

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

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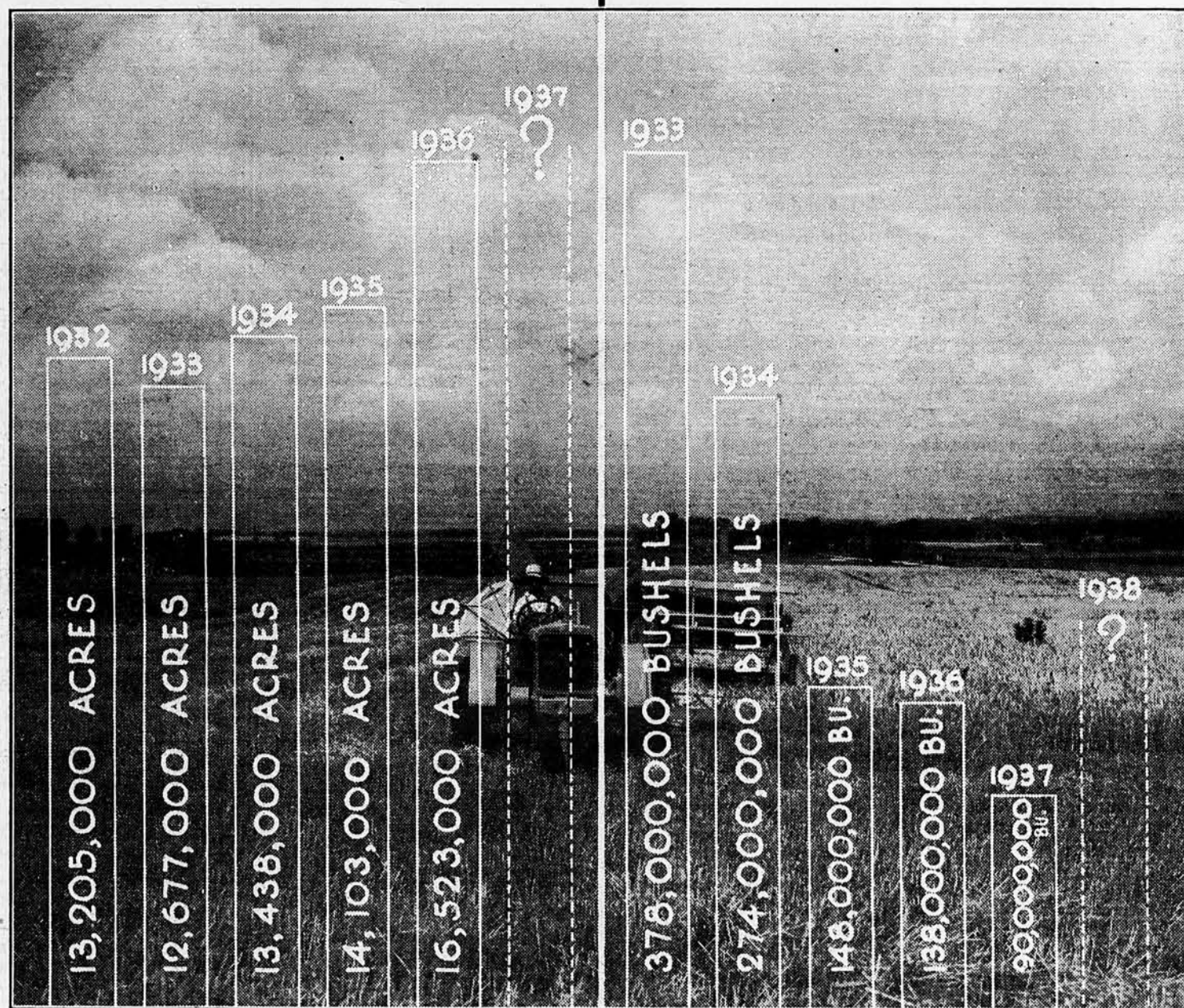
How Much Wheat This Fall?

Bearish?

Recent Kansas Wheat Seedings, 1932 to 1936. What will it be for 1937?

Bullish!

Recent U. S. Wheat Carryover on July 1, each year, 1933 to 1937. What will it be for 1938?



Two important factors in future wheat prospects. Recent Kansas wheat seedings, above at left, might be considered bearish—a warning to slow down on planting. The other, U. S. wheat carryover, at right above, is distinctly bullish—the go-ahead green light. There are other good reasons why Kansas will seed plenty of wheat again this fall. We invite you to read about wheat prospects on page 3.

TESTED AND PROVED ON THE FARM

THE AMAZING *New* Firestone GROUND GRIP TIRE

**PROVIDES GREATER DRAWBAR
PULL, GREATER TRACTION AND
SAVES MORE TIME AND FUEL**

NEWs of the amazing performance of the NEW Firestone Ground Grip Tire is sweeping rural America. Farmers everywhere who have seen this new tire are so enthusiastic about it that sales have been climbing steadily upward and production has been greatly increased to meet the demand.

Why all this enthusiasm? Those of you who have seen the new Firestone Ground Grip Tire in action know the answer. Tests show that it will pull a *three-bottom plow* under soil conditions where other makes of tires can pull only a *two-bottom plow*. The re-designed tread gives greater traction and better self-cleaning action. It will not pack the soil — in fact, it leaves a mulch on the surface of the tread track that prevents rapid evaporation of moisture in the soil. These tests also show up to 30% more available drawbar pull on dry sod, up to 40% more on dry plowed ground, up to 50% more on wet plowed ground than with any other tire tested.

Only in Firestone Tires do you get so many *patented* extra-quality features. The Ground Grip Tread is *patented* and is made of specially compounded rubber which resists the action of sun, rain and snow. Gum-Dipping is a *patented* Firestone Process, by which every fiber of every cord in every ply is saturated with liquid rubber which gives added strength to resist the strain of heavy pulling. The Two Extra Layers of Gum-Dipped Cords under the tread are *patented*. This Firestone construction feature binds the tread and cord body into one inseparable unit.

You want and need ALL these features. Only Firestone has them! See this new tire at your nearest Firestone Implement Dealer, Tire Dealer or Auto Supply & Service Store today.

If you have not received a copy of the new Firestone Farm Tire Catalog, please send your name and address to The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, and a copy will be mailed to you promptly.



GREATER DRAWBAR PULL
Increased height of the new Ground Grip tread and the improved design and spacing of the heavy traction lugs result in much greater drawbar pull.

GREATER TRACTION
The increased penetration of the improved Ground Grip tread gives a deeper "bite," resulting in greater traction.

GREATER FUEL SAVINGS
Tests show savings of as much as 50% in fuel as compared with steel-lugged wheels.

GREATER TIME SAVINGS
The increased traction enables you to cover much greater acreage in a day.

WEATHER-PROOFED
The Ground Grip Tread is made of special weather-resisting rubber which is unaffected by hot sun, rain or snow.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone; Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

**MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED
WITH FIRESTONE TRACTOR TIRES THAN
ALL OTHER MAKES OF TIRES COMBINED**

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning August 14

4:00 a. m.—Sons of Pioneers
4:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
5:45 a. m.—News
6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
6:30 a. m.—Ezra Hawkins and Aunt Fay
6:45 a. m.—Henry and Jerome-Stemmons
7:00 a. m.—News
7:15 a. m.—Ezra Hawkins Summer Show
7:45 a. m.—The Gospel Singers
8:15 a. m.—Unity School
8:30 a. m.—Coolerator News
8:45 a. m.—Roy Faulkner (T-Th-Sat)
8:45 a. m.—Neighbor Jim (M-W-F)
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program
9:15 a. m.—Ma Perkins
9:30 a. m.—Housewives Program KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Protective Service
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
10:45 a. m.—Harris Goar's Street Reporter
11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line
11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
12:00 a. m.—H. D. Lee News
12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
2:00 p. m.—News
2:15 p. m.—Jane Baker the Kansas Home-maker
2:30 p. m.—Organ and Piano Moods
2:45 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills (T-Th)
2:45 p. m.—Roy Faulkner (M-W-F)
3:00 p. m.—Variety Quarter Hour
3:15 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
3:45 p. m.—Organalities
4:00 p. m.—Edmund Denny
4:15 p. m.—News
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program
5:45 p. m.—News
6:00 p. m.—Marling Gossip
9:00 p. m.—Tom Kelly's Sport Review
9:15 p. m.—Kitty Keene Inc.
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Franklin XX News
10:15-12 p. m.—Dance Music

Highlights of the Next Two Weeks

Saturday, August 14 and August 21

6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Boys
6:30 p. m.—Gus Haenschen's Guest Stars
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup—Mosby Mack
8:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade
8:45 p. m.—Patti Chapin

Sunday, August 15 and August 22

8:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
8:30 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
8:55 a. m.—News and Weather
9:00 a. m.—Organ Moods
9:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Capitol Family
10:30 a. m.—Salt Lake Choir and Organ
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
12:00 p. m.—Organalities
12:30 p. m.—This Rhythmic Age
12:45 p. m.—Sports Review of the Week
1:00 p. m.—Everybody's Music
1:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players
2:00 p. m.—Law Enforcement League
2:15 p. m.—Spelling Bee
3:00 p. m.—Our American Neighbors
3:30 p. m.—The People Speak
3:45 p. m.—Harmony Hall
4:00 p. m.—Phil Harris' Orchestra
4:15 p. m.—News
4:30 p. m.—The Chicagoans
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science
5:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise (Aug. 15)
5:15 p. m.—Union Pacific Program (Aug. 22)
5:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
5:45 p. m.—News
6:00 p. m.—Gillette Summer Hotel
6:30 p. m.—Texaco Town
7:00 p. m.—Universal Rhythm
8:00 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert
9:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude
9:05 p. m.—Gus Arnheim's Orchestra
9:30 p. m.—Jay Freeman's Orchestra
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Franklin XX News
10:15 p. m.—American Legion
10:30-12 p. m.—Dance Music

Monday, August 16 and August 23

6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
7:00 p. m.—Shakespeare Play
8:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—K P & L Musicale
8:45 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (also 9:45-10:45)
10:30-12 p. m.—Dance Music

Tuesday, August 17 and August 24

6:30 p. m.—Gus Haenschen's Guest Stars
7:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
7:30 p. m.—Benny Goodman's Swing School
8:00 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band
8:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies

Wednesday, August 18 and August 25

6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
6:30 p. m.—Laugh With Ken Murray
7:00 p. m.—Frank Parker—Chesterfield Program
7:30 p. m.—Palmolive Beauty Box Theatre
8:45 p. m.—Frank Morgan—Dodge Program
10:15-12 p. m.—Dance Music

