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KANSAS FARMER

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YOU DESERVE A VACATION, TOO

Farmer Wins Over City Thief

By J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

A TOPEKA junk gatherer came out second in a race with Charles Nichols, R. 1, Lecompton, who saw him picking up scrap iron on the Nichols premises. When the prowler was overtaken, Nichols found lightning rods which he believed belonged to a neighbor, Frank Wufkuhle, of Lawrence. Mr. Wufkuhle was called; he identified his property, and the sheriff was summoned to take the captive in

charge. At the trial, he was convicted for stealing copper wire and other articles from the Wufkuhle premises. A Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was distributed among Wufkuhle, Nichols, Will Henry and Russell Hildenbrand.

Thieves Come Despite Heat

Altho farm thefts usually slacken during hot weather, there are still too

many losses even while the thermometer registers around 100. Glance over the following list of the thefts which have occurred in the last 2 weeks and maybe you can be of some assistance in recovering the property and bringing the thieves to justice:

Stolen from Frank Matile, Ottawa, 1 roan calf, 2 months old, weight about 200 pounds, unmarked. Stolen from Arthur H. Weber, Levant, 1 red white-faced cow, weight 850 pounds, branded with "O" on right hip. Stolen from O. A. Decker, R. 1, Edwardsville, 1 female dog, cross between hound and fox terrier, 3 white feet.

Stolen from Mrs. Theodore Shank, Valley Falls, 20 hens and 15 spring



chickens. Stolen from A. J. Marte, Bethel, 3 coats, 1 lady's, 1 boy's and 1 girl's. Stolen from J. C. Shavers, Ness City, 1 Zerk grease gun. Stolen from W. J. Bilson, Eureka, 75 White Wyandotte chickens. Stolen from Ment Eisinger, R. 2, Nickerson, 30 gallons of gasoline.

Stolen from Matt Hjort, Rolla, several White Rock pullets. Stolen from Fred E. Brown, Nickerson, 1 rifle, 1 shotgun and clothing. Stolen from James Marion, Howard, a 1929 Model-A Ford sedan, license number 68-535. Stolen from C. B. Thomas, Kiowa, 1 milk goat. Stolen from Joe McCracken, Lebanon, 1 red steer, 6 months old. Stolen from Walter B. Swarts, Minneapolis, household goods. Stolen from Ernest Steinbrock, R. 1, Minneapolis, 1 white-faced cow, diamond cut in right ear and notch in underside of right ear. Stolen from George Alderson, R. 1, Wells, 1 brock-faced steer.

Stolen from F. R. Calonder, Independence, 1 dapple gray stallion, 7 years old. Stolen from Mrs. John H. Bartel, Hillsboro, 1 grindstone. Stolen from Cliff Tucker, Great Bend, a quantity of wheat.

To date, in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$32,060 in cash rewards for the capture and conviction of 1,373 thieves.

Kansas Farm Calendar

- August 10—Kansas State Beekeepers' Association Picnic, City Park, Independence.
- August 11—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Riley county, Manhattan.
- August 11-15—Butler County Terracing Demonstrations.
- August 12—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Geary county, Junction City.
- August 12-14—Nemaha County Farmers' Picnic and 4-H Club Fair.
- August 12-15—Thomas County Free Fair.
- August 13—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Morris county, Council Grove.
- August 14—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Chase county, Cottonwood Falls.
- August 14-15—Comanche County 4-H Club Fair, Protection.
- August 15—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Lyon county, Emporia.
- August 18—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Meade county, Meade.
- August 18-21—Decatur County 4-H Fair, Oberlin.
- August 19—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Clark county, Ashland.
- August 19-23—Central Kansas Free Fair, Abilene.
- August 20—National Oregon Trails Memorial Association Convention, Marysville.
- August 20—Sixth Annual Kiowa County Beef Tour, Greensburg.
- August 20-23—Kiowa County Fun Fiesta, Greensburg.
- August 21—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Comanche county, Coldwater.
- August 22—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Barber county, Medicine Lodge.
- August 23-September 1—National Percheron Show, Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul.
- August 25-30—Neosho County Fair.
- August 25—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Ottawa county, Minneapolis.
- August 26—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Mitchell county, Beloit.
- August 26-29—Kiowa County Free Fair, Greensburg.
- August 27—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Lincoln county, Lincoln.
- August 28—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Ellsworth county, Ellsworth.
- August 29—Kansas Commercial Beef Cattle Tour, Saline county, Salina.
- August 31-September 5—Tulsa State Fair, Tulsa, Okla.
- September 1-6—Southwest Fair, Dodge City.
- September 2—Farm Management Meeting, McPherson.
- September 2-4—School for Poultry Selecting Agents, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
- September 4-5—Second Annual Chicago Junior Market Hog Show and Sale, Chicago Stockyards.
- September 7-13—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.
- September 11—Decatur County Sorghum and Corn Field Day and Tour, L. L. Compton, crops specialist, assisting county agent.

Everyone is invited to send dates of public events of interest to farm people for the Kansas Farm Calendar. No charge is made for publishing.

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SORGHUM HARVESTING

"Goes Modern"



Typical of Western Kansas is this method of combining standing sorghum grain from the field. However, with some of the shorter varieties like Club kafir, the practice is also followed by some farmers in eastern parts of the state.

BY ROY FREELAND

PROGRESS has played a prank on the trusty old corn knife. Once an essential item, this piece of equipment held a place of dignity and honor in the farm tool shed. But on most Kansas farms, those days are gone forever. Along with the old family buggy, the corn knife may be cast away in a far corner to finish its days in rest, among the cobwebs.

Things looked rather gloomy for the corn knife many years ago when the row-crop binder was invented. However, the knife survived because of ever-increasing popularity of sorghum crops which had to be topped by hand. But competition kept getting stronger.

Along came the combine, and things started happening thick and fast. Dwarf varieties of sorghums were developed for field combining, and sorghum-topping attachments were perfected for combining of tall varieties from the shock. All this has brought about a tremendous saving in elbow grease, and it has introduced a new era in the production of sorghum.

Kansas farmers probably follow more different systems of harvesting sorghum grain than is true of any other crop. But most of these systems include use of the combine, in one way or another. Thruout the western part of the state, with combine-type grain sorghums such as Colby and Wheatland milo, combining from the field has been an established practice for several years.

Following this lead, many farmers in Eastern Kansas now combine from the field, with varieties such as Club kafir. However, the most common practice in this area, and the most popular method of harvesting seed of forage sorghum thruout the state, is by combining from the shock.

Advantages of this system are emphasized by George Britting, Butler county farmer, who owns a combine with a sorghum-topping attachment. Combining the standing grain from the field is all right, he says, if you use dwarf varieties that will not go down before the grain is mature. However, he has found that this is the principal problem in trying to combine standing Blackhull.

"I can raise the combine high enough to do the job, and by leaving more stalk on the

heads, I can even prevent heads from rolling back down the canvas and onto the sickle," he relates. "But I cannot obtain seed fit for storage until both stalk and grain are dry. By that time much of the grain has gone down."

According to Mr. Britting, if the stalk is green at time of combining, this moisture affects the grain and renders it too "wet" for safe storage. But, if you cut it with a binder and shock it in the field, you can let the grain and stalks cure as long as necessary, he explains. Then you can combine from the shock at any time that is convenient.

Mr. Britting points out that combining from the shock eliminates one job of handling that was necessary under methods which he formerly used in harvesting grain. His old method called for heading the shocked grain and then threshing the heads. By use of a combine, the heading and threshing is all completed in one swift operation.

MR. BRITTING has found that his 5-foot machine will thresh all the grain that 3 men can feed into it from the shock. On the average, he can thresh 400 to 500 bushels of sorghum grain a day, following this system. Right now, with labor at a premium, Mr. Britting considers that manpower saved by combining is a valuable factor on his farm.

A. W. Zuercher, of Whitewater, uses different methods of combining his Blackhull kafir. Sometimes, when the season is favorable, he combines the standing grain from the field. He relates that the sickle bar on his combine can be raised to a height of about 30 inches, which is high enough to combine grain that reaches a height of 4 feet or more.

Mr. Zuercher has found that one of the troublesome features of combining the standing grain is that the reel will throw many heads over, when the grain is of uneven height. However, this can be prevented by



Combining from the shock, as shown here, is one of the popular methods of harvesting sorghum in Eastern Kansas. This outfit, owned by George Britting, Butler county farmer, is at work on the farm of Earl Mackey. This 5-foot machine threshes the grain as rapidly as 3 men can feed it.

adding extra slats to the reel. He often leaves his kafir to be combined in this manner, but if it starts going down, he cuts it with a binder preparatory to combining from the shock.

To harvest grain of forage sorghums, Mr. Zuercher binds the crop and combines it from the shock. He has found this method has a definite advantage in times like the present when storage space is not plentiful. By binding the crop, it can be left in the shock until grain in some of the bins has been fed or sold.

Or, if the farmer prefers, he can shock his grain and then thresh a small amount at a time, obtaining small quantities of grain as it is needed. With his own combine right on the farm, Mr. Zuercher has found this plan to be much worthwhile.

Mr. Zuercher, who farms 560 acres of land, raises 150 to 200 acres of sorghum crops each season. He utilizes the feed in handling about 200 head of cattle every year. He finds that another advantage for combining from the shock is in the fact that the forage is left in piles, and it can be saved and utilized by the cattle.

Possibly the greatest problem in harvesting and storing of sorghum grain is that of having the grain dry enough to be stored. The most satisfactory way to solve this problem is to make sure the grain is being combined in a dry condition. But the situation can be eased by proper storing. [Continued on Page 17]

Comment

By T. A. McNeal

MANY reports coming from across the sea emphasize the importance of food. It is said that France lacks meats and dairy products. Many millions of people there are threatened with a bread famine, and they are virtually without the fats they need. Malnutrition is everywhere. A leading French agricultural expert has suggested that rabbit breeding is the quickest solution to France's distressing meat shortage. Apparently all livestock numbers have been greatly reduced by slaughter, are being further reduced by lack of livestock feed, and expansion of livestock is virtually impossible under present conditions.

Another report states that conditions in Greece, particularly with regard to food, are unbelievably bad and without doubt will become progressively worse. Poor growing conditions and drouth have caused food shortages in this country which at best is only 60 per cent self-supporting. Large amounts of staple foods must be imported, and this has been disrupted because of war.

Few will question the reports that the Nazis have pretty well drained the countries they have overrun of food supplies. Yet people in Germany are on very strict rations, fake food cards have appeared by the thousands, a watered-milk racket has developed, cattle are slaughtered secretly, illegal food deals are countless. The Nazis are using food substitutes including everything from edible fat from coal to daisies. Nazis have been advised that wildflowers have more vitamin C, more health-giving minerals and more nourishing salts than most vegetables. Housewives and children are urged to spend time in the country gathering daisies, chickweeds, nettles, dandelions, butterburs and caseweeds for soups, gravy and vegetable dishes.

Food is a big problem for England. Our friends there are pinched for bare necessities. Everything is being done to ease their hunger. Shipping space from friendly nations is being conserved to the last ounce almost, by such means as taking bones out of the meat, sending condensed or dried milk, loading cargoes of powdered eggs. Perhaps the suggestion of an Eastern chemist will be tried

if the war lasts long enough. He believes the entire population of the British Isles could be kept from starvation by airplane shipments of dehydrated foods from this country.

Few Kansas farm people ever have been as hungry as so many folks overseas are right now. We take our 3 meals a day pretty much as a matter of fact, unless we are too ill to eat. Yet we can see how food can win the war. This should emphasize its importance in the scheme of things. It should draw the attention of every citizen of this country to the importance of agriculture. It will do a lot of them good to realize there is something more important than their own little worlds. And, perhaps, it will keep them from protesting so loudly when farm prices go up a little, to keep the farmer somewhere within shouting distance of the prices he should get, compared to the prices he must pay for things he buys.

We are sincerely concerned with this food angle of the war. Or, rather, there are several angles. First of all, we must make sure that our own people do not suffer from lack of food. Instead of worrying about surpluses now, with a good many foods, there currently is alarm over a possible shortage. While a short time ago farmers were urged to kill off some of their hogs and reduce production, they now are urged to produce heavier hogs in an effort to help supply pork to Great Britain. Are farmers going to be able to pay out on heavier hogs? Will their increased production of livestock find a market? What will happen to an expanded production if the war suddenly halts? Are our domestic markets to be divided with our neighbors on the south in trade agreements? These are real questions to Kansas farmers who must worry over the investment of time, money and labor required to increase production.

Dairymen don't particularly like the implication in a recent suggestion made by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. He hinted that consumption of certain dairy products, particularly cheese, should be reduced in this country so more could be sent to England. Dairymen in Wisconsin, for example, come back at Wickard with resolutions stating there is plenty of cheese and that his recommendation, urging Americans to curtail their consumption of cheese as a matter of patriotic duty, was "ill advised, detrimental to the health of the nation, and contrary to the economic well-being of dairymen everywhere." If the dairymen are right in this case, and they very likely are, their resentment is justified. It indicates that official statements from Washington should be exceedingly well founded in justice to farmers and the general public.

Another angle which concerns agriculture, in this big job of feeding America and other countries under war and preparedness demand, is the matter of equipment with which to farm. Since food production is as important as arms production, farm equipment industries should have the right to obtain sufficient supplies to arm American farmers with the implements of agriculture.

And while we discuss these points of production and probable expansion, we must look ahead to the after-war period. What will hap-

pen to agriculture then? Will we have burdensome surpluses of everything with no foreign market? Or will there be a world-wide scramble for the food we can ship to other countries? Those questions cannot be answered until we meet the problems.

What is the right road to follow? Certainly no fault can be found with the man who makes every effort to

produce more to the acre by better farming; or with his efforts to conserve soil and fertility and moisture for more economical production. Moderate expansion in certain lines probably will be justified. Better crop rotations might well aim at increased livestock production and more income sources. In other words, the man who does a better job of farming right where he is will be fulfilling his obligations to his country and to neighbors across the sea who may need his help. On the other hand, the well-balanced farm will be in position to stand the shock of an after-the-war period with no foreign markets. Some people believe that the government will take more and more control of agriculture. That it will virtually control acreage and prices. This can very well happen. More than likely the well-balanced, well-diversified farm will fit very well in this picture.

Bull Peddlers

THE "stockyards bull" problem is being attacked by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. In many sections, it is said, truckers pick up cheap scrub bulls which they peddle out to dairymen, either exchanging for an older bull or lending outright on an agreement to replace a year or so later with another young bull. The truckman gets his profit out of the deal, and that is his only interest.

Undoubtedly this is a bad thing for the progress of breeding profitable dairy herds. To offset this, a few individuals are tackling the job of putting out young purebred registered bull calves for service in herds that might be the logical prey for the stockyards bull racket. This could be extended. Our good breeders also have done a great deal to make purebred bulls available to every dairy farmer. Individuals can be sure they will not get trimmed by a bull peddler if they will do business with well-known and safely-established breeders.

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The Watchful Catbird

By ED BLAIR

Spring Hill, Kansas

The catbird sings no pretty songs,
But when it gives alarm,
The other birds look with affright
To keep their young from harm.
For catbirds watch for danger signs
While in the yard or tree,
And coy, indeed, is snake or cat
Its sharp eyes fail to see!

When thirsty, down it lights among
The other birds, which fly;
Then takes up all the room it wants,
None other asking why—
Then takes its time to cool its feet
And, maybe, splash a bit,
But soon the other birds return
And do not care a whit.

Old Mister Catbird, I'm your friend
You're worth a lot to all,
As watchman, for the careless birds
Who hear your warning call.
Shy straying puss that prowls around,
And hawks that quickly dart,
And wily snakes that circle trees—
You beat them at the start!

Farm Matters

I HAVE devoted much of my time the past month to getting relief for those wheat growers who planted beyond their allotments last fall, and got caught with "excess" wheat subject to a 49 cents a bushel penalty when marketing quotas were voted just a few days after the penalty had been increased from 15 cents to 49 cents a bushel. It seems to me that it was most unfair to increase the penalty after the crop was planted with the understanding the penalty would be only 15 cents. I did the best I could to get the lower penalty restored for this marketing year, but Congress refused to make the change.

