, now Under Secretary of Agriculture. But his income certificate plan of financing farm subsidies was abandoned for the processing tax as being simpler of administration. When the showdown comes the income certificate plan may have support from the Department of Agriculture and also from the American Farm Bureau.

Senator Capper and others interested in getting lower interest rates on federal agency held farm mortgages have not been able to get anything done at this session. The present emergency act providing for lower interest rates—3½ per cent on land bank mortgages, 4 per cent on commissioner loan mortgages—is in effect until June 30, of next year. These either will be extended next session, or possibly reduced to the lower 3 per cent rate advocated by Senator Capper. The Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate to date has been obdurate in refusing to report out the Capper or other bills designed to put in a 5-year moratorium on foreclosures of these mortgages.

Farm income the first 5 months of 1939, including government payments, was slightly above the same months last year, \$2,829,000,000 against \$2,782,000,000. Larger income was received from grains, vegetables, meat animals, chickens and eggs. Smaller income was received from cotton and cottonseed, fruits, tobacco and dairy products.

But it took \$383,000,000 of government payments, compared to \$212,000,000 in the same 5 months last year, to make the slightly improved showing in total farm income. Marketing income was 104 million dollars less, \$2,466,000,000 as against \$2,570,000,000 in 1938.

Prospects for improved export trade in wheat and cotton for the United

### Filling Silos

Each Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin listed below contains much information, with illustrations, on the various subjects. Many readers will want to have a copy of these bulletins for reference. Please order by number, any or all of them, printing your name and address on a post card, and addressing it to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. 139—Filling Silos.
- No. 147—Culling Poultry.
- No. 178—Poultry Management.
- No. 242—Alfalfa Production in Kansas.
- No. 261—Wheat as a Fattening Feed for Cattle.
- No. 176—Cleaning and Sterilizing Dairy Farm Utensils.

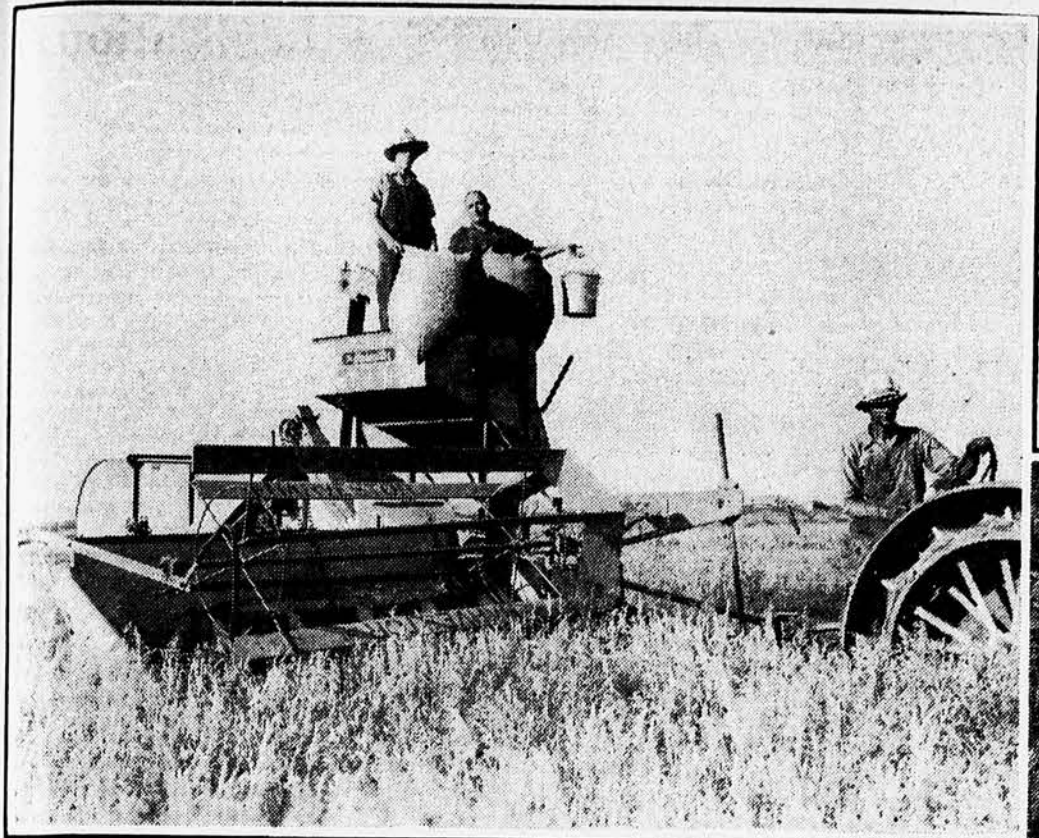
and abroad. However, this kinked rayon is not satisfactory. The kink is not permanent and rayon does not take wool dyes. A fiber made of protein overcomes these objections.

"Casein fiber has been made in Italy for 3 years. More than 6 million pounds were produced in 1938. None is as yet being manufactured in this country, but it is reported that 2 plants soon will be in operation. The 1 billion pounds of casein potentially available in this country could be converted into 1 billion pounds of casein fiber, which is nearly 3 times our present annual wool consumption."

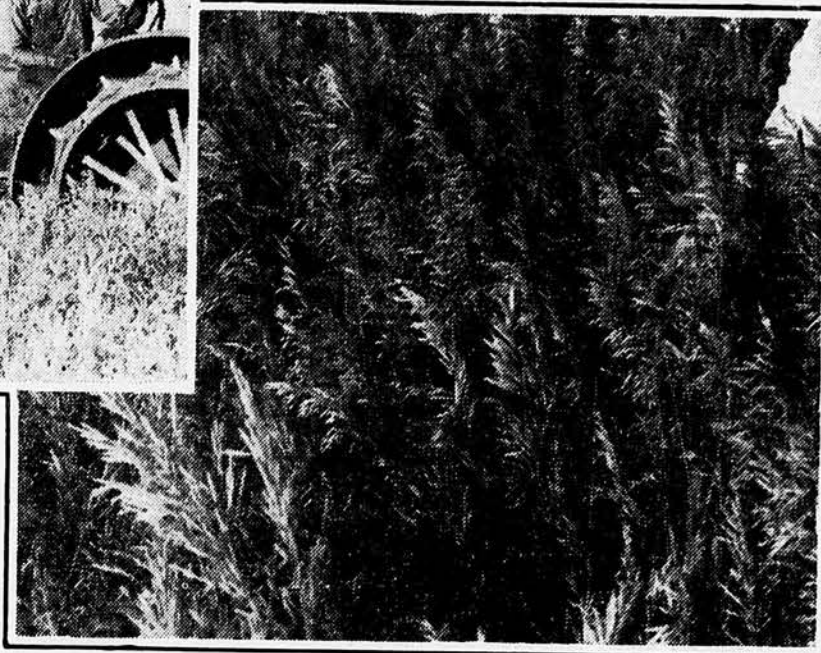


## Here Are Crops That Bring Good Cash Re- turns While Guarding Against Erosion

By ROY FREELAND



A bountiful harvest—Leon Gordon, Heinie Breckheisen and Roy Breithaupt stop to unload during harvesting of the heavy crop of brome seed on the farm of J. D. Martin and Son, Douglas county.



This brome grass, harvested recently, yielded 400 to 600 pounds of seed to the acre for J. D. Martin and Son, Douglas county.

## PROTECTION *with* PROFIT

**O**FTEN mentioned as a major farm problem is the question, "How can we keep a reasonable part of our land protected with grass and, at the same time, produce enough cash crops to give us necessary annual returns from our farms?"

The question comes from those who feel that too many cultivated crops are ruining their farms. They realize their land needs resting and building up—that it should have protective cover until terracing and other soil-saving practices can be established. Yet, it is considered necessary that a certain cash return be "dug from that soil" each year. What is the solution?

An answer comes from farmers who are raising crops that produce both cash and protection. They demonstrate that we have been too much inclined to think of cultivated crops, such as corn and wheat, as our best cash crops. The fact is we can cover our soil with grass crops capable of bringing in more money than we get from the so-called "cash crops" which we have raised on cultivated land for so many years.

Two such crops are brome grass and lespedeza. Altho brome is a perennial grass and lespedeza is a member of the legume family, we can consider them together because both are hardy "triple threat" crops that produce seed, pasture

and hay. Both help insure against livestock feed shortage while protecting the soil and producing cash crops. They require less work and expense than do most of our cultivated crops.

This summer, Lee Walters, of Riley county, harvested 2,400 pounds of brome grass seed from 7 acres. By the time it is cleaned and ready for sale he expects to have around 300 pounds to the acre. At 15 cents a pound, this certified seed will bring him a return of about \$45 an acre.

The same kind of soil, adjoining this field of brome grass, raised a crop of wheat. The wheat yielded 26 bushels an acre, which at 60 cents

represents a return of \$15.60 an acre or only slightly more than a third as much as the crop of brome seed.

But that is only part of the story. The brome crop, once established, may last for several years and produce a crop each year with no work except that of harvesting. This eliminates the labor and expense of plowing, preparing the seedbed and planting for wheat. During seasons when needed, the brome can be utilized for pasture or for hay. It provides a palatable, nutritious pasture crop from early in the spring to late fall. The hay is about equal to prairie grass hay.

Mr. Walters tells of one difficulty that may be expected in producing certified brome grass seed. At first, infestation of cheat spoiled his seed for certification. He found the best method of handling this situation was to let the brome grass crowd out the cheat, a process which was accomplished in 2 years.

In Douglas county, unusual results were obtained with brome grass this year by J. D. Martin and Son. They have 50 acres of the crop on low, black soil. The field was divided in 2 areas. One part is pasturing 38 head of cows and their calves; what the cows don't eat is being made into hay. The other part has been combined for seed. It produced 400 to 600 pounds of seed to the acre for a highly worthwhile return. The Martins prepared a seedbed after wheat last summer. Seed was broadcast on the entire 50 acres about the middle of September. After seeding, the ground was packed and a good stand was obtained.

L. E. Willoughby, extension soil conservationist, K. S. C., says brome grass seed can be drilled if the seed is relatively clean. Drilling and shallow covering followed with a packer is the surest way to get a stand. A force-feed drill or the fertilizer compartment of a fertilizer drill will do a good job of distributing brome grass seed if the straw and hay are screened out.

What about the market for seed? Some rather encouraging information on this matter comes from A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Mr. Clapp relates that Kansas producers have been finding a good demand for certified brome seed from buyers in Eastern states, principally Illinois.

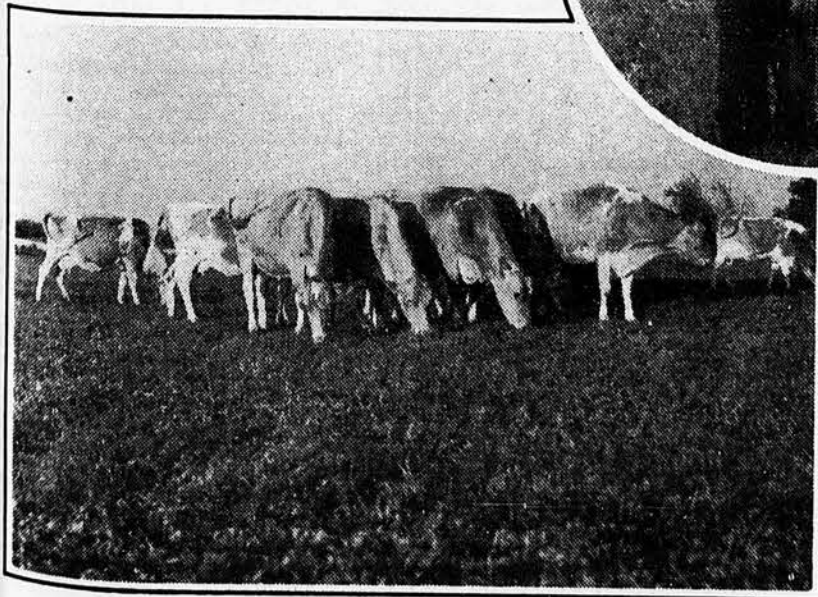
He relates that shipping of certified brome grass seed to those

[Continued on Page 13]



Volunteer, but a valuable crop, this heavy stand of lespedeza is left to return a higher acre-return than wheat, after a crop of oats was removed from the land. The owner, W. A. Christy, of Labette county, has 100 acres of lespedeza on his farm.

Guernsey cows owned by R. T. Patterson, Cherokee county, demonstrate what they think of lespedeza pasture.





# Passing COMMENT

**H**AVE you seen that very handsome booklet just gotten out by Jake Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, on Kansas?

If you have not you are missing something worthwhile. It starts out with 9 beautifully illustrated pages on the poultry industry in Kansas. He convinces me that chickens taste better in Kansas than anywhere else in the United States, and that Kansas eggs have more health-giving vitamins than in any other state. He concedes that Dixieland is famous for her fried chicken and roast ducks, and that the Northwestern States have a reputation for fine turkeys, but that Kansas leads in every line of the poultry industry and in the consumption of poultry per capita on the farms.

He tells me, and I fully believe him, that Kansas farmers not only produce all the poultry to supply their own needs, but in 1937 they sold 14,811,000 chickens for outsiders to eat and enjoy. "There is," modestly remarks Mr. Mohler, "something about the quality and flavor of Kansas poultry that satisfies the most fastidious epicures whether in Kansas or in the delicatessens and rotisseries of the East."

Without wishing to boast, or cast any reflection on the scholastic abilities of the people of other states, we are offering to wager two bits and the penny extra for sales tax, that more than two-thirds of the people who live and have their being in the other 47 states of the American Union, never even heard of rotisseries. Out here in Kansas the word is in common use every day.

In addition to these nearly 15 million Kansas chickens sold to outsiders, Kansas poultry raisers produced 792,000 turkeys in 1938. When you ask where are the best eggs, the really perfect eggs produced, the answer is easy: Kansas eggs, of course. The Kansas hen not only knows her business but she is perhaps the only really educated hen in the world. Chemistry comes naturally to her. She knows the different food values of the different foods she gathers for home con-

By T. A. McNeal

sumption. When she cackles it is not idle gossip that she is discoursing about; it is the chemistry of yolk pigments, the phenomenon of hybrid vigor in the fowl; the relation of ovum growth to yolk size and ovulation rate; mechanics of chloasma formation and the cause of crooked breastbones in the fowl. The Kansas hen also sings. She does not crow. So she is not subject to the ancient criticism, "Whistling girls and crowing hens generally come to no good ends." She sings after laying an egg. Her charming lay wakes the farmer in the morning and her gentle cluck soothes her offspring to sleep when the sun goes down. Kansas golden-yolked eggs are rich in vitamins A, D and the G complex. Vitamin A is stored in green leaves of plants. Golden-yolked eggs are much richer in this health-promoting vitamin than pale-yolked eggs.