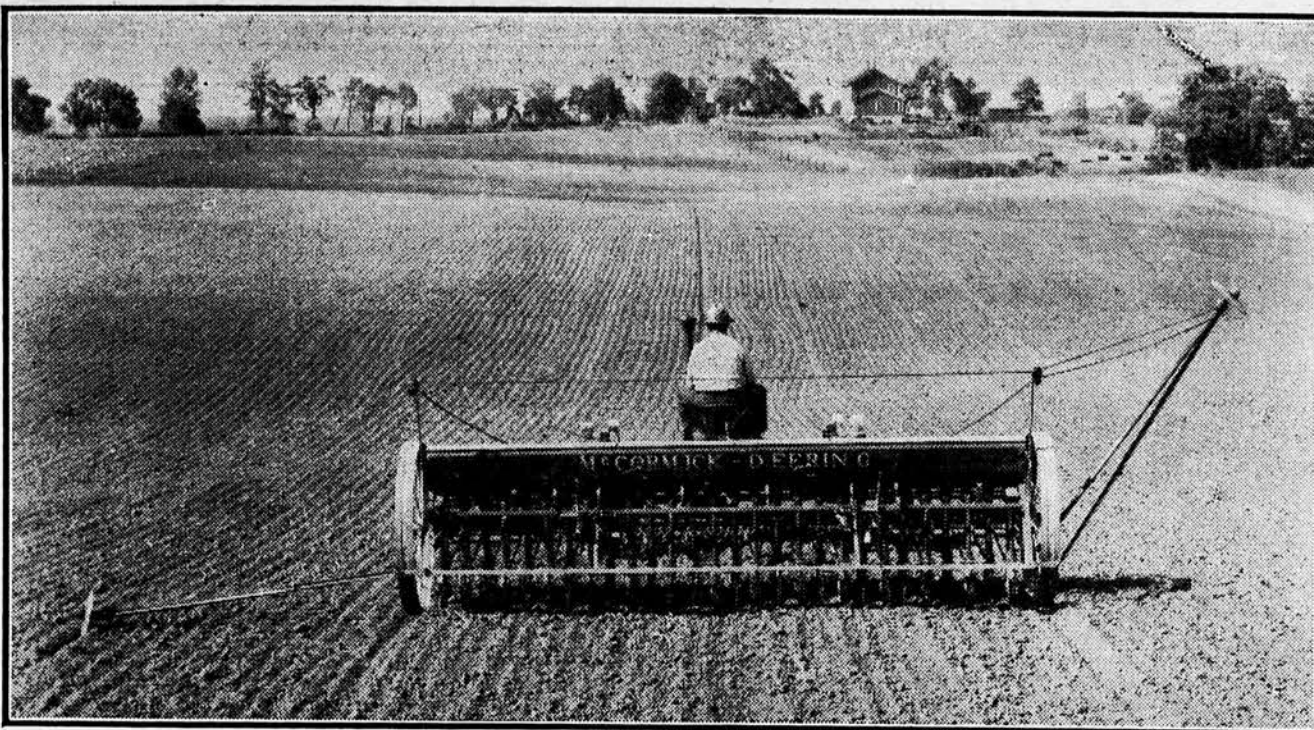
Thursday, August 19 and August 26

6:30 p. m.—Gus Haenschen's Guest Stars
7:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs
8:00 p. m.—The Green Room
10:15-12 p. m.—Dance Music

Friday, August 20 and August 27

6:30 p. m.—Alice Faye and Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
8:00 p. m.—News Review of the Week
8:30 p. m.—Cabinet Member Series
10:15-12 p. m.—Dance Music

(I have taken Kansas Farmer ever since it was published. I take several farm papers, like Kansas Farmer best of all.—Marion Glenn, Norton, Kan.)



A good job of drilling is one of the first aims of the farmer who plans to make money on wheat. This man is drilling back and forth across the field, a system used in extreme Eastern Kansas, but almost unknown farther west, where farmers circle the field and drill out the corners. In a few years, the back and forth method, but on the contour, may be the accepted method on rolling land.

Viewing Next Year's Wheat Prospects

HOW much wheat will Kansas farmers seed this fall, and what are the dangers which lie ahead? These are questions which require some thought by all of us. Wheat seedings this fall will likely be large, but perhaps not larger than last fall. And if they are larger, is this a particularly bearish factor, or does it show good judgment on the part of Kansas farmers? In all probability, the 1937-38 Kansas wheat acreage will be a distinct warning signal.

Talking with neighbors in Republic county, we congratulated ourselves on the outcome of this year's wheat crop and market, and did some prophesying about the chances for the future. One man ventured the observation that wheat has been his safest grain crop from a yield standpoint, over a long period of years. He then made this statement, which is worth thinking over: "Even if the price of wheat does go down below a dollar, a fellow has always been able to put it in the bin, and after a 2 or 3-year wait, be able to get what it is worth."

Such a plan will work only for the person who can economize on his expenses to such a degree, or who has enough capital, that he can afford to "hold." While he is following such a policy, dozens of others might "go broke" or lose their savings. Nevertheless, the idea shows the faith which so many Kansas farmers hold in wheat—not only in its ability to produce, but in the ultimate price outcome.

In the Central area of Kansas, where nearly 8 million acres of wheat were seeded last fall, and a high percentage was harvested, the seeded acreage this fall might increase. I am certain farmers in the North Central counties will increase their seedings this fall. They figure they can win out at least one more year with a wheat crop. Here's hoping they are right. Along the Western edge of this area, wheat was generally not so good this year, but most of it was left for harvest, and the inclination will be to seed again. There seems to be no factor at all to prevent farmers from seeding up to the 1936-37 limit in the big wheat counties of South-Central Kansas.

So, in the Central area we may get an increase. The Western third of Kansas put out 6½ million acres of wheat last fall. Some of the Northern counties will likely stage an increase, if moisture is at all ample. By the same reasoning, if moisture should be plentiful over the Western third of the state this fall, perhaps the whole area would boom its wheat acreage. If this happens it will be the first warning signal.

But with deficient rainfall, such as we have had for several years, the acreage is likely to slip. First reason is the recent declaration of Roy I. Kimmel, new co-ordinator for the wind erosion area of 5 states for the Department of Agriculture. Speaking for the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Kimmel said loans would not be made for purchase of seed this fall in the wind erosion area unless moisture is ample for seeding and the land to be seeded is pronounced suitable for wheat production. This might cut the acreage sharply in Southwestern Kansas.

Another factor which we believe will tend to hold

Future Seems Bright Now But Same Dangers Threaten U. S. Market

By TUDOR CHARLES

down 1937-38 wheat seedings in Western Kansas is the large acreage which was abandoned last spring and subsequently planted to row crops which were recently reported in fair to good condition. If these crops "make," that land will not go to wheat this fall, as was the case last year.

The Eastern third of Kansas seeded over 2 million acres of wheat last fall. Yields varied from failure due to stem rust up to crops which brought in more than \$50 an acre over large acreages. Despite scattered damage from rust, the expectation is that land which is ready will go back to wheat, altho a good corn crop will work against this. According to past history, rust strikes seldom, and those farmers which were unfortunate enough to encounter it this year, will hope for an early cash crop in 1938.

Wheat acreage increase is not likely in Eastern Kansas, if present corn prospects develop, since seeding in corn fields is not common unless the crop is a failure. There may be increases in wheat in local areas, however, where the vagaries of nature have left small sections without normal rainfall. The Kaw

valley, well suited to wheat production, is the principal locality short on rainfall.

That Kansas farmers are off for a long period of high wheat prices is only a dream which would require the most unusual combination of luck and fate to make it come true. But it does appear that prices may be reasonably high in 1938, and since Kansas is truly the breadbasket of the nation this year it behooves us to fulfill that post again, while being ready to move back to more diversified production programs. We must remember that only 80 per cent of Kansas-seeded wheat acreage was harvested this year. Twenty per cent "blew up" or "out."

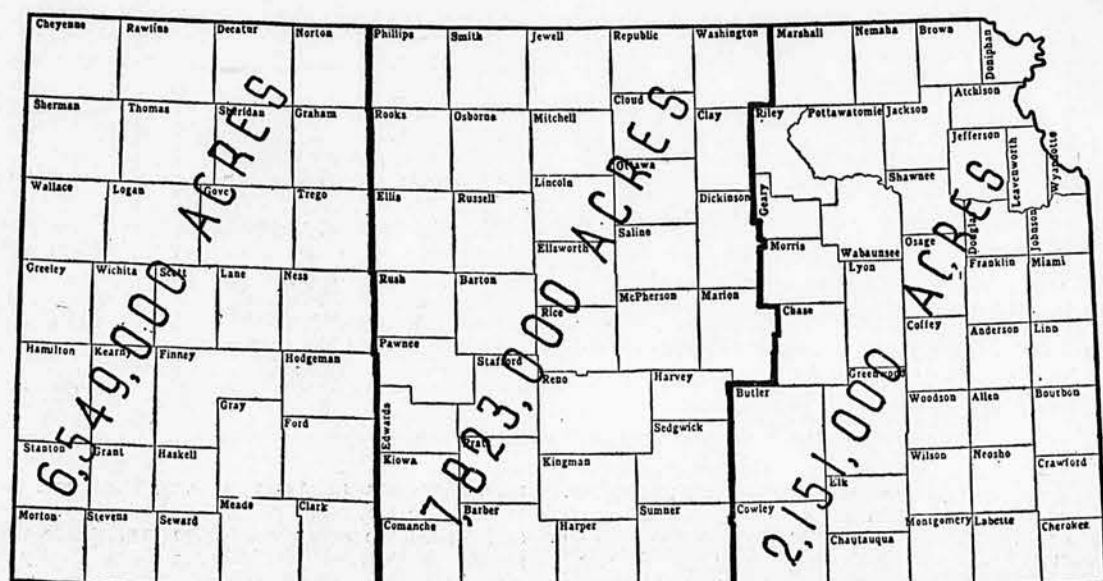
The United States domestic carryover of wheat sank steadily from 378 million bushels in 1933, to 90 million bushels last July 1. This placed us on a import basis and boosted wheat prices into the "dollar range," thus encouraging increased seedings.

This year we have an estimated domestic crop of 890 million bushels, which will give us about 180 million bushels for export.

Ordinarily, this would mean lower prices. But look what has happened to Canada, our chief competitor in wheat trade. With an average yield of 430 million bushels in the 1925-30 period, and 275 million bushels from 1933 to 1936, Canada has slipped to an estimated yield of 132 million bushels or less this year.

For the time being, the United States has the wheat to feed the world. Kansas farmers were instrumental in producing it. Much hangs on the outcome of the wheat crop in Argentina. Harvest will be underway there in December. Seeding conditions in Argentine have been unfavorable. If the crop should be short, wheat prices will likely be on the boom, and Kansas

(Continued on Page 22)



This is where the 1937-38 wheat crop was seeded last fall. It tells briefly, something of the latitude in which the big Kansas wheat acreage lies. Central Kansas probably will increase seedings this fall. The West and East are still questionable.

A Pleasant Surprise, Perhaps

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

AS I WRITE this, they are getting ready to celebrate the initiation of a deep-well irrigation project down in Seward county on August 21. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, former governor of Oklahoma will be the leading speaker. Others will orate and a pleasant time will be had by all—at any rate I presume they will. Of course, long and sometimes painful experience in Kansas has taught me that it is not wise to count infant poultry before they have broken out of the shell. Also I might add that even after the hatching it is unwise to figure on just how many will develop into luscious fries.

Deep-well irrigation in Southwest Kansas is still an experiment, but I am hopeful that it will be found to be practical. I would not have said that a very few years ago, but with cheap fuel and improved pumps the problem may be solved. At any rate, I hope the assembled multitudes will have a good time at the picnic on August 21.