However, we who made the fight for the non-co-operating wheat growers have gotten substantial modifications in the administration of the act, so that the wheat growers who had short crops this year will not suffer so heavily as was originally provided. The change in the basis of measuring "excess wheat," so that every grower will be entitled to sell as free wheat the normal production of his allotted acreage (instead of having to pay penalty on excess acreage production without regard to production on allotted acreages) will save our Kansas growers thousands of dollars in penalties.

I also worked hard for the removal of the prohibition against feeding wheat, without penalty, to the growers' own livestock and poultry. These 2 changes in the act, while not all that we tried to get, will, in my judgment help the situation considerably.

I am watching closely developments in regard to imports of farm products from Argentina. There is a strong movement on to let down the bars—both tariff and sanitary quarantine—against shipments of cattle and fresh beef into the United States from the foot-and-mouth disease areas of the world, including Argentina.

The present administration, with the active backing of American packing interests owning plants in the Argentine and Eastern newspapers and other interests desiring cheap meats, has been trying for years to break

down the barriers against imports from Argentina, in the name of reciprocal trade. Now the campaign is being waged in the name of Hemisphere defense.

I called attention of the Senate the other day to the fact that Attorney General Robert Jackson had written an opinion which would allow Secretary of Agriculture Wickard to lift the sanitary quarantine against shipments from Tiers Del Fuego, one of the political subdivisions of Argentina. This opinion was made public in Argentina apparently before it was in the United States—an action somewhat lacking in candor and fairness. The opinion, I am informed, has been withdrawn for "re-study," since its existence was made known in the United States, and it may not be made effective.

I am for better trade relations with South America—but not at the expense of the Kansas farmer and other livestock interests of the United States.

Farms Need Youth

THERE is a challenge in the 1940 Census. It states that while the farm population didn't change much in numbers during the last 10 years, there are fewer young folks and more old people on farms now than there were 10 years ago. Keeping young folks interested in agriculture certainly has a great many angles. And it is a job not to be handled with any degree of success except by farm folks themselves.

In making any estimate of current conditions, we must keep in mind that these last 10 years haven't been the best for agriculture. Seasons have been bad. Prices have allowed too little profit. Debt has been too difficult to erase in many cases. Yet, in the face of all of

this, plus the figures of the Census, I am not discouraged over the future of agriculture. When I talk to young folks, I find a genuine love for the soil and an enthusiasm for farm living that is inspiring. I have come to the conclusion that this drop in the number of young folks on the farm is a temporary forced drop. I mean

that young people have the courage and the desire to start farming for themselves, but conditions in the last few years have made it impossible.

I firmly believe there is a solution to this problem in the family-size farm. Organized effort in the future likely will make it possible for young people to own or rent or lease farms which will support them and educate their families. If this effort is to come, it must spring from the hearts of farm people themselves. I think it will take many forms and follow many roads. It will appear in better farming, in soil building work, in water conservation and many other ways that point to greater security of production on fewer acres. It will show up in the form of parents making even greater effort to start their children out on the land. Apparently the future holds some form of government farm program. The best kind of farm program government could sponsor would be one centered around the family-size farm. We all must realize that the matter of protecting agriculture is something of vital national importance.

Thru their organized farm groups, and thru their Congressmen, the demands of agriculture must be heard. Other industries keep after their goals every day in the year. Agriculture is at liberty to keep after what it needs and wants. But it must keep everlastingly after these things if anything is to be accomplished. I urge farmers to make their demands known.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

FROM A Marketing VIEWPOINT

By George Montgomery, Grain; Franklin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruits and Vegetables; R. J. Eggert, Livestock; C. Peairs Wilson, Poultry.

I have 40 acres of corn with soybeans. When will be the best time to buy feeder lambs, will such a program be profitable, and how many can I handle on 40 acres of corn planted with soybeans?—B. B. L., Mo.

Considering the price of feeder lambs, the probable selling price of fat lambs, and the cost of feed, I believe that a program of buying lambs in late August or early September and planning to have them on an early December market will yield reasonable profits during the coming season. The number you can handle on 40 acres of corn and soybeans will depend upon the yield of the corn, the weight of the lambs, and a number of other variable factors. Animal husbandry men usually figure about 2 bushels of corn for every lamb. Pelt values are expected to continue at relatively high levels and an expanding consumer demand

probably will strengthen prices of fed lambs as soon as the large movement from pastures is out of the way. The lamb crop was estimated to be about 5 per cent larger than in 1940 and the largest on record, but a relatively large proportion of the crop probably will be in slaughter condition and will be marketed before December.

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	\$12.75	\$11.65	\$11.50
Hogs	11.20	11.05	6.50
Lambs	10.75	11.35	9.25
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs. ....	.18½	.18	.11½
Eggs, Firsts .....	.25½	.25	.14
Butterfat, No. 1 .....	.30	.34	.23
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	1.03½	1.02½	.72
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	.70½	.68½	.67
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.36	.37½	.31½
Barley, No. 2 .....	.46	.48	.49
Alfalfa, No. 1	11.00	11.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.00	9.50	8.50

I have some hogs that weigh about 225 pounds. Do you think there will be any advance in prices within the next 2 or 3 weeks?—G. H., Coffey Co.

Yes, there should be a slight advance in hog prices altho it is probable that, if the peak has not been reached, we were near it. At any rate, it is doubtful if prices will drop much further during the next 30 to 40 days. Strong consumer demand, additional governmental purchases, and continued curtailment of supplies are expected to be price-supporting factors.

What is the reason for the sharp drop in butterfat prices since late June? Prices are now ¼ cents a pound lower. Do you think they will regain this loss?

The sharp decline in butterfat prices during July is due chiefly to unusually high butterfat production, cold-storage holdings of butter 20 to 25 per cent above average, and speculative price advances for butter in June. Altho butterfat prices have declined in recent weeks, prices of most manufac-

tured dairy products have advanced. This is principally because the government has purchased huge quantities of cheese and concentrated milk for shipment to England. Butterfat prices probably will regain this 4 cent loss by October and, by winter, probably will be above late June levels.

Is it wise for me to hold my wheat? I am not in the program.—H. M., Saline Co.

The dominant factor determining the course of wheat prices during the coming year is the loan program. In past years wheat prices have reached the loan rate sometime within 12 months after harvest. This year, prices probably will reach the loan level by late fall or early winter. Even tho the wheat crop this year is larger than usual, more wheat is eligible for the loan than ever before and a much larger amount is expected to go under the loan. This probably will cause a "tight" cash wheat situation soon after the movement of the spring wheat crop.

Down old SPANISH and FRENCH trails

By CECIL BARGER

AMONG the miscellaneous characters which have made up what we cherish as America, 2 dominant factors were the Spanish and the French. The Spanish invaded Mexico in the fifteen-hundreds, and from there spread up thru the Southwestern section into what is now the United States. The French explored the Mississippi river and claimed it as their own. And at its mouth in Louisiana the French set up their stronghold.

Today, the influences of these 2 domineering groups are still felt in these sections. In Texas there are marvelously preserved remnants of a 200-year-old Spanish culture. In Louisiana there are still sections in which one might easily imagine himself transferred into the France of Napoleon's day.

Interest in America and its culture and traditions is being revived, so take a trip thru the South this year and learn more about this America in which we live and which we are struggling—even if somewhat bunglingly—to protect and preserve.

Start out by visiting our very own state of Kansas. Kansas is this year celebrating the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Spaniard Coronado in the Land of Quivera—which is reputed to be in Southern Kansas. Coronado was looking for the Seven Golden Cities of Cibola when he set out from Mexico City for his march into the unknown land to the north. He came to the Seven Golden Cities of Cibola—where gold was conspicuous by its complete absence. Then he heard tales that in the Land of Quivera there was gold by hunks and chunks, so he set out for Kansas.

He found Quivera, all right, and he found a land of wealth. But the wealth of the Indians was not measured in gold but in terms of maize,



A study in contrasts—here the low, massive, sturdy Alamo in San Antonio stands alongside a modern, stately office building—stone vs. steel. The Alamo was built by Spaniards more than 200 years ago.

furs, plentiful game, and all the things that made life abundant for the Indians.

Coronado forlornly returned to Mexico. But today that land over which he and his conquistadors stumbled hopelessly, yields more gold than they ever dreamed—black gold in the form of oil, and yellow gold in the form of mountains of golden wheat!

As you travel down thru Oklahoma you will note more and more the Spanish atmosphere. By the time you get into Mid-Texas you will be able to point out definite trends.

San Antonio, generally conceded to be one of the 3 most beautiful cities in the United States, is loaded with the Spanish influence and a history rich in romance. In the very heart of this modernistic city stands the sacred Alamo, an old Spanish mission, a building that every American schoolboy cherishes. Here on March 6, 1836, Travis, Barrett, Bowie, Crockett, and 170 unsung heroes gave their lives in defense of Texas liberty. "Remember the Alamo!" is a cry that still brings a thrill to the heart.

Alongside tall skyscrapers, the low, sturdy, massive Alamo stands in definite contrast. Built in 1718 by the Franciscan Monks, it was originally the Chapel of the Mission of San Antonio de Valera. But even in its early days it, as well as the other old missions, were forts and outposts against attacks.

As I walked thru the Alamo and the gardens surrounding it, I couldn't help feeling the grandeur that once belonged to it. Those massive stone and clay walls, more than 3 feet thick, were but a mere shell, but lurking within there was the spirit of Davy Crockett, an old Spanish monk, a pioneer mother and child, soldiers during attack; a meeting place of religion and government, of strife and freedom, of the Old World and the New America. Six flags have flown over the Alamo—French, Spanish, Mexican, Texas, Confederate, and the United States.

In a semi-circle around San Antonio are



Farm products are different in the south—oranges and figs in Texas, sugar cane and rice in Louisiana. Every "rubber-neck" like the author above must have his picture taken picking oranges—even if he has to buy California oranges at the grocery to "pick" off the trees!

numerous other old missions, all more than 200 years old. Most beautiful of them, and probably the best preserved, is the San Jose Mission. Here is the famous "Rose Window," regarded as the finest example of stone carving in America. Less famous, but surpassing the window in beauty, is the intricately carved and ornated front doorway to the chapel. Here also is the large grain storage house, which has the only 3 old original flying buttresses left in the United States.

At the Mission San Juan de Capistrano—not to be confused with the Capistrano in California that the swallows come back to—is still preserved and used to some extent the aqueduct constructed by the monks to convey water from the San Antonio river for irrigating their fruitful gardens. This is perhaps the oldest irrigation system in the United States.

Still standing is the Old Spanish Governor's Palace, with its lovely patio of palms, banana trees and a fountain, its thick walls and sturdy arches, home of the governor who ruled the Texas territory when it belonged to Spain.

If you are a military enthusiast, besides stopping on your way at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley and Fort Sill, Okla., you will most assuredly wish to visit Fort Sam Houston, Kelly Field and Randolph Field in San Antonio. Randolph Field is the West Point of the air and, according to the postcards, "one of the largest military airports in the world." It is a beautiful place, buildings all in modernistic Spanish architecture, planted with palms and banana trees.

OF COURSE, while you are in San Antonio, you will want to take one day off and drive down into Old Mexico. You can go across the border at Laredo and spend 24 hours without a passport or tourist card, and you can bring back \$100 worth of purchases without paying any customs duty.

South of the border the influence is predominately Spanish. There you will see Spanish ladies dressed all in black from head to foot, shopping at the open markets; Mexican washwomen carrying baskets of clothes on their heads; bull rings where if you go during the winter season you may see a ferocious Ferdinand and a colorful matador engage in combat.

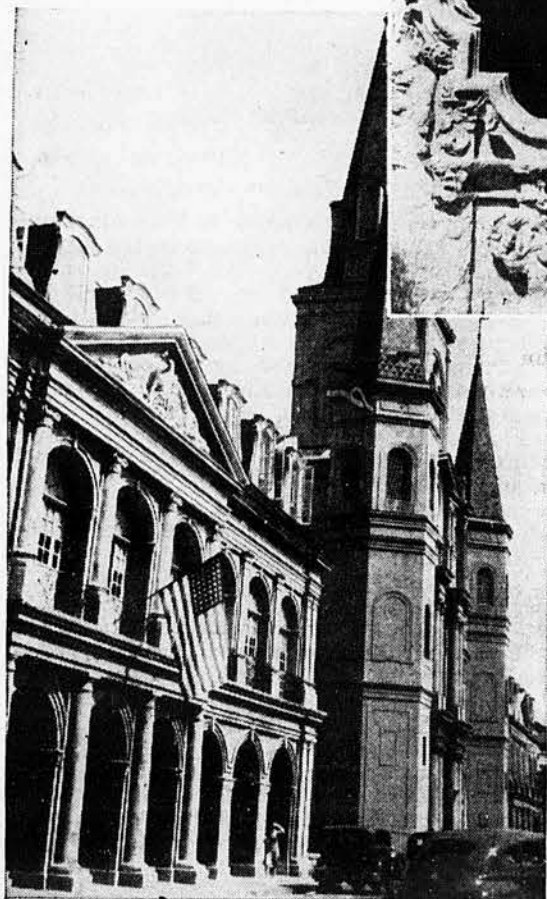
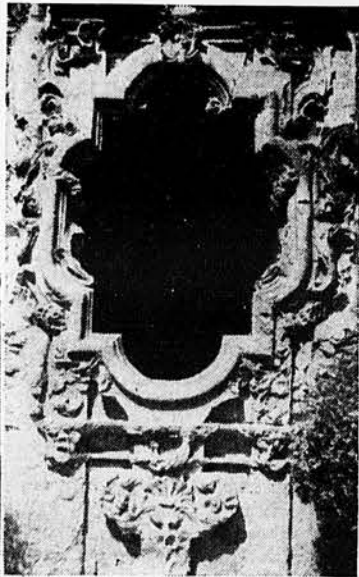
While you are in Southern Texas, be sure to visit an orange grove. And by all means have your picture taken picking oranges to show your "Northern" neighbors. Even if you are out of season, you can do like I did—buy California oranges at the grocery store and have your picture taken "picking" them off the tree. And you can't believe there is so much cactus in the world until you see it. There's no wonder they call John Nance Garner, "Cactus Jack," from the way it grows around Uvalde.

On your way toward Louisiana, you can stop in Galveston, Houston, or Port Arthur—where the principal business is making gasoline, but where it will cost you 8 cents more a gallon than back home in Kansas.

You can almost [Continued on Page 9]

At right is the famous "Rose Window" in the San Jose Mission Chapel, San Antonio, Tex., considered the finest example of stone carving in America.

Below is The Cabildo, New Orleans, where the Louisiana Territory was transferred to the United States. The St. Louis Cathedral, in background, was built by early French settlers.





As recently as 1929, dates were regarded as a "curiosity" crop in the hot, fertile Coachella Valley of California. When Bill Cook was six years old, his father, C. E. Cook, moved here and set out one of the first commercial date gardens. About this time U. S. government experiments with imported palms showed that a date variety called Deglet Noor grew most successfully here. By 1936 Coachella Valley date production reached eight million pounds. Date growers harvested eleven million pounds in 1940, their biggest crop. About 95% of all American-grown dates are produced here. Regarding the quality of these dates, the late King Feisal of Iraq (Persia), Old

TO KANSAS FARMERS

World center of date production, wrote: "We who have been growing dates for centuries have never seen such fine dates in our own country."