Rural Kansans consume 390 eggs per capita per annum compared with 228 eggs per capita in other states. Kansas farmers annually set 23 million eggs and sell in other states 1,048,000,000. A visitor notices that Kansas children are generally smarter and better behaved than the children in other states, and asks why. The answer is that they are not really smarter than children in other states, but owing to their diet they are more eggsemplary.

## What About Whales?

**I** HAVE received a letter and folder from Wayne Douglas, director of the American Whaling Information Service, which begins with the statement: "You, as a leader of public opinion will desire to have available for your interest, information, and action, certain facts regarding the newly revived American whaling industry, threatened by selfish lobbies."

It might appear at first thought that Kansas is not even remotely interested in the whaling industry. True, when we get our system of artificial lakes fully developed it would be fun to have a few pet whales to attract curious visitors who have never had the opportunity to see a whale in action, so that an old salt could show his nautical information by calling, "There she blows" or something like that. But in a dry season in Kansas it would be necessary to have a law providing for strict regulations of the times when and how long a whale could give exhibitions of "blowing." Otherwise they would blow all the water out of the lakes and be left floundering on the dry land.

## Headed for Home

**C**ONGRESS is definitely headed down the home stretch." So says the United States News. "Members are showing an irresistible urge to get home."

Perhaps the best thing I can say is that so far as I have been able to gather the Congressional drift, the Congress has not done much harm. At any rate it has not involved us in a foreign war and has refused to give the President the right to line us up on one side or the other.

It will leave the Government still headed for the abyss of bankruptcy, but the debt has already become so large that further increase does not seem to worry more than the few who still cherish the notion that debt is a bad thing.

The impression that the philosophy of the spendthrift is correct economics, seems to be growing. Like the man who boasted of his overdraft at the bank and, to vindicate his boast, pointed to the bank's published report where overdrafts were listed among the assets of the

institution. Some members of each house insist that the present financial condition of the nation proved the old Greenback theory that all that is necessary to make perfectly good money is the statement of the Government printed on a piece of paper that it is money.

If true, of course, it does away with the old-fashioned theory that the Government cannot pay every person over 60 a pension of \$200 a month. If that money theory is correct there is no reason why everybody cannot have a pension of \$200 a month. But why stop at \$200? Make it \$500 with a Christmas gift of \$1,000 extra. Why be niggardly about bestowing wealth that costs nothing?

## More Menace From Japan

**A** DISPATCH from Augusta, Maine, says, "Traps will be set this week by the Maine Department of Agriculture in Brunswick, Bath, Ellsworth and Bangor to check the presence of Japanese beetles."

Another story in the New York Sun says: "Experts prophesy darkly that the Japanese beetle is going to strike these parts in greater numbers than ever about the middle of July. Then the insect will be at its peak for the summer."

And what about this fearsome bug? How did he happen to come here when we have a national law forbidding even the Japs to come?

Well, here is a bit of history of its origin, so far as the United States is concerned, written by Atherton DuPuy, in his book, "Our Insect Friends and Foes."

The ancestors of the Japanese beetle in the United States were brought here about 22 or 23 years ago by a New Jersey nurseryman who imported some Japanese iris among which were some grubs of the beetle which developed into full-sized bugs and then began to dig in. Professor DuPuy, in his book, makes this alarming statement: "Put the point of your compass at Riverton, there in New Jersey across the river from Philadelphia, and draw a circle with a twenty-five-mile radius and you will have outlined an area in the United States containing a more deadly menace than if it were underlaid with TNT and the fuse burning short. Within this circle is an insect plague, the Japanese beetle, now indestructibly dug in and prepared for an annual widening of the circle which cannot be stopped by force, cunning or scientific understanding at present in existence, but which seems destined to go steadily forward creating a devastation more deadly than that of any Sherman marching to the sea."

Fortunately, the situation has not proved to be as bad as DuPuy predicted. In the Philadelphia region where it started the beetle is apparently decreasing, but it has spread over an area of more than 2,500 square miles.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

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## The Cottonwood Sentinel

By ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

It stood alone upon a mound  
Where other trees had died.  
Its roots imbedded in the soil  
And gravel, that defied  
The winds that blew and fires that came—  
A landmark of the day  
When drivers of the slow ox teams  
Sought Kansas homes, to stay.

This sentinel in after years  
Stood on a Kansas claim;  
And furnished shade for roving stock.  
Then prairie chickens came  
To load the limbs in wintry days—  
And blacky crow perched high  
To watch for danger while his flock  
Retrieved waste grain nearby.

A rustler who cared not for law,  
Hanged from a lower limb,  
Lies somewhere near the little mound  
Where stockmen buried him.  
And thru the years that quickly passed  
The camp fires brightly shown  
Beneath its welcome, spreading limbs  
That stood here all alone.

Ofttimes before a sudden change  
Of winds, I've watched to see  
If all the leaves were quiet then  
But in some place there'd be  
One tiny bunch of restless leaves  
To signal, "Ready all,"  
Cue for the welcome clatter  
Of the pattering raindrops fall!



# Billy Buys A Pig

By Paul Tulien

**B**UT, Mr. Ridgeway, are you sure it was my pig that died? They look so much alike—" Billy Day was almost in tears but a ten-year-old boy mustn't cry.

"Course I'm sure. When you've raised pigs 30 years you can know them apart easy."

"Just how do you know them?" put in Jack Norton. "They're all the same color and a lot of them are the same size."

"What business is it of yours?" Ridgeway flared up. "I sold the pig to the kid, not to you. If he don't trust me why didn't he take his pig when he bought it? Now I've fed it a week extra—"

"Billy paid you 50 cents for keeping it, didn't he? I bet the pig hasn't eaten 50 cents worth of feed this week."

"I'll give you one minute to get off the place," shouted Ridgeway angrily. "And take the pig with you!"

"What good's a dead pig?" asked Jack. "We don't want it!"

"I don't want it laying around either," retorted the farmer. The boys put the pig in the car and drove off.

"The old crook!" muttered Jack. "I bet he doesn't remember which pig we picked out."

"But we can't do anything, can we?" asked Billy, trying desperately to hold back the tears.

"I'm afraid we can't. Tough luck!"

For a long time Billy had wanted a pig of his own. His father had promised to give him all the corn and skim milk the pig would eat in return for Billy's help on the farm, but he had no money to spare to help buy the pig. So the boy had slowly earned the money in every way he could.

During the winter he had caught 9 rabbits in a home-made trap and peddled them in town at 10 cents apiece. He had trudged many miles along the hot country roads under a blazing July sun trying to sell a farm magazine but secured only 2 subscriptions. Either the farmers already had the paper or said they couldn't afford it.

He had made \$3 picking strawberries for Jack's father, which was by far the largest single item in his earnings. Eighteen-year-old Jack might have earned the money for himself, but he considered berry picking kid's work—and he did want to help Billy who was pretty much discouraged at times.

**N**ICKELS, dimes and quarters earned at infrequent intervals built up the remainder of the fund. When it totaled a little more than \$6 Billy heard that a farmer in a neighboring township had pigs to sell at \$5 each. But not trusting his own judgment in so important a matter as buying a pig, he had asked Jack for advice.

A trifle vain, perhaps, over the boy's trust in him, Jack obligingly offered to drive over at once in his father's car. Unable to see any difference in the pigs their choice was the first one they could catch; but as Billy had no pen to keep it in he asked the farmer to hold it till he could make one. Ridgeway consented to keep it a week for 50 cents. Altho Jack protested this was too much, so eager was the younger boy to make the purchase he readily paid it together with the



"Go and wash the tears away, and then we'll get the pig," said Jack. "Get the pig? The pig's dead," Billy exclaimed. "You'll see. Hurry up!" returned Jack. Wonderingly Billy obeyed.

## Beginning Farm Author

Kansas Farmer presents another farm author, Paul Tulien, of North Topeka. Welcome to our amateur author's ranks! Says Mr. Tulien, "I have tried writing for years, but for the most part have achieved only an assorted collection of rejection slips." He says he has had better success, however, in contesting, altho he has never won a big prize. Altogether he has won about \$200 in cash and merchandise—\$72 of it in Capper Publication contests.

We enjoy reading the stories by the reader-authors in Kansas Farmer and hope to see more of them as they are getting better right along. —Mrs. Fred Parsons, Barton Co.

I have enjoyed every one of the fine short stories Kansas Farmer has been publishing by reader-authors. Kansas Farmer is certainly giving farm writers a break.—P. R. N., Salina.

\$5. Billy held the pig, and Jack took a photograph for Billy to show his mother and father.

Billy spent all his spare time before and after school during the following week building the pen. When the boys returned the next Saturday they were told the pig had died the day before.

Billy was heartbroken. It had taken him 10 months to earn the money, and he was doubtful he could earn as much during the next 10 months. Even if he could, 10 months is a tremendously long time in a little boy's life. After Jack had taken him home he sought a secluded place upstairs in the barn where he could cry unseen.

**H**OWEVER, he wasn't allowed to cry in peace, for less than an hour later he heard Jack calling his name. Altho he didn't want to show up with a tear-stained face Jack was so insistent in calling him there was nothing to do but come down.

"Cry-baby!" teased Jack.

"I'm not!" insisted Billy, altho the tears still flowed.

"Go wash your face, and then we'll go get the pig."

"Get the pig? The pig's dead."

"You'll see. Hurry up!" Wonderingly Billy obeyed.

Ten minutes later they were again at the Ridgeway farm.

"We've brought back your dead pig, and we want Billy's live one."

Ridgeway set down the pail of wheat he was carrying so hard the grain scattered. He kicked viciously at the hen that began picking up the wheat.

"I told you that's the pig I sold, and if you don't get off and stay off I'll call the sheriff!"

"That's O. K. with me, Mr. Ridgeway. The sheriff is just the man I'm looking for. He might be interested in the picture I have."

"What picture are you talking about?"

"You remember when we selected the pig Billy picked it up and held it while I took a picture. It isn't a good picture, because the pig squirmed so Billy could hardly hold it and I had to take the picture in a hurry. Billy's head got cut off and the pig's too, but there's one thing that shows up very well. Now if you'll look carefully you'll note that the tail of the pig in the picture curls in a clockwise direction. Then take a look at the dead pig in the car and you'll see his tail curls anti-clockwise. You really shouldn't have made us take the dead pig—the corpus delicti as you might say. Now if you'll trade pigs peaceably we won't need to bother the sheriff!"

## Curl to Left or Right?

By I. D. GRAHAM

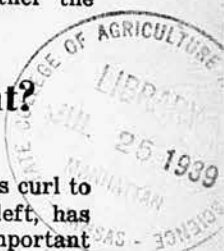
**T**HE question as to whether pigs' tails curl to the right more often than to the left, has come to the front as one of the more important issues of the day.

A letter received by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture asks whether the pig tails of Kansas conform to the general statement that most pig tails curl from left to right, or clockwise? Then follows the question as to whether food, heredity, association or climate has any bearing on the start of the pig's tail to curl in infancy?

Now it so happens that this vital question is the only one about Kansas agriculture that has not yet been completed in the records of the Board, and can only be answered in a general way.

In Kansas we give our pigs "feed," hence "food" would not be a factor in curling the tail. Heredity is evidently a minor influence, as our pigs are rugged individuals from the start. Association does not seem to have much, if any, influence, as the aristocratic Berkshire or Poland China has been known to associate with the proletarian Tamworth and yet do as he pleased about his own curl.

In the matter of climate, however, the influence is marked. With a daily banquet of Kansas' lucious alfalfa and rich, crispy corn grown under Kansas' climatic conditions the pig takes on a load of vitamins that would make any pig's tail curl with complacency, and as he rests in the shade of the cottonwood, or reclines in the cooling waters of the prairie pond, he adopts the type of curl best suited to his figure and complexion.





# FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

CONGRESS absolutely refused to consider at this time enactment of legislation desired by President Roosevelt which would have given him the power to intervene, or to promise intervention, in European disputes.

I think that is right. The United States cannot hope to police the world; certainly it cannot hope to settle the age old boundary disputes of Europe, even if that were desirable. Thru the Monroe Doctrine the United States has served notice on Europe that the United States does not propose to allow European nations to interfere in affairs of the Western Hemisphere. On what ground we can, at the same time, empower President Roosevelt to throw the resources and influence and ultimately the man power of the United States into European affairs I cannot see.

And the same applies to Asiatic affairs, although our holding the Philippines leaves us in a more vulnerable position in the Orient. But we have no Philippines in Europe, and I say it would be very unwise, voluntarily, to go to Europe looking for trouble—we would be almost certain to find it.

Let us stay at home and try to solve our own problems; Heaven knows there are enough of these, and they are large enough to occupy our best minds and all our energies and time.

Very frankly, I do not trust the judgment of President Roosevelt when it comes to dealing with foreign affairs. He is too eager to take charge of things; too certain that he cannot make a mistake; too certain that the United States, under his direction, has a rendezvous with destiny somewhere in Europe. So I shall do what I can next session to limit, rather than extend, the powers of the President to formulate foreign policies, and especially to intervene or promise intervention in foreign affairs.

## Not on World Price

WHAT consolation there is in knowing that "things might be worse" may be had this summer by the Kansas wheat growers.

The world market price for wheat, as registered at Liverpool, England, dropped to a record low last week—back to the days of Queen Elizabeth. The wheat price was equivalent to 47 cents a bushel. If Kansas wheat were being sold in the United States on world price, that would mean about 20 cents a bushel, or even less, on farms.

The average farm price of wheat during June for the United States was 62.5 cents a bushel. Last week wheat was selling in Kansas around 52 cents a bushel. Commodity loans, continuation of Government subsidies on exports, and the fact that the domestic crop this year will just about equal domestic needs, promise to hold our domestic price well above world levels—but far short of parity.

I have just noted in a bulletin from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that parity price on wheat for June was \$1.123 a bushel, compared to the 62.5 cents average at local farm shipping points.

I look for the next session of Congress to give serious consideration to the Wheeler "income certificate" bill, which would give wheat growers in the National Farm Program the difference between market and parity prices on the percentage of their allotted acreage production needed for domestic consumption. Processors would provide funds to make these payments thru purchase of income certificates—processing taxes under another name.

Wheat growers, as well as cotton growers, as I see the picture, must face the probability that only in exceptional years will there be a profitable foreign market for their products.

## A Balanced Crop Budget

I SHOULD like to add a personal word in favor of the drive that is being made in Kansas for a return to more acres of alfalfa. There isn't any doubt that we need to increase the crop by thousands of acres. I have heard competent authorities state that we need a full million acres more than we now have.

Looking back to 1915, we see Kansas then had 1,359,498 acres of this legume crop, and the hay produced that year was worth better than 28 million dollars. In 1919, we had slightly less, 1,243,486 acres, and the hay crop was then valued at around 62 million dollars. But last year we could boast only 400,000 acres with a hay crop valued at only 6 million dollars.