I am greatly interested in the development of irrigation out in Western Kansas. Nature may have a pleasant surprise for that part of the state. When irrigation first started the water was all supplied from streams. In times of drouth the streams in Western Kansas dried up and there was no water to irrigate with. Then irrigation with pumps began to be developed. It has been a fair success where water could be obtained in abundance at a depth of say not more than 25 feet, but in deep wells the expense of pumping was too great to allow a profit. Since then pumps have been invented which pump water from a much greater depth with comparatively little more expense than water could be pumped from shallow wells a few years ago. Still the expense of pumping from deep wells is greater than the returns will justify.

But old Nature here comes into the picture. Southwest Kansas is developing into the greatest gas field of the United States. That ought to mean very cheap power to operate the pumps. It has long been known that there is a vast inexhaustible water supply out there but some of it is pretty deep; deeper in fact than could be pumped with coal for fuel without prohibitive cost. Now with cheap gas and improved pumps it may be possible to irrigate a vast area of that region with deep wells and that in time the area of desolation will be restored to far more than its original beauty thru the miracle of water.

If that hope is fulfilled, then Western Kansas has not yet seen its best days. In fact, it has not really begun its age of real prosperity and abundant

More or Less Modern Fables

TWO sportive dogs figured out a pleasant and exciting game. One stationed himself at one street intersection and the other a block away at another intersection. "Now," said one of the dogs, "I will chase all the automobiles that pass this intersection going west and you can stay at the other end of the block and chase all the cars coming east." For a couple of days the game worked very satisfactorily. The bark of one as he gayly nipped at an automobile tire also announced to the dog at the other intersection that a car was coming. But the third day there came no joyous bark from the dog at the east end of the block. "I wonder," remarked the other dog to himself, "if that piker has run out on me. I will go up there and see."

When he got to the other end of the block he found the body of his playfellow very dead and considerably mutilated. It had been run over by two automobiles, one going west and another going south. "This game of chasing automobiles," said the surviving dog as he heaved a sigh, "is exciting and interesting but it is no kind of a game for a dog who looks forward to a ripe old age."

A woman who had more enterprise than she had experience or gumption, put 24 eggs under a hen who evinced a desire to raise a family. The hen who was an ambitious and willing soul, saw the difficulties in the situation, but feeling flattered by the woman's confidence in her ability, undertook the job. She was not able to cover all the eggs at one time but thought that by sliding around over the nest she might be able to hatch all of the eggs.

At the end of 3 weeks half the eggs were broken and the other half so chilled that they wouldn't hatch. In addition to that the hen had worn the feathers off the underside of herself and was a nervous wreck on account of the mental strain she had undergone. In addition to that the woman came out and abused the hen, saying that she was no good and that as soon as she could get her fattened up a little, it was her intention to kill her and boil her. Then the poor hen remarked as she crept off into a corner of the yard and reflected on the vicissitudes of life: "Alas, this is what comes of tackling a bigger job than one has capacity to handle."

Welcome the Birds to Your Yard

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Out in the yard there's a drink for each bird;
Water, fresh water, all day;
While from the trees sweetest music is heard;
That is the way song birds pay!
Others come quickly and take just a sip
And old Mr. Robin, if hot, takes a dip
And sings me a song, ere he makes his home trip,
Then sends Mrs. Robin this way.

Old Mrs. Catbird is shy a bit
Flies to a limb, maybe, near
Looks all around though she's ready and fit
To scrap any bird that comes here.
Makes sparrows fly, with a zip as she lights
But they come back and demand all their rights,
Take their drinks quickly then off on their flights
Without a worry or fear.

Brown Thrush and Red Bird and Martin and Wren

Stop just a moment, though hot,
Busy are they, but they'll be back again
Then go as they say "Thanks a lot,"
Old Mrs. Dove sends her children, a pair,
Oft in the forenoon to walk here and there
They wander round without fear anywhere
Or sit in a cool shady spot.

I must be home when the birds come to nest
For they are old friends of mine
So I look forward to each summer's guests
Almost with a feeling divine.
Birds have their problems as well as we do
Rearing their little folks; have heartaches, too!
A little bird told me to tell this to you!
Don't you think song birds are fine?

(Copyright, 1937)

wealth and glory. On every section there will be pleasant groves and ponds and the air will be fragrant with the perfume of alfalfa bloom. The winds will still blow, of course, but the air will not be filled with dust. The resident will not look fearfully into the sky to see whether a dust storm is brewing; on the contrary he will fill his lungs with the sweet ozone of a delightful atmosphere. Any person who has gotten up in the morning out in Western Kansas, when there was no wind, as frequently happens in the early morning, knows how bracing and delightful that air is. There may yet be a renaissance in Western Kansas.

A Thriving New Industry

I DO NOT know how many readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze are fishermen or fisherwomen.

Up 'till now Kansas can hardly be called a fisherman's paradise, altho many thousands of dollars have been spent in developing a state fish-hatchery and stocking ponds with fish. With the formation of several hundreds of artificial lakes in the state there is a hope that in the course of a few years Kansas may become a place where there will be really good fishing.

Meantime several thousand Kansans every year, hie themselves to northern lakes and return with pictures and interesting stories about their prowess as Isaac Waltons. Personally I make no claims to being a fisherman. I have never whipped a mountain stream for trout; have never caught or even seen a tarpon or even a muskellunge. Nearly all the fishing I have ever done was in my youth with a pole and line and hook baited with an innocent fishworm. I fished in the pools in the little creek that ran near my boyhood home and sometimes gathered a small mess of bullheads and sun perch. By the time I had taken the scales and heads from the little sun-fish, and picked the bones out of the meat there was about enough left of the latter to fill the cavity in a rotten tooth.

Still I often have dreamed about catching fish and being a proud narrator instead of a mere listener at a gathering of fisherman.

I am, therefore, interested in learning that supplying fishworms for bait is a regular and thriving industry.

One of the sources of supply is near the town of Wiscasset, Maine. The express charges on 10 pounds of worms from the Maine town to New York is 58 cents, for 25 pounds, 92 cents and for 100 pounds \$2.65. According to the New York Sun the worm industry digs up and packs for market 20,000,000 live worms a month.

The industry is well organized, and packs in standard size cartons and small baskets, blood worms and sand worms also of standard sizes. A Maine worm runs from 6 to 8 inches in length and the containers which weigh from 8 to 10 pounds carry from 200 to 300 worms. These are retailed to fishermen at prices around 35 cents a dozen.

Some of these worms grow to enormous size—that is enormous size for a worm. A nice fat worm is often half an inch in diameter. These worms, as I understand, are only used in deep sea fishing.

It is of no particular interest to the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, perhaps, to know the name of Maine's leading wormster, but it is Kenneth E. Stoddard, of Wiscasset, who now supplies about 40 per cent of the market demand for fishworms.

It interested me to learn that fishworms move about. Worm diggers may find one day a selected spot full of worms and going back the next day to that particular spot, find that the worms have moved. Evidently the worms had a hunch that the diggers were coming back, so they picked up their belongings and left.

One thing that does interest me is that I have discovered a new and thriving industry, the fishworm business.

Worried About Death Rate

SPEAKING of things to worry about, a reader of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is worried about the increase in the number of sudden deaths from heart disease, and wants me to tell him why this alarming increase and what can be done about the situation.

The older I grow the more things I find that I cannot explain. This is one of them. It may be that worries affect the health of a great many people, and as the heart is the center of man's physical life it is affected by this general worry. No doubt you have noticed that when you receive a sudden shock your heart either beats quicker or seems almost to stop beating. People are differently affected by worries and sudden shocks. Some become flushed; that means the heart is pumping more blood than is necessary into the general circulation. Others grow pale; that means the heart is not pumping as much blood as is needed into the general circulation. It is, however, reasonable to suppose that in either case there is an unusual strain on the heart, and like any other engine or power plant, sudden strains injure the engine or power plant. That is my explanation of the increase in heart trouble. I give it to this reader for what it is worth, fully aware that my opinion in a case of this kind is of very little value.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Kansas Farmer for August 14, 1937

Farm Matters as I See Them

Farmers Will Give the Answer

TO THOSE who feared that the great depression had brought the beginning of the end of democracy, of constitutional government, in the United States, what has happened in the last few months should bring great comfort, and some peace of mind. I will say that the way things have been brought to pass has been very gratifying to myself, and always have held that the people, when properly informed, would decide questions in the right way, and would make their decisions count.

Public opinion as the ruling force in the United States has reiterated its position in 1937. Public opinion reelected President Franklin D. Roosevelt last fall by the largest majority ever given a candidate for President of the United States. Public opinion thereby indorsed what it knew of the Roosevelt program.

Between February and July the people of the United States studied a proposal from President Roosevelt that they had not known was in his program last November. The people decided they didn't like it. They decided the proposal to allow the President to pack the Supreme Court was contrary to the public interest; that it threatened our constitutional form of government.

The people of the United States made the decision against the President's court proposal. Congress simply cast the ballots as directed by public opinion.

Earlier in the year, public opinion had decided the Supreme Court of the United States was taking too narrow a view of the interstate commerce clause; did not give due weight to the purpose of the general welfare clause of the constitution; that the Supreme Court had been backward in realizing the need of social and economic legislation in the interest of the general welfare.

And we saw the Supreme Court reverse its position in regard to state minimum wage laws; we saw the Supreme Court uphold the Wagner Labor Relations Act; then uphold the important provisions and the general principle of the Social Security Act.

Public opinion did that. The people decided this kind of legislation is a proper function of government. The Supreme Court made its decision in line with public opinion.

There are those who are much worried over the future of agriculture in this nation. And they have a right to worry. But I am confident that as time goes along we will work out solutions for the different phases of the farm problem, just

as fast as the people—farmers and the rest of the people—come to understand the problem and ways to meet it.

I never have been afraid to trust the judgment of the people, once they become interested in a matter of public interest, and inform themselves upon that subject. Nor have I ever doubted that the people do become interested in matters of public concern; nor have I doubted that when they become interested, they will inform themselves.

What has happened to cotton prices as the result of large plantings and bounteous production this season gives the rest of us something to think about. The wheat farmer is interested. The corn farmer is interested. So are the producers of livestock.

Public opinion, I am convinced, will reach a correct judgment on whether or not measures of production control—repugnant to all of us—will have to be incorporated in the permanent general farm bill or not. The farmer is gathering information on that subject today. He is going to reach a decision. When he reaches a decision, based on information, that decision will result in the adoption of a sound program.

So I, for one, am confident that we will solve the farm problem. Not all at once. Not perfectly at any one stage. But we will continue marching in the right direction, just as fast as public opinion decides what the direction to be taken is.

One suggestion to wheat growers and corn growers and all Kansas farmers. Get what information you can as to what caused the drop in the cotton market recently, and sent Southern congressmen scurrying to the administration to demand commodity loans.

Then figure out whether it is probable that we can grow more wheat than we can sell at a profit. Decide whether it is probable that corn may be produced in larger quantities than can be marketed at a profit. Then start figuring the best way to avoid such catastrophes.