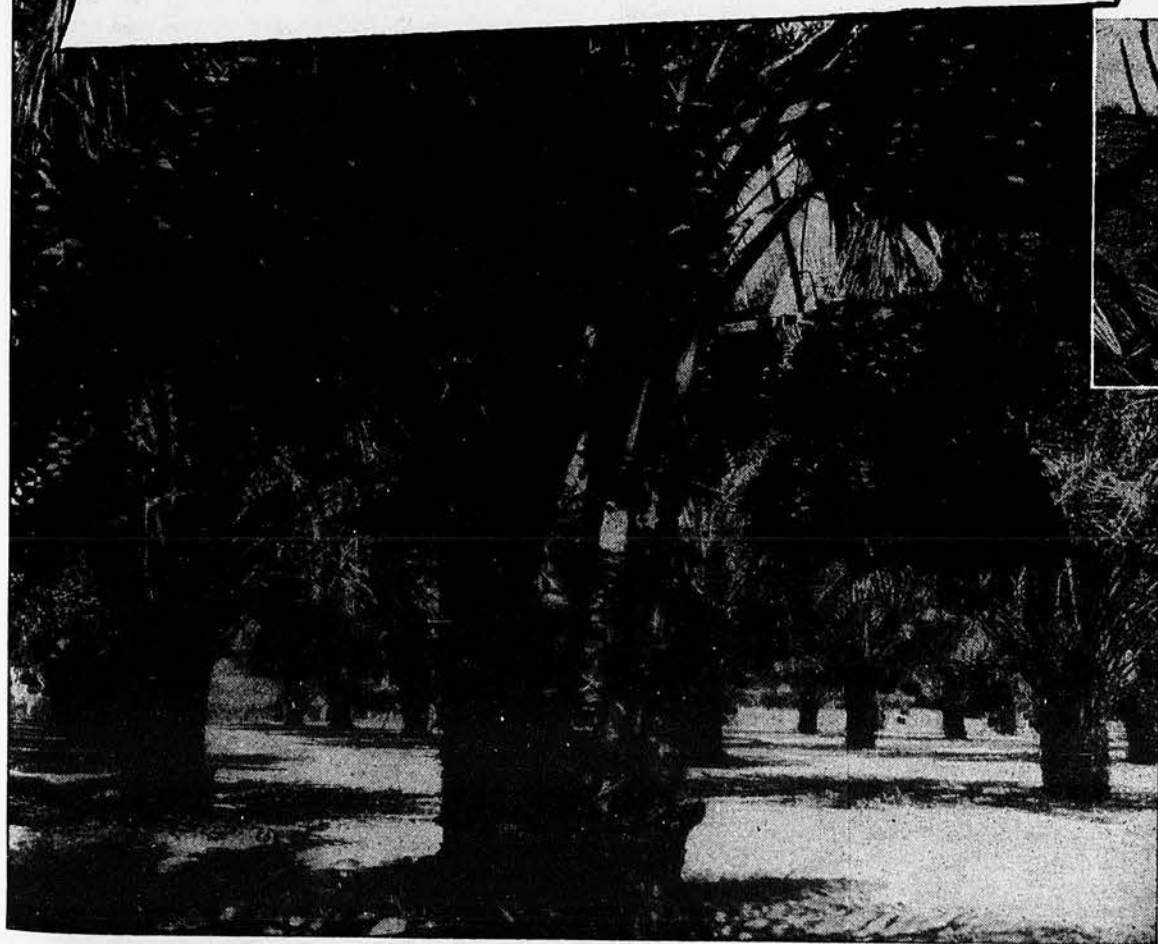
My snapshot at right shows you some of the young date palms on Bill Cook's place, between Palm Springs and Indio. Many of these trees are just coming into bearing (date trees bear at 7 years — mature at 12 years). Starting in 1933 with 10 acres of bare desert land, Mr. Cook last year harvested 10,000 pounds of dates; adjoining date gardens he operates produced another 250,000 pounds. Since 1937 Mr. Cook has been president of the United Date Growers Association, a cooperative serving about 85% of Coachella Valley date growers



My host in the desert was Mr. William (Bill) Cook, who has grown up with the Coachella Valley date industry. Sun helmets are standard equipment for desert workers. My other photo here shows Mr. Cook's adobe home which he built himself. It's cool and comfortable inside, an ideal kind of dwelling for this climate. Bill's hobby is amateur photography and he has fixed up a very complete dark room to develop pictures he takes



History of a "Curiosity" Crop



It takes a great deal of skill and hard work to grow dates. Bill Cook told me about it. "In the spring, each bunch of blossoms must be pollinated by hand to control quality. The date bunches are also reduced in size, and only 12 to 15 bunches are left on each tree. In August, wax paper is tied around each bunch of dates for protection against rain or birds. The

harvesting starts in September. Often there are seven pickings, as only ripe dates can be picked each time around. Date palms grow up to 40 feet high, so both pollinating and harvesting are ladder operations. Irrigation is especially important in growing dates. We use well water here in the valley, and during hot weather we often irrigate every week"

"WITH 95% of all U. S. date production right here in our own valley, the growers early turned to cooperative marketing," Bill Cook told me.

"The co-op from which our present Association developed was formed in 1920. For many years my father served as president. The depression came along when our production was almost doubling every year, and for a time date prices fell off badly. A merchandising program was set up in 1932 and by 1936 the market for dates had strengthened.

"Our present association, the United Date Growers, has been able to reduce packaging costs while providing uniform grades and a dependable supply. Cooperation given us by Safeway and other chains has been a big factor in decreasing distribution costs and improving returns to growers.

"What we date growers need, of course, is increasing consumption of dates to keep up with our growing production. Safeway stores do a fine selling job on dates and move large quantities—they help make our industry possible."

TOLD TO THE SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



Here you see dates being packed for the United Date Growers Association, for which Calavo Growers of California acts as selling agency. "The fresh-picked dates are fumigated, cleaned and graded," Bill Cook told me. "Some are dried on trays and others, too dry, are steamed. Packed dates go into cold storage—we growers know that it's important to keep dates cool to preserve their finest eating quality"



Nicky Cook, 5 years old, gets his dates right off the tree and thinks they're grand eating



Good friend of the Cook family is Jerome Harris, manager of the Safeway store in Indio where the Cooks trade

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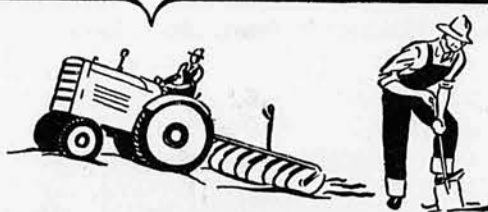


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WINNING WRITERS

Of Dairy Essays Announced

OCCASIONALLY we hear of people who "worked" themselves out of a job, or of others who "ate" themselves into the poorhouse. But a more worthwhile feat has just been accomplished by 5 Kansas boys who "wrote" themselves into the purebred cattle business. These 5 boys have been named as winners of purebred dairy bull calves, in the essay contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer and the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association.

Their laurels are well earned because the competition included several hundred essays, written by energetic young Kansans, between 13 and 20 years old, representing nearly every community, from almost every county in Kansas. Featured prizes for first place awards were the 5 calves, presented by Kansas breeders, 1 from each of 5 leading dairy breeds. With appropriate ceremony, these calves will be presented to the boys during the 2 big Kansas fairs this fall.

Top winner in the Holstein division is Hubert Kuhn, of Abilene, who wrote the first prize essay on "Why My Dad Should Keep Purebreds and Why He Should Keep Holsteins." Probably following the judging of Holsteins at the 1941 Kansas Free Fair, at Topeka, Hubert will be handed the halter rope of Springrock Ormsby Fobes, a blue-blooded bull calf presented by Grover Meyer, noted Holstein breeder at Basehor.

Writing on the same theme applied to Guernsey cattle, Bernard Knowles, of Salina, won the right to own Jo-Mar Governor's Improver, an outstanding calf presented by Jo-Mar Farm, of Salina. Bernard, who is 17 years old, was graduated from the Salina high school last spring. A 4-H Club member for the last 7 years, he has exhibited cattle and competed in county, state and national judging contest competition.

An outstanding essay written by Bryce Russell, of Canton, was good enough to win first place in the strong Ayrshire competition. Bryce will become owner of Woodhull Redskin, given by Fred Williams, whose herd near Hutchinson is prominent for its show ring and production achievements. Bryce, who is 18 and valedictorian of his class in high school, was elated by the news that he had won a bull calf. "My brother and I are very much in need of a herd sire," he declared, "for our foundation herd of

Ayrshires which we hope to increase."

Judged as best of the Jersey essays was one written by Clinton Ewing, of Arlington. When Clinton heads toward home from the Kansas Free Fair, at Topeka, a truck or trailer headed in the same direction will be carrying his prize, a sleek-coated Jersey bull calf. The calf is Windmoor Glossy Owl, presented by Carl Francisco, of Windmoor Farm, at Edna.

In Brown Swiss competition, the prize essay was written by Roger Phillips, of Manhattan, who is a student in dairy husbandry at Kansas State College. Roger has already proved his



Hubert Kuhn, of St. Joseph's Home, wins a Holstein bull. He already has a Holstein dairy calf as a 4-H project.

Clinton Ewing, Jersey winner, now has a bull for his young herd. Below he holds Brook-sides Lucy Ann.

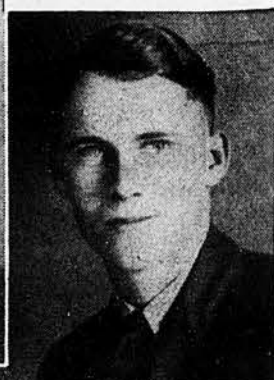


talents in the dairy field by winning numerous prizes in student judging contests and Little American Royal showmanship competition. Altho his father, Roy M. Phillips raises registered Holsteins, Roger is interested in the Brown Swiss breed and plans to start his own herd in this breed. He has already made a good start, because during the Kansas State Fair, at Hutchinson, he will become the owner of Romeo of Silver Creek, an outstanding Brown Swiss bull calf presented by Henry Duwe and Sons, prominent Brown Swiss breeders, of Freeport.

Five judges for the essay contest included members of the Kansas Farmer editorial staff, and dairy experts from Kansas State College. The judging committee praised the quality of essays sent in by all contestants and reported that in some breeds many other choice essays provided close competition for the winners.

Special prizes were provided by the breed associations, for second and third place winners. The second-prize Holstein essay was written by Barbara Morris, of Hutchinson, who will receive a leather zippit ring book. Third place went to Joseph Bossi, of

(Continued on Page 17)



Roger Phillips, Manhattan, at left, won the bull in the Brown Swiss division of Kansas Farmer's dairy essay contest. Bryce Russell, Canton, center, led in the Ayrshire division, and Bernard Knowles, Salina, at right, captured the bull for the Guernsey breed.

Down Old Spanish Trails

(Continued from Page 6)



Statue of Andrew Jackson in Jackson Square, New Orleans. Weighs 20,000 pounds, and the only support is the horse's hind legs. The artist Clark Mills has been highly praised for the poise of the figures. In background is the St. Louis Cathedral, with tall characteristic French spires.

feel the difference the moment you cross the Texas border into Louisiana. While the Spanish once claimed the Louisiana territory, the French have dominated there, and many of the people speak nothing but French to this day. To be a successful salesman in Southern Louisiana towns, so a young hitchhiker told me, you must speak both French and English.

Driving along the lowlands, a Northerner is charmed by the Spanish moss hanging from every tree . . . Negro men, women, and children busily stripping sugar cane, for Louisiana grows 95 per cent of the sugar cane in the United States; and here is one place where the farmers complained of too much rain, for they said it had greatly reduced their yields for the season . . . large fields of rice in the lowlands, but rice growers have no kick against rain, for rice thrives on moisture; Louisiana is a leading rice state.

Near New Orleans you approach the Huey P. Long bridge, one of the most tremendous bridges of the nation. It is 4.4 miles long and, altho it cost \$13,000,000, it is toll free. If you are a

bridge enthusiast, you will also want to cross the bridge across the Neches river at Port Arthur, Tex., for it is one of the highest in the nation—high enough for ocean-going vessels to pass under.

Driving along the old Spanish trail, now Highway 90, you will pass thru the beautiful Evangeline country. Here live the descendants of the Acadian French people moved from Nova Scotia, and immortalized in Longfellow's poem, "Evangeline."

New Orleans, one of the world's greatest ports, is the gateway of the great valley of the Mississippi. Along the waterfront to this day stands the well-known "French Quarter," or Vieux Carre which means old square. Here the atmosphere is so different one can imagine himself transplanted far beyond the shores of America. Here houses were built flush with the sidewalks, called banquettes, so that the homes on one side of the street would shade those on the other. Little wrought-iron balconies overhang from second stories, so that French women could visit their neighbors across the street.

In the center of the French Quarter is Jackson Square, where we find the bronze statue of Andrew Jackson on his horse, which is considered one of the finer examples of bronze statuary in America. Facing the square stands The Cabildo, stately old Spanish court building. Here is where the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to

(Continued on Page 17)



Ruins in the gardens of the San Jose Mission, San Antonio, left. Arches are characteristic of Spanish architecture.

Below, twin towers of the Concepcion de Acuna Chapel, San Antonio, old Spanish Mission.



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RUN LONGER
AND ARE
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"is why I use SKELLY petroleum
products exclusively."**

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May 19, 1941

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James Maslin
JAMES MASLIN

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have wardrobes ready WHEN THE SCHOOLBELL RINGS

portant as sweaters are shirts, worn under weskits and with pinafore-type skirts.

"Knee-Hide" stockings are new. Modestly they cover the legs, but gaudily they supplement the color in the dress. The girls like them worn in contrasting colors—a green stocking on one leg, a red stocking on the other, if these are the colors in the dress!

Clothes for the Type

Dress silhouettes are important with even the youngest in the family, and you'll find your stores ready to assist you in fitting your girl in clothes to suit her type. There are lines that will make the tall girl look less gangling. There are high waistlines for the girl who is chubby. There need be no awkwardness for the girl who is growing too fast for young styles and is too young for regular junior sizes. Now, virtually all stores have styles specially selected for these between-years.

The fabrics used in these school clothes are as practical as the styling. There are spun rayons that look like wool, there are plaid ginghams and striped chambrays, printed piques and cotton whipcords. There are dresses with velvet appliques and wool embroidery to add pretty touches without giving them a fussy look, or making them more difficult to launder.

College Specialties

If your daughter is going off to college this fall for the first time, she will want a wardrobe of "classics," which are worn on every campus, and she will need a little of her budget reserved for the few things that are specialties in the college where she will go, for those little fads that are known only to the locale.

College wardrobes are built around staples, such as a good tweed coat for campus wear, a tweed or flannel suit, which may be in plain color or plaid, and the necessary sweaters and blouses selected to go [Continued on Page 11]

IT IS high time to plan clothes for the children who are going to school this fall. Sewing should be gotten under way at once, and if you're planning ready-mades, you'll find the stores have their collections ready earlier than usual. If you want the advantage of full selections, you must be among the early birds.

Before you shop, it might be well to hold a family council. School girls have their own ideas as to clothes, some of them even going so far as to serve on advisory boards, helping designers in the selection of "just-right" things. Their clothes are as carefully styled as those for grown-ups, and they follow the same general trends.

Here are some of the new ideas they have approved: First this season, is more color. School clothes in brighter shades than we have ever seen them will be the rule for fall. "Tru-Comic" colors is one manufacturer's name for them and it is an accurate description, for the reds are as red and the yellows as yellow as those in the Sunday comic supplement. Browns, blues, greens and reds are the favorites, and the youngsters returning to school in September will look as gay as if they were off to the circus. No drab tones in this year's back-to-school parade!

Full-Skirted Frocks

The first choice in silhouette is the peasant dress with its tightly fitted bodice and full, flaring skirt. The girls like decorated hems on

The high school girl likes nautical trimmings, and supplies them by means of a star-studded sailor collar, and stars on her pockets. This dress is of fine wool twill, navy the favorite color, and is cut to flatter the figure that is developing.

Plaids in gay colors are favorites with small girls, especially when they are dressed up by a sailor collar as is this dress. The star on the dickey is another patriotic note. Little girls will like the becoming gored skirt and the patent leather belt.