Here seems to be proof that Kansas agriculture isn't taking the best advantage of its opportunities. It isn't necessary to tell my readers why the alfalfa acreage has fallen off so drastically. They know the facts better than anyone else. I wouldn't be overly confident, of course, that an equal acreage now to that 62 million dollar crop in 1919, would bring that much money, because conditions are different from the price and demand angles.

But there are other reasons why alfalfa fits in so well, including those of soil building and turning too many acres from wheat. Kansas farm people are as capable of facing facts and meeting them as any people on earth. And I think we all can agree on points of statewide significance like the wheat acreage. We cannot safely be a one-crop state. Neither should we expect to thrive on a wheat acreage out of all proportion to the market for wheat and the best interests of diversified farming in the state. Alfalfa offers one way out with a three-fold profit. It will make a good soil building crop; it will bring more livestock to our farms; and it will be a good cash crop, and balance us away from wheat.

Fortunately, we have in Kansas an agricultural college and a board of agriculture, both keeping an eye on this matter of balance in production. I am sure President F. D. Farrell, of the College, was right when he pointed out as one of the essentials of a practical farm program for Kansas, the necessity of following farm practices that will improve the soil and safeguard sustained productivity. "In a highly commercialized, highly specialized agriculture, this is often difficult and sometimes impracticable," he said. "Excessive dependence on cash income tempts, or even forces, the farmer to use farm practices which he hopes will increase his immediate income, or influence prices. Of course, prices and immediate income cannot safely be ignored. But they can be, and often are, over-emphasized to the detriment of the land and to the disappointment of the farmer. There can be no successful agriculture without good husbandry."

I feel sure, as I know you do, that in the long run, Kansas agriculture as a whole, and farm folks as individuals, will come out ahead by following a program of well rounded, soil building and feed producing diversification.

## The Food Stamp Plan

THE use of food stamps to dispose of surplus farm commodities by subsidizing their sale to those on relief, and to low income families, is still so much in the preliminary experimental stage that I cannot tell how much it will do in the long run. But the Department of Agriculture people believe it will get measurable results both in getting food where it is needed and in supplying markets for farm products. You will recall that *Kansas Farmer* carried a page 3 article in the April 8 issue explaining the stamp plan.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

# From a MARKETING Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, grain; Franklin Parsons, dairy and poultry; R. J. Eggert, livestock.

(Probable changes in feed and carrying costs have been considered in forming conclusions.)

I can get a government loan of 60 to 62 cents a bushel on my wheat. Should I take the loan or feed to hogs?—W. M.

Take the loan. The spring pig crop in the United States was reported to be 20 per cent larger than last year and there is every evidence that by next fall we will have a considerably lower level of hog prices. In a number of areas in the state, individuals that can buy barley for around 28 cents a bushel can still feed hogs on a relatively profitable basis, but it is highly doubtful whether wheat that you could

sell for 60 cents a bushel would yield satisfactory returns thru the hog enterprise.

I have some good-quality, 800-pound steers that are in fair flesh. I plan to rough them along and head them for a December or January market.—G. F., Arkansas City.

Considering that these steers are of good quality, it probably will be to your advantage to head them for an earlier market, feeding some grain in addition to the roughage if you have it available. A November or early December market would be safer from the price standpoint, since there is expected to be a strong demand for cattle off grass to go on a short feed. You probably will find it advantageous to avoid the competition of these cattle when they are returned to the commercial market.

Will prices for turkeys this year be as high as in 1938?—W. I., Ellsworth Co.

Probably not! Reports from crop reporters on July 1 as to the number of turkey poulters on hand indicated the number to be much larger than last year. These reports indicated the number may be as much as 30 per cent larger. Turkey production in Kansas and nearby states is reported as much larger than in other areas.

I have some wheat in storage. Do you think it advisable to hold this wheat or sell, and what time do you think the price will be the best?—Cowley County Reader.

Wheat prices at present are about 14 cents below the loan price, and about 5 cents lower than during the last winter. The domestic supply of

wheat is smaller than last year and the loan basis is 5 cents higher. Under these circumstances, some improvement in prices is probable after the heavy movement to market is over.

## Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$ 9.85	\$10.25	\$12.15
Hogs .....	6.70	7.10	10.05
Lambs .....	9.25	10.00	9.35
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.12	.11½	.13½
Eggs, Firsts .....	.14½	.14½	.20
Butterfat, No. 1 ....	.18	.19	.21
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	.70¾	.77	.74½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	.46¾	.49	.55½
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.28½	.33¼	.24
Barley, No. 2 .....	.41	.42	.41
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	13.00	13.00	14.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	8.50	8.50	9.00



# Inside Facts on Animal Breeding

## 1. Free-Martins and Twinning in Cattle

By D. M. SEATH

WHAT is there about twinning in cattle that makes it different from that in hogs, horses, sheep or goats? Why is it that fewer than 10 per cent of the heifers born twin with a bull will breed? Are there many identical twins in cattle? Such are the questions that persist in livestock circles regarding twinning.

As long as twins in cattle are of like sex, their chances of reproducing are as good as with calves of single birth. Nature, however, has decreed that a heifer born twin with a bull is usually abnormal. The result in most such cases is that the bull is normal and will breed while the female member of the pair has had her reproductive organs harmed and as a result will not breed. The developing calves before birth lie side by side and apparently some of the blood vessels of the 2 embryos join, thus resulting in a common channel for much of the blood to flow thru.

Secretions called hormones from the male calf's reproductive organs escape into this common blood stream and are thought to be the agents which destroy the reproductive power of the female and causes her to be a free-martin. This joining of blood vessels allowing the traversing of the male secretions to the female calf apparently does not take place in hogs, horses, sheep or goats.

About 1 heifer out of 12 born twin with a bull is normal and does breed. The puzzling thing is to know when there is a chance that one might breed. A method of predicting the possibility of the heifer breeding is to check the questionable heifer by feeling her udder development at about 2 to 4 months of age. If she is a free-martin, her udder will not have changed much from the time of birth. Normal heifers at 2 to 4 months old will have udder tissue developing directly above each teat. It will feel like a round ball-like growth up next to the body. A comparison of the udders on possible free-martins with those on normal heifers of a similar age will usually tell the story.

Most twins in cattle result from the fertilizing of 2 eggs. Normally the female provides just the one egg—or ovum—at each heat period. Occasionally two or more are produced, and this is more common in some families than in others, which indicates the tendency to have twins is inherited.

—KF—

## Farmer on Regent Board



Grover Poole, Manhattan, is one of the 9 members of the state board of regents named recently by Governor Payne Ratner. Mr. Poole is one of the most widely known farmers and livestock men in the state. He owns about 3,000 acres of land in Geary county. He is a graduate of Kansas State College and was a Master Farmer in 1931.

## Start Bindweed Control

Starting cultivation after harvest to control bindweed is one of the methods outlined in our new leaflet. Besides explaining, step by step, the procedure in killing this terrible menace to Kansas farm land, the leaflet explains how to cultivate and plow most effectively. Send a 3-cent stamp for your copy of the leaflet to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Sisters Win Triumphs

The Lone Star 4-H Club, of Cowley county, seems to be running to sisterly triumphs this season. At the biscuit contest of the "Baking Girls," Esther Ross and her sister, Betty, tied for first honors with perfect scores. The Bens-

hoof sisters are eligible to enter the spelling contest at the Hutchinson State Fair this fall, Louise in the high school division, Nila in the rural group. 4-H Club work in Cowley county is making rapid gains. There are 321 members with 576 projects.

—KF—

## Fertilizer Goes West

Contrary to the general opinion that use of phosphates as a fertilizer is not profitable in western areas of Kansas, excellent results have been obtained from top-dressing alfalfa on the farm of Edward Slade, who lives in Stafford county.

Superphosphate was applied to old alfalfa at the rate of 40 pounds to the acre to test the practice. Mr. Slade reports that the fertilized alfalfa is now considerably taller, greener and more thrifty than alfalfa not fertilized in the very same field. The test is being conducted under the supervision of Harold A. Daily, county agent.

# CHEVROLET TRUCKS



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# TREES Stop Sand's March

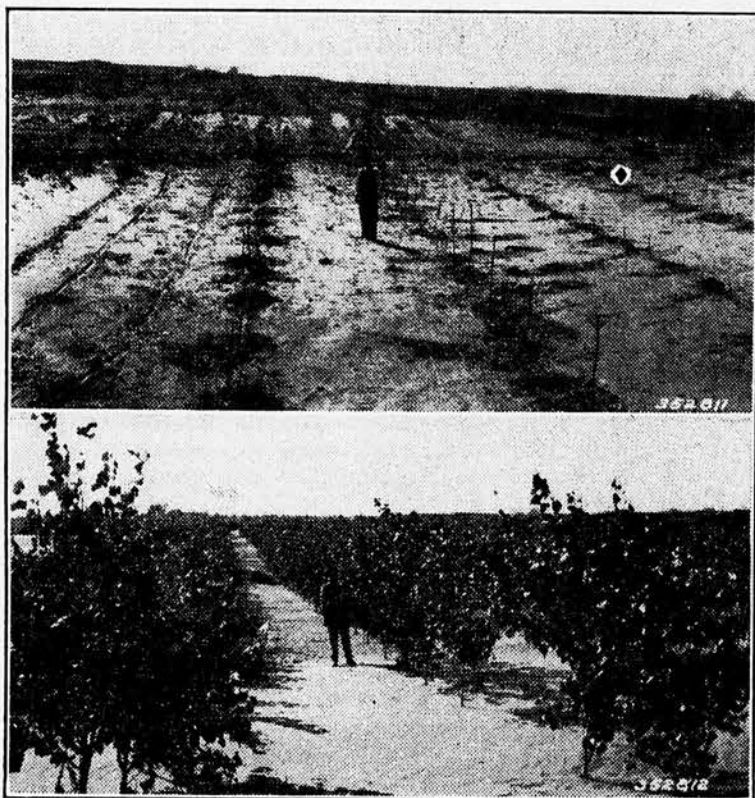
By T. RUSSELL REITZ

**S**YMBOLS of wind erosion best understood by the public the nation over are those dramatically ominous clouds of dust which, at times, rides the strong winds from out of the West. The dust is topsoil whisked from the loose-textured land of the Great Plains, but the terrifying "black blizzards" by no means tell the whole story of wind erosion.

On the plains, soil blowing is a stealthy, never ending process in which the more mild winds are the principal actors. Their yearly loot is relatively small, but the thefts over a period of time total a tremendous volume. Soil

Service planted the trees in the deep sand along the south edge of the Neeley farm. Trees had been planted there the previous year only to be riddled by driven sand, covered by drifts, or blown out of the ground by the hard winds, but the foresters and Mr. Neeley decided to try again.

Several rows of cottonwoods larger than are customarily used in shelterbelt planting were selected. Their size made better their chances of weathering sand-blasting, and permitted planting deeply enough to lessen the likelihood that their roots would be uncovered. The trees grew with amazing



Planting cottonwoods was the first step of the U. S. Forest Service in repelling the invasion of sand on the C. J. Neeley farm, near St. John. Upper picture shows the trees planted on May 12, 1937, in deeply drifted sand. By mid-September, of the same year, they were more than 6 feet tall, as shown in the lower picture, and had stopped the sand.

blowing of this character constitutes a large part of the damage by the elements to the plains, where the U. S. Forest Service is establishing field shelterbelts of trees to help overcome the effects of the winds.

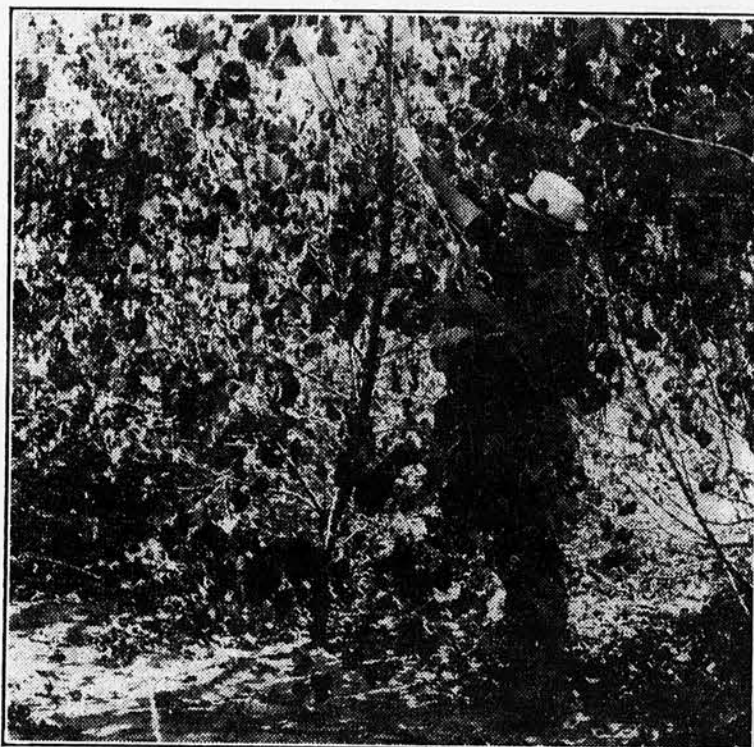
Thruout the region, however, there are sizable areas of somewhat sandy soil where a less widespread but even more positive sort of destruction is going on. At a number of places all of the topsoil has been whipped away, exposing the underlying pure sand, of which copious quantities have been carried away to form billowing drifts that roll over farms to destroy them absolutely. Unlike the other soils, the sand is too heavy to be carried away in the dense clouds the country knows so well, but often is propelled as little projectiles to riddle growing crops.

Such a "blow-out" started a short distance south of the C. J. Neeley farm, in northwest Pratt county, near Byers and St. John. Small at first, it spread like a cancer and now there is a sizable area of dunes and hummocks. The drifts of sand rolled right up to the Neeley farm, moved onto his farm in the spring of 1936 and by the following spring Mr. Neeley was convinced the farm was doomed. The sand seemed to brook no opposition until trees planted by the Forest Service stopped the disastrous advance.