I know that the Kansas farmers, and the farmers of the other states, will arrive at the proper answer. And government will take the necessary steps when that answer is given—probably not until it is given.

The Right Road Back

FARM ownership is the most practical safety measure for insuring a profitable future for agriculture; also for the entire U. S. It is the foundation on which we can build and maintain the most substantial kind of agriculture. A kind

that is satisfying to farm folks. This statement covers a multitude of things. It offers great possibilities. A well-rounded farm ownership set-up could demand many things now denied farmers.

A very high per cent of farm ownership would tend toward building up soil fertility. A man who owns his farm is not going to mine its fertility if there is any other way around a pressing obligation. It has been necessary to do this in the past, but not thru choice. "Mining fertility" also has been more common on rented farms than on owner-operated acres.

Because soil fertility and economical production and so many other things are of common interest, farm ownership could draw farmers closer together. The first two points, fertility and production, may seem to be individual problems. About these two things the individual farmer can do something. But the next step—selling his products—takes his individuality away.

The market doesn't say, "Now, there is John Doe, a fine man. He has done a grand job of raising quality wheat. We ought to pay him mighty well for that." Not a bit of it. The market doesn't even interest itself in the top hundred thousand "John Does" who grow wheat. It says, instead, "Well, here's 800 million bushels of wheat—let's see how much profit I can make on it."

When a high per cent of farm ownership is an established fact and farm-owning neighbors talk things over, they are likely to consider the facts that they have built up their farms and that they have obtained economical production. It would seem a natural thing then, for them to seek together, the advantages of co-operative and orderly marketing; the advantages of wise acreage and storage control. This certainly would enhance the likelihood of the farmer being able to set his price. He would control the situation, instead of the buyer doing it. That would help prevent the disaster of an unfair spread in prices.

The point is, we have been on the march away from farm ownership. It has resulted in loss of fertility, low income, discouragement, financial ruin.

Now let's do an about face. Let's march toward wider farm ownership. The recently passed tenancy bill is a step in the right direction. Our soil conservation program is another. This change of direction ought to take the form of more family-size farms. It is the road away from discontentment. It is the wise road.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Lamb Feeding Calls for Caution

Market Barometer

Cattle—Improvement in stocker and feeder cattle prices are expected.

Hogs—Present level may remain fairly constant for some weeks.

Sheep—Brisk competition between feeders and packers expected by late summer.

Wheat—Trend appears to be higher.

Corn—Cash grain is steady, but futures look very bearish.

Butterfat—Some improvement coming.

Eggs and poultry—Higher eggs, followed by better poultry prices by late August.

THE gradual trend of the lamb market has been downward for some time, and there is little in the picture to indicate any other tendency, believes Vance M. Rucker, extension marketing specialist, at Kansas State College. Past records of the Kansas City market indicate odds are 8 out of 10 the seasonal low has not been made. There is only one strong factor in the market at present, and that is possible demand for feeder lambs in late August and September. The ex-

perience of most lamb feeders the past 2 years has been good, and they are likely to come into the market for greater numbers.

A rise in price trends in August or September would mean larger numbers going out, which will result in lambs coming back on the market in December. With the picture indicating that all fat livestock prices will be down by December, there may not be much profit in fall lamb feeding. With lower feed costs, lamb feeding should be fairly profitable this winter unless, because of these lower costs, too many lambs are placed on feed. This should be indicated by feeder price changes during the next 60 days.

Price of replacement cattle for the feed lots is heading considerably higher this fall, because of higher priced fat cattle and prospects of more corn. This higher level makes it more difficult to feed this fall and winter, as most money is made in feeding by increased value of original weight. However, we don't want to forget that a farmer may be better off feeding cheap corn from his own fields to high priced feeder cattle, than high priced corn purchased from the local elevator to low priced feeder cattle. Either practice is a difficult one to "lick." A

better one is to hold the feed from an abundant year, and feed it in a season like 1936-37.

With a corn crop of more than 2½ billion bushels forecast, feeding will increase enough to also result in lower prices of fat cattle next spring. Indications are that placing cattle that can be fed on the market not later than mid-October, should be a fairly safe procedure. If the cattle cannot be finished until considerably later, it is likely to be more profitable to the feeder to conserve his feed supply and not start feeding until November or December, or even later when feeder cattle should be lower. This may mean a different kind of steer with a different kind of feeding program next spring and summer, Mr. Rucker commented.

While we cannot afford to take too optimistic a view of feeding prospects, it is interesting to note how J. A. McNaughton, a Los Angeles, Calif., market observer, sizes up the situation. "The undertone of cattle trade is regarded as firm by members of the trade. With every indication of a bumper corn crop this year, it is expected farmers will compete actively with packers for feeding cattle. With this idea in mind, some men believe the

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	\$16.75	\$15.00	\$ 8.25
Hogs	13.10	12.10	11.15
Lambs	10.75	10.00	9.25
Hens, Heavy	.20	.15	.15
Eggs, Firsts	.18	.18½	.21½
Butterfat	.31½	.28	.33
Wheat			
Hard Winter	1.18	1.28½	1.22
Corn, Yellow	1.17½	1.30½	1.17
Oats	.31	.47	.49½
Barley	.59	.75	.89
Alfalfa, Baled	19.50	21.00	22.00
Prairie	11.00	12.00	13.00

fall markets may be even generally higher than present summer levels. In spite of prospects of greatly increased fat cattle numbers early in 1938, there are many who view the market with a strong degree of optimism. They point out that business and industrial conditions over the country are very favorable and of course, this means greater consumer buying power. They argue that if the rank and file of consumers have money with which to buy, there is little danger of a burdensome supply of fat cattle next year.

Railroads Share Harvest Work

By CORDELL TINDALL

THE big 1937 wheat crop is now history. Some of the grain remains stored in farm bins and country elevators but a larger part of it has already been shipped to market centers.

The transportation of this grain during the harvest weeks is one of the biggest problems that the railroads have today. Before the combines proved so popular the movement of the winter wheat crop was gradual and less of a problem. Loading of grain was spread over the months of July and August, and on into the fall, as threshing machines moved from farm to farm.

The railroads' problem this year was an especially difficult one. The depression had caused quite a reduction in the number of box cars available for grain loading. Also weather conditions were such that the whole winter wheat area from Texas thru Oklahoma into Kansas came into harvest at the same time. Another factor was the increased movement of other commodities thruout the United States.

Despite these conditions the railroads of the wheat area handled the crop in an unusually efficient manner, according to Clyde M. Reed, former governor of Kansas and chairman of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Advisory Board. He said, "I think the railroads did the swiftest job of moving the Southwest portion of the winter wheat crop this year that I have ever seen done."

The successful handling of the huge wheat crop is a result of co-operation on the part of the railroads, grain elevators, and flour and feed mills, and several months of careful planning by the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads and the Southwest and Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Advisory Boards. During the peak loading season rival railroads worked together as a unified system.

There was some fear of a box car shortage when the Department of Agriculture indicated an increased production of nearly 250 million bushels over last year. This meant that more box cars must be sent into the wheat area. Southwestern railroads started the season with approximately 40,000 cars in storage.

By a plan in which eastern and southeastern railroads sent into western territory definite quantities of box cars, above the number returned in the regular course of business, more than 20,000 cars went into the western division after May 1.

Ordinarily foreign cars may be loaded by a road to the owner, but this year the Car Service Division required that all cars belonging to certain specified grain-hauling roads must be forwarded to the home line empty. It later became necessary to arbitrarily divert cars at the Chicago and St. Louis terminals to western roads that were badly in need of them. Grain-filled box cars converged on Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, and such intermediate markets as Enid, Salina, Hutchinson, Wichita, Amarillo and Fort Worth, taxing these cities' railroad yards and grain elevators to capacity. On July 10, for instance, Kansas City received 1,956 cars containing more than 3,000,000 bushels of

wheat, an all-time high for 1 day. The former record of 1,487 cars was set on July 11, 1931. The week ending July 10 also was a record week, the total for the 5-day period being 9,009 cars.

To take care of this avalanche on these markets men labored long hours, some without sleep for several days. Inspection of grain was speeded up, mills and elevators worked shifts of men thru Sundays and the Fourth of July, switching and emptying cars was done as quickly as possible. The peak movement this year passed with no serious trouble. All things considered, it was one of the most successfully handled wheat crops in railroad history.

Cherry Spraying Time

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN

If cherry trees in home and commercial orchards are to retain their vigorous, healthy foliage the remainder of the summer and during the fall, it will be wise to spray. Especially is it recommended to apply a spray of Bordeaux mixture for protection of the trees against leaf spot. A thorough coverage of the trees is recommended.

Perhaps some orchardists completed a spray shortly after cherry harvest. But in localities where heavy, washing rains have fallen the past few weeks, it will probably be wise to repeat the spray. This of course, will depend upon the amount of spray residue that remains on the foliage.



Shrunken Wheat Valuable as Feed

By C. W. McCAMPBELL

IT IS well known that well developed, fully matured wheat has about the same feeding value as corn. However, wheat is not often fed to livestock because the price of wheat usually is too high compared to the price of other feeds. This year there is considerable shrunken wheat and much interest has developed in the value of this kind of wheat as a feed for livestock. The chief difference in the chemical make-up of shrunken wheat and fully developed wheat lies in the fact shrunken wheat contains a higher percentage of protein and a smaller percentage of carbohydrates than fully developed wheat. All things considered, there is not much difference in the feeding value of shrunken wheat and fully matured wheat if shrunken wheat does not weigh less than 48 pounds a bushel.

There is, however, some variation in the desirability of wheat as a feed for different classes of livestock. Wheat may be used as the entire grain portion of hog feeding rations. Many feeders have fed wheat alone as the grain portion of cattle and sheep feeding rations with satisfactory results, but it might be safer for the average feeder

to limit the wheat in cattle and sheep rations to one-half the total grain allowance.

Large amounts of wheat fed over a fairly long period of time, especially during the summer months, may often do cause eruptions on the skin of horses. For this reason, not more than one-half of a horse's grain allowance should be wheat.

The discussion above, regarding the feeding of wheat, applies to both shrunken and fully developed wheat. All kinds of wheat should be ground when fed to cattle, sheep, horses or hogs.

"Proved" Sires Listed

The names of 1,553 "proved" dairy sires, together with a record of every sire's breeding performance, have just been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The list was prepared by the Bureau of Dairy Industry.

Every sire was proved in a dairy herd-improvement association herd by comparing the production records of 5 or more of his daughters with the production records of their dams.

There May Be Some Poisoning

THE usual season of cane or sorghum poisoning is at hand, although losses this summer are not expected to be as frequent as in 1936. Where rains have been more ample, pastures are in generally good condition and there is less possibility of animals crawling thru fences and getting into sorghum fields. Sudan grass pastures, which often are infested with more or less plants of other sorghums, are growing rapidly and prussic acid poisoning is extremely unlikely except where moisture is lacking.

When there is doubt about the danger of grazing in fields where sorghum is growing, it is a good idea to first turn in an extremely low value animal to test the feed. Since nearly any kind of cattle now represent several times their worth 3 years ago, farmers may not wish to risk the loss of any stock by this method. Ordinarily, cattle which are well filled with other feed, and have been recently watered, are safe from any but the most deadly occurrences of prussic acid in sorghums. Therefore, where rains have been received in Kansas and Sudan grass has been making a normal growth, it will be reasonably safe to turn cattle directly into the fields except when the stock is hungry or thirsty.