Big sister wears a smart Scotch plaid jacket suit with a plain pleated skirt, the jacket in a bright pattern of red, green and navy. Her sailor hat is in keeping with the suit, and her socks repeat the colors in the jacket. Little sister wears the jacket of her suit over navy flannel overalls, which she likes for both play and school. Her Scotch plaid cap matches jacket. Sturdy styles nice enough for Sunday.

these dirndl fashions and lots of ric-rac braid. Pinafores are pretty, especially for big and little sisters who want to dress alike. All out for the navy with nautical trimmings, middies and sailor collars is the cry of the teen-age group. And like their big sisters, they want weskits and jerkins borrowed from the boys. The long torso has an important place, too, in these back-to-school fashions. But as im-



in for Idle Hours

FOR BOY TEA TOWELS



Sailor-minded? Then these are the towels for you. They'll add some humor to your kitchen! And they're so easy to do that even beginners can embroider the clever motifs. Pattern 2728 contains a transfer pattern of 7 motifs averaging 5 by 8 inches; suggests color schemes, illustrates the stitches used and lists the materials required to complete the set. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Muffin Pan Molds

BY HOMEMAKER

Why not make those muffin pans do double duty? They are just the right size for a small serving of molded salad. Before I hit upon this scheme, never seemed to have enough molds—like, or otherwise, when a number of guests were to be served. Greasing the molds before pouring in the salad mixture insures easy transferring from pan to plate. Butter may be used, but I like to use salad oil, which is practically tasteless, and as it does not harden upon standing in the refrigerator, it makes removal even easier. These pans take up less room in the refrigerator and, best of all—they don't tip and spill!

Storing Canned Fruit

MRS. O. W. N.

What do you do when you run out of shelf room for those sparkling jars of canned goods? Do you stack them on the floor and ledges—to catch dust—hoping to induce the man of the house to install more shelves before the next season rolls around? That's just what I did until I thought of using the dandy cartons in which my jars were purchased. Here's how I increased the storage capacity, at the same time using very little extra space. I simply removed the cardboard dividers from the cartons, folding these dividers flat and storing them in a box for future use should I need them. Then I reglued the caps at the top. This is not absolutely necessary but it does keep out the dust. When in one end of each carton I cut a

little "door" or flap, cutting on three sides and bending the fourth side upward, hinge-like. This "door" is just large enough to slip the jar in and out easily. Pushed shut it's tight and dust-proof. Over this "door" I print the contents of the carton in large letters, using crayons. Any food may be found in a jiffy—I store empties in these cartons, too—and since they are opened on the ends, one carton may be piled on top another in a neat-looking stack, conserving space.

Vegetable Tarts

By MRS. R. R. B.

Use up a lot of vegetable leftovers and have a dish that will be enjoyed by everyone in the family. It takes only a little pastry dough and cream or cheese sauce to make these unusual tarts. Combine assorted mixed vegetables, making certain the colors, textures and flavors are carefully chosen. Season the vegetables well with butter, salt and pepper. Place in tart shells, top with pastry and bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with plain white sauce or cheese sauce.

When Schoolbell Rings

(Continued from Page 10)

with these. Extra skirts are a help, too, and many girls add pinafores or jerseys. Good simple wool dresses are always welcome in the college closet, and are chosen according to climate and to fit into the rest of her wardrobe.

One dress for dates and for Sunday supper, or the other dressed-up affairs, one evening dress, and one town

costume if there is a nearby city, are all the extra clothes she is likely to need, unless her college is particularly clothes-conscious. A co-educational school is apt to call for more clothes than a woman's college.

Sturdy shoes with low heels, wool socks to match sweaters, scarfs to wear over the head in bad weather—little things like these come in the class of staples, and they vary little from place to place. There are many fads and fancies, however, which are dear to the heart of every girl, and it is for these that her extra budget should be reserved. She will probably want to buy them after she arrives.

If you can afford to give your daughter a fur coat, she will enjoy it, but it is not necessary. Many furs are economical, however, and can substitute for another coat. Opossum, raccoon and such sturdy pelts make casual little jackets or three-quarter coats that are warm and durable and may be expected to last 3 or 4 years. Girls wear them for everything—to school, to town, for evening.

Plaids and gay colors are just as important to the college girl as they are to her younger sister, and this fall will see campuses spotted with a brilliance of attire that will rival the bright bindings on the books in the library. Woolens are used in as many clothes as possible, because they are both gay and warm. Girls love them, and when they have the spending of their own money, they frequently "collect," buying one fine woolen garment at a time, adding fine bits as they can, all selected to harmonize in color and type. Thus is born the many "classic" wardrobes that give a flavor to campus life.

Why Budget Your Canning?

By MRS. FANNIE STAFFORD

FOR several years home economists have urged housewives to budget the supply of canned goods needed for the year. This idea may be right for the city housewife who buys reliable canned goods at the markets and who will make a substantial saving if goods are bought by the case.

As for the farm wife, very likely her experiences are much like my own. Are we ever absolutely sure of being able to have the same normal supply of products for canning? An oversupply one year, and with drouths, frosts and insects the next year, perhaps none at all for canning.

For several years, when there has been an abundance of a good product that is well liked by my family, I have filled as many jars as possible. I also can some products of which my family are less fond, for, with company or extra help, these will give variety to our menus. Fruits and berries seldom bear abundantly each year in succession, and what a joy it is to have a supply left over from the previous year.

For example, an exceptionally fine crop of mealy winter squash one year prompted me to can 35 quarts, in the early winter months as cans became empty and, when our crop was completely destroyed the next year, how the family enjoyed the fine pies and bowls of buttered squash.

If I learn that a high wind or a rain-storm has blown the early peach crop from the trees, I drive to the peach orchards a few miles away and buy several bushels at a greatly-reduced price. They must have prompt attention, but they are as delicious as those hand-picked at a fancy price, and what family ever had too many peaches? More than once I have been so grateful for peaches on hand from the previous year. I follow this rule with all foods that are of fine quality and abundant, and find it a safe rule.

Good products, canned carefully, will keep well and are not as likely to deteriorate as many persons believe. Pears are not apt to keep as well as most other fruits, as their delicate flavor is often lost in canning.

Wild greens are as delicious as the

cultivated varieties. Show me a housekeeper who is fortunate enough to be able to find dandelions and milkweeds sufficient to can who won't be proud to show them, and can even more than her family will use if they like greens at all.

Fellow housewives, when the tomatoes are a rich, deep red and plentiful, or the cherry tree is loaded with more than the birds can eat, fill those cans and don't stop to count them. Next year the tomatoes may be anemic-looking, and the cherry tree may go on a strike.

While many families do not care for canned rhubarb, it is wise to can a quantity of this early in the season. It combines well with so many fruits and berries that if any of these are not plentiful when their season arrives, one may combine as much as one-third rhubarb with strawberries, raspberries, pineapple, cherries, etc., and the substitution is not at all noticeable if the rhubarb has been cut into very short pieces when canned. Rhubarb juice is delightful to use in making punch, combining it with other fruits for cold drinks. Open a jar of rhubarb in the winter and let it simmer on the stove, add sugar, simmer more, then serve it hot and see if your family doesn't decide that they really like rhubarb that way.



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HOT SUMMER MONTHS

Puts Poultry Raisers to Test

HOW ABOUT the resolutions that were made last January 1 to raise a better flock of chicks this year than ever before? Isn't that the hope of every poultry raiser year after year? Someway, tho, if we don't watch our step during the many hot days of August, it is possible that there will be uncomfortable chicks that will not mature into the profitable birds that we had hoped to raise.

When the sun shines down on Mother Earth until it becomes so hot during the day that it will literally "fry an egg on the concrete," it does take courage to keep carrying feed and water, and keep cleaning houses for the chicks to have the best conditions of growth possible.

These midsummer months are the hardest of the entire year to keep chicks comfortable and growing. In fact, experiments and observations made by our state college show that chicks gain little in weight during extreme hot periods. But if they are kept in good physical condition they make up for this lack of growth when days get cooler.

Greens Tough

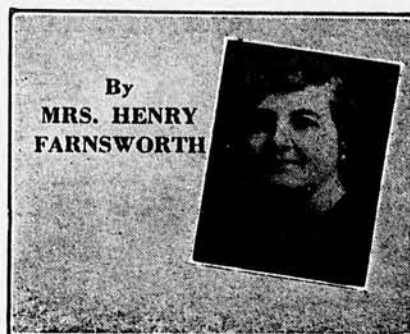
Hot weather may mean that the chicks do not get enough ventilation, especially if they roost inside a building. Greens become tough and indigestible. Perhaps there is not enough shade for comfort; and reasonably clean houses are necessary. Plenty of clean, cool water and growing mash, with corn, wheat or oats as a grain feed are some of the necessities.

Watch for lice, mites and worms, the 3 worst summer enemies with which we contend when weather is hot. If the chicks were hatched in an incubator, brooded away from old stock, the chances are that there will be no trouble from lice, until housing time this fall. There is always danger of mites, however, unless one sprays thoroly before they get a chance to start. Mites are hard to detect until they become numerous. If you are one of those raisers who uses the old reliable mixture of 1 gallon of kerosene mixed with one pint of crude carbolic acid and spray thoroly twice a year, saturating all fixtures, there will be little danger of mites getting started.

Spray Fumes Strong

It is well to keep in mind that this spray should not be used while small chicks are in the building, nor should any young chicks be put into the building immediately after spraying. The fumes are strong and are injurious to the young chicks. Spray before placing chicks in the house. Keep an eye on the appearance and actions of chicks early in the morning. If they are pale, listless, with little pep or appetite, one may suspect mites. Look in the crevices and cracks in boards, around the perches especially, to see whether there are tiny gray or red specks. The mite is gray in color before filling on the blood of the chick, which causes them to become red.

The practice of letting young and old stock range together is one of the causes of diseases and troubles with the chicks. Two ages of chicks in the same house almost invariably results in the younger chicks becoming stunted and possibly developing chronic coccidiosis. Cases of cropbound in chicks are often caused by ranging where the grass is tough; and this is especially likely to bother if chicks have been confined to houses and are turned out on pasture that is no longer tender. One of the worst causes of stunted chicks is letting them rustle their own living during the hot months. Grasshoppers may be a good addition to the regular diet, but they are not so good when they make up the greater part of the menu. And there is seldom



By
MRS. HENRY
FARNSWORTH

enough waste grain on most farms to make a decent amount of grain for 25 chicks, let alone possibly 200.

By the way, feed costs this year are in the poultry raiser's favor, and it is one year when the growing chicks should be pushed along in growth and brought to maturity in time to get a good production in October and November.

Clean range in fresh air summer shelters—those with wire floors are grand—is the best way of providing the best of living conditions in the summer. A large water barrel, or fountains, can be filled once each day. Both mash and grain may be hopper fed to eliminate labor. These shelters, if built on runners, may be moved to fresh ground several times. Even a short distance will help. Another little item that is important is moving the mash hoppers and water fountains daily, altho you may move them only a few feet. This practice prevents mash from piling up where the chicks rake it out with their beaks. There will be little danger from moldy feed around hoppers.

There are several species of worms that may cause trouble, but there are 4 that are most commonly found. The

large roundworms, caecal worms, tapeworms, and gapeworms. The need of watching out for serious worm infestation is because they make use of the food that the chicks eat, and they also throw off a substance that acts as a poison. Birds that have many worms are unthrifty, slow to mature, are pale and often show a diarrhea. Roundworms are most serious.

To Test Oven Heating

To test an oven for even browning cut pieces of white paper the size of your baking pans and put them in the oven after it has been heated. Leave 2 or 3 minutes or until a deep brown is obtained, as the deep brown will disclose uneven distribution of heat better than a lighter brown.—R. W.

Fallowing for Grass

THE grass problem for his Western Kansas farm has been solved by E. L. Seymour, of Cheyenne county. Instead of worrying about the fate of native grasses thru the dry seasons, he provides temporary pastures, which allow for heavy grazing on small acreages of land.

His system is based on a careful plan of summer-fallow which makes Sudan, rye and wheat pasture more certain than the native grasses. He has two 15-acre pastures. One is used for production of rye pasture, and the other is

used for Sudan. But only half of each pasture is seeded to a crop each year. In other words, half of each pasture is seeded while the other half is in fallow, alternating the halves each year.

No fencing is necessary between the fallow and cropped parts of each pasture because the cattle have no desire to spend their time on bare, cultivated land. By fallowing in this manner, Mr. Seymour's pastures are not spoiled by dry weather, and the temporary grass is usually green and luxuriant while native grasses are brown.



"Who cares about the native grasses?" That is the general attitude expressed by these contented Jerseys as they produce good profits on tame pasture at the E. L. Seymour farm in Cheyenne county. Mr. Seymour's tame pastures are divided in two, and half of the acreage is summer-fallowed each year. Next year the cows will be enjoying Sudan on the other half of this pasture.

PIT SILO LIFELINE FOR DAIRYMAN

MY DAIRY herd serves as a farm lifeline, and that lifeline is wrapped around a trusty silo." This sound philosophy from E. V. Wakeman, of Doniphan county, expresses the value of silos in the Kansas farming program. Mr. Wakeman explains that his pit silo was his staunchest support in providing feed for a herd of purebred Holstein cows during the years of dry weather and crop failures. Drouth corn, virtually useless for anything else, was converted into choice silage. Mr. Wakeman is shown with his pit silo.

In 1936, the heaviest yielding crop on Mr. Wakeman's farm was sweet clover. Since it is relatively poor as a hay crop, the sweet clover was made into ensilage, with 80 pounds of molasses added to each ton of feed. Ensilage from this mix provided excellent feed thruout the entire winter and some good feed was carried over until the next season. Last year, Mr. Wakeman prepared alfalfa silage in the same manner.

His trench silo is located inside the barn, making for convenience in feeding during stormy weather. Feed is elevated with a windlass and, once at the top, it is right at the dairy stanchions where it is to be fed. Mr. Wakeman has never used any other type of silo, but he says he could not ask for any that would please him better than the inside pit silo. Mr. Wakeman's silo was constructed in 1919, and it is still as good as new.



Mr. Seymour usually turns his cattle on the Sudan around July 1. It provides good grazing from then until frost. Rye and wheat pasture provide pasture during the late fall, winter and spring, rounding out a year-around grazing program.

He has found that 30 acres used in this manner are equal to more than 200 acres of native pasture. Last spring the 30 acres—actually 15 in grass and 15 in fallow—grazed 12 cows, while a quarter section of native pasture could handle only 12 calves.

Mr. Seymour utilizes the pasture for grazing a herd of 20 to 25 purebred Jerseys. He says the certainty of his dairy business, based on temporary pasture on fallowed land, has been a "life saver" in his farm business during the last 11 years. Mr. Seymour feeds lime, mineral and salt to cows on Sudan pasture.

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Many readers appreciate our bulletin service, judging from the complimentary remarks we receive in almost every mail. We strive to offer the most timely and helpful bulletins available. If you are interested in any of the following Kansas State College Experiment Station publications, we shall be glad to give your order prompt attention.

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- No. 177—Grape Growing in Kansas.
- No. 178—Poultry Management.
- No. 200—Turkey Management.
- No. 215—Methods of Controlling Grasshoppers.
- No. 274—Capon Production.

If you do not find listed in our offers the bulletin you are needing, please advise us the subject and we shall be glad to get the information for you. Please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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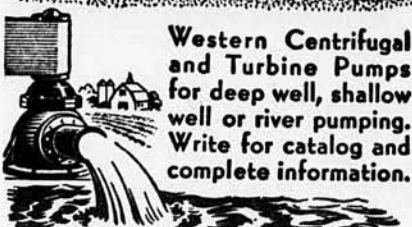


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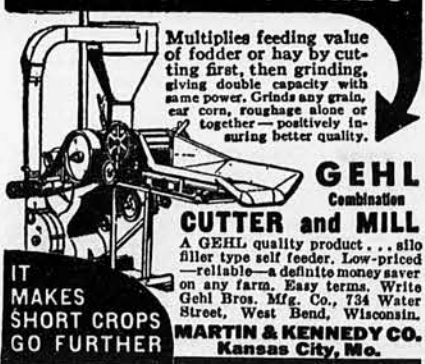
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Changes in the Wheat Act

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C. — This bureau received from a Kansas farmer the other day a request for the answers to the following questions, among others:

1. What new changes and amendments have been made concerning the wheat marketing act since July 1, 1941?

2. How can a farmer best comply with the 1942 farm program when he doesn't know what it is going to be?

Frankly, the bureau doesn't know the answers—nor can he find them in the World Almanac.