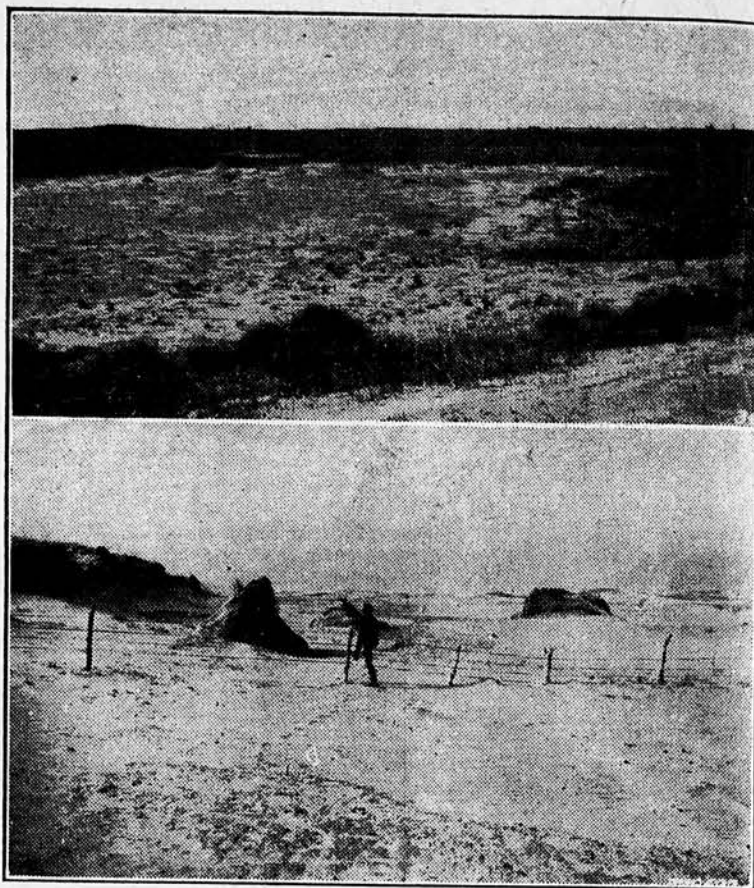
"I believe," says Mr. Neeley, now that his land and crops are safe from the twin evils of sand and wind, "every quarter section of land in Kansas should have a half-mile of shelterbelt on it."

It appeared to be a futile gesture in the spring of 1937 when the Forest

Service planted the trees in the deep sand along the south edge of the Neeley farm. Trees had been planted there the previous year only to be riddled by driven sand, covered by drifts, or blown out of the ground by the hard winds, but the foresters and Mr. Neeley decided to try again.



Within the cottonwood rows planted on the C. J. Neeley farm, near St. John, by the U. S. Forest Service, the ground is now shaded against the occurrence of grass and weeds, and the deep leaf mould of a true "forest floor" is forming.



This is how a "blow-out" develops. Upper picture shows where wind has removed all of the topsoil from a small patch in a Kansas wheat field. Lower picture shows how land is destroyed, the top of the hummocks indicating the former level of the land.

Today, the trees are more than 12 feet tall and, besides holding back the sand, they protect the adjoining crop land from wind damage and sand-blasting, and protect other rows of trees which have been added. The other trees, planted last spring, include several varieties which will carry on after the cottonwoods have lived their lives.

The trees have had another influence. On the windward side also they have affected wind velocities for some distance, thus stabilizing the sand there to prevent drifting into the belt and to enable weed growth to get started as the first step in nature's age-long process of rebuilding the fertility of the soil.

The Neeley shelterbelt is only one of about 20,000, totaling 11,000 miles, which the Forest Service has planted in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and northwestern Texas since the spring of 1935 to check soil blowing, and help stabilize the farming industry on the plains. The older shelterbelts are already making their pres-

ence felt, their usefulness extending from stopping marching sand, as at the Neeley farm, to the more prosaic tasks of preventing loose-textured soil from wandering away, averting damage to seeded fields, conserving moisture by slowing the surface winds so that their powers to suck moisture from the ground are reduced, and shielding growing crops from the hot summer winds.

The shelterbelt program is carried on by the U. S. Forest Service, and farmers on whose land the trees are planted bear about half of the cost of establishing the shelterbelts.

If the program is carried on another year, the Forest Service expects to plant next spring about 4,400 additional miles of belts on 8,000 farms.

—KF—

## Easy to Start Without Money

By WALTER ANDERSEN  
Littleton, Colo.

**T**HIS is how I made a success of farming. When I married I had saved a little money. I knew a farmer with some machinery and horses, and I started to work his farm for a share of the crop. The second year I had an acreage of grain but was hauled out, and my wife and I started to work on a farm for \$50 a month.

In 4 years we saved \$500, and I started renting again. Whenever I made any money I put it in cows and soon was milking about 25 good cows, and I bought feed from my landlord when I didn't raise enough. I never went in debt for anything, and when I had some money I didn't need I took mortgages on 2 small farms.

My wife has always been busy in the house for we have 7 children. I never have rented a farm without good buildings. In 1932 and 1934 we had total crop failures here, and I bought a good farm for little more than the mortgage with 5 buildings on it and paid cash.

This year I built a tenant house on the farm. I also lease some outside land. I milk 35 cows, and this year I will have 90 acres of alfalfa, none of it more than 4 years old despite grasshoppers that have been hard on the new seedings the last 3 years. It would be easy for me to start farming without any capital now, since I know how.



Here It Is!

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"Culti-Vision"

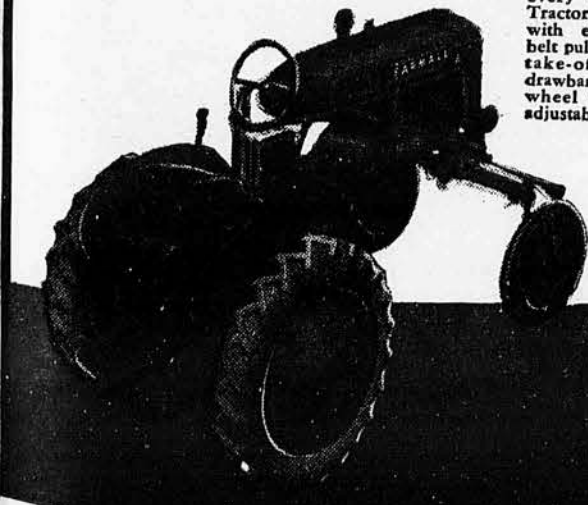


"Culti-Vision" gives you a clear view of your work, while you sit comfortably in the roomy sponge-rubber upholstered seat. Row crops can be cultivated cleaner, with less damage to the crop and with fewer field stops, when you ride a FARMALL-A with "Culti-Vision." Direct-attachable planters, cultivators, etc., are available for corn, cotton, and all other row crops, including truck and garden vegetables.

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**SPECIAL EQUIPMENT** is available to meet every requirement. Tractor at left is shown with electric lights, belt pulley and power take-off, adjustable drawbar, front and rear wheel weights, and adjustable front axle.



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International Harvester announces the NEW McCormick-Deering FARMALL-A—the *smallest* Farmall ever built—a *rubber-tired* combination of modern power and efficiency, at a new low Farmall price!

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Visit the McCormick-Deering dealer and get acquainted with the

powerful go-getting FARMALL-A. Get into its upholstered seat and at the controls, take a ride on its rubber. See what that great new feature, "culti-vision," means. That's one to start with!

A word of advice to the man who needs the new FARMALL-A—the supply will not be plentiful for some time to come. Get your order in early for a true Farmall, beautifully designed to do all the work on the small farm, or to replace the last team on the big farm. Catalog about the FARMALL-A and its complete line of direct-attachable machines will be sent on request.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
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# U-m-m, It's Peach Time!

By MRS. ZOE NEILL and RUTH GOODALL

**D**RESSING up peaches, in my opinion, is just about as unnecessary as trying to "gild the lily." Eaten "au naturel" there's nothing better—and the season seems far too short. However, there are times when we like to give them a festive dress, so for these special occasions here are a few extra delicious "ways and means" sure to add to your culinary reputation.

Have you ever eaten honeyed peaches? No? Well, there's a treat in store for you! Peel peaches, and cut in uniform slices. Place in individual dessert dishes and drizzle lightly with mildly flavored honey at room temperature. Prepare these just before calling the folks to the table. Proceed with the meal. There's no need to worry about the peaches turning brown for the honey protects them beautifully. By the time you are ready for dessert the natural sugars of the fruit and honey will have blended perfectly and when you taste them you will wonder why you never tried it before!

## Spiced Peach Patties

1/2 cup sugar	2 tablespoons butter
1/2 cup peach sirup	1/2 cup coconut
1 slice lemon	3 peaches
4 whole cloves	

Pastry

Dissolve sugar in peach sirup. Add lemon, cloves and butter; boil 5 minutes. Moisten coconut with half of sirup. Peel peaches, pit and cut in halves. Fill each cavity with moistened coconut. Line muffin tins with pastry. Place peach half in each, cut side down. Pour tablespoon of spiced sirup over each. Bake 20 minutes in a 425 degree Fahrenheit oven. Sprinkle with dry coconut 5 minutes before removing from oven. Garnish with maraschino cherries. Serves six.

## Peach Meringues

4 egg whites	2 cups peaches
1/4 teaspoon salt	1/2 cup confectioners' sugar
1 cup sugar	1 cup cream, whipped
1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar	1 teaspoon vanilla

Add salt and cream of tartar to egg whites, beat until foamy. Add 1/2 cup of the sugar gradually, beating steadily. Beat until satiny. Fold in remaining 1/2 cup of sugar and the vanilla. Drop by tablespoons on greased baking sheet. Make indentations in centers with a spoon. Bake 30 minutes in a slow, 300 degree Fahrenheit oven. Blend peaches and confectioners' sugar. Pile lightly on baked meringues. Top with whipped cream.

## Peach Salad

Select choice peaches, peel and pit, arranging halves, hollow side up, on beds of crisp lettuce. Fill cavities with a mixture of chopped celery hearts and toasted almonds, moistened with mayonnaise. Cover each half with another peach half, a bit of mayonnaise and a cube of tart jelly. This is as appealing to the eye as it is satisfying to the palate.

## Peach Pie DeLuxe

1 1/2 cups sifted pastry flour	1/2 cup shortening
	1/2 teaspoon salt

Cut shortening into flour and salt which have been sifted together. Add enough ice water to hold dough together. Chill in refrigerator. Roll dough very thin and place in pie plate. Bake in hot oven, 450 degrees, until a delicate brown.

## Filling

2 cups thinly sliced peaches	1 pint vanilla ice cream
6 tablespoons powdered sugar	4 egg whites

In the baked shell place a layer of hard frozen ice cream, the peaches, slightly sweetened, and top with a meringue, made by beating the egg whites until very stiff and beating in the powdered sugar. Place in very hot oven until the meringue is golden brown. Serve at once.

Peaches ripening in the orchard turn our thoughts to jars of jam. Peach marmalade and spiced peach jam are timely thoughts that bring happy results.

## Spiced Peach Jam

3 1/2 cups (1 1/2 pounds) prepared peaches	7 1/2 cups (3 1/2 pounds) sugar
1/4 cup lemon juice	1 bottle fruit pectin

Peel fully-ripe peaches. (About 2 1/2 pounds will make 3 1/2 cups.) Pit and grind or chop very fine. Add 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice or any combination of spices, to ground or chopped peaches. Squeeze juice from 2 medium lemons. Measure sugar and prepared fruit into a large kettle, filling up last cup with water if necessary. Add lemon juice, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Skim. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 10 glasses, 6 ounces each.

## Ripe Peach Marmalade

4 cups (2 pounds) prepared fruit	7 1/2 cups (3 1/2 pounds) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin	

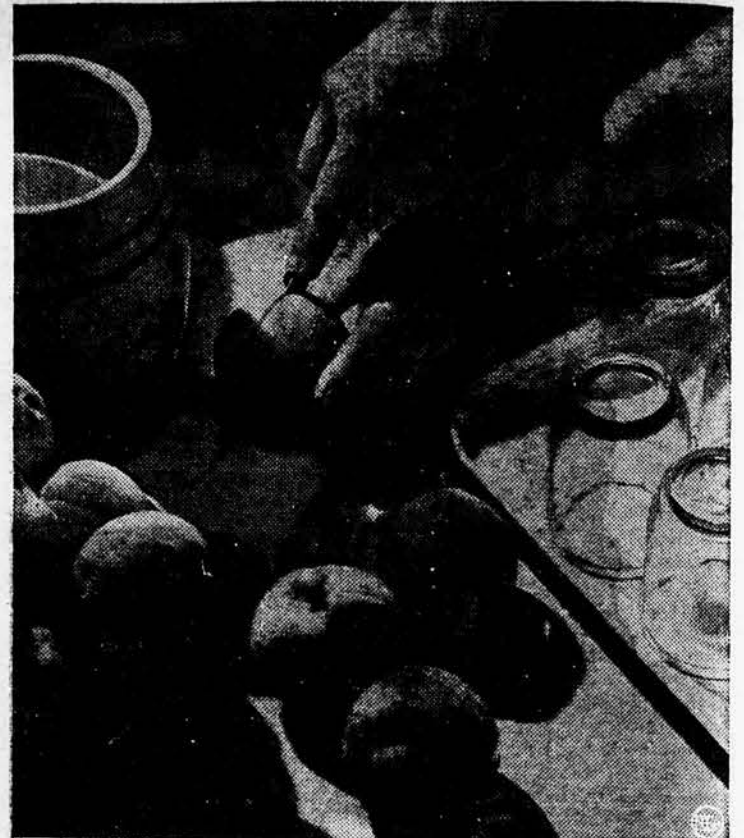
Peel off yellow rind of 1 orange and 1 lemon with a sharp knife, leaving as much of white part on the fruit as possible. Put yellow rinds thru food chopper twice. Add 1/4 cup water and 1/4 teaspoon soda, bring to a boil and simmer covered for 10 minutes.

Cut off tight skin of peeled fruit and slip pulp out of each section. Add pulp and juice of an additional lemon to rind and simmer covered for 20 minutes longer. Peel about 1 1/2 pounds fully

ripe peaches. Pit and chop or grind very fine. Combine fruits.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, filling up last cup with water if necessary. Mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil gently 5 minutes.

Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by



If you'd save the blush of mid-summer peaches for next winter's breakfasts, now is the time to be making luscious butters and marmalades.

turns for just 5 minutes while it cools slightly, to prevent floating fruit. This makes about 11 glasses, 6 ounces each.

## Hollyhocks in Bloom

The hollyhocks, so straight and tall,

Blooming beside my garden wall  
Remind me of the long ago—  
That's why, I think, I love them so.

They deeply drink of morning dew,

And keep their crispness all day thru

To freshen up the garden plot  
When days are long, and nights are hot.

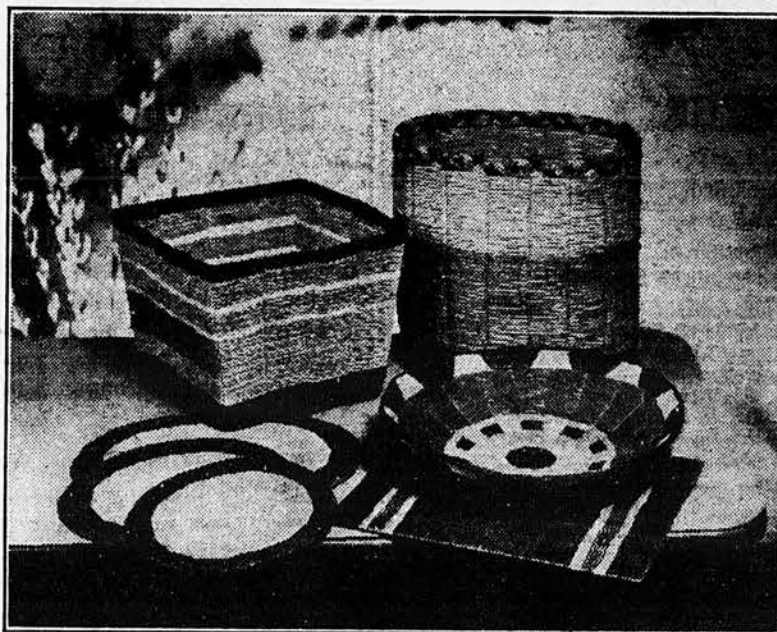
Bright pinks and red—no two the same—

If I could capture in a frame  
Their beauty now, and make it last,

I'd have a part of long ago,  
And in my heart I'd hold it fast.