In the first stages of mild prussic acid poisoning, large amounts of molasses diluted with about 50 per cent water often will prove a successful antidote. However, if stock is acutely affected, death will occur unless a veterinarian can be obtained to administer more definite and certain treatment.

18 Million Dollars for Kansas Soil

Soil benefit payments to Kansas farmers for the 1936 agricultural conservation program prior to July 1 totaled over 18 million dollars. With some payments yet to be made the final figure will be more than 19 million dollars for last year's program.

The total cost of the program in the United States was about 400 million dollars.

In Kansas, Ford county with payments totaling \$614,680 received the largest share of the soil money. Gray county was second with \$436,591; Thomas third with \$416,792; and Finney fourth with \$414,989.

Total payments by counties are as follows:

Allen, \$77,102.73; Anderson, \$68,120.57; Atchison, \$73,771.39; Barber, \$184,396.11; Barton, \$390,493.29; Bourbon, \$51,587.35; Brown, \$148,461.70; Butler, \$35,068.80; Chase, \$37,711.58; Chautauque, \$29,169.14; Cherokee, \$16,712.21; Cheyenne, \$225,991.60; Clark, \$244,002.44; Clay, \$110,629.07; Cloud, \$190,511.53; Coffey, \$54,664.01; Comanche, \$212,382.20; Cowley, \$55,364.87; Crawford, \$28,876.44; Decatur, \$267,268.40; Dickinson, \$119,809.57; Doniphan, \$39,316.85; Douglas, \$66,084.45; Edwards, \$257,654.55; Elk, \$22,439.42; Ellis, \$173,451.85; Ellsworth, \$102,923.25; Finney, \$414,989.52; Ford, \$614,680.02; Franklin, \$126,626.07; Geary, \$54,881.88; Gove, \$231,698.86; Graham, \$183,840.51; Grant, \$252,792.92; Gray, \$436,591.03; Greeley, \$207,039.89; Greenwood, \$46,554.00; Hamilton, \$216,959.76; Harper, \$190,962.97; Harvey, \$88,110.42; Haskell, \$345,075.52; Hodgeman, \$270,741.37; Jackson, \$37,688.53; Jefferson, \$128,321.02; Jewell, \$252,194.26; Johnson, \$54,635.68; Kearny, \$202,836.68; Kingman, \$142,608.19; Kiowa, \$247,750.70; Labette, \$78,185.67; Lane, \$181,554.90; Leavenworth, \$47,082.98; Lincoln, \$152,104.65; Linn, \$93,491.11; Logan, \$100,602.82; Lyon, \$119,931.12; McPherson, \$92,034.75; Marion, \$103,647.64; Marshall, \$118,307.26; Meade, \$380,493.89; Miami, \$82,338.17; Mitchell, \$223,627.39; Montgomery, \$21,850.69; Morris, \$105,661.90; Morton, \$231,772.17; Nemaha, \$212,853.85; Neosho, \$49,005.50; Ness, \$281,955.60; Norton, \$201,177.16; Osage, \$93,608.46; Osborne, \$223,179.30; Ottawa, \$94,393.89; Pawnee, \$317,019.36; Phillips, \$195,439.00; Pottawatomie, \$79,179.68; Pratt, \$226,287.00; Rawlins, \$279,616.34; Reno, \$201,930.88; Republic, \$183,010.29; Rice, \$182,448.44; Riley, \$33,775.13; Rooks, \$175,235.23; Rush, \$277,648.48; Russell, \$221,778.34; Saline, \$84,339.50; Scott, \$147,393.82; Sedgwick, \$137,105.61; Seward, \$236,647.70; Shawnee, \$114,733.71; Sheridan, \$236,913.41; Sherman, \$280,605.28; Smith, \$202,553.58; Stafford, \$307,035.73; Stanton, \$266,644.45; Stevens, \$248,460.40; Sumner, \$174,578.80; Thomas, \$416,792.42; Trego, \$150,442.68; Wabaunsee, \$79,602.88; Wallace, \$85,155.60; Washington, \$160,126.29; Wichita, \$142,394.22; Wilson, \$29,200.12; Woodson, \$28,618.36; Wyandotte, \$8,360.75; and the total is \$18,842,669.61.

Wind-Chargers Popular

Small wind-chargers to provide power to generate electricity for radio batteries, car batteries, and for a small amount of lighting, have become popular all over Kansas. One sees these small propellers in large numbers along the highways. They are quite inexpensive, a complete wind-charger unit costs less than \$50, or with a popular make of radio, only about \$15.

Guernsey Rates Reduced

To encourage Guernsey breeders to test all purebred cows in their herd as they freshen, Advanced Registry fees have been reduced from \$10 an animal to \$2, where that requirement is met. This new low fee, the same as for Herd Improvement testing should encourage more breeders to test in the Advanced Registry classes, which require a preliminary milking.

40 Levels in Washington

One hundred Washington county farmers have been trained in the last year to survey land for terraces and contour farming, and 40 engineering levels have been purchased. Farmers there certainly will be in position to apply erosion control practices to several thousand acres between now and the freeze-up next fall. The soil conservation program offers benefits of 40 cents for 100-feet of terraces, and 50 cents an acre for land farmed on the contour including wheat land plowed and seeded on the contour this fall. These benefit payments are limited to the amount allowed every farm for the class II payment.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

Hedge Hunting: A plague of crickets is causing McPherson residents no end of worry. There is that school of thinkers who maintain that Osage oranges, or hedge apples, will put an end to the pests. One man, firm in his convictions, offered to pay \$1 a dozen for hedge apples as they are hard to find just now, this not being the hedge apple season. But since he made his wants known the town has been flooded with letters offering the prized fruit for sale and the man got his order filled when a boy delivered 18 dozen to his door.

Memory Honored: Atchison and the surrounding community held memorial services at sunset for Amelia Earhart Putman, famous aviatrix lost at sea, who was born there. The entire town observed a day of mourning and flags flew at half mast.

Tall Corn: Governor Henry Horner, of Illinois, doubted that Iowa grows taller corn than Illinois. So he took the tallest stalk he could find, 13 feet, 6 inches, over to see Governor Nelson G. Kraschel, who upheld Iowa's claim with a stalk 16 feet, 5 inches tall. Governor Phil LaFollette, of Wisconsin, also was in on the contest, also was bested. Now a Kansas man, Ewald Lange, of Hiawatha, says his corn already is 16 feet, 6 inches tall and still growing.

Independent King: Dimmed by the dazzle of the British coronation, nevertheless Egypt crowned her boy king, only 18 years old, and he is the first free ruler of his 15,000,000 subjects in 4 centuries. In the sixteenth century Turkish hordes conquered the land and for the last 55 years the British have occupied it.

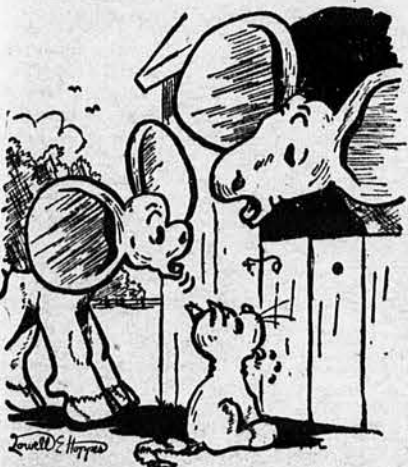
Free Men: The Dress Reform Party in England, whose slogan is fewer, lighter and brighter clothes for men, says that men must "free their necks" as women did twenty years ago and show their knees.

Bored Lawmaker: Congressman Shannon, of Missouri, plans to retire from Congress because he finds it tiresome.

Realized Mistakes: Perhaps it was faint heart at the last minute that caused two Kansas bridegrooms to faint at their own weddings on the same day. One was Lee Shelden, Ottawa, who collapsed twice, once when his bride started down the aisle and again during the ceremony. Raymond Reubelt fainted only once as he walked down the aisle in Leavenworth.

Dog's Life: Elaine Hartnett, 9-year-old Chicago girl, could either live with her wealthy grandmother or her mother and a new puppy. She chose the puppy and her mother.

Wheat Knight: Sir Charles Saunders, who developed the well-known early-maturing Marquiss wheat, died recently at the age of 70. In 1934, he was knighted for his work which has aided Canada to become one of the great wheat producing countries of the world.



"Could he have a drink of milk, Mom? He says his Mom has 8 to support and you've only got one!"

Kansas Farmer for August 14, 1937

A Candid-Camera Tour of



Standard Oil Customers

● Besides the 250 acres on his home place, "Ed" Slack farms 560 adjacent acres. He has 400 acres in wheat, 150 in corn, 50 in oats, and 210 in alfalfa and pasture land. Mr. Slack also deals in horses and mules—he's known for his "jacks" all over this section of Kansas.

• "A few experiments with competitive brands soon taught me 'it pays' to use Standard Oil products in my power equipment," Mr. Slack declared. "Take Standard Tractor Fuel as a good example. No 'knocking'—no expensive repairs—no costly breakdowns—when you use this powerful, clean-burning fuel in your tractor. Really, using Standard Tractor Fuel is just like having a 'work insurance policy'—a dependable, economical 'insurance' against breakdowns, delays, and repairs!"

STANDARD OFFERS YOU A SPECIALLY DEVELOPED TRACTOR FUEL

Standard Tractor Fuel was developed to provide new economy and efficiency in tractor operation. Its use insures lower "upkeep" expense and saves time and money by safeguarding against "breakdowns."

Your Standard Oil agent will be glad to assist you in demonstrating the smooth-running qualities and economy of this fuel in *your* tractor—comparing it with any other fuel you can buy.

"STAN'S" QUESTION BOX

Do You Know—WHAT MAKES A
TRACTOR ENGINE SMOKE?



It may be poor mechanical condition—running below proper operating temperature—improper carburetor adjustments—or fuel with poor volatility balance—but in any case it is incomplete combustion of fuel (black smoke) or burning lubricating oil (blue smoke).

"I have the answers to a score of other questions about tractor fuel—ask me." "STAN"

Be sure to ask about the new time-and-money-saving STANDARD GREASE GUNFILLER!

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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DON'T MISS THE CHICAGO JUBILEE FARM FESTIVAL—WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 12TH

An Eye to Nebraska Methods

By TUDOR CHARLES

ON A NEIGHBORLY visit into Nebraska, we found the dark green corn fields of Northeastern Kansas extending into the rolling hills along the Missouri river, as far north as Nebraska City. Corn never looked better, even if the rows still run up and down hill, with contour farming evidently gaining little foothold in the section. However, around Pawnee City and Syracuse, Nebraska, many fields are contoured and strip-cropped, showing the influence of the Soil Conservation Service and CCC camps in those areas.

Many combines were working on the river bottoms of Eastern Nebraska, the last week of July. They were harvesting wheat which was badly down and discolored, and injured by black stem rust. Binding and threshing of this crop would probably never have been attempted, but the combines were rapidly winding up the harvest season in the cheapest way possible.