At the time this is written, 2 important changes in the application of the wheat marketing quotas for the current marketing year are in prospect.

The first change on which both the Senate and House have agreed, is in the method of measuring "free wheat" and "excess (penalty) wheat" for those who planted more than their allotted quotas for the crop harvested in 1942.

Under the law in effect when the current marketing year opened, July 1, the "free" wheat not subject to the 49-cents-a-bushel penalty was found by subtracting, from the actual production of the grower's entire acreage (allotted plus excess), either the normal or actual production (which ever was the smaller) of the excess acreage. The normal or actual production (which ever was the smaller) of the excess acreage was subject to the penalty of 49 cents a bushel. The balance was "free wheat," and could be sold on the market only after (1) the penalty had been paid on the excess wheat; or (2) the excess had been stored under bond approved by the Secretary of Agriculture; or (3) the excess had been placed under government loan (at 60 per cent of the loan value for co-operators).

Benefits Non-Co-operators

Under the amended act, which should be law by or soon after the time this is published, the "free wheat" will be the normal production of the allotted acreage. Everything else, "excess" and subject to the penalty.

The effect of the change is greatly to benefit the non-co-operators who got less than the average production, due to winterkill, or other causes. This way, for purpose of illustration: Non-co-operating wheat grower say had 100 acres allotted, planted 200 acres altogether. His average production was 15 bushels; actual production this year was 10 bushels. Under the law in effect July 1, his excess would be 1,000 bushels; his "free wheat," 1,000 bushels.

Under the amended act, this grower would be entitled to 100 times 15 bushels as free wheat, or 1,500 bushels of free wheat. His total yield was 2,000 bushels; then he would pay the penalty on only the remaining 500 bushels, instead of on 1,000 bushels.

The second major change, approved by the Senate, approval by the House at the time of writing considered probable but not certain, wheat growers will be allowed to feed their own wheat to their own livestock and poultry, for this year only. Under the existing act on July 1, wheat fed to livestock or poultry, except for consumption on the farm on which produced, was classified as marketed, and was subject to penalty if the grower had planted in excess of his allotted acreage for the 1942 harvest year.

Neither branch of Congress has shown any signs as yet of repealing or reducing the marketing penalty of 49 cents, as long as the basic wheat loan value is held at 98 cents. To do so, it is asserted, would amount virtually to inviting wheat growers to stay outside the program, get its price benefits from

government support of the market, and not be subject to any restrictions.

"How can a farmer best comply with the 1942 program when he doesn't know what it is going to be?"

That question is a sticker. Best answer this observer knows is to comply to the best of one's ability with whatever the program is. If he doesn't like that, look over the entire field of occupations in businesses, find the one in which a man can be certain of what he can do with profit in the coming year, and go into that business or occupation—the answer being, there isn't any, unless it be a commission in the Army or Navy, and the retirement boards are firing a lot of these.

Agencies Protest

Seriously, the farmer in the immediate future has more government agencies operating to protect his interests than almost any line of business or occupation we know, unless it is the highly skilled workman in an established union whose work is essential to the national defense, working on a government job. And he may find himself stranded if the job ends suddenly.

Growers of basic commodities—wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, and now peanuts—who co-operate in the program are assured of loans at 85 per cent of parity price on their production; get conservation and parity payments up to parity; wheat growers also are eligible for wheat crop insurance.

Cotton and tobacco growers probably will figure their best bet is to stay in the program.

Wheat growers do not have as simple a choice. Without marketing quotas and penalties, many farmers outside the Wheat Belt proper would be entitled to figure it a good gamble to forget the program and plant what they pleased—provided they had assurance that the Government would sustain market prices by high loans, and that enough other farmers would be in the program and reduce acreage so as not to add too much to the already huge surpluses.

But as matters stand, wheat growers, when it comes time to plant, must figure on the possibility that marketing quotas and penalties will be in effect the next marketing year. Also, that if the growers themselves vote down marketing quotas and penalties, under existing law the market protection of government loans also will go out of the picture. And, as a part of the picture, and as it would be affected by withdrawal of government loans, the world as a whole has the largest surplus of wheat ever known.

The general policy of Government right now is to encourage production of corn, hogs, dairy products, many fruits and vegetables. Government has in effect promised to sustain prices on these at 85 per cent of parity for the period of the emergency, and for 6 months afterward.

This observer is not, and does not feel himself, qualified to offer any advice to farmers as to what they should do about complying with the government farm program. If any farmer should ask advice, it would be that the safest bet under conditions as they are and as they seem likely to be for the next year or so, to comply with the farm program to the best of his ability. Of course, if the non-co-operators can force Congress to relieve them of all penalties, and at the same time allow them to reap the benefits of the program, then the advice to comply with the program would be—well, "economically unsound" for the individual, for a short time. But it is this observer's opinion that the resultant wheat surpluses would destroy both the co-operator and the non-co-operator if that should happen.



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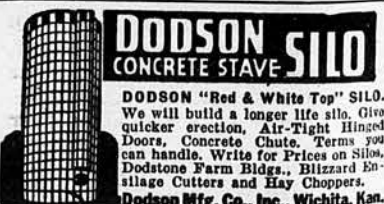
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FEED GRINDING

Costs May Be Reduced

MOST of us do not like rules. But when someone comes along with a list of rules that will save our money, that is an entirely different matter. Rules of this kind have been prepared to help farmers reduce the cost of grinding feed and at the same time increase the quality of grinding jobs. Grinding costs are controlled by several factors, and often we overlook these entirely. Cost of grinding grain is influenced, first of all, by coarseness

work of one man, provides for uniform power requirements and reduces gasoline expense. In a test comparing different methods, the cost of gasoline for grinding 1,000 pounds of ear corn, hand-fed, was 7 1/4 cents. Under identical conditions the same quantity of ear corn was ground in a traveling feed table model mill at a cost of only 4 1/2 cents for gasoline.

Grinding with too fine a screen cuts the capacity of the mill and as a con-

Following a few simple rules makes grinding feed with hammer mills much cheaper.

Hammer mills, as below, are becoming more and more popular in this section of the country. Farmers have found that many ground feeds are more economical.



the grind. Along with this, condition of the material and the way it is fed into the machine have an important bearing on grinding expenses.

If you grind with a tractor, you can do the job more economically by having your tractor power properly matched to the capacity of the mill. Using too large a tractor, the mill is over-powered and is usually over-

On the other hand, using too small a tractor for the mill capacity results in stalling the power unit and slowing speed, or throwing the belt off. Most mills are designed to operate at 2,200 to 2,400 revolutions a minute. At this speed the hammer tips travel nearly 3 miles a minute. To maintain this speed a good belt is needed, and it is advised that a rubber belt is usually the best investment in the long run.

Since the manner in which the mill is fed influences cost of grinding, it deserves some close attention. One ear of corn thrown into the rotor of a hammer mill grinder puts a 4-horsepower load on the motor. If a scoop of ear corn is thrown into the rotor it may mean a sudden jolt requiring 40 horsepower or more to overcome. Surge loads of this kind waste power and gasoline, so ear corn should be dropped into the tray and allowed to slide into the mill evenly.

The most satisfactory method of feeding a grinder is by use of a traveling feed table. This eliminates the

sequence raises the cost of grinding. In a grinding test with oats, using tractor power, it was found that 33,000 pounds an hour could be put thru a 1/4-inch screen. But with the same tractor and a 3/16-inch screen, only 2,500 pounds could be ground. With a 1/8-inch screen, only 1,800 pounds could be handled.

In a test at Ohio State University, it was found that to grind wheat extremely fine cost 9.8 cents a hundred, whereas a coarse grind cost only 5.8 cents, with the same equipment.

In brief, here are the rules recommended for economical grinding:

1. Match your mill to your power available for balanced operations.
2. Use a good belt, plenty wide, and keep as tight as possible. A rubber belt is better than canvas.
3. Feed your mill as evenly as possible. An experienced operator can tell by sound when the mill is being properly fed.
4. Use as coarse a screen as possible to obtain a satisfactory grind. Remember that each size finer screen means a reduction in capacity or an increase in power required.

Until Dinner Is Ready

Unneighborly: The United States in 1939 imported from outside the Western Hemisphere about \$200,000,000 worth of tropical and non-competitive agricultural products that could be produced in Latin America.

Slaves a la 1941: Foreign labor, war prisoners and civilians from occupied territories, engaged in German agriculture, was reported by the Reich Statistical Bureau, before the Russian invasion, to be 1,391,000.

No Spine: A spineless okra, more pleasant to handle and more desirable for canners, has been developed by a South Carolina horticulturist while a member of the Oklahoma Experiment Station staff.

Brazil Buys: For the first time, Brazil last year bought more goods from the United States than she sold to her northern neighbor, it has been revealed by the Brazilian Ministry of Finance.

Penny-a-year: Farmers are 2 cents better off than they were 2 years ago. They got 42 cents out of the consumer's dollar spent for 58 foods in 1940, as compared with 41 cents in 1939, and 40 cents in 1938.

De-whiskers Cotton: The University of Arizona has patented a process which removes the lint from around a cotton seed with a solution of sulphuric acid and then washes the seed, leaving it smooth and clean.

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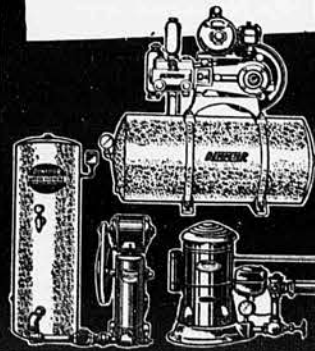
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DEMPSTER Dependable WINDMILLS

15 TIME TESTED FEATURES. Latest Improvements. Powerful Wheel. Automatic Lubrication. Timken bearings. Machine cut gears. Straight lift. Actually pumps more water in lighter winds—gives more pumping hours per day.



ON EASY TIME Whether you're sinking a well and erecting a Dempster windmill, or buying a Dempster Water System, you can arrange easy time payments out of income covering all costs... drilling, equipment, installation, etc. So plan today to buy the Dempster Water Supplies you need. You'll get running water at low cost, and years of dependable service.

DEMPSTER WATER SYSTEMS. Cost so little, it will pay you to see the complete line of Dempster Water Systems now. Electric or motor driven pumps, deep or shallow well, including the new Dempster Jet pumps. A size for every home and farm.

DEPENDABLE EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY PUMPING REQUIREMENT. Including windmills, water systems, centrifugal pumps, pump jacks, hand pumps, cylinders, tanks, irrigation pumps, pipe, valves, fittings, and accessories. Backed by over 62 years Dempster quality leadership.

See Your **DEMPSTER** Dealer for **FREE BOOK!**

Pictures and describes all the benefits you can enjoy with a Dempster Water System, and explains Free Water Survey that will show the proper equipment, and the cost for your requirements. If you do not know your dealer's name, write us.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719-6th St. BEATRICE, NEBRASKA



Don't Let Labor Shortage Rob You of Good Live Stock Profits This Winter!

Get a Letz—the mill that makes feed preparation, storing and feeding a ONE MAN JOB. Successfully stores cured roughages from field to mow—green feeds into any silo—chopped the RIGHT way, to store without spoilage. Feed with a scoop shovel in half the time.

QUALITY FEED—BIG CAPACITY—LIGHT DRAFT Study Letz construction—the only hay chopper-silo filler with finger feed self-feeder having hinged sides. Timken bearings. Separator sacks and saves surplus grain. Four new models—22 exclusive features. Send for "A NEW, MORE PROFITABLE WAY TO CHOP AND STORE ROUGHAGE."

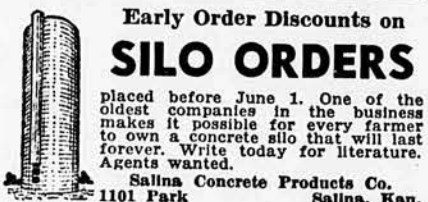
THE LETZ MFG. CO., 841 North Crown Point, Indiana



Defend Your Egg Profits With The GIZZARD CAPSULE

Start your fight against "profit-robbing" worms during the growing period. Give your young stock Gizzard Capsules NOW and watch results. The Gizzard Capsule is effective, safe and easy to use. Tough on all three kinds of worms—Large Round, Large Tape and Pin Worms—but easy on birds! No bad after-effects or loss of production. Costs about 1c or less per bird. Over 150 million used. At your Lee Dealer or post-paid from

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebr.
Manufacturers of Germoxone, Acidox, Lee-mulsion and other Lee Poultry Remedies



Early Order Discounts on SILO ORDERS

placed before June 1. One of the oldest companies in the business makes it possible for every farmer to own a concrete silo that will last forever. Write today for literature. Agents wanted.

Salina Concrete Products Co.,
1101 Park Salina, Kan.



Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Savings Stamps

Avoid HOG CHOLERA LOSSES!



Don't fail to vaccinate. You can depend upon COLORADO SERUM—pure, fresh and potent. Used by thousands of leading farmers everywhere.

Sold by **FRANKLIN** Dealers

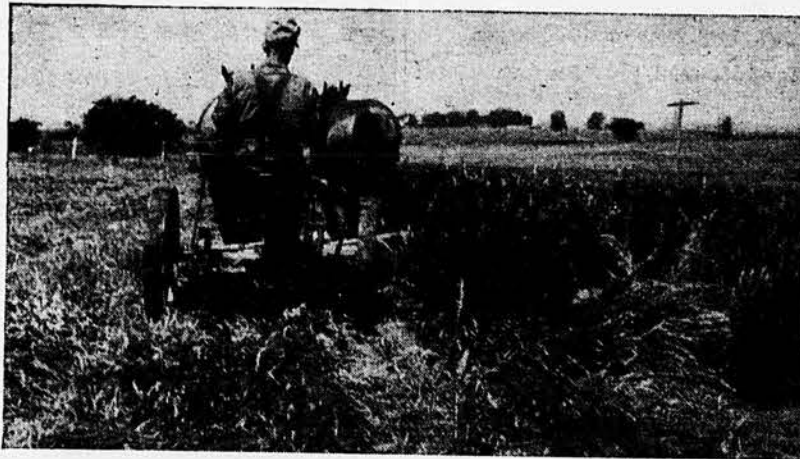
Send for free Hog Book.

O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY

DENVER KANSAS CITY EL PASO MARFA AMARILLO FT. WORTH
WICHITA ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES
Distributors of Serum and Virus.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Cuts New Crop for Hay



L. Meegan, Tonganoxie, mows a field of lespedeza sericea, now 3 years old. This fall he will combine the crop for seed. Sericea is a perennial crop and is suited to soils of medium to somewhat less than medium fertility, where expensive soil treatment would be necessary for alfalfa or clovers. It is drouth resistant, somewhat new to Kansas, but has been grown in Missouri.

Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

ON THE WHOLE, crops in Kansas are reported good. While corn is suffering somewhat from lack of rain, many say the corn crop still looks excellent. Dickinson county reports the hybrid corn is going to make a pretty fair crop, but not the open-pollinated. Douglas county says corn holding, but needs rain. Brown county says corn needs rain, but looks good. "Corn looks the best here it has in years," according to Leo Paulsen, who writes from Cloud county.

Spotted showers have been reported in Allen, Barton, Clay, Edwards and Logan counties. Rain is needed badly, according to reporters, in Chautauqua, Geary, Marshall, Nemaha, Osborne, Sumner, Wabaunsee, Wyandotte and Rooks counties. Hot weather is cutting the corn crop.

Sorghums and other feed crops are generally looking good. Flax in Johnson and Nemaha counties is good, not so good in Linn county. Franklin county reports a good fruit crop. Small grains made good yields in Rush county. Many are starting to get ground ready for fall wheat, but others report it is too dry to plow at the present.

Pastures generally are reported good. Livestock is bringing good prices, and an increase in hog production is expected. More diversification has been noticed in the last year, and more contour farming is expected to be practiced in the near future.