—Hazel Jean Schroeder.

## Done in a Jiffy—And It's Fun



Waste baskets, trays, table mats—examples of that fascinating new craft called "jiffy weaving."

**Y**OU have no idea how a little waste basket, woven in the brilliant colors of the North American Indians, can brighten up a room. And the best part of it is, that you don't have to go to Mexico to get good looking waste baskets. The woven articles in this illustration were made right at home with ordinary crepe paper. No one would ever surmise but that they were made of raffia or rattan—because the finished articles are shellaced or lacquered giving them a shiny appearance.

Everyone wonders just how the crepe paper is prepared to make long strand-like pieces for weaving. You cut right thru the entire fold in half-inch wide strips, and then pull these strips thru a little gadget called a "twister." And is

it fun to make this paper yarn? Why, even the men in your house will want a turn at pulling the crepe thru the twister.

One glance at the articles and you can imagine how useful and practical they can be for table mats, colorful trays, baskets for living rooms and in pastel colors for bedrooms.

The next question—and a logical one—is: "How do we go about this jiffy weaving?" The answer is—send for our leaflet giving complete and detailed instructions, enclosing 3 cents to cover cost of mailing—and the rest is as easy as pie. Why, even the children can make lovely things in this new craft. Address your "Jiffy Weave" request to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Blessing of Neighbors

By MRS. C. E. B.

I didn't realize what a blessing neighbors are until I had to do without them! A few years ago my husband and I were forced to go West for the sake of his health. A little house on the edge of the desert was our home for three long years.

During that time we rarely saw any of our neighbors—the nearest ones lived 20 miles away! How I missed the little afternoon visits, the exchange of recipes and flower slips, and the all-around helpfulness of neighbors I had enjoyed in my old home. To be sure, we hadn't anything to fear from "gossipy" neighbors, either, when they lived too far away to know anything about us; but I found that even gossipy neighbors are better than none.

We're back in our old home now. How glorious it is to wave a greeting to Mrs. Jones as I hang out my washing, or step across the way to see the Billingses' new baby! This morning Mrs. Brown came over to borrow a little baking-powder, and brought me some of her delicious chocolate cookies. So it goes; we visit and exchange things, and I enjoy every bit of it! I hope I'll never again be where I can't have neighbors and be neighborly.

Kansas Farmer for July 29, 1939



# Chickens Paid for This Kansas Farm Woman's Trip to Europe

THIS letter written aboard the Italian steamer Vulcania, somewhere in the Mediterranean, brings a high-spirited report of the things Mrs. M. W. Reece has been seeing since she left the London Conference of Associated Country Women of the World early in June.

Mrs. Reece lives 10 miles west of Wichita, on the Cannon Ball highway, in the Goddard community. She was one of the 13 Kansas farm women delegates to the London conference. A considerable portion of the expense of her European trip was defrayed from the sale of chickens, which she not only raised but dressed and sold, in Wichita's select country club district. Chickens paid, too, for the charming black and white wardrobe she assembled for the trip with such excellent taste and meticulous care. But chickens are merely means to the way" with Mrs. Reece. She is an earnest student of Biblical history and the director of Club music in 15 counties, so it is easy to understand why she chose to take the tour thru Germany, Switzerland, Italy, coming home thru the Mediterranean. The gondola scene in Venice, which she describes, must have been a far cry from the great sea of ripened wheat and the activity of the threshing crew, which her eyes are accustomed to see this is the first harvest season she has missed in 32 years. But read on and enjoy the rest of the trip with her as she recounts it here:

Dear Mrs. Goodall—July 11—How well I remember your nice visit to my home. Since the trip we were planning that time is nearly over and, know-

ing, too, that when I reach home there will be too many tasks waiting to have time to write—I'm taking this opportunity of telling you how perfect our trip has been.

The weather has been grand. Never a rainy day—sunshine always, with the exception of one or two hours in Switzerland. It has never been too hot or cold and no one has been sick. The trip included so much more than I expected. I suppose the other women have told of the conference, so maybe you would be interested in the Italian report. We liked Geneva very much. We saw the John Knox church, a Catholic cathedral now used as a protestant church. Here we saw, too, the Alabama room, all American. Our history is told here in pictures and many valuable keepsakes. In this same room the Red Cross had its beginning.

## "We Liked Venice"

The outstanding remembrance of Milan is the cathedral, a perfect piece of architecture. We liked Venice. What a parade and show we put on, while seemingly all the population watched, when we were put into gondolas. We were 5 to a boat, luggage included, and the 8 boats started for our hotel. It took about 45 minutes and was a real picture come to life as we passed down the canal—the lights of the houses—a big moon—the narrow waterways. I liked it so much. Not a horse, bicycle or car is allowed in the city.

Florence is the embodiment of art. Pictures—music—architecture—the atmosphere is of the highest artistic influence. We attended an open air concert in the square and everyone listened. Even more closely followed the entire program. No one was bored and no one moved about. The music was splendid and the interpretation was much as if Toscanini were playing it.

Traveling on down to Rome we passed thru fields of grain. Corot's picture came into being, it seemed, as I watched the sun setting on the women gathering grain into their aprons. The cumbersome 2-wheeled carts were pulled by white oxen—how much this picture told us. By the way, Italy has an abundant wheat crop for which they tell me they have prayed earnestly—that they may make quicker plans for war, and from appearances, she is doing it.

## Horse and Buggy Ride

I should like to be able to describe the old Roman wall, the old Forum, and Colosseum of Rome. Our hotel was in the shadow of this wall and how I relived the scenes of St. Paul's imprisonment and the miraculous delivery. We saw the prison and the tomb of each, also the chains that bound them. St. Peter's cathedral, the largest in the world, was too magnificent for words. We visited it once at night with flood lights on it and the fountains playing. It was a holiday, St. Peter's Day, commemorating his crucifixion, June 29, so the crowds were immense. We, I mean all 41 of us, hired buggies and horses and drove out—a novelty for country women, strange as it may seem.

The Catacombs were interesting and somewhat terrifying. Down about 65 feet were hundreds of open graves with bones lying about. The walks were only about 40 inches wide, winding, and from these we crossed passageways into other rooms. One could so easily get lost and I'm sure could never find one's way out alone. A new law has been passed prohibiting anyone going in alone, even the guides who go thru daily. In the lowest part is a room about 20 by 20 feet where early Christians worshiped in secret.

The old Colosseum was a lesson in ancient art and building achievement. There were 3 stories of wall where the

kings and nobles sat when they attended the races. Three stories down below the arena we saw where servants, horses and beasts lived. The beasts were kept to fight with the Christians in the arena. Not many modern amphitheaters would accommodate as many as this did. Much of it is left standing. We saw the room where Mark Antony's famous oration, "Friends, Romans, Countrymen," was given. We walked down the Appian Way and attended church in the Quovadis church amid all these old ruins.

Our visit to Pompeii came next. Again we turned time back and studied over again the history, both ancient and medieval, and I was astounded again to see such beauty and efficiency. One room in particular amazed me as it was heated without a single visible suggestion of a heating plant. The walls and floors were all hollow. Here the Turkish baths were given. We saw wheat, rice, eggs and all such things taken from the ruins and still recognizable. Pompeii, as you remember, was covered with ash from the volcano, not lava as many believe. We saw bodies, too, and could tell of the anguish and suffering by the contorted bodies. Sulphur smoke caused their death.

The bay of Naples is as beautiful as you have heard. Our hotel was just across the street from the very edge, so from my room I enjoyed the view both of the bay and Mt. Vesuvius. Somehow I cannot realize that I'm really seeing these things nor can I tell you of their beauty and grandeur.

At night Mt. Vesuvius is enticing. I never tired of watching the fire flash or ceased wondering "Why."

We went over the beautiful Amalfi drive, up and up the mountain, away around the bay to a hotel on the peak. Here we had lunch in a hotel once a monastery. The chapel and cloister are still used and in excellent repair. Many of the cathedrals were built about 6 and 7 B. C. None later than about 1150 A. D.

## Roads Cause Confusion

Sorrento is a picture with sail boats on the blue water, back of which is the town. The buildings are white with red tile roofs. All along are lemon, fig and apricot orchards. The only unlovely thing is the way the small ponies and burros are so roughly handled in getting them to do the seemingly almost impossible thing—move a large overloaded wagon.

Sometimes a mule, donkey and horse are hitched all 3 abreast and are struggling up the inclines. Roads here are so narrow our bus would have to stop often to allow this sort of traffic to pass. This caused much confusion and disgruntlement with loud talk, waving of hands, cracking of whip—and, of course, I couldn't understand, but I'm sure I'm right—much profanity.

It's raining outside and the sea is rough. I will write you soon about my lovely cruise on the Mediterranean. Hope you can make this out. The table is jumping so I can scarcely write.—Mrs. M. W. Reece, Goddard.



## STARCHED OVERALLS STAY CLEAN LONGER AND WASH EASIER!

Starching overalls sounds fantastic to many people. "But there is a practical, time-saving reason for doing it," say women who keep up with new short-cut methods. When you use Faultless Starch you find this completely prepared starch penetrates every fiber of the material thoroughly. Grime does not get a chance to work deep into the cloth because the material is already filled up with this flexible starch. Faultless Starch washes out easily next washday taking the grime right along with it. Long, hard scrubbing is unnecessary.

**OVERALLS LAST LONGER** Faultless has other advantages, too. It actually lasts longer. It protects the fibers by coating them—keeps them from getting roughed up. Women who like to see their husbands look nice when they have to work around dirt and grime "Starching overalls keeps them neat and clean longer."

**FAULTLESS STARCH** is available at all grocers in 10¢ packages. Look for the white box with the red star and the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval.



## MACA—The New Form of Fast, Dry Yeast that Keeps WITHOUT REFRIGERATION!

EVER hear of that before—a dry baking yeast that's really fast and still holds its fermenting power for weeks without the help of an icebox? Maybe you've long yearned for such a baking yeast: if so, it's here and you now can go to your grocer and ask for MACA.

Because it's new and different, don't think it isn't as simple and easy to use as any ordinary wet yeast. *There's nothing new to learn, no new tricks to try.* When you're ready to bake, just stir MACA in a cup of lukewarm water and for the rest of the routine follow your favorite straight dough method and you should have successful results.

One woman wrote us: "Maca is the first new big idea in home baking that I've come across in 24 years experience. My friends and I have at last found what we've been looking and hoping for these many moons." This possibly expresses the unspoken thought of many, many housewives, judged by the great and increasing demand for MACA wherever it is introduced.

Try MACA today. You'll like it better, we'll guess, than any other yeast you ever used. Your grocer has it or can get it for you. But for a gift or trial package, just use the coupon below.

## FREE OFFER COUPON

The vitamin content of this yeast has not been affected in manufacture. Use Maca for any purpose for which any fresh or dried baking yeast is used.

**NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.**  
1750 N. Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Please send me FREE and POSTPAID a regular size package of MACA YEAST and attractive recipe booklet.

Name.....  
Address or R. F. D.....  
City.....State.....  
You may paste this on a penny postcard.



KF 7-29-39



# NEW FARMING SYSTEM GETS DOUBLE VALUE FROM RAINFALL

## Takes More Moisture Into The Soil and Retards Evaporation

Nebraska Experiment Station tests show amazing benefits of sub-surface tillage, which leaves a loose covering of straw and other vegetable refuse on the surface of the field, enabling 64% to 200% more moisture to enter the ground from a heavy summer rain.

## Increases Yields

Greatly retarded evaporation from covered ground keeps soil in excellent condition for a much longer period, minimizing danger of drouth damage between rains. Just look at the growth

comparisons and actual figures in the free folder we will send you on request.

## New Tiller 3.4 Times Faster

To cultivate under ground, loosen soil, kill weeds without disturbing surface cover Chase Plow Co. developed a new type tiller so efficient and with so light a draft that a tractor which ordinarily pulls two 14-inch plows, now tills an 8-foot strip. That is 3.4 times as fast! Saves time, fuel and labor cost.

## Full Details in Free Folder

Folder tells how you can apply this new farming method on your farm—save work and laugh at drouth. Illustrations, charts, experience records—all in the folder. Write today for your copy! It is worth money to you.

CHASE PLOW CO., LINCOLN, NEBR.



## More Than Just a Silo Filler

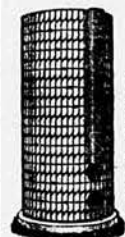
A FIELD proven machine with many features not found on other cutters. Equally efficient for grass silage with molasses—corn silage—hay chopping—roughage grinding—straw cutting. Automatic knife sharpener—adjustable 4-edged cutting bar—self feeder that really feeds—direct driven light running blower—one piece main frame—dependable FOX safety features. Write today for literature and name of dealer.

Fox River Tractor Co. 1070 N. Rankin St. Appleton, Wis.

Distributors for Kansas

ANN ARBOR-KLUGHARTT SALES CO. 1313 W. 13th Kansas City, Mo.

## Tongue Lock Concrete Stave Silos

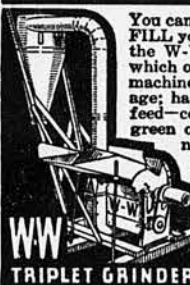


are the silos that have been giving such outstanding service for the last twenty-six years.

Write us at once for information, as your Tongue-Lock Concrete Stave Silo should be built now.