At the University of Nebraska, crop specialists told us the dry sodium chlorate treatment for bindweed had been equally successful to the spray application, and that they were recommending it to their farmers. This was the method explained two issues ago in Kansas Farmer.

A farm tour to inspect bindweed control methods and results was held July 26, between the college of agriculture at Lincoln and Aurora, two counties west. One of the interesting stops was near Utica, where Dewey

dry for several feet under the surface and getting a new stand is slow because the young plants cannot penetrate this dry soil to reach underflow water. Here is where irrigation is so valuable. It will soak the soil so that new alfalfa plants can become firmly established within 1 or 2 years after seeding. Thereafter, surface-irrigation is not practiced generally, for the crop automatically is sub-irrigated.

Bacterial wilt does not seem to bother new stands of alfalfa for the first few years, even on land where it has just destroyed the stand. Alfalfa is not grown continuously on the land in areas where potatoes and sugar beets are important, but is considered necessary to a successful rotation for soil improvement purposes.

It seems to me that farmers in our Kansas river valleys could profit by these ideas on irrigation. Watering the land ought to be profitable for establishment of stands on any land where the water table is within the reach of alfalfa roots. Even if the soil layers lying between the surface and the water table are not suited to alfalfa, if the roots can penetrate them and reach moisture, it seems the stand should resist drought indefinitely.

A grain sorghum which is becoming popular in Nebraska is Early Kalo. It was developed at our Hays station, and is a short-stalked, early-maturing variety, somewhat adapted to combining. No trouble was experienced at the North Platte experiment station from

self. This weed has been noticed in Kansas in the Republican river valley, where it is thought it may have been deposited by floods. Perhaps it is not entirely new to many Kansas farmers. It is a branchy, slender, dark-colored weed, which grows in waste places and somewhat resembles Sweet clover in its shape. It should not be confused with the "firebush" quite often grown for ornamental purposes. Its control is mowing before it makes seed, and clean cultivation.

The Soil Conservation Service has a worthwhile grass breeding nursery at North Platte. In addition, Mr. Zook has been doing some work with grasses. He has found that Crested wheat grass makes seed more abundantly than Brome grass. It also seems to withstand the elements a little better. The grass specialists believe Crested wheat grass will be a valuable crop when cut with the seed on it, but this will not be a common use until the seed becomes less dear.

There is enthusiasm about Western wheat grass. It makes excellent hay when cut just as the seed begins to harden. It is a hardy grass, seeds heavily, and seems adapted to Nebraska and all of Northwestern Kansas. It has proven its adaptation by growing wild over all this section.

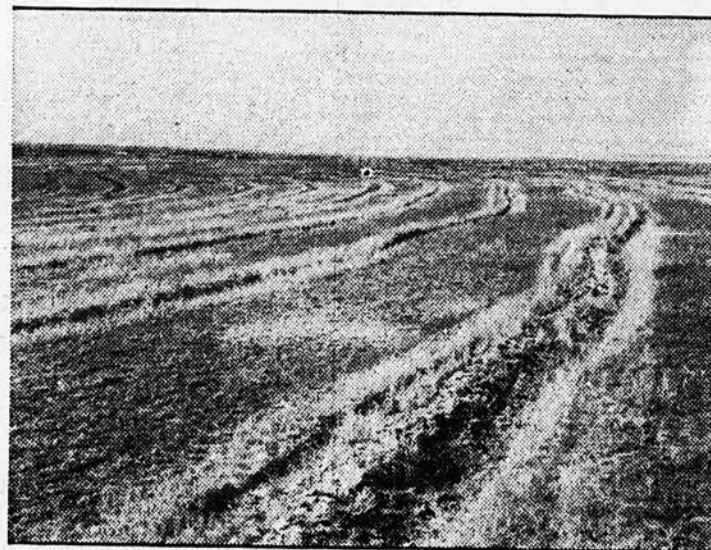
A plan of grass seeding which has been successful in the north is to scatter the seed on the surface in late fall. If there is enough cover on the land to prevent blowing, early spring rains will germinate the grass seed ahead of weeds. Perhaps this plan hasn't so much merit in Kansas where the winters aren't so severe, but in case of a dry fall which prevents September seeding, it might "fill the bill."

Results of Cottonseed Meal

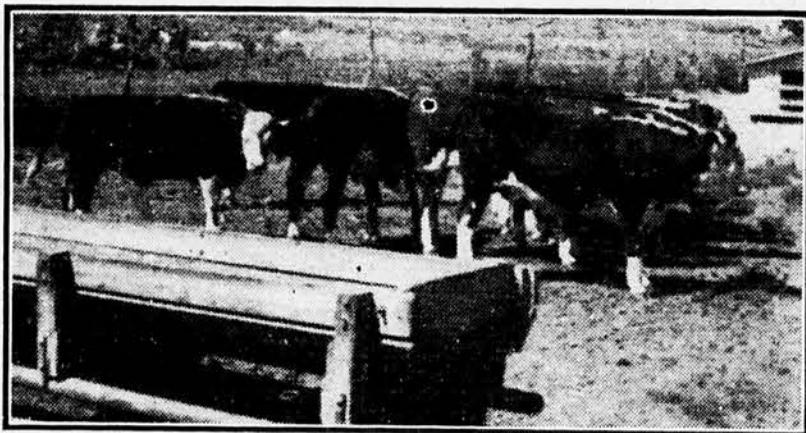
Last April, M. L. Baker of the North Platte station, told Kansas farmers at the Cattlemen's Round-up at Hays, about tests they have made in growing and wintering range heifers. Last month the 4-year-old cows which have received a small amount of cottonseed meal every winter, had calves following them which outweighed by 87 pounds the calves from cows which have always been wintered on hay alone. While there is not such a striking difference between the cows themselves—just a matter of weight—the calves are worth much more. Last year, the first crop of calves from these cows, showed a difference of 60 pounds at weaning, in favor of the cottonseed-fed cows.

Most encouraging word from the western panhandle of Nebraska and the country around Cheyenne, Wyo., is that pastures which many government workers had advised would require many decades to return to normal, have become well re-established in 3 summers of reduced grazing. Many ranchers in Wyoming, "sold out" of cattle and sheep in 1934, have not yet been able to re-stock, and their pastures are in excellent condition.

Contour Ridges Increase Grass



This pasture was contour-ridged in the spring and sodded to buffalo grass. Note the increased grass growth along the ridges, which serve to hold water.



Steers being fed a fattening ration containing beet pulp and grain, while grazing on alfalfa pasture at the North Platte station. This practice has resulted in good gains and quality beef. It is often used when alfalfa stands become thin and grassy.

Marr, a farmer, started last year to clean up 20 acres of bindweed by clean tillage or summer fallow. He uses a 6 1/4-foot duckfoot machine, with which he can cover the 20 acres in 9 hours. Last summer he went over the patch 20 times. Thus far this year he has covered it 3 times, and will do so 4 times more. The shovels were run 8 to 10 inches deep last year. He estimates the cost of eradication over a 2-year period will be \$15 an acre.

Another stop in York county was at the Lloyd Johnson farm, where 40 acres infested with bindweed was plowed early the summer of 1936, then blank-listed, and worked 18 times with a duckfoot cultivator. There was no bindweed 2 weeks ago. Mr. Johnson figures the cost of gas and oil and sharpening of shovels, at \$2.14 an acre for bindweed eradication. Total cost, except for overhead on the land, which was out of production, was \$7.87 an acre. But the land would have been out of production from bindweed anyway, so this charge is scarcely fair if made against eradication cost.

Out in the Platte river valley, Nebraska farmers have developed alfalfa growing to an intensive production point, probably unexcelled in the United States. Haying goes on there from early June until frost. Most of the stacks are small, either round or square, and "over-shot" stackers are almost universal.

Sub-irrigation from the underflow of the Platte river is general. Within 2 years the roots of alfalfa will go down to moisture, which is from 10 to 15 feet on the best alfalfa land. But irrigation is used to establish stands. On much of the land, where bacterial wilt has killed the previous stand of alfalfa after 5 or 6 years, the soil is

lodging, altho this tendency was noted at Hays. L. L. Zook, superintendent of the North Platte station, told me that 26,800 pounds of Early Kalo seed were distributed to Nebraska farmers last spring from the crop grown there in 1936. In tests made in Nebraska, Early Kalo outyielded corn by 30 per cent.

We do not wish to leave the impression that we think Early Kalo should be grown by our Kansas farmers, except in those counties where it is recommended by our own experiment stations, or where it has proved satisfactory by actual production. However, this does show how the knowledge and use of crop varieties, especially sorghums, move northward. In Southern Kansas we are growing Sooner and Beaver milos, which came across the line from Oklahoma. Quite a number of farmers in Southwestern Nebraska are growing the Sweet-stalked kafir selected by Albert Weaver of Bird City. The report from the North Platte station is that the variety grows rapidly in its early stages and matures well, but does not have a high enough percentage of sweet stalks.

Quite often corn and wheat varieties move southward. Cheyenne wheat is popular in Nebraska and has been grown to some extent in Northwest Kansas, where it came over the line. In variety tests by the Kansas Experiment Station, in Ottawa county, in co-operation with E. C. Anschutz, Cheyenne outyielded all other varieties, making 28.4 bushels, with Tenmarq at 26.1 the nearest competitor.

Russian thistles have met their "Waterloo" in the Platte valley, in the form of Mexican Fire Weed, which Mr. Zook said had crowded out the thistles, but appeared to be worse it-



Robert Romig

Kansas Herd to Illinois

Robert Romig of the firm of Ira Romig & Sons, breeders of Shungavalle registered Holsteins, left Topeka July 29 for the Illinois State Fair with the Romig show herd of 14 head. All classes are filled with this splendid lot of Holsteins from the well known Romig herd. The Springfield, Ill., fair will be easily the fourth strongest Holstein show in America. The Romig herd will make the Midwest circuit.

The entire show herd with the exception of a junior yearling bull was bred by the Romigs at Shungavalle Farm adjoining Topeka. "Dean", the famous old sire of other show cattle that won in the Romig herd in 1934 and 1935, is the sire or grand sire of the 1937 show herd. In 1934 Robert Romig fitted and exhibited on this same fair circuit a herd that won great honors, among them reserve all-American senior yearling bull.

Because of adverse crop conditions the show herd was not out in 1936. At the head of the 1937 show herd will be a 4-year-old son of "Dean", and a 5-year-old daughter of "Dean" that was made grand champion at Topeka and Hutchinson in 1936.

Ira Romig founded the Shungavalle herd of registered Holstein 25 years ago on the farm where the herd is kept, just south of Washburn college, Topeka. Later his two sons, Robert and Glenn, joined him in a partnership. For 15 years they did official testing and for the past 5 years have carried on herd testing (Red) work. They deliver whole milk to residents in Topeka. Glenn is in charge of the retail end of the business, and Robert the production end.

Will Study Water Levels

Plans for the study of water levels in the state have been announced by Dr. R. C. Moore, director of the Kansas Geological Survey. He hopes to check rumors that water tables in the state are sinking.