There is somewhat of a shortage of farm machinery pretty much over the entire state. Farm laborers are hard to get and many are buying machines to take their place. Sumner county reports more tractors and combines bought this year. The Harvey county reporter says there is more tractor farming in his section. However, it is also reported that many machines and repairs are hard to get. Rush county says they need haying tools, and Clark county says there is a shortage of 1-way plows.

There is a great deal of displeasure over the entire state concerning the wheat penalties of the AAA marketing quotas. The Osborne county reporter

says farmers in his section feel the penalty unjust. Henry Bletscher, Riley county, says, "Farmers are becoming more opposed to marketing quotas, even many that voted in favor of them."

Almost every county in the state reports they hope the United States stays out of war. Many are tired of the war talk, and find their patience is being tried with too much talk and acts which cause mistrust. A. R. Bentley, Lane county, says, "People in general seem to favor the defense program, but think there is entirely too much waste in its administration." From Rooks county comes this statement, "Everyone is for preparedness, but few believe in sending our boys across the ocean." The Riley county reporter makes this statement, "People are opposed to participation in the war 100 per cent."

Prizes for Picture Stories

First prize of \$2 goes to Ruth Lewellin, 14, Oswego, for the best story in the July 12 Kansas Farmer picture story contest. The title of Ruth's story was, "Thumbs Up." Marshall Campbell, 12, Prescott, wins second prize of \$1. Marshall's story about the picture of the little girl was entitled, "Queen of Harvest." Winner of the third prize is Dorothy Garr, 14, White City. A surprise prize goes to Dorothy for her story, "The Envid Hat."

All of your stories were excellent—every one of them! It was no easy job for the judges to decide which 3 were the best out of all that were received. We plan to have more of these contests in Kansas Farmer, and we hope all of you will try again. If you didn't happen to enter this contest, be sure and try out in the next one!

Summer Bulletin Helps

With the abundance of luscious garden vegetables and fruits this year, many women will welcome new and old reliable recipes for canning and preserving. Also, for your comfort this summer weather, we have selected other bulletins which you may wish to order at the same time. All are free. Please address your request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Prize Pickle Recipes.
Canning Fruits and Vegetables.
Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables.
Homemade Jellies, Jams and Preserves.
Homemade Beauty Remedies.
Fundamentals of Comfortable Feet.

A LITTLE KRESO DIP WILL CLEAN THAT UP!



Use Kreso Dip—get rid of sheep ticks, lice, mites—repel flies and mosquitoes—promote healing of cuts and wounds—thoroughly clean buildings and utensils. As a sheep dip, Kreso Dip will not stain or injure the wool. Economical to use.

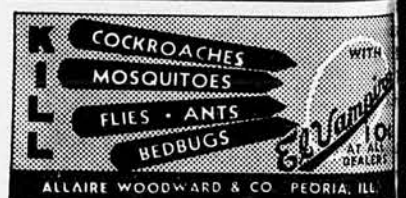
FREE Sample Enough Kreso Dip to make a gallon of solution. Send ten cents to cover cost of mailing.
Write to Animal Industry Dept., Desk K-29-H
PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products

SODIUM CHLORATE

Made for American farmers by American workmen in a company established nearly fifty years ago.

See your County Agent regarding the use of Sodium Chlorate for use in weed control.

Manufactured by
OLDBURY ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.



Tongue-Lock Concrete Stave Silos

Made by a new manufacturing process which makes our silo superior. You also have our 28 years of experience to assure you of a better silo.

Write us at once for information as your Tongue-Lock Concrete Stave Silo should be built now, while material for its construction is available.

McPherson Concrete Products Co.
323 North Ash Street
McPHERSON, KANSAS

Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Savings Stamps



By all odds, the best buy is the sturdy, up-to-the-minute, cost-cutting Gehl. Excels in light running, clean cutting at low speed. Saves time and work.

Special hay feeder cuts hay into mow with hay fork speed. Saves half the storage space. Cattle clean it all up—no waste. Efficient blower can clog. Fills highest silos at low speed.

All steel construction, unbreakable flywheel, enclosed gears. Fills silo, cuts hay into mow, makes grass silage.

Send for FREE CATALOG and name of nearest dealer
Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co.
434 Water St.
West Bend, Wis.

Sorghum Harvesting

(Continued from Page 3)

Merle G. Mundhenke, Edwards county farmer, makes a regular practice of combining his maize from the standing stalk in the field. To reduce trouble in storage, he stores the grain in overhead bins, so air is allowed to circulate underneath. However, Mr. Mundhenke is careful to have the grain dry and well matured as possible before combining it. Last fall he waited until after a hard freeze before taking the combine into the field.

Harvesting kafir for seed production explained by Harold E. Staadt, certified seed grower in Franklin county.

Heretofore, when Napoleon Bonaparte was mentioned, I always thought of him as being a remote somebody on the other side of the globe. But the old French of New Orleans adored Napoleon, and when he was exiled to the Island of St. Helena, they plotted to kidnap him and bring him to New Orleans to spend the rest of his days. A house was built in which he was to live, but Napoleon died before the plot could be executed. The house still stands, white stone, green shutters, and wrought-iron balconies.

In the Old French Market, you can buy 3-cornered doughnuts and French coffee, half chicory, for a dime. Anywhere you can buy pecan pralines, and do take some home with you, because nowhere can you buy any as good as in New Orleans. Be sure to note the pink marble sidewalks along Canal Street, 5½ miles long.

Leaving New Orleans with regret, you can take in Natchez or Jackson, Miss., with their old antebellum homes and gardens. Come on up thru Arkansas or Tennessee, and then strike the Bootheel of Missouri. The Bootheel is the garden spot of the South. Nowhere will you have seen any better cotton than that which grows in Southeast Missouri.

Stop in St. Louis and visit the famed Shaw's Botanical Gardens, see the Lindbergh trophies, call on "Happy," one of the few pandas in the United States, and witness a municipal outdoor opera, unequalled in this section of the country. In Kansas City, visit the Nelson Gallery of Art, the Liberty Memorial, the stockyards where a great majority of our livestock end up. After many interesting hours, you can turn your face to the setting sun and happily set out for home.

It's a grand and glorious sensation to feel Kansas sod under your feet. But it is a wiser citizen who knows his America.

That's the Spirit

S. D. Myers, Marquette, had been sick for some time. His neighbors and friends, seeing that Mr. Myers had considerable spring work to do, planned a plowing and planting party. The visitors came with 9 tractors and plows and began work. When night came they had plowed 85 acres and finished planting some 50 acres of corn. That is a good neighborly spirit.

Winning Writers

(Continued from Page 8)

Arkansas City, who will be awarded a gold medal.

Naomi Nielsen, Oberlin, who wrote the second-prize Guernsey essay, will receive a silver milk jug, while Glenn H. Weir, Hazelton, won a kodachrome plaque designating third place in the Guernsey division. A close contender for first place in the Ayrshire division, was Armin Samuelson, Topeka, the second-prize winner. Armin will be awarded a baby bull calf, as will Frances M. Jackson, Hutchinson, who wrote the third-prize Ayrshire essay.

Two Allen county boys claimed second and third place honors in the Jersey division. They are Jim Shively, Moran, and Conrad Jackson, Elmore. Jim will be awarded a gold medal and Conrad will receive a silver medal. Armetta Lygrisse, Wichita, won a beautiful pen and pencil set for writing the second-prize Brown Swiss essay, while Lester Schrag, Norwich, will receive a book, Brown Swiss records, for winning third in this division.

The five first-prize Kansas essays were forwarded to Washington, D. C., where they will be judged in competition with winning essays from other contest areas thruout the country. Nation-wide winners in each breed will receive a free trip to the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tenn.

Sorghum Bulletins

- No. K268—Value of Sorghum, Corn and Wheat as Poultry Feeds.
- No. 1764—Growing and Feeding Grain Sorghums.
- No. 1844—The Culture and Use of Sorghums for Forage.

These Kansas State College Experiment Station or U. S. D. A. bulletins contain reliable and timely information. For a free copy of these bulletins, please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Mr. Staadt cuts with a binder, as soon as the grain is mature, not waiting for its second growth to interfere with the best quality of seed. The fodder is shocked and is threshed from the shock with a combine, as soon as thoroly dry, usually in late September or in October.

Cylinder speed of the combine is slowed to about 50 per cent of normal to prevent excessive cracking of grain. After the grain is threshed, and the seed is recleaned, it is sacked. The sacks are spaced in a bin in such a manner as to allow free circulation of air.

An important problem in harvesting sorghum crops for seed was solved on the Ray Moody farm in Anderson county. The Moody's produce certified blackhull kafir seed on bottom ground. Like all bottom ground, this land produces morning-glories abundantly.

Since the morning-glory seed is about the same size and weight as a kafir kernel, it is difficult to fan out. If kafir on land of this kind is combined, if it is bound and shocked, morning-glory seed will be taken right along with the kafir.

But the weed seed was eliminated entirely by an arrangement perfected by Mr. Moody's son, Austin, and Joe Mel, who works on the Moody farm. Bolting 2-by-4-inch pieces to the couplings of their wagons, they built platforms at the side of the wagon boxes. Standing on the platform they could drive thru the field and cut off kafir heads, obtaining all kafir and no morning-glory.

With this system, one man could fill a wagon box 3 or 4 times a day, using sideboards. A butcher knife was found to be the most suitable tool for use in cutting off the heads.

The threshing of sorghum grain varies widely from farm to farm, according to the various conditions and situations to be met. But thruout the state, new ideas and new machines are speeding up a job that once was slow, tedious and expensive.

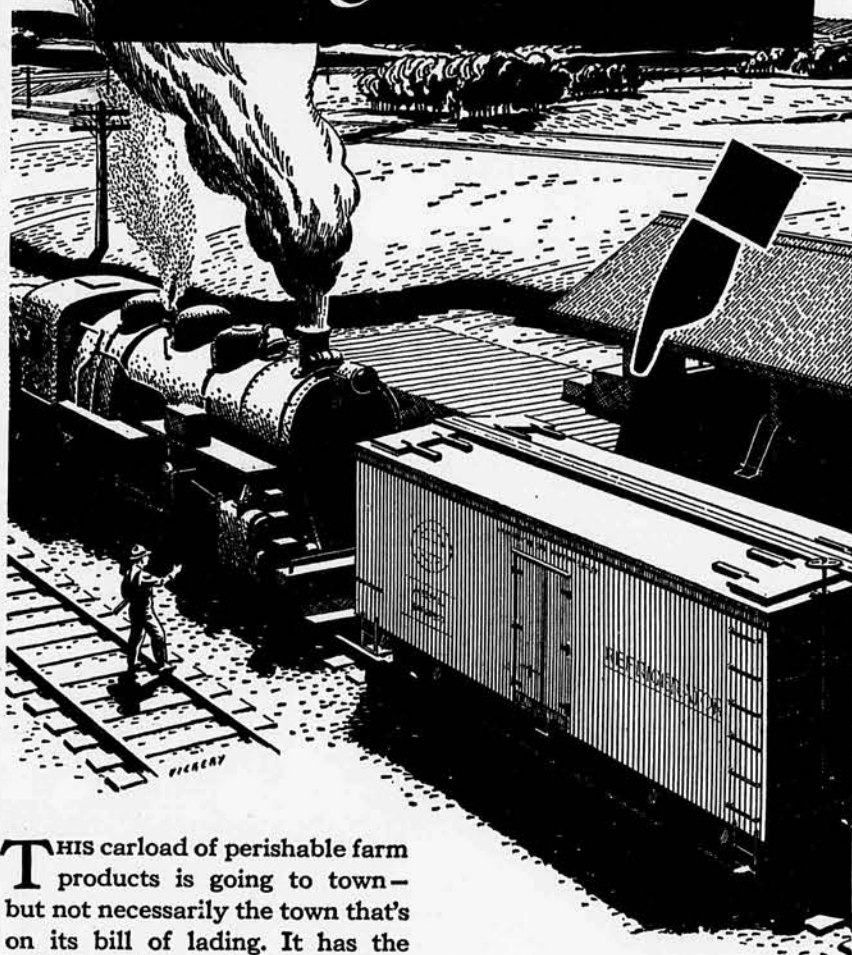
Down Old French Trails

(Continued from Page 9)

France and from France to the United States took place in 1803, and thus the Kansas territory became a part of the Union.

When Lafayette visited New Orleans in 1825, the French there wanted him to stay in the biggest and most imposing building they could provide. So they changed a suite of rooms in The Abildo.

The car that can change its mind



THIS carload of perishable farm products is going to town—but not necessarily the town that's on its bill of lading. It has the privilege of changing its mind on the way—maybe two or three times.

This car may travel a thousand, two thousand, three thousand miles—meanwhile a lot can happen to markets. All the time the car is rolling, the producer or his agent will be watching the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports of prices and the number of cars in transit toward each market. He can find out where this particular car is at any time, and can wire new shipping instructions to take advantage of the most favorable market.

The orderly marketing of perishable farm products, as made possible through the American railroads, offers the producer the greatest possible assurance of selling his crop at a good price. It

enables the merchant to buy with confidence and sell at a profit.

It has vastly increased consumption by getting the consumer in the habit of buying fresh fruits and vegetables the year around. It has built up consumer confidence by encouraging honest grading, proper packing, proper shipping.

Does anybody want to see this orderly and profitable method of marketing wrecked by the sort of transportation which results in chaotic, unorganized peddling with its inevitable breakdown of markets, waste and spoilage? Or shall we all work together to strengthen and perpetuate the system of orderly marketing which has been built up around the swift, economical, efficient transportation afforded by the railroads?



SEE AMERICA BY RAILROAD—SPECIAL RATES FOR GRAND CIRCLE TOURS... Ask your local ticket agent!

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE OF RATES					
One time			Four times		
Words	10.....	\$.80	18.....	\$1.40	\$4.20
11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.48	4.44
12.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
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 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for 4 or more consecutive insertions, 8 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 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; 5 line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Headline and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

Note: These rates not effective on Livestock. Write for Special Rate. 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

RUPF'S DEPENDABLE BABY CHICKS

every Thursday, beginning August 21st. Light Breeds \$8.75 per 100. Heavies \$10.50 per 100. On Orders only. Also a few Started Pullets.

RUPF HATCHERIES, BOX A, OTTAWA, KAN.

AAA Quality Kansas Approved Pullets. Tested. Chicks. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$7.00; N. H. Reds, Light Brahmas, \$7.50; Leghorns, Minors, \$6.50. Heavy Assorted \$5.90. Leftovers \$5.25. **MOLINE HATCHERY, MOLINE, KAN.**

60c-1.00 Extra Profit Per Hen! Amazing new improved balanced breeding with Triple "L" selection; 100% blood tested flocks. New free catalog just out gives details; 13 breeds. Sexed chicks. Assorted, \$5.50 up. Cockerels \$3.00. Write Smith Bros. Hatcheries, KF130 Cole St., Mexico, Mo.

"Royal AAA" ROP. Sired \$8.00, Pullets \$14.00. Started chicks 3-5 weeks \$13.00 up. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Sexed or straight run. Erdley Hatcheries, Wray, Colorado.

Better Baby Chicks—Hatches every Tuesday. Started chicks at all times. Bloodtested. Prices reasonable. Kensington Hatchery, Kensington, Kansas.

Booth's chicks; hardy, vigorous. Hatched to live. Leading breeds. Sexed. Started. Attractive prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Clinton, Mo.

Hawk's Baby Chicks at reduced prices. Hatching all summer. Write Hawk Hatcheries, Box 977, Atchison, Kansas.

WHITE LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORNS 200-315 Pedigreed, Sired Pullets

4 Weeks Old Pullets \$18.00 per 100

Free Catalog Box 12-H **RICE LEGHORN FARM Green Ridge, Mo.**

PEAFOWLS

Peafowls from six weeks to two years old. Chas. Plank, Lyons, Kansas.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

School Boards, Attention

Closing out account ill health—Clayton Circle Swings for school grounds. Sacrifice prices. Also slides. Clayton Company, Hill City, Kan., or 304 Greenwood, Topeka, Kan.