McPHERSON CONCRETE PROD. CO. McPherson, Kansas

## W-W ENSILAGE CUTTER and FEED GRINDER



You can now CUT ENSILAGE and FILL your silo in one operation with the W-W Triplet; does other work which ordinarily requires 3 complete machines. Perfect grinding of roughage; handles everything grown for feed—coarse or fine, whether dry, green or wet; grinds compost, manure, etc.; and dozens of other grinding jobs never before possible on one machine! Powered by 7½ H.P. electric motor or any one bottom tractor. Write for FREE illustrated folder and full information on larger grinders for every purpose. (19)

W-W GRINDER CORP. Dept. 104 Wichita, Kansas

## NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS



Everlasting TILE SILOS. Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Steel reinforcing every course of tile. NO Blowing In, Blowing Down, Buy New, Erect Early, Freezing, Immediate Shipment. Rowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters. Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY 518 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



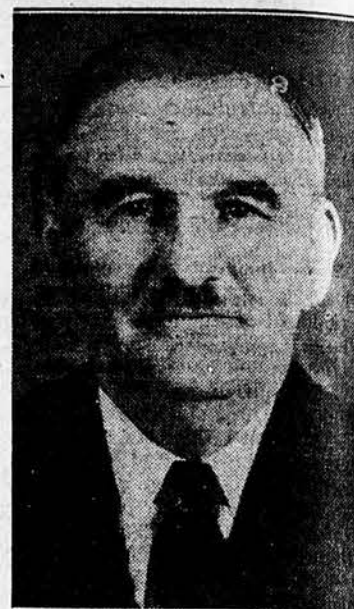
## Trade with Kansas Farmer Advertisers

# Is Land a Good Investment?

(Continued from Cover Page)

declares. "In this territory some of the funds had better be saved for cattle or other kinds of livestock to go with the land. Mr. Anderson considers it isn't necessary to take the responsibility of owning all the land you use. He owns 3 quarters and rents 10 quarters to go with it. A large portion of his capital is invested in cattle which he pastures on the land.

More pronounced in his views along this line is J. W. Geisinger, of Sheridan county. He believes land is a questionable investment unless it is paid for in full, along with necessary equipment and livestock. "Land ownership in this area has been treacherous business



It can't die or walk away so land just has to be about as safe as any investment you could find, reasons Fred Magley, Master Farmer, of Cheyenne county.



Qualifications as a land owner determine advisability of investing in land, reminds Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of economics at Kansas State College.

during the last few years," he relates. "With successive dry crops, it has taken considerable capital to meet taxes and upkeep while virtually no returns were realized from the farms. There's an example for all of us in the experiences of one unfortunate farmer who purchased his land just before the dry years started. He had the farm clear, but mortgaged it to buy cattle. Then, it was necessary for him to mortgage the cattle to buy feed. He finally lost both the farm and the cattle."

An insight into the range land situation, of Logan county, is presented by Walter Wood, of the J. T. Wood & Sons Ranch, in Logan county. The Woods control more than 14,300 acres of land, nearly two-thirds of which is

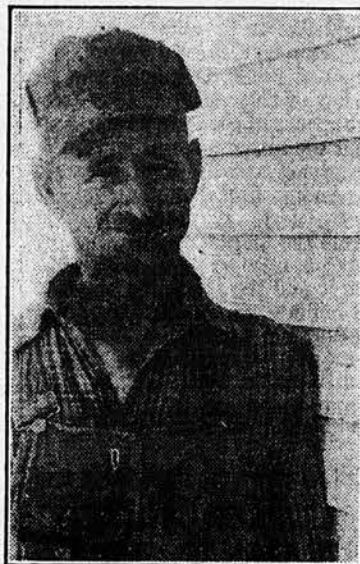
the taxes. The taxes vary from about \$9 a quarter on average range land to \$37 or \$38 a quarter on better land near the towns. He does not expect values to go much lower, if any.

Harry Weishaar, Thomas county farmer, brings up the thought that a big factor in land investment is proper management. "If I were a landlord, I would take considerable precaution in choosing a tenant," he relates. "I'd never rent cultivated land to any farmer who would not agree to summer fallow and follow other good farming practices. Landlords with good tenants can at least break even or get a little profit during bad years while absentee landlords with poor tenants often pay taxes year after year with no return.

Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the K. S. C. department of economics, and one



Harry Weishaar, Thomas county, says land can be either a good or bad investment, according to how it is managed. He sees need of more careful attention to property by non-resident landlords who have savings invested in land.



Not so secure unless you are out of debt, is the opinion of J. W. Geisinger, Sheridan County, concerning money invested in land.

rented from owners who live at points all over the United States. Mr. Wood says that fairly good pasture land there now can be bought at \$150 a quarter as compared to \$700 to \$800 a quarter during the high times. During drouth years such land has rented at rates equal to or slightly more than

of the leading agricultural economists of the country, sums up his views on investment in land with the idea that land is a good investment for some and a poor investment for others. "No investment is safer or sounder than productive land, for the person qualified to land ownership," he says. "At the same time, we must remember a certain responsibility goes with land ownership. The owner should either have a farm background or some good agricultural training. Besides that, the owner should have direct contact with the land, either as operator or as a landlord so situated that he can closely supervise the operations of that farm. He should know the principles of good farming and he should see that they are followed.

"Land as an investment is definitely

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not advisable for widows or for city landlords with no knowledge of farming or for those who live a long distance from their property." As regards land being a good investment for those qualified to own it, Dr. Grimes says, "Land prices may go lower but the land will always be there."

Both Dr. Grimes and Dr. Harold Howe, professor of land economics, consider land prices are probably near the low point. Dr. Howe reviewed happenings of the last 20 years. Records show that the peak in land prices was reached in 1920. At that time Kansas land values were about 51 per cent above pre-war levels of 1912-1914. Then came the gradual decline preceding the precipitous drop during the years 1930 to 1932. The low point, reached in 1933, was only 70 per cent as high as pre-war levels. Beginning in 1933, values gradually climbed until last year when they fell back about 1 per cent. At present the index for Kansas land values stands at about 77 per cent of the pre-war figure. In other words, the average Kansas farm

real estate which was valued at \$100 an acre in 1912 to 1914 would be valued at approximately \$77 an acre today. Land valued at \$50 before the war would be valued at around \$38.50 today.

Dr. Howe explains that any trend toward recovery of land prices will be retarded by the large number of farms in the hands of insurance companies which, he says, serve as a sort of "drug on the land market." He finds that most of the buying of land has been done by individuals other than farmers. "People prefer to invest in land because it is something they can see and feel and they know it will not 'virtually evaporate' like some stocks did a few years ago," he explained. In closing the subject, Dr. Howe voiced his opinion of how deeply a farmer should invest in land. "I think additional productive land is always a good investment for farmers who have done a good job of improving and building up the soil on their farm," he said. "Until this is done, I wouldn't be in any hurry to buy more land."

## Protection With Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

states was started several years ago by Ackenbaugh Brothers, of Washington county; and since that first shipment there has been considerable demand for Kansas raised brome grass seed from Eastern areas. "I see no reason why this demand should not continue or possibly increase in future years," Mr. Clapp says. Good certified seed may be obtained from several Kansas growers this year, he reports. Mr. Clapp advises that use of brome be limited to the Eastern half of Kansas.

Lespedeza is a crop that many of us were skeptical about at first. We said, "What if it does grow on any kind of soil under almost any kind of condition—what is it good for?"

Most of our doubts have been erased by this plucky plant that has no fear of thin, acid soils, dry weather, chinch bugs or "what have you?" Lespedeza has proved itself good for several purposes, including pasture, hay, seed and soil protection. Plant it once and, like brome, you have a crop every season for years to come. In this case, the crop comes up each spring from its seed of the fall before.

William A. Christy, of Labette county, who has 100 acres of his farm devoted to this crop declares, "The longer I grow the stuff the better I like it." It's no wonder he likes it because, by use of lespedeza, Mr. Christy has been obtaining 2 cash crops and some fall pasture from the same fields every year.

Like hundreds of others in that area, Mr. Christy gets good results from raising lespedeza on the same land with

small grain crops. The principal crop used is oats, seeded in the spring on lespedeza ground. Oats come up first and are followed by lespedeza produced by volunteer seed of the preceding year. Seed crops average \$15 to \$35 an acre, and come in addition to a small grain crop and excellent fall pasture. Lespedeza is also raised in the same fields with wheat, rye, barley and flax.

Labette county farmers are proud their county is one of the leaders in lespedeza production. According to Maurice I. Wyckoff, county agent, almost every farm in the county has 20 acres or more of lespedeza. Farm acreages range from this figure up to 100 and even higher, with total production for the county registering in thousands of acres.

"This one crop may virtually revolutionize the livestock industry in Southeast Kansas," Mr. Wyckoff says. "After taking some heavy jolts from burned out pastures in July and August, we're more than thankful for a crop that will stand heavy pasturing right thru this period. It's a surer crop and better pasture than Sudan."

Swapping "lespedeza yarns" has become more popular than telling "tall fish stories" Mr. Wyckoff says. The principal difference, he says, is that the "lespedeza yarns" can be proved.

For instance, Arthur DeCow harvested 7,185 pounds of seed from 10 acres of lespedeza last year. This was sold at 4 cents a pound, to net about \$28.75 an acre, after Mr. DeCow had previously harvested 30 bushels of oats.

## Ready Help for Readers

A WEALTH of useful information is distributed thru the pages of Kansas Farmer this issue. The editors have gathered some interesting facts about farming, homemaking and other subjects. And, on the other hand, there is an abundance of information in the advertising columns. Logically, however, a complete assembly of facts in one advertisement would run the advertiser's cost sky-high.

Therefore, many of the advertisers in Kansas Farmer have prepared booklets, folders, and pamphlets for the readers of this publication who will send for them. These are free; you need only send a request by letter or penny postal card to the manufacturer's office (the address is on the ad) and the data will come to you almost immediately.

Here are the advertisers in this issue who are offering such information:

Send the coupon on page 2 for the big Skelly lubrication book for tractors, trucks and machinery.

If you do your baking at home, try

the free sample offer of Maca yeast. Use the coupon on page 11.

The Chase Plow Company has an interesting folder telling about the new plow and its use in conserving soil moisture. The address is on page 12.

Here's a chance to own a farm and be your own boss. Get in touch with Opportunity Farms. See page 12.

Check into the multiple uses of the Fox Silo Filler. The free literature and the name of your dealer is offered on page 12.

Silo-minded folks will wish to study the discount offer of National Tile Silo Company on page 12.

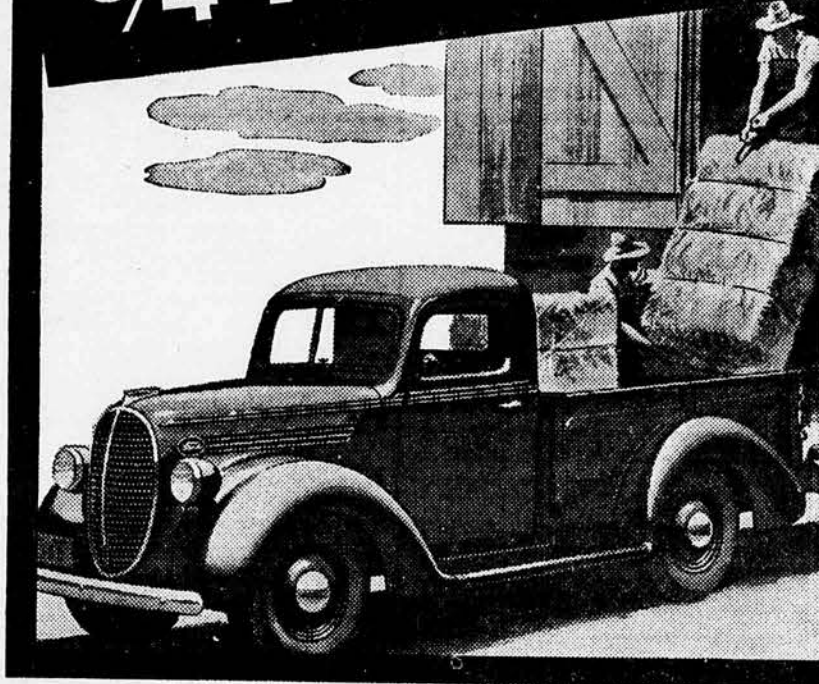
Are you buying a new truck this year? There is a Chevrolet dealer nearby who has complete descriptive pamphlets about his cars and trucks. See page 7.

The big ad on page 9 of the International Harvester Company doesn't tell all about the new Farmall. See your dealer soon.

Ford has a new ¾-ton truck that your dealer can tell you more about. See the ad on page 13.

## BIG—ROOMY—LOWEST PRICED

PRESENTING THE NEW FORD V-8  
3/4 TONNER



HERE'S a new farm truck built for handling bulky loads in the ¾-ton range.

Unusually large load space is made available on 122-in. wheelbase. Four body types are offered—express, stake, platform and panel. For special farm beds there is 48-in. cab-to-axle measurement and plenty of frame length. And a host of top-quality Ford features, found elsewhere only at much higher prices. Ford economy now covers the important ¾-ton range with a unit built to do more work, in less time, at lower cost.

Go to see this new unit at your Ford dealer's. Arrange for an actual "on-the-job" test. Prove the economy of this new Ford V-8 on your own farm—before you spend another truck dollar.

Ford Motor Company, builders of Ford V-8 and Mercury Cars, Ford Trucks, Commercial Cars, Station Wagons and Transit Buses

## Ford V-8 Trucks



### FEATURES OF THE NEW FORD V-8 ¾ TONNER

V-type eight-cylinder engine.  
Choice of 85 or 60 hp. engine.  
Exceptionally large load space.  
Hydraulic service brakes.  
12-in.-diameter brake drums;  
1 ¾-in. brake shoes.  
3-speed transmission (4-speed optional at low extra cost).

Full-floating rear axle—4.86 or 4.11 to 1 for 85-hp. engine; 6.67 to 1 for 60-hp. engine.  
Five wheels with full drop center rims—16 x 5 inches.  
6-ply tires—front 6.50-16; rear 7.00-16.  
Ford Engine and Parts Exchange Plan.



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10.....	\$ .80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
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13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

You will save time and correspondence by quoting selling prices in your classified advertisements.

# FARMERS MARKET

**RATES** 5 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter order, 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 and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum - 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 34 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

**PUBLICATION DATES:** Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

**BABY CHICKS**

Booth's Famous Chicks. Strong, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 911, Clinton, Mo.

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**

Eggs, Broilers, Hens Wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

**PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK**

Chinese Elm Bargains 100—1 to 1 1/2 foot for \$1.25 postpaid; 35—2 to 3 foot for \$1.00 postpaid; 15—3 to 4 foot for \$1.00 postpaid; 8—4 to 5 foot for \$1.00 postpaid. Strawberry plants (supply limited) 200 in either Dunlap or Blake-more for \$1.00 postpaid. Write for color price list of other bargains. Sarber Nursery Company, 3100 West 10th, Topeka, Kansas.

**SEEDS**

Hardy Re-cleaned Alfalfa Seed, \$9.90, Grimm Alfalfa \$10.90; Sweet Clover \$3.90. All 60 lb. bushel, track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

Alfalfa \$8.50; Sweet Clover \$3.30; Timothy \$3.00; all per bushel. Ask for complete price list and samples. Standard Seed Co., 19 E. 5th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

Pure Certified Tennmarq seed wheat of high germination and purity. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Certified Tennmarq Wheat, 90c bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kansas.