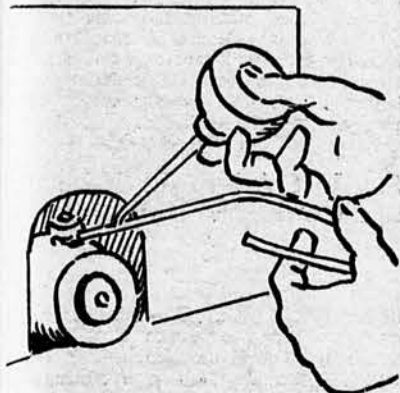
Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Pipe Easier to Repair

When it is necessary to lay a water pipe across a road or under pavement, it is best to lay it inside a larger pipe. Then if a leak occurs later, it is not necessary to take up the roadway, but simply draw out the smaller pipe and repair it.—C. H. P.

To Reach Oil Bearings

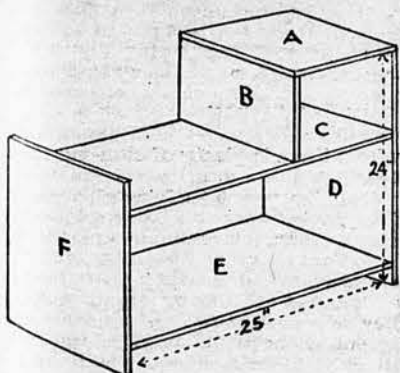


Bearings that are hard to reach with a short spout oilcan are easily oiled by using this method. A heavy wire is held in the hole to be oiled, the oil dropped on the wire and allowed to run along it and into the hole.—Benjamin Nielsen.

Sulfur Holds Bolts

Use melted sulfur instead of lead to bolt an engine, motor, grinder or cream separator to a concrete floor. Cut holes in the floor with a chisel or drill, place the bolts properly and pour in melted sulfur. The bolts will be held securely and in cooling the sulfur will not shrink as lead does.—R. W. Taylor.

Suitable for Any Room



This modernistic piece of furniture would be an attractive addition to the home. It could serve as an end table or magazine rack in the living room, or it could be painted to harmonize with the color scheme in a bedroom and be used as a bedside table. A bone-white finish is popular just now for any room in the house. To make the table, 7 boards 12 inches wide and 1 inch thick, will be needed. Board A is 12 inches long, B 8 inches, F 18 inches, E, C and D each 23 inches. Fasten top board, A to side boards B and D. Next put the shelf C in position parallel to top board A then turn table over and fasten shelf C to the bottom of B and against the side D. Fasten one end of bottom shelf E to D making top of shelf 3 inches from floor. Hold shelves parallel and attach board F. Sand-paper all surfaces and cover with 2 coats of paint. If desired after sand-papering, a coat of wood filler may be applied, then stained and waxed.—Mrs. Raymond Atkins.

Stove Bolt Stops Leak

Galvanized stock tanks often will rust thru after several years' use. Of course, these places can be cleaned and by turning the tank on its side they may be soldered. But this will require emptying the tank and will take quite a bit of time. Here is a quicker way. I take a 1/4-inch stove bolt and place a good sized washer on it. Use one having a small hole in the center. Then cut a round washer of composition roof material, and slip on the bolt. Place the bolt thru the hole in tank, and place

another roofing washer on outside, then a metal washer and tighten the nut securely. The leak will be stopped for good.—H. T.

To Kill Burdock

For years we endured a backyard crowded with burdock before we found a means of getting rid of it. Hoeing or grubbing it out was no help, but when it was cut off just below the surface of the ground, and salt sprinkled on the cut surface, it never came up again.—N. E. D.

No More Scratched Arms

A discarded grain sack can easily be made into a handy wood carrier. Cut out slits on either end to make hand holds and bind these openings with bias tape. The average sack, 18 by 36

inches, accommodates a convenient size load. And best of all, no more scratched arms!—Mrs. Benjamin Nielsen.

Home-made Baby Walker



To make a baby walker, take an old kitchen chair similar to illustration, without the back rest, and cut an opening 8 1/2 inches square in the seat. Fasten two strips of strong cloth to the opposite sides of the square for the child to sit in if he desires. This will also keep him from falling out. Fasten a 2 by 2, 20 inches long, to the back legs of the chair near the bot-

tom. Then put casters on the front legs of the chair and on each end of the 2 by 2. Use the back of the chair which has the 2 by 2 for the front of walker, because the back legs of chair slant out. This keeps the walker from tipping over.—Lena Bussey.

Keeps Grindstone Wet

To make a handy container to hold water for the grindstone cut an automobile tire the length desired and fasten to the frame of the under side of the grindstone. This will keep the water on the stone all the time.—Artie L. Ussery, Randolph Co., Ark.

Rat-Proof Cornercribs

To rat-proof new or old cornercribs that have good foundations, stretch heavy wire netting of 1/2-inch mesh, around the crib to about 2 feet above the top of the foundation and put an 8-inch strip of galvanized iron just above the netting. Also carry netting and strip around the doors and door frames. A wide metal strip may be used instead of the wire netting.—C. B.

CHEVROLET OWNER LOYALTY



EXPRESSED BY THIS BUYER OF 21 CHEVROLETS



B. F. DUNN, TEXAS RANCHER, AND HIS 21st CHEVROLET—ALL BOUGHT FROM THE SAME CHEVROLET DEALER

(Here is Mr. Dunn's own story of his experience with Chevrolet motor cars)

"Buying another Chevrolet has become an unbreakable habit with my family and me—so much so, that we are now driving our twenty-first consecutive car of that make. Another part of the 'habit' is that we always buy from Joe Mills, owner of the Mills Chevrolet Company, our Chevrolet dealer in Colorado, Texas. As the big spaces of Texas test both cars and friendships, I think our long-time loyalty says much for the dependability of both the Chevrolet car and our local Chevrolet dealer. While we can get values like these, nothing but Chevrolet will satisfy us."

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICH.

THE ONLY COMPLETE CAR —PRICED SO LOW



Mr. Dunn's 1937 Chevrolet parked in front of his ranch house near Colorado, Texas.



Mr. Dunn, who was practically "born in the saddle," is an expert horseman as well as a keen judge of motor car values.



Mr. Dunn tells Joe Mills, Chevrolet dealer, "This is the best Chevrolet ever built!"



"The big open spaces of Texas test both cars and friendships."



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BUT WE LEAD THE WORLD WITH MOBIL OIL!"

YOU CAN'T BLAME us White Eagle Agents for being proud of our Socony-Vacuum connection.

Your grandfather and mine knew that the best Harness Oil they could buy was that made by those oil pioneers who, back in 1866, founded the company which has grown into the great Socony-Vacuum Oil Company of today.

Sure—we still make Harness Oil, but our Mobil oil is the *largest selling motor oil on earth*—and that's what I throw out my chest about.

When I sell a farmer

MOBIL OIL

for his farm machinery, truck or car, I know his equipment will last longer and that he will save money!

When I stop to think we lubricate such things as the China Clipper and the Queen Mary, I know our Socony-Vacuum Lubricants are top quality!

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SAVE MONEY • GET BETTER RESULTS • PROTECT EQUIPMENT

SOCONY-VACUUM PRODUCTS
FOR EVERY FARM NEED

An Idea That Doubled Sheep Growing in Cowley County

By CARL J. WHITSON

AN IDEA, conceived 7 years ago, has become an institution in Cowley county. That idea was lamb production and out of it has grown the annual lamb and wool show held in Winfield every spring by the Winfield chapter of the Future Farmers of America. This year more than 300 farmers and business men attended. Incident to the lamb and fleece show program, 600 lambs and market sheep were shipped co-operatively to the Kansas City market by Cowley county growers.

The prize winning fleece at the show, clipped from a purebred Rambouillet ewe owned by Roy David of near Winfield, was sent to Kansas City where it was judged grand champion of the first annual lamb and fleece show. Second prize among the lambs exhibited at the Kansas City show was won by Martin Baird, of Cowley county, who took his share of the ribbons at the Cowley county show.

With the co-operation of the Farm Bureau, the Winfield Chamber of

This fall the sponsors expect to hand-select about 500 good range ewes for the boys' work. These will be financed by the chapter's own loan fund and by production credit association funds.

The sheep program in Cowley county is worth study by Kansas farmers in the east half of the state. It is a program built on market demands instead of show or outside stimulus. It fits well into the livestock operations on most farms and has doubled the sheep population of Cowley county which formerly was cattle-minded.

Sawdust All Right Here

By R. W. McBURNEY

Some farmers believe the sawdust grasshopper bait is not as good as straight bran. By visiting at the farm of John H. Smith, east of Beloit, anyone could see evidence that poison mash made of $\frac{3}{4}$ sawdust and $\frac{1}{4}$ bran will kill grasshoppers even when used



The Fat Lamb Show held May 27, 1937, by the Winfield Future Farmers at Winfield. More than 300 farmers and business men attended.

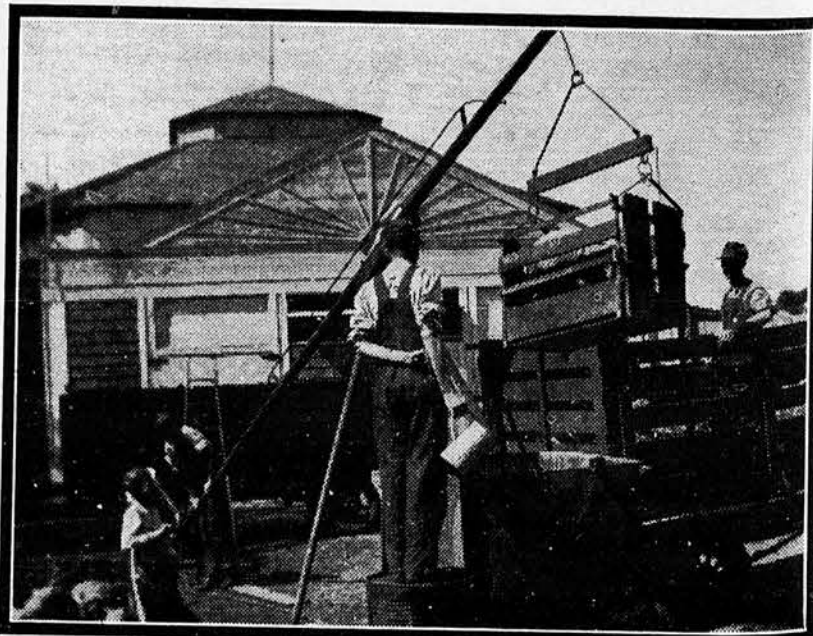
Commerce, the Cowley County Sheep Growers association and the Cowley County Fair association, there was an entire day this year devoted to demonstrations, contests, judging and educational activities in sheep production methods used in Cowley county. The lamb shipment was in charge of County Agent T. F. Yost, who was appointed recently as state director of the new bindweed law. All of the lambs shipped were graded in the yards before loading.

From a small start co-operative shipping of graded lambs has grown. Last year 3,500 lambs were shipped from Cowley county. Most of the Winfield Future Farmer members owning sheep are members of the Midwest Wool Marketing association.

where there is plenty of corn for them to eat.