HORSE TRAINING

How to Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 438, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. A Minnesota man writes, "Received your bait recipes and am well pleased with them." Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A customer writes, "A few weeks ago I sent for your sparrow trap plans, made one and it works fine." They are easily to build. Send 10c for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

PHOSPHATE

Wanted: Farmers to use Ruhm's Phosphate; best, cheapest source of phosphorus everybody needs so badly. Write D. W. Emmons, McCune, Kan., for full information, or Ruhm Phosphate Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

WATER SYSTEMS

WATER SYSTEMS

Water Systems for Every Purpose

Now is the time to install a Sears, Roebuck and Co. water well system. Small or large installations including equipment and cost of wells can be financed on terms up to three years to pay.

Shallow well systems without tanks, 150 to 500 g. p. h. sizes priced from \$32 up.

Same direct pressure systems with tanks priced from \$38.95 and up. Direct pressure deep well outfits complete including pump, 40 feet 2-inch steel pipe, pump rod, couplings and 1-1/4 brass cylinder, veritable capacity \$86.50 and up.

Shallow well jet pumps \$59.50 and up.

Double duty deep well jet pump for wells down to 110 ft. — \$61.95 and up.

Sears carry a complete line of irrigation pumps both centrifugal and turbines. All pipes, pumps and installations financed on terms to 3 years.

Contact your nearest store:

In KANSAS — Topeka, Hutchinson, Salina, Wichita, Garden City

In MISSOURI — St. Joseph and Kansas City

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

SEED

Prices quoted in these ads are assumed to be F. O. B. unless otherwise stated.

Kansas Alfalfa \$8.40; Oklahoma Alfalfa \$7.50; Sweet Clover, white or yellow \$3.00; Timothy \$2.00 all per bushel. Complete price list, samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East 5th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

Hardy reseeded alfalfa seed, \$8.70; Grimm, \$9.90; all per bushel. Brome, \$12.50 per hundred. Geo. Bowman, Box 615, Concordia, Kansas.

For Sale—Balbo Rye for seed, \$1.00 per bushel. FOB Salina. Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kansas.

MACHINERY

Fords Portable Hammermill Operators "cashing in" on steadily increasing nation-wide demand for custom-mixed feeds on farmers' own premises. Only Fords equipment performs all three optional services: Straight grinding, mixing with supplements, and "sweet feed" production by exclusive Molasses Impregnator. Positively no delay for mixing. 25% down, balance from earnings. Investigate today. Myers-Sherman Company, 1414 12th, Streator, Illinois.

We Have a Lot of Used, Rebuilt, shopworn tractors, combines, plows, cultivators, harrows, hay tools, grain drills, engines, grinders, potato machinery, light plants, motors. What do you need? Send for free bargain list. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Closing out Clayton Knife weedeers, electric saw, drill, punch cold steel cutter, tin cutter, benders, sheaving, etc. Bargain Prices. Clayton Co., Hill City, Kansas, or 304 Greenwood, Topeka.

TRACTOR PARTS

Write for Free, Big 1941 tractor parts catalog, all makes. Tremendous savings, satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Company, Boone, Iowa.

Used Tractor Parts for Most All Makes. Lowest prices, quality guaranteed. Free 1941 catalog. Acme Tractor Salvage Company, Lincoln, Neb.

New and Used Tractor Parts at lowest possible prices. Write for free 1941 catalog. Reliable Tractor Parts Co., Hastings, Nebr.

New and Used Tractor Parts at a saving. Tractor blocks rebored. Tractor Salvage Co., Salina, Kan.

LIGHT PLANT BATTERIES

Light Plant Battery bargains—\$29.75 up. Terms. Battery Factory, Albers, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL

Make Up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept F-8, Chicago.

PHOTO FINISHING

Free—One Roll Developed and Printed Free. Just to get acquainted, we will beautifully develop and print your first 6 to 16 exposure roll Free plus 5x7 inch enlargement Free, also sensational, new folding folio to frame your prints, all free with this ad. (Enclosing 10c for handling and mailing appreciated.) Dean Studios, Dept. 1031, Omaha, Nebraska.

To 16 Prints—2 Free Enlargements. Special, get-acquainted offer: Any 6 to 16 exposure roll developed and printed with sparkling Nu-Border album, plus two beautiful Hollywood pocket photo enlargements and free Leatherette frame—only 25c each roll. Lifetone Studios, Dept. J-53, Des Moines, Iowa.

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

15c Develops & Prints 6-8 exposure roll, or 2 prints each 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 enlargement coupon 25c. 20 reprints 25c. Mailed. Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

Roll developed, 2 prints each good negative (limit 16 prints) 25c coin. Reprints 2c each. Star Photo, Box 149, Denver, Colorado.

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

Album With Roll Developed and 16 prints 25c. Guaranteed reprints 1/4c. Pioneer Photos, Hutchinson, Kan.

Roll, developed, printed, 15c. Reprints 1c. Howards, 833 Roscoe, Chicago.

DOGS

English Shepherd Puppies. Breeder for 22 years. Special Summer prices. Shipped on approval. 10c for description and pictures. Spayed females. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kansas.

Rat Terrier Pups. Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kans.

Puppies: Shepherds, Collies. For watch and stock. Reasonable. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Ill.

FEATHERS

Feathers Wanted: We pay the following prices: White Goose 95c; Grey Goose 85c; White Duck 67c; Colored Duck 57c; Quilly Goose and Duck at discount. No used feathers wanted. Remittance promptly. Progress Feather Company, 657 W. Lake, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild smoking or red chewing, 10 pounds \$1.00. Recip free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette, Five lb. \$1.00. Ten \$1.75. Cigars and Pipe Free. Carlin Farms, Paducah, Ky.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

Abortion Protection one calfood vaccination. Government licensed vaccine; money back agreement. Free literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

MEDICAL

Constipated? Below par? Try Lac-Tone herb tablets. Send 10c for generous sample. Descriptive literature free. Gen-Mer-Co., Box 1056 Center Station, Dorchester, Mass.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

PERSONALS

Maternity, Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. Write 4911 East 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

HONEY

Extra quality clover honey 10-lb. pail 90c. 60-lb. can \$4.25. Ten-pound pail bulk comb \$1.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

SALESMEN WANTED

Dealer Wanted. Big Kansas Routes make good living. 200 farm-home necessities—medicines, spices, foods, etc. Well known every county. For particulars write Rawleigh's, Dept. H-142-KFM, Freeport, Ill.

LAND—KANSAS

3 Beautiful improved home quarters, from \$3200.00 to \$4200.00, possession at once, all close to towns, one with fruit, timber, fish lake, etc. Ness Co. Snaps many others in wheat land and homes. Buxton, Ransom, Kansas.

160 acres, creek bottom, 10 miles Emporia, all weather road, RFA near school, good buildings, \$40 acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Improved 455 acres. Water, alfalfa, new house. Might trade for less land. Wm. Boicourt, Coyville, Kans.

LAND—MINNESOTA

We have some fine producing farms listed for sale. Year in and year out, farms in this vicinity are dependable. Take advantage of today's bargain prices. Long time loans at cheap interest can be had now. Write, wire, or phone for an appointment before farm prices go higher. Farms are basic and safe against inflation. Coughlan Land Co., 127 So. Second St., Mankato, Minnesota.

LAND—OKLAHOMA

Farms and Ranches. All sizes, prices, terms. Plenty grass and water; Free list request. Consolidated Farm Agency, Muskogee, Okla.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERAL LAND BANK

WICHITA, KANSAS
Farms for sale in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. See National Farm Loan Association in your county or write direct. Give location preferred.

Ozark 100-acre farm, only \$500, with equipment, cow, brood sow, poultry, horse, all crops included! On gravel road, only 1/2 mile state highway, 1 1/2 mile village; all tillable except 30-acre woodlot, 40 in cultivation, estimated 25,000 ft. saw timber, 50 peach trees; 4-room house, 30-ft. barn, good poultry house, etc.; prompt possession, \$500 for all, part down. Fall catalog, free. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Good Farm Bargains. Washington, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for literature and lists describing typical farms for sale. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

With 5 or more tested daughters or were out of dams having official records or on test. More than 3,200 gold pins were awarded boys and girls who began Guernsey club work during the year.

That good registered Holsteins are appreciated is shown by the average made on all registered Holsteins sold at auction in the United States last year. The NATIONAL HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION gave out this information. In 69 sales, 5,440 registered Holsteins were sold, and the average price was \$173.25.

PETERSON AND SONS, Osage City, have been consistent producers of O. I. C. hogs for years. Regardless of the trend in types among other breeds of hogs, the O. I. C. has stayed pretty close to the original type. Low down, close to the ground, always a hog that fattens easily, this breed finds favor with a large number of commercial hog producers. The Petersons have done their part in keeping this breed before the public, and they have been selling breeding stock for a long time to buyers in Kansas and adjoining states.

FOURTH ANNUAL RENO COUNTY PURE-BRED RAM SALE, held at the fair grounds at Hutchinson on July 24, was very successful. Twenty-seven head of Shropshire, Hampshire, and Southdown rams averaged \$41.70, according

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson Is Ill

For the past 3 weeks, Jesse R. Johnson, manager of the Livestock Department for Kansas Farmer, has been seriously ill, and now is slowly convalescing at Stormont Hospital, Topeka.

"Jess", as he is familiarly known to hundreds of livestock men in Kansas, had planned a Colorado vacation. He had gone as far as Goodland, when he

was stricken. When his condition was diagnosed as serious, he was taken to Topeka. His physician has ordered an indefinite rest period.

In the meantime, it is suggested that all breeders having sales this fall or any plans for advertising to write to Bert Powell, here in Topeka, care of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Powell, an associate of Mr. Johnson's on Kansas Farmer for the past few years, is thoroughly familiar with the Kansas livestock industry and is qualified to handle every advertising problem.

Nothing would please "Jess" more than to have his friends over the state drop him a line.

CLARENCE MILLER DUROO BRED GILT SALE, to be held at the sale barn in Alma on August 16, will see more of the good thick Durocs selling that have made this breeder so well known. Over a period of years this breeder has been working for a certain type and by careful selection of herd boars and careful se-

lection of brood sows, he has accomplished what he set out to do years ago. That Miller's Durocs feed well is well known. That they stay close to the ground is another strong point in their favor. That they are all of one type shows that the type is consistent. Remember the day is Saturday, and the date is August 16. Catalogs are ready, write for one.

I. G. HUGGINS, Udall, will sell registered Holsteins on October 16. Watch future issues of this publication regarding this sales offering. Chas. Cole, of Wellington, will be the auctioneer.

Northwood Pride 4th and Otis Chiefton breeding is featured in the CHAS. PLANK HERD of registered Milking Shorthorns at Lyons. This breeder also has some of the Dualyn farm breeding of Eudora. His herd bull is Dualyns Roan Chief.

Sales of registered Guernseys increased more than 9 per cent to a total of 38,853 head last year, according to KARL B. MUSSEY, secretary of the AMERICAN GUERNEY CATTLE CLUB, Peterborough, N. H. Auction sale prices on more than 4,000 head showed an average of \$225 a head as compared to \$195 for the previous year. Testing of purebred Guernsey cattle reached a new high with 1,194 herds, testing 10,267 cows. Mussey reported 50 per cent of all bulls being registered were either sired by bulls

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

PLANK OFFERS MILKING SHORTHORNS

Northwood Pride 4th and Otis Chiefton breeding. For sale: Two heifers, 2 years old, to freshen this month. Bred to Dualyns Roan Chief by Lou's Protector. One bull calf 9 months old, sired by a grandson of Northwood Pride 4th. This 9-month-old bull was first prize calf at the South Central Kansas Parish Show.

CHAS. PLANK, R. 4, LYONS, KAN.

Milking and Polled Milking Shorthorns

BULLS—Service age. All registered. Heavy milk—Federal accredited. Harold E. and Bernice Morgan Porter, Gen. Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Purebred Shorthorn Heifers

Two Claras and a Mayflower. All coming 3. Good flesh; well grown out. Bred for November calves to good son of Brownlaid Hero, Merrydale bull.

T. J. SANDS, ROBINSON, KAN.

DOLES HORNS AND POLLED SHORTHORNS

Old established herds. Good bloodlines. Cows, bulls and heifers. Visit our herd. W. W. & A. J. DOLE, CANTON (McPherson Co.), KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banburys' Polled Shorthorns

HERD ESTABLISHED 1907
J. C. BANBURY & SONS
PLEVNA (Reno County) KANSAS

ANGUS CATTLE

DOUBLE XX BAR

Aberdeen Angus Ranch

Elabor of Lonejac 15th in service. A great son of Earl of Page, making him a double-bred Earl of Marshall. Every animal on farm carries the blood of Earl of Marshall. 10 choice bulls for sale, 15 months old. Pedigrees as good as the best.

CLARENCE C. ERICSON & SONS
Elmore (Allen County), Kansas

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm

Choice young bulls, best of breeding and type, from a herd whose bulls consistently top the best markets. E. L. Barrier, Eureka, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Bulls—Hereford Heifers

Hazlett and WBR bloodlines. Yearlings, 2-year-olds and 10-month-old calves. Heifers of like ages and breeding, bred and open.

LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

OCTOBER 6th!!!

Four times has The American Jersey Cattle Club honored Rotherwood Jerseys with The Constructive Breeder's Award. This places a Kansas herd in the front file of the nation's best Jersey herds. No herd in the Midwest has been so recognized. Remember the date of our sale.

October 6, 1941. A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS
Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmen Pearl Veeman, 1,015 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

Offering two registered bull calves, 600 lb. butterfat back of them. They are the picture of their sire, Meadow Lodge Royal. Price \$60 each.

LYN-LEE GUERNSEY FARM, Hillsboro, Kan.

Choice Guernsey Heifer Calves

4 choice high-grade month-old Guernsey heifer calves, registered bull the same age, \$137.50 delivered.

LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WISC.

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL

Five \$13 heifers. Sent subject to approval. Also calves of older heifers.

Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams and Ewes

We offer 30 yearling rams this year. Many of them suitable to head purebred flocks. Some of the best show rams. Also a few yearling ewes.

H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Greencastle, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

For sale: Registered yearling Shropshire rams. D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEBRASKA

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

LONJAC SOUTHDOWNS

Offers quality Rams and Ewes. Championship breeding. Prices reasonable. KENNETH CONZELLMAN, Concordia, Mo. (50 mi. E. of Kansas City on U. S. 40)

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Quality Berkshires

BOAR AND GILT SALE, OCTOBER 16. Write us regarding breeding stock. Everything immune and registered.

J. E. Prewitt, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Schmidt's Berkshire Farm

Serviceable boars, spring pigs (pairs unregistered). 7 head in herd. Best bloodlines. Immune. H. J. SCHMIDT, WYMORE, NEB.

ing to the report just received from Herman W. Schrag, manager, of Pretty Prairie. Approximately 200 were in attendance and bidding was snappy. Last year's top ram sold for \$52; this year's price for the sales top was \$64. This price was paid by Ernest Massaw, Arlington. Five rams sold for from \$53 to \$64. The sales average was \$10 above last year's average, which indicates that good stock headers are being sought after at prices that are profitable to the sheep producer.

Prizes totaling about \$100,000 will be offered again at the 1941 INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, in Chicago, November 29 to December 6. B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the exposition, says that the Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn cattle associations have indicated there may be some increases offered in connection with these classes. The directors have approved adding a class for best 10 head of Polled Shorthorns, the same as have been featured in the regular Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, and Hereford classes in recent years. The Dorset sheep association indicates it will offer more money for its breed. It was voted to reinstate Rambouillet wethers to the 1942 show classification.

More than 200 Shorthorn breeders attended the annual KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION PICNIC, July 30, at Tomson Brothers farm, Wakarusa. Members of the SOUTHERN KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION joined in the picnic. James G. Tomson, president of the state association, was host for the day's activities. A livestock-judging contest was conducted by J. J. Moxley, of Kansas State College.