**MACHINERY**

Tractors and Machinery for Sale: Two Model D, two G. P. and two B. John Deere tractors. 30 Best Caterpillar tractor. 28 inch John Deere thresher. Two John Deere 14-18 hay presses. Limestone pulverizer, 8 H. P. Cushman engine. Several 3 and 4 bottom tractor plows. Potato graders, new and used. 2 six foot elevator potato diggers. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

Ford's Portable Hammermill Operators make regular weekly net earnings, \$50, \$75, \$100 and more. Ford's exclusive Molasses Impregnator gives operators big competitive advantage. Equipment may be purchased 25% down, balance from earnings. Write for particulars about this safe, sure, profitable year-round business. Myers-Sherman Company, 1414 12th, Streator, Ill.

For Sale or Trade, Advance Rumley roller bearing threshing machine, 28 inch cylinder with 24 foot Humane Extension feeder. Good belts and in good shape. Geo. Muir, Stockton, Kan. Phone 34831.

For Sale: New 1937 Model A John Deere rubber tired tractor, \$875.00. 1935 Model D reconditioned, and others from \$150.00 up. C. E. Antenen, John Deere Dealer, Ness City, Kansas.

Factory Rebuilt Hay Cutters, silo fillers; sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 26-inch. Guaranteed same as new equipment. Smalley Corporation, Dept. K, Manitowoc, Wis.

Ensilage Cutters, windmills and repair parts. tractor and combine bearings. Wilderman, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

Used Tractors—Model L Case—also G. P. John Deere. Good condition. See—write. C. L. Gnaft, Alma, Kan.

For Sale: 1938 Case "L" tractor, sand lugs, used part one season. Bernice Clausen, Downs, Kan.

For Sale: 29 IHC Farmall, good condition, good rubber. Write Roy Seizer, Protection, Kansas.

**BURGLAR ALARMS**

Protect Your Chicken House from thieves. Newly invented burglar alarm. No batteries, no electricity. Loud rone works like a clock. Complete with instructions, only \$3.50. Sent C. O. D. The Night Watch Burglar Alarm Co., 1305 Wayne Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Agents wanted.

**ELECTRIC FENCE**

Super Leads Field in Electric Fencing. See our new line of 6 Volt and 110 Volt controllers. Latest developments in electric fencing exclusive with Super. Precision built for economy and long life. 5 year guarantee. Free booklet. Distributors, dealers wanted. Super Fence, AK-1510 Wabash, Chicago.

Lowest Prices in the History of oldest established electric fence company. Guaranteed fence controllers \$9.85. Complete line Wisconsin approved. Write for free, colorful catalog explaining why Coburn is cheapest to own. Coburn One-Wire Fence Company, 3579C Main, White-water, Wis.

Big Money Being Made by dealer agents selling Parmak Precision (now World's largest selling) Electric Fence. 5 new models, \$9.90 up—30 day trial; protected territories; catalog free. Write today. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co. Dept. 47-JX, Kansas City, Missouri.

**TRACTOR TIRES**

Tractor Tires. Put your tractor on rubber for less than \$50.00 with Tread Shoes. Wm. Alber. Beatrice, Nebr.

**TRACTOR PARTS**

New and Used Tractor Parts at tremendous savings. Write for free 1939 catalog. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

**SILOS**

Portable Silos as Low as \$19.50 Complete. Build and fill in one day. Any capacity 12 to 200 tons. Ideal for farms without silos, and for surplus crops. Write today for booklet. Sisakraft Co., 207AA Wacker Drive, Chicago.

**BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS**

Edison Storage Batteries for lighting and power. Non-acid. Odorless. Fifteen year life. Five year unconditional guarantee. Reasonably priced. Tremendous savings in battery and light plant combinations. Free illustrated literature. See-Jay Co., 72 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Delco Light Plants: Several off high line, rebuilt and guaranteed. Priced to sell. Also two 32-volt windchargers. Post office box 783, Salina, Kansas.

1 850-Watt Delco light plant, good running order, \$65. Chas. Peterson, Assaria, Kansas. Phone 36.

**LIGHT PLANT PARTS**

Rebuilt Plants: new parts; Delco, Westing-house. Republic Electric Co., Davenport, Iowa.

**EDUCATIONAL**

No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

Auto Mechanics, Diesel, body, fender repairing, welding. Low rates. Stevenson's, 2008-1 Main, Kansas City, Missouri.

**AUCTION SCHOOLS**

American Auction College, Kansas City. 34th year. 4,400 graduates. Acquire home study free. Also whitelabeled black hogs wanted. Send picture.

\$100 Day Auctioneering. Term soon, free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minn.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

**DOGS**

English Shepherd Puppies. Spayed females. E. J. Barnes, Collier, Kan.

**PHOTO FINISHING**

**BIG THREE-WAY OFFER**

Send your films to SuperFoto and GET THE BEST. Our Special FADEPROOF Automatic Controlled Process insures clearer, sharper life-time Prints, and more beautiful enlargements.

OFFER No. 1—Any roll developed and 2 prints of each negative—only 25c. OFFER No. 2—Any roll developed and 2 Free 5x7 Special Enlargements of the 2 best negatives—only 25c. OFFER No. 3—Ten duplicate prints only 25c. Specify offer wanted. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

SuperFoto Films, Dept. 28-C, Kansas City, Mo.

Roll Filmachine Developed and your choice. (1) 8 Finerfotos and 2 professional bromide enlargements; or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerfotos or (3) 8 Finerfotos and one beautiful oil colored enlargement, 25c. Order by number. Prompt service. Finerfotos, Box N-898, Minneapolis Minn.

Free, Get-Acquainted roll offer. Send any 6 or 8 exposure roll today for quick developing and 2 Deluxe enlargements free with this ad and 10c to help cover cost of handling and mailing. Dean Studios, Dept. 1047, Omaha, Nebraska.

Prompt Service—Guaranteed work. Two beautiful portrait type doubleweight enlargements, eight neverfade gloss prints, each roll 25c. Dubuque Film Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

At Last! All your snapshots in natural colors. Roll developed, 8 natural color prints only 25c. Reprints 3c. Amazingly beautiful. Natural Color Photo, Janesville, Wis.

Free! Best Snapshot on attractive photo button with 16 prints each roll 25c. Beautiful novelty premiums. Novel-Ad Company, AT327 North Ave., Chicago.

Prompt Service—Quality Work; 2 beautiful doubleweight gloss enlargements, 8 guaranteed neverfade prints each roll. 25c. Excel Photos, Dubuque, Iowa.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 Never Fade prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Fast Eight Hour Service. Rolls developed, 8 prints, two snappy chromium finish enlargements 25c. The Picture Folks, Dept. B, Lincoln, Nebr.

Rolls Developed, two prints each and two free enlargement coupons, 25c; reprints, 2c each; 100 or more, 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Ace-Hi Photo Shop, La Crosse, Wis., will develop your roll with 8 glossy prints and 2 enlargements for 25c. Immediate service.

Enlargement Free, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Roll Developed, two prints from each negative 25c. One day service. The Midwest Studio, Box 667, Lincoln, Nebr.

Roll Developed, 8 prints, painted enlargements, 25c. Reprint 3c. Fast service. Janesville Film Service, Janesville, Wis.

Roll Developed, 2 prints each negative 25c. Enlargement coupon. Willard Studios, Box 3527-H, Cleveland, Ohio.

Life-time Photo Finishing—Roll developed, 8 prints, 2 enlargements 25c. Life Photos, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Mail Rolls or Reprints and 25c (coin) for 8 beautiful enlargements. Garrett's, Pittsburg, Kansas.

Guaranteed, 20 Prints 25c. Roll developed, 18 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

Beautiful Enlargement, dime and negative. Giant Snapshots, Inc., Green Bay, Wis.

16 Prints with Roll 25c; 18 reprints 25c. Rex Photo, Ogden, Utah.

**LEARN TO FLY**

Learn to Fly in three weeks \$50.00. New airplanes; licensed government instructors; authorized airplane dealers. Topeka Flying Service, Municipal Airport, Topeka, Kansas.

**TOBACCO**

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild smoking or red chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

**MAGAZINES—BOOKS**

Latest Magazines on Hogs, Sheep, Short-horn, Angus, Karakuls, Hampshires, Polands, Turkeys, Bees, Fruit. Each dime. Magazine Mart, KF, LaGrange, Ill.

**BUILDING MATERIAL**

Lumber and Shingles, mixed car lots direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

**FISH BAIT**

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

**SPARROW TRAPS**

Sparrow Trap—Get rid of these pests. Any box can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

**OF INTEREST TO WOMEN**

Ladies' Pure Silk Hosiery—Slightly imperfect. Five pairs \$1.00; full fashioned, three pairs \$1.00. Postpaid. Quality Hosiery, Burlington, North Carolina.

**HONEY**

1939 New Crop Clover Honey: 10 pound pail 90c; sixty pound can \$4.25; ten pound pail bulk comb \$1.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

**LAND—ARKANSAS**

\$3600.00 Buys 480 Acres improved bottom farm including \$900.00 machinery, \$350.00 rent. Fifteen miles Pine Bluff. Terms. Limited to 10-15-39. G. P. Smith, Kirksville, Mo.

**LAND—KANSAS**

200 Acres Near Town, creek bottom, highly improved, to settle an estate, \$40 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Farms, All Prices, in one of the best counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

**LAND—MISCELLANEOUS**

Why Not Investigate the Federal Land Bank farms and ranches available in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico? Their prices, convenient terms, and favorable interest rates now offer genuine farming and investment opportunities. No trades. Write for information and farm descriptions. Tell region interested in Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas.

Good Farms Available, Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, Western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Great Northern Railway Serves an Agricultural empire where rents, prices and operating costs are low in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for free book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 702, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Big Bargains in Northwest Kansas and Eastern Colorado lands; buy where land will double in value in the next few years. Kysar Real Estate Company, Goodland, Kan.

**REAL ESTATE SERVICE**

Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.



**IN THE FIELD**

Jesse R. Johnson  
Topeka, Kansas

**TOMSON BROTHERS**, of Wakarusa, will sell Short-horns on November 11. They write that their cattle are doing fine and they will have a select offering for their sale. This firm has contributed a great deal toward the up-building of the breed in this and adjoining states.

**ROY DILLARD**, Guernsey breeder of Salina, advises us to claim November 6, for the CENTRAL KANSAS GUERNSEY BREEDERS' SALE. Roy Dillard has been acting as manager, and the sales have been satisfactory. If you desire to obtain additional information about this sale write to Roy Dillard, care of Jo-Mar Farm, Salina.

Seventy head of registered Ayrshires recently have been sold by prominent Eastern breeders to the Department of Agriculture, of Venezuela. These cattle make up one of the largest export shipments of dairy cattle to leave the United States in recent years. An extensive cattle improvement program is being undertaken by the government of Venezuela and the purchases are to be used in carrying out the program. Thirty-six head were bulls and 34 were heifers. Dr. Martin De Moya, a graduate of Cornell University, represented the Venezuela government and was assisted by F. H. Walton, of the United States government.

When I was talking to **LEONARD KLINE**, of the KLINE BROTHERS, who have a big ranch at Miller, I asked him, "why they preferred Hampshire sheep over other breeds?" This was the answer he gave me: "The reason I like this breed is because you can use Hampshire rams and produce high class market lambs. The ewes

are excellent mothers and produce big lambs." One-hundred registered ewes are maintained to produce rams to be sold for breeding purposes. Registered Short-horn cattle and registered Hampshire hogs are also bred at the Kline Brothers ranch. The Hampshire rams are kept at the farm at 118 Mission road, Kenneth, Kan.

A letter from **LESTER COMBS**, of Parsons, tells us to claim the date of September 28, for the SOUTHEAST KANSAS GUERNSEY BREEDERS' SALE. This sale has been an important event in the development of Guernsey cattle in the state, and this particular sale has attracted buyers from a wide territory. Lester Combs is secretary and all correspondence should be addressed to him.

During the season when hundreds of Kansans from town and farm are having vacations, **GEORGE GAMMELL**, of Council Grove, will be carrying water and feed and watching over the Poland Chinas to be sold in his August 10 sale. The hogs must be presented in a condition to please critical buyers. For farmers are no longer careless buyers. They inspect not only every point that may have a bearing on the feeding and breeding quality of the animal, but the pedigree as well. The buyer wants to see the sire and dam before he selects his pig. Vocational and 4-H Club students survey the offering with a critical eye. Remember the sale date, August 10. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

When **RALPH L. SMITH**, of Kansas City, purchased a farm near Stanley, he decided to stock it with purebred livestock. He selected Duroc Jerseys as a part of his farm program and also decided to breed only registered stock. He purchased many of the top animals in a number of public auctions of the breed and bought a number at private sale. He assembled what is likely recognized as one of the best breeding foundations to be found in the Midwest. The first public sale from this herd will be on August 14, when the 35 head of bred gilts and

sows will sell. To better acquaint you with the importance of this herd, they are now at the Golden Gate Exposition on the West Coast and will compete for their share of ribbons at this all important livestock event.

The **ANDREW DRUMM INSTITUTE**, of Independence, Mo., has made it a point for many years to improve the character of the many young boys who come there to make their home. That this has been done to a marked degree is noted by the many high class young men found there. Good livestock is found here, and the registered Hampshire sheep are especially worthy of attention. I asked **H. R. NELSON**, the manager, "why they preferred Hampshire sheep over other breeds?" and he immediately replied, "They have plenty of size, they grow rapidly and cross well with any breed of sheep." Hampshire rams from this farm have sired many winners in the important shows. Yearling rams here weigh from 170 to 210 pounds and shear 12 to 15 pounds of wool.

**CARL FRANCISCO**, manager of **WINDMOOR FARM**, Edna, has just been notified by The American Jersey Cattle Club, that Progress Owl of Windmoor, the outstanding sire heading the Windmoor Farm herd of purebred Jersey cattle, has just been rated a "4 star," the first bull in the United States to receive this distinction.

The "star" rating is based entirely on the production and conformation records of the first 6 ancestors, male and female, in a bull's pedigree, classification as a 1, 2, 3 or 4 "star" bull, depending on the total number of ancestor record credits, 4 stars being the top rating. Progress Owl of Windmoor's record shows a close relationship between the exceptional achievements of his ancestors which include some of the most celebrated animals of the breed, and the accomplishments of his own progeny. Altho only a 5-year-old now, his daughters' production and conformation records have already won The American Jersey Cattle Club silver medal for him and made him the

youngest Jersey bull in the United States to receive the title of "superior sire," highest award granted Jersey bulls. He is the first "superior sire" in Kansas and one of the first bulls in Kansas to qualify for the silver medal. Official production records of his first 10 tested daughters, all bred at Windmoor Farm, average 69.5 pounds butterfat, 13,137 pounds milk on a mature equivalent, yearly basis. Four of these heifers have already qualified for silver medals, and 2 others are expected to qualify soon.