On the afternoon program Otto Wenrich, Oxford, president of the Southern Kansas Association, presided. He introduced H. J. Gramlich, Chicago, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association; A. M. Patterson, Kansas City, secretary of the American Royal; Harry Floyd, Topeka, editor of the Kansas Stockman; and Hans Regier, Whitewater, secretary of the Southern Kansas association.

Every breeder of registered livestock that makes a success of the particular breed of livestock that he is breeding has to give it lots of study and attention. Duroc hogs have been foremost in the scheme of things at the W. R. HUSTON FARM, near Americus, for years. He has studied how to mate these hogs until he has it as near on a scientific basis as anyone we can think of at this time. This breeder can tell you with accuracy just what a litter will be like before they are born. His type is so well established that they breed that way and they do it without much variation. New blood is added frequently but not until the bloodlines are carefully studied and many of the ancestors and closely related individuals are seen. The Huston Duroc is a Huston-type Duroc, and he is that type because he has been bred that way for generations.

I have just received 2 interesting letters, one from Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, sales secretary of the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE, the other from James T. McCulloch, well-known livestock auctioneer of Clay Center. Both of these men are interested in encouraging a better class of livestock in that section of the state and they are especially interested in the Shorthorn breeders' sale just mentioned, which will be held on November 19. In all probability the sale will be held at Beloit. Summing up the 2 letters, you can expect to find the best sales offering that this organization has ever presented. The sales committee report that the registered cattle of these consignors are looking exceptionally well at this time. The breeders were satisfied with the results of the sale last year and are looking forward with optimism to this year's sale and are consigning some of their best cattle. They are selecting good aged cattle which should appeal to the prospective buyer. The sales committee this year is made up of Andy Peterson, Beloit; Frank Caldwell, Glasco; Fred Yarrow, Clay Center; president, Arthur Johnson, Delphos; secretary, Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

September 30—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n., Atwood. H. A. Rogers, Secretary, Atwood.

November 12—Morris County Hereford Breeders' Ass'n., Council Grove.

January 10—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Sale at Hutchinson. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, secretary.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 11—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.

October 25—Alfred Tasker and Son, Delphos.

November 13—W. A. Young, Clearwater, and Ed Stunkel, Peck.

November 14—Dillard Clark, Douglas.

November 19—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Beloit. Sales Secretary: Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

October 25—H. A. Rohrer, Junction City.

November 11—W. A. Lewis, Pratt.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

November 25—Thleman-Smith-Alpine Farms, Concordia, Mo. Clinton K. Tomson, Sales Mgr., 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.

Guernsey Cattle

September 25—Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Parsons. Lester Combs, Secretary, Parsons.

Jersey Cattle

October 6—Rotherwood Jersey Farm, Hutchinson.

Holstein Cattle

September 30—Holstein Freisian Assn. of Kansas State Sale, Topeka. G. R. Sewell, Sales Chairman, Sabetha, Kan.

October 15—Jake Zarnowski Holstein Dispersal Sale, Newton. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

October 16—G. Huggins, Udall.

October 21—Kansas Midwest Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Sale, Herington. W. H. Mott, sale manager.

October 23—North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Washington, Kan. G. R. Appleman, Linn, sale manager.

November 10—T. Hobart McVay, Hutchinson. Sales Mgr., W. H. Mott, Herington.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

October 6—Evans & Larmer, Maryville, Missouri. Rol M. Evans, Mgr., Maryville, Mo.

Poland China Hogs

October 16—C. R. Rowe and Son, Scranton.

October 17—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Neb.

October 22—H. B. Walter and Son, Bendena.

October 24—W. A. Davidson, Simpson.

October 28—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.

Sale at Ottawa, Kan.

October 30—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe.

Duroc Hogs

August 16—Clarence Miller, Alma.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

October 1—W. R. Huston, Americus.

DO WORMS STUNT YOUR PIGS?



Worm-free pigs grow much faster—make more money! Thousands of hog raisers reduce nodular and large roundworm infestation with

PETERS Swine POWDER CONTAINS PHENOTHIAZINE

Highest authorities endorse Phenothiazine, the new wonder-working drug. PETERS combines this powerful worm remover with tasteful ingredients. Pigs devour Peters Powder when mixed with any grain feed! Actually pigs crave it! No starving. One lb., \$1.20—enough for 30 pigs weighing up to 25 lbs. or only 4 cents a pig. Ask any Peters dealer or write to

Peters Family, World's First Hog Serum Manufacturers



PETERS SERUM CO. Laboratories
Kansas City, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

McCLURE'S HAMPSHIRE

Spring pigs, boars or gilts, sired by Fancy Clipper, State Fair winner. Make your selections early this year. A thrifty bunch of 180 head to select from.

C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

Entire Quigley Hampshire Herd

Now owned by us. 35 choice bred gilts and 150 spring pigs (pairs not related). Best of Quigley breeding. See them. O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville (Bourbon Co.), Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fieser's Spotted Polands

15 fall gilts bred for Sept. and Oct. to Diamond T. 60 spring pigs, pairs not related. All immune. Earl and Everett Fieser, Norwich (Kingman Co.), Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Better Feeding Polands

Short-legged, wide-backed, quick-maturing kind. Spring pigs, either sex.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

O. I. C. HOGS



O. I. PIGS
Pedigreed, Blocky Type
O. I. C. Pigs.
PETERSON & SONS
Osage City, Kan.

The BEAR CAT Combination GRAIN and ROUGHAGE MILL Also ENSILAGE CUTTER



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write

Western Land Roller Co., Box 135, Hastings, Neb.

Distributors for Missouri and Kansas
ANN ARBOR KLUGHARTT SALES CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

Chas. W. Cole AUCTIONEER

SELL THE AUCTION WAY
Dates are now being claimed for the fall season. Write me early regarding your sale. Address is

Wellington, Kan.



BERT POWELL AUCTIONEER

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 First Avenue
Topeka, Kan.

Harold Tonn, Auctioneer

HAVEN (Reno County), KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Sherwoods Modern Type Durocs

(Since 1919)
Fall boars, bred gilts, 100 spring pigs by son of Ill. Grand Champion (TOP ROW) and other boars. Pairs not related. Dams of proven bloodlines. SHERWOOD BROS., Concordia, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Bred to some of the best boars in America. 35 years a breeder of stout-built, easy-feeding, short-legged Durocs. Immured. Registered. Shipped on approval. Literature. Photos. Prices on request. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas.

Choice Sows and Gilts

Bred to real feeder-type boars. Fancy boars, service or spring. World's best breeding. Reg. Immune. Price right. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1941

August	9-23
September	6-20
October	4-18
November	1-15-29
December	13-27

Advertising

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

Duroc Bred Gilt Sale

Starting at 1 p. m. Sale held in Delf's Barn, adjoining city of

Alma, Kan.,

Saturday, August 16

40 HEAD SELL
The Offering: These bred gilts are the short-legged, thick, soggy, plump-hammed, dark red kind that are bred for early September farrow. They are bred to Golden Fancy and Master Bull. These boars offer new blood for our old custom. They are boars that represent the type in demand today and of the breed's best bloodlines. This is a consignment of correct foundation and replacement stock. Farmers, breeders and 4-H Club members will be impressed with this bred gilt offering. Everything is registered and cholera immune. For catalog write

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

Auctioneer: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson, Representing Kansas Farmer

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.

\$5,000,000

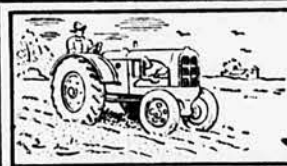
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Topeka, Kansas

First Mortgage 4%	Certificates (6-month)
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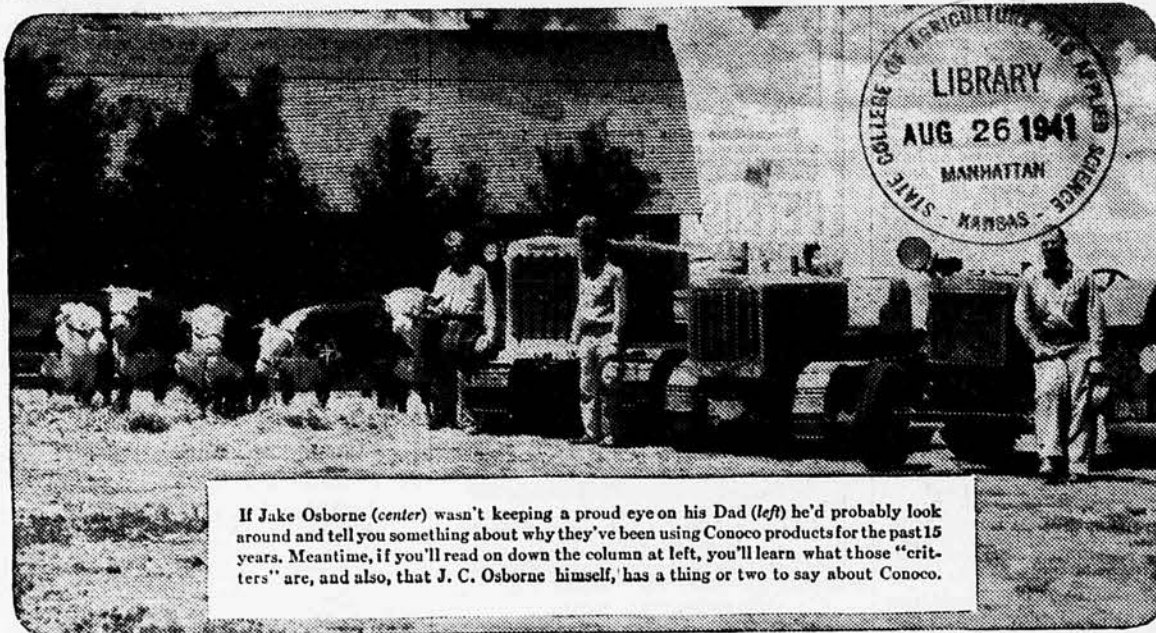
Denominations \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to
CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC., TOPEKA, KAN.



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



If Jake Osborne (center) wasn't keeping a proud eye on his Dad (left) he'd probably look around and tell you something about why they've been using Conoco products for the past 15 years. Meantime, if you'll read on down the column at left, you'll learn what those "critters" are, and also, that J. C. Osborne himself, has a thing or two to say about Conoco.

A Matter of Pride (and Profit)

You wouldn't blame J. C. Osborne (above) for being right proud of his cattle. They're Prince Domino Herefords which he sells all over the U. S. And neither can you blame him for being proud of his equipment, for it takes plenty of "rolling stock" in A-1 shape, to care for his 5840-acre ranch near Miami, Texas—including raising 2000 acres of wheat and feed. For 15 years Mr. Osborne has used Conoco oils and greases and has "always found Conoco Products to be very satisfactory." By way of example he adds, "Our 'Caterpillar' D-6 has operated 4356 hours using Conoco Diesel oil #20 SAE and has never stopped for lack of lubrication. To sum it all up, we believe our equipment has been well protected by your products and has saved us money on repairs."

You get an echo of that same important fact from a letter written by Leroy Benson (right) of Roosevelt, Utah, who says, "...I know that thru the use of your products I have enjoyed long and carefree operation with my equipment... I can thoroughly recommend Conoco Products to any farmer and especially to tractor owners and I am convinced that he can reduce his cost of operation..."

And if you want to reduce your cost of operation, there's a new Conoco product right now that you should be trying yourself. It's the new Conoco Nth motor oil that defeated 5 other big-name oils in an out-and-out Death-Test down in burning-hot Death

Valley—outlasted every one of them by 5,000 miles or more. Probably you've read how one 5-quart fill of new Conoco Nth oil lasted 13,398 miles... Certified... at an average speed of 57 miles an hour, without one drop of oil being added. How come? Because Conoco Nth contains two synthetic life-givers... man-made improvers, you might say. One of these creates famous OIL-PLATING. The other—named Thialkene inhibitor—helps keep the oil and the engine clean.

The normal firing of any engine creates foul "left-overs" in oil. And it's the effect of those poisons that you want to hold in check or inhibit. You can judge for yourself how well Thialkene inhibitor does that job, by the way new Conoco Nth oil piled up mileage in Death Valley—lasting for double the distance averaged by all 5 competing oils.

Of course, you're not in the business of test-driving or Death-Testing oil in any of your equipment, so you'll always promptly drain and refill at the regular intervals recommended by qualified authorities. But judging by the Death Valley record, you can figure that Conoco Nth oil will last plenty long before you need make-up oil.

Why not put this great new oil to work in the engines of your car, tractor and other farm equipment? Just call your local Conoco Agent for a delivery right to your farm. And if you'd like to have a handy nested set of 3 small household screwdrivers—free—just send your name and address to Continental Oil Company, Dept. O, Ponca City, Oklahoma.



Leroy Benson (left) farms about 190 acres of his own and does work for neighboring farmers. Read what he says about how "any farmer... can reduce his cost of operation..." That's L. R. Labrum, Conoco Agent, at right.

The Grease Veteran Says:

"You know how it is when you get an ache in one foot, say, and right away start figuring that your foot needs some doctoring. Well, maybe yes, and maybe no. But most times, Old Doc drops by, asks a few questions and pokes you a bit here and there. Then after thinking things over for a minute, he winds up saying that you can forget your foot—just stop eating cucumbers or whatever."

"Sure, it's like that even when you're doctoring cars and such. For instance, your tractor overheats, so you start checking up on the cooling system. Well, maybe... as I said before. But do you know for instance, that using the wrong grease in the water pump can cause as much trouble as a clogged-up radiator? It pays to be mighty careful."

The Grease Veteran is right. And here's a prescription that will help you avoid pump trouble. Just use Conoco Pumplube and you'll be as safe as can be. Pumplube is a Conoco specialized grease made especially so as not to gum the water passages or radiator cores even if some of it should happen to get out of a badly worn pump, which isn't likely if you always use Conoco Pumplube. This tenacious, tacky lubricant resists the washing effect of water and helps prevent shaft corrosion. Even when it comes time to add anti-freeze, you'll find that it doesn't hurt Pumplube the way it does some grease.

TOURING FOR FUN

You'll make better time by starting early in the morning. Sit up straight when you drive—it's less tiring. Don't over-eat. An overloaded stomach makes you logy and careless.

In desert country, stick to the main roads unless you're equipped for side trips and know just how you're heading. Beware of sunburn.

Lubricate regularly. You don't want to be caught where you've got to take what you can get, so stop at a Conoco Mileage Merchant's station for chassis lubrication at least every 1,000 miles. He'll check all vital points.

"Open Range" signs mean that cattle may be grazing by the road, day and night.

Actual experience has shown that under severe dust conditions, oil cleaners and air filters are soon overloaded. So when you run into dusty driving, be sure to drain and change your oil as soon as possible to avoid rapid engine wear.



After getting used to just reaching for the phone and having your local Conoco Agent deliver right to your farm, you may not stop to think of how Conoco can help you when you want to leave home for a spell. Roland Bury here, who's a regular Conoco hundred percenter, didn't forget, though. Last year he got himself a Conoco Touraide map-book—FREE—and a good supply of Conoco coupon books, before he started out from his 570-acre farm near Erie, Col., on a vacation trip to Canada and down the West coast. And if you don't think he enjoyed both his free Touraide and Conoco products on the road, just ask him.

Right now while you're thinking about a trip, let Your Conoco Agent order your Touraide—entirely FREE. It's a custom-made book for your trip—full of facts to help you plan where best to spend your time and money. Your Touraide includes clear, flat maps—pictures—descriptions—camp and hotel rates—and lots more. To find what you want, just flick the flat pages—no folding or getting tangled up. It's a whole book of information made to your order—with your name on the cover. Yours, absolutely FREE by just asking Your Conoco Agent, or Your Mileage Merchant.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish, based on interest, neatness and date entry arrives.



The barrel of an old automatic pencil, with all the lead and mechanism removed, makes a handy small grease gun. For a plunger use a cork, or some tape wrapped on a wire. Leonard Berkheimer, Yakima, Washington.

You won't knock over small bottles so easily if you'll stand them up in boxes as shown in the sketch. Cut a hole in the side of the box, just large enough to fit the bottle. Mrs. Marion Swadley, Council Hill, Okla.



ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