The Windmoor Farm herd which the "4 star" Progress Owl of Windmoor heads, is the largest purebred Jersey herd in Kansas and includes about 70 mature cows. The entire herd has been officially tested for production and has made outstanding records. Carl Francisco has been manager of Windmoor Farm since its beginning in 1930 and his brother, **CLARENCE FRANCISCO**, has been in direct charge of the herd for the last 7 years.

—KF—

**Public Sales of Livestock**

**Poland China Hogs**  
August 10—George Gammell, Council Grove.  
August 11—W. A. Davidson & Son, Simpson.  
October 2—A. L. Wisell & Son, Olathe.

**Duroc Hogs**  
August 9—W. R. Huston, Americus.  
August 14—Ralph L. Smith Farm, Stanley.

**Short-horn Cattle**  
October 28—Bellows Bros., Mayville, Mo.  
November 1—Southern Kansas Short-horn Breeders, Wichita. Hans Regier, Whitewater, manager.  
November 11—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa.

**Guernsey Cattle**  
September 28—Southeast Guernsey Breeders Assn., Parsons. Lester Combs, secretary.  
November 6—Central Kansas Guernsey Breeders Assn., Salina. Roy E. Dillard, manager.



# HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## HOLSTEIN PRIVATE DISPERSION

This herd was founded largely on three of the best bulls. The foundation was the tops of two of the best herds. They were well developed in the open, big, rugged, smooth, healthy cattle. The plan was all set to make a lot of big records and have a good show herd, but other business has made it necessary to sell this grand herd. They are all young. Seventy head to select from. Twenty-five fresh cows. First calf heifers, milking from six to eight gallons per day, three and one-half per cent to four and one-half. Milk and test these cattle. Pick out what you want. Every cow old enough is with calf or has one. The herd bull sells. You can see all of his daughters, not one but all of them. He has a good pedigree, good smooth body, gentle to handle and a wonderfully high average production on all of his heifers. If you want everything that you can get in a herd bull that is in the pink of condition, buy this one. We have other young bulls old enough for service and a lot of beautiful calves. These cattle are in moderate flesh, on pasture and a little grain, ready to make money for the other fellow. Everything registered and priced very reasonable for a quick sale. Farm is located one mile east of Harris, Anderson Co., Kansas, 100 miles southwest of Kansas City, Mo.

FRANK B. GRAHAM  
309 E. 10th St. Kansas City, Mo.

# BROWN SWISS CATTLE

## Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 65 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

## BROWN SWISS BULLS

For sale, from calves to serviceable ages. 150 head in herd. D.H.A. records. G. D. SLUSS, R. I. ELDERADO, KAN.

# GUERNSEY CATTLE

## Registered Guernseys

We can offer some registered Guernsey cows, heifers and bulls, serviceable age; all bred for type and production; all have records. Jenkins Guernsey Farm, Linwood, Kan.

## GUERNSEY BULLS

We have some Guernsey bulls for sale out of cows with records. Write for list. Sun Farms or Fees Dairy, Parsons, Kan.

# DAIRY CATTLE

## Wisconsin Dairy Calves

Selected Guernsey and Holstein month-old heifer calves, 2 for \$42.50. Express charges paid by us. LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

## FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

\$3.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Registered Bull \$25.00. Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas. Write Box 5313, Dallas, Texas

# POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 BULLS Weaned and up to choice herd bulls, \$60 to \$200. Females—not related. One of the largest and oldest herds. Hanbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. (22 mi. W. and 6 S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

# MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Duallyn Shorthorn Farms  
Bulls, 2 months up, out of Record of Merit cows. Prize winners at International and in steer carcass contests. Real double deckers—beef and butterfat.  
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

# HEREFORD CATTLE

BULLS—HEIFERS  
1 Yearling Bull sired by Beau Anxiety 11th. 3 Yearling Heifers sired by Ben Domino 2nd. Bull Cows 1 to 8 mos. old, sired by Rep. Anxiety 26th. Geo. C. Lynn, Winchester, Kan.

# SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Chappell's Shropshires  
Offering choice yearling Rams and Ewes. Come, see and be convinced of the merits of our flock. Everything registered.  
H. H. Chappell & Son, Greencastle, Mo.

# SOUTHDOWN RAMS

SOUTHDOWN RAMS  
Offering 30 Registered Yearling Rams and 50 Registered Ewes. Visit farm or write us your needs. LONJAC FARM, LEES SUMMIT, MO. (Near Kansas City.)

# KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1939  
July ..... 1-15-29  
August ..... 12-28  
September ..... 9-23  
October ..... 7-21  
November ..... 4-18  
December ..... 2-16-30

## Advertising

To insure being run in any issue, copy should be in our office one week in advance of any date given above.

## Capper Publications, Inc. Bonds

A prospectus issued by Capper Publications, Inc., offers the readers of Kansas Farmer the following:

—\$5,000,000.00—

- (1) First Mortgage 5½ Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.
- (2) First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.
- (3) First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent Bonds payable in one year.
- (4) First Mortgage Four Per Cent Certificates payable in six months.

The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the certificates are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500. The present sale price of any of these bonds or certificates is par without premium or other cost.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus, copies of which may be obtained by writing to Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. Such requests will be answered promptly.—Adv.

—KF—

## Kansas Farm Calendar

August 24—Kiowa County Beef Cattle Tour and Barbecue.

September 10-16—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

September 16-23—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

September 26-28—Interstate Fat Stock Show, St. Joseph, Mo.

October 2-6—Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita.

October 14-21—American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City.

October 21-30—National Dairy Show, Golden Gate Exposition, San Francisco.

# HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

## HAMPSHIRE RAMS YEARLINGS

Registered, growthy, plenty of bone. They have quality and type. Sired by imported and Mt. Haggin rams of one of the Midwest's outstanding flocks. Kansas lamb and wool winners 1939 sired by our rams.

DRUMM INSTITUTE  
R. 4, Box 525 Independence, Mo.  
(14 miles due east of Kansas City Stock Yards)

## Reg. Yrl. Hampshire Rams

Best of breeding—excellent individuals. Can be seen at farm, 118 Mission Rd., Kenneth, Kan. (Johnson Co.) Kline Bros., 890 Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

## BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER  
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

# HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

Young Sows; well grown Fall Gilts bred to farrow in September and October; registered and immunized; Sows that have had one litter. Bred to Climmerian; son of Climmerian; and to Silversmith, fall son of Silver Clan. Buy the best where only the best breeding stock is used. Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan. Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.

## Spring Boars and Gilts

Picked from 300 head. Sired by a son of HIGH SCORE. Also others by KING FLASH and FANCY EMBLEM. Vaccinated and ready to go. Inspection invited.  
C. E. McCURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

SWEET'S HAMPSHIRE HOG FARM  
World Champ. bloodlines. Boars in service—Nr. Rider, son of Line Rider, 1938 World's Champ.; Kansas Zephyr, son of the 1939 prospect, The Zephyr. Sows of Promoter, Peter Pan, and V-8. The Evidence bloodlines. Spring boars and gilts for sale at reasonable prices. All stock cholera immune. Call or write. H. C. Sweet, Stockton, Kan.

# O. I. C. HOGS

## O. I. C. BOARS

Purebred O. I. C. Spring Boars. Double immune.  
JOHN MEISNER, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

# Avoid HOG CHOLERA LOSSES



## FRANKLIN Approved COLORADO Serum

From clean western pigs. Pure. Fresh. Potent. Economical. Each bottle Government sealed. Don't wait!

Drug Store Dealers. Interesting Booklet Free.

O. M. FRANKLIN BLACKLEG SERUM CO.

Denver Kansas City Wichita Alliance, Nebr. Amarillo Fort Worth  
Los Angeles Salt Lake City

## Davidsons' Poland China Sale

On Farm, 40 Miles West of Clay Center,  
15 Miles East of Beloit, Kansas,  
on U. S. Highway 24

Tuesday, August 11

50 Head—Size, quality, deep sides and short legs. 40 years of type building. Featuring the blood of the great boar D'S PATHWAY (first and grand champion at Belleville district fair, first Nebraska State fair, defeating a winner at National Swine show).

15 BRED SOWS AND GILTS, bred to above sire, and ADMIRATION A (from the N. L. Farmer herd), others to NEBRASKA LAD (bred by Bayer Bros.). Both selected to fit into our breeding program.

15 Spring Boars and 20 Spring Gilts. A great opportunity for 4-H Club boys and girls. Everything immune.

Write for catalog—mention Kansas Farmer.

W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KAN.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

## Huston's Sale of Registered Duroc Hogs

5 Miles North of Americus, Lyon County, Kansas—Surfaced Highway to Farm

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1939

Sale Starts at 1:00 p. m.

50 head all immunized against cholera by Reg. U. S.

30 bred sows and gilts for fall farrowing.

20 good spring boars and gilts.

These have been selected out of one hundred and ninety-three (193) spring pigs as good as we ever raised.

The offering is sired by or bred to the following herd boars: "Thicket" 21345; "Pioneer" 40287; "Monarch" 5771; "Dender" 300759; "Gold Digger" 7987; "Broadcloth" 5765; "Model Pathleader" 17469; "Cherry Flashlight" 21121.

Not even in a dispersion sale could one find such a variety of high class breeding stock. A golden opportunity to restock and improve your farm hogs with Superior seed stock. Over one-third of a century of study and selective matings have enabled us to develop a heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, fancy, medium type Duroc that fattens at any age and pulls down heavy on the scales.

They are different from all others. Farmers buy the bulk of our Durocs, though we do sell to the very best breeders in all parts of the United States.

Now do not let anything prevent your attendance at this sale as we do not expect fancy prices. Lunch will be served by church ladies. Sale under cover. For catalog, write

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Col. Bert Powell and H. H. Bell, Auctioneers

Jesse R. Johnson, Representing Capper Publications, Inc.

# DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## Smith Farm Durocs At Auction

At Farm ¼ Mile East of Stanley

Stanley, Kan.,  
Monday, August 14

35 BRED SOWS and  
BRED GILTS

This herd was founded by purchasing some of the best breeding stock that the Duroc breed had to offer. In our first sale we will sell an offering that is in keeping with the high standard set at this farm.

The 35 head are medium type and are of the breed's best bloodlines. They are bred to The Champ and other choice boars in this herd.

Everything vaccinated and registered. For catalog address C. M. Livingston, Farm Mgr., Stanley, Kan.

RALPH L. SMITH

Owner

Stanley - - Kansas

Auctioneer: Guy Pettit

Jesse R. Johnson, Representing

Kansas Farmer

## HOOK & SONS' DUROCS

Fancy Duroc fall Gilts of the splendid medium type. Bred to two of the world's greatest boars, Times Gazette and The Winner, world's first prize boar. Also spring boars—gilts. Reg. Im. P. M. HOOK & SONS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

# POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Gammell's Prize-Winning Polands AT AUCTION

In City Park at

Council Grove, Kan.,  
Thursday, August 10  
1:30 p. m.

52 HEAD SELL. THE OFFERING: We are selling 22 BRED SOWS and BRED GILTS, 2 FALL BOARS, serviceable age; 13 SPRING BOARS and 15 SPRING GILTS.

THE BREEDING: The spring pigs are mostly by GLADSTONE'S CAVALIER, 1st prize senior boar pig, Missouri state fair, 1938. Others by Glow Boy and Legal Tender, 1 Fall Boar and 4 Bred Gilts by Gold Nugget Jr. and out of the 1938 Senior Champion Sow of Kansas. The sows selling carry the bloodlines of the breed's leading sires. Space will not permit a detailed account of their breeding. The catalog will give complete information. It is now ready—write for it.

GEORGE GAMMELL

Council Grove, Kan.

Auctioneer: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

## BRED SOWS AND BOARS

Two World's Champion bloodlines Sows to farrow in September. Also some great Gilts and Boars. Priced reasonable.  
J. J. Hartman, R. 1, Elmo, Kan.

# BERKSHIRE HOGS

## QUALITY BERKSHIRES

Bred gilts, weaning pigs. Pairs or trios not related. Booking weanling pig orders now. Vaccinated and Reg. J. E. Frewitt, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS  
MENTION KANSAS FARMER

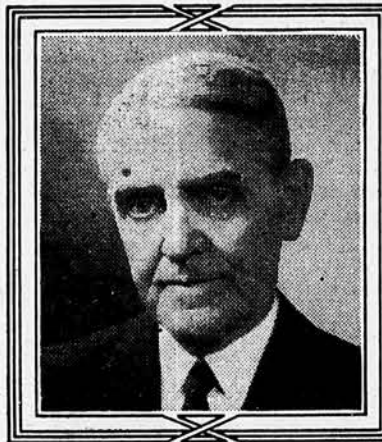


# The Dramatic Story of CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

... What It Is

... What It Means to You and to America

**D**URING the next few months, we of Capper Publications, Inc., are going to bring you our story. We are going to tell you about our different magazines, papers, engraving plants, radio stations and other activities. We want you, as a Capper reader, to know all about Capper Publications, Inc. You are helping make our success possible; and we want you to know what your support is helping to accomplish in this large American publishing enterprise.



ARTHUR CAPPER

For almost 46 years publications bearing the name of "Capper" have been going into American homes. In fact, several of the publications which have been knit together into the strong, stable Capper organization have been in existence for nearly a century. The Ohio Farmer was founded in 1848; Michigan Farmer in 1843; Missouri Ruralist in 1859. On July 16, 1939, The Topeka Daily Capital celebrated its 60th anniversary. Other publications in our organization have similar proud histories.

Some of you people who are reading these very words also read the first words ever to be printed in a Capper publication. Others of you have joined our circle at different times thruout the years. All of you, old and new readers alike, are valued friends to us. We hope you consider us as valued friends of yours. This little message is really an intimate talk with you. I want you to read my words as if you were hearing me speak them in your own home.

In the months to come we hope you will look upon these pages of information about Capper Publications, Inc., as personal visits to your fireside from

your Capper friends—from me, from the many men and women who have grown into the Capper tradition and who are sturdy bulwarks of our organization, from the individuals who constantly are rising from the ranks into positions of responsibility and prominence. Capper Publications are "46 years young." They have the energy, the zest and the power of youth, plus the stability, wisdom and seasoning of long experience. Capper Publications, Inc., was founded in an America which gave a man a chance to win for himself all the

success that he could. That America still lives and Capper Publications, Inc., today carries on in that tradition. The personnel of Capper Publications, Inc., is my particular pride. I am proud of the loyal staff which vitalizes our organization today—proud of the steady flow of competent, experienced workers climbing from the "ground floor," who will guide and guard Capper Publications, Inc., tomorrow.

I am proud of our Capper organization and of the great publishing enterprise we have built. You, our Capper readers, can well be proud of them, too. That is why this series of pages will grip your imagination as they unfold the story of an American industry—created, built and perpetuated by Americans. Watch for the next page. It will tell you the story of the founding of Capper Publications, Inc., the story of my own early struggles as a youthful publisher—a story which couldn't happen anywhere but in America!

*Arthur Capper*  
President.



**CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, Inc.**

WIBW....TOPEKA, KANSAS

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