Dead 'hoppers were lying all over the field and under one side of a Russian thistle 29 dead 'hoppers were counted. This was the result of two applications of poison, one of which did not contain molasses or fruit juice. The addition of molasses and oranges, Mr. Smith says, gave a better kill. More poison is being used to kill the 'hoppers that were missed and the ones moving in from nearby wheat fields. A 'hopper-dozer which Mr. Smith rigged up to work in front of his truck is being used to catch the grasshoppers in the alfalfa.

Dead grasshoppers have so many advantages over live ones that every farm harboring the pest should have an early morning battle against them.



The Winfield High School vocational agriculture department's portable sheep dipper. In 1936, 430 sheep were dipped with this equipment.

Shortgrass Land Rushes Plowing

By HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

THE 6 inches of rain we had disappeared very quickly. But by working the wheat ground as rapidly as possible most of the farmers succeeded in getting their ground turned before it was too dry. It has been a long time since so much plowing and listing was done in July. We would like to have another good rain before tearing the ridges down. It has dried out so quickly that only a small amount of volunteer wheat has come up in the ridges so far. If we can get most of the wheat to sprout before the ridges are torn down there will not be much to cut out before seeding time. Whether it rains or not farmers are planning on working the ridges down early this year. It has been difficult the last few years to get the wheat started right in the fall. Farmers are saying, "I am going to get my ground ready to sow and then if a good rain comes I am going to sow."

There also is a heavy infestation of the false wireworm which will eat the seed wheat if it does not sprout quickly. We have been seeing a lot of black bugs in our pasture and under the Russian thistles. We gathered up a bunch and sent them by our county agent to Dr. E. G. Kelly of Manhattan and he says they are injurious wireworm adults, and that it was the first time this particular kind had ever been reported as far east as Pawnee county. The adults ate our first planting of feed early in June. We estimated there were from 20 to 40 of the bugs a square yard. Later the bugs migrated to the pasture and under the large Russian thistles. Under some of the large thistles there was probably a teacupful of the bugs. These adult wireworm beetles have laid their eggs and Dr. Kelly believes we can expect damage to the seed wheat unless the seed is placed in moist ground at seeding time.

Profit From Mudholes

There were probably more tractors stuck during the third week of July than there had been for 10 years. Most every tractor one would see in the field

was covered with mud. Some of the younger generation of tractor drivers had never seen a big mudhole and consequently they got a lot of first-hand experience on how to get a tractor out of the mud. There were certainly a lot of fence posts and railroad ties put at the bottom of mudholes. In some cases it was necessary to call in the neighbors and use several tractors to get the mired tractor out.

While digging out my tractor one hot afternoon I got to wondering if there was not some way to get the water out of the low places quickly after a rain and prevent so much trouble. Why not mount a centrifugal pump and engine on a trailer with a couple hundred feet of hose and pump the water out and up on top of the higher ground where it is needed. A fairly large water hole could be pumped out in a short time. Even a 2-inch pump would soon do the job. By using damming equipment we can prevent a lot of water holes when the crop is not growing but with the pump we could get the water out when the crop is growing. The operation would serve a double purpose by getting the water out of the low ground and by putting it on the higher ground that needs the water. The increase in yield and the saving of the crop in the low ground would probably pay the cost of such equipment which could be used on a number of farms in a community.

Rolls Pipe on Wheels

A farmer in our county has hit on rather a handy method of irrigating his garden. He uses a pressure system and over-head pipe. To avoid buying so much pipe he secured some wheels and put the pipe thru the hub of the wheels at proper distances and then pushes the wheels back and forth across the garden. A long piece of flexible hose is fastened to the end of the pipe. The wheels roll back and forth in the same track and do not destroy much of the garden area. There is quite a saving in pipe with no post supports to work around.

Rye Should Not Be Fed Alone

By C. W. McCAMPBELL

RECENT quotations have shown rye to be one of the cheapest concentrates available. This has prompted many inquiries relative to its use as a feed for livestock. This brief statement will attempt to answer most questions raised.

The chemical analysis of rye indicates that it contains about the same amounts of feeding nutrients as corn, wheat or barley. On the basis of chemical analyses, rye should be worth almost as much as either of these grains as a feed. Rye, however, is decidedly less palatable than either corn, wheat or barley and all classes of livestock soon grow more or less tired of it. This being true, livestock will eat less rye than other grains and will therefore make smaller gains. This is the principal

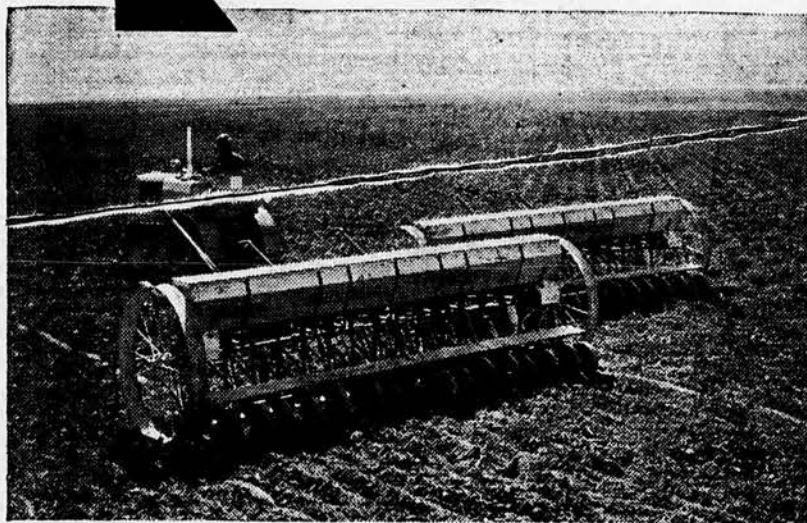
reason why rye is not so satisfactory in fattening livestock for market.

Best results are obtained from the use of rye as a fattening feed when it is mixed with some more palatable grain such as corn, wheat or barley. Rye should not make up more than 50 per cent of the mixture fed to cattle, sheep or horses and not more than 70 per cent of the mixture fed to hogs. Rye should always be ground when fed to livestock.

Rye is more often contaminated with ergot than other grains and when an appreciable amount of ergot is fed, abortion usually results. Rye alone, as the grain portion of the ration fed, has a tendency to produce digestive disturbances, particularly in horses. So care should be taken in feeding rye.

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This lister-dammed summer fallow is loose and rough. But the long, wide tracks bridge across the furrows and keep the sure traction to pull steadily.

Whether your damming-lister has 20-inch or 42-inch row spacings—whether you want to travel the ridges or cross them with "busters," duck-foots or other tools to level before drilling—this tractor does every job with record speed and economy!

Wheat growers who own the Diesel RD4, for example, often report saving \$300 to \$500 a year on fuel alone!

Whatever wheat-farming method you use, "Caterpillar" track-type Tractors offer unequalled advantages.

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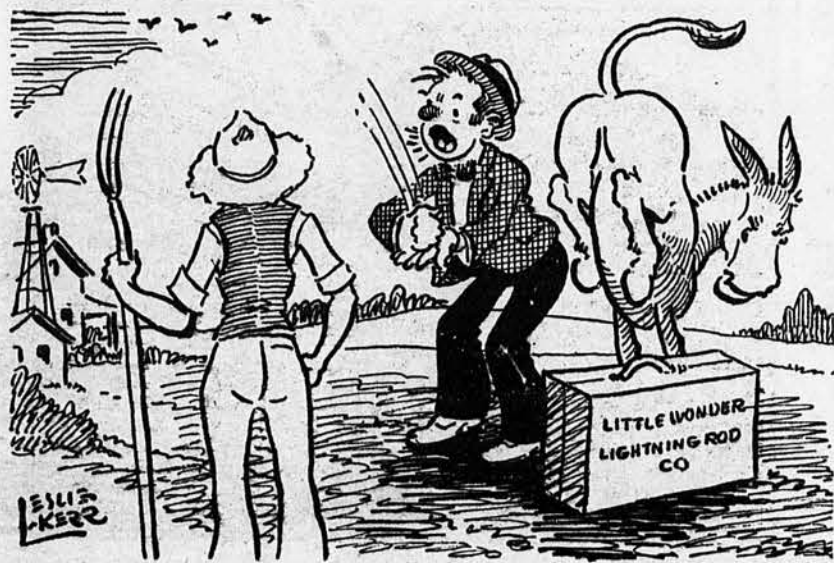
Gentlemen: I farm _____ acres. My power is _____

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"Yes sir—that's just as true as I stand here."

BUYS AND SELLS BY TELEPHONE

• "EVERY few days I telephone about prices," says an Oklahoma farmer. "Very often I sell for more over the telephone than I can get at the home market—and I also buy by telephone. We have had a telephone in our home for 25 years—don't see how we could do without it."

It is a great help to be able to talk to some one miles away as easily as talking across the room. A help when you want to ask the country agent's advice or transact business in the busy season. A help when the miles separate friends and relatives. A help beyond measure when you need doctor, veterinarian, or the assistance of a neighbor.

It's easier to get things done with a telephone.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Millers Promoting Wheat Testing

By JOHN A. BIRD

RAPID progress in establishing crop testing plots, a co-operative project for the improvement of the quality of Kansas wheat, is reported by Dr. John H. Parker, plant-breeder at Kansas State College and director of field work for the newly organized Southwest Wheat Improvement Association, a voluntary organization of millers, grain men, and others interested in Kansas wheat.

The new association was organized this month and employed Dr. Parker to make arrangements for establishment of 25 wheat testing plots in the state. Dr. Parker has visited 12 counties in northern Kansas and reports that millers, grain men and county agents are showing a keen interest in the plans for wheat improvement in their counties.

Under the program being promoted by the Southwest wheat association, in every county where a testing plot is established, co-operating millers and grain firms will collect a sample of grain from the product sold them by 100 farmers this summer. These samples will be planted this fall in a testing plot under the supervision of the county agent, thus giving a cross-section of the wheat grown in the county. Beside these samples of the commercial wheats grown in the county, will be planted check, or control, rows of certified pure variety wheats. Next summer near harvest time, every sample of wheat in the plots will be rated "A", "B", or "C" by an agronomist, according to its purity, adaption, and milling and baking quality, with the top grade representing desirable wheat of the type sought by the grain, milling and bakery trade, the second representing acceptable wheat, but which could be improved, and the third grade designating badly mixed and undesirable wheat.

Will Show Up Poor Wheat

All growers who have contributed wheats to the testing plots will be invited to a field day when ratings have been completed. It is hoped by the association that the undeniable object lesson of seeing poorer wheats beside first-rate wheats in the testing plots will stimulate farmers to get superior seed and raise high quality wheat.

Dr. Parker reports the following tests have been arranged:

At Junction City, the Hogan Milling Company, which conducted the first trial of crop testing in Kansas last year, will repeat the plan for Geary county in 1938. In Saline county, three mills at Salina, the Shellabarger Mills, the Robinson Mill and Elevator Company, and the Western Star Mills are co-operating to collect samples and conduct a crop testing plan plot near the terminal elevator of the Shellabarger Mills.

The plot in Marshall county will be sponsored by Carl Andrews, Marysville local agent of the Geiger Grain Company, St. Joseph, and in Mitchell county, the Beloit Milling Company, Beloit, will collect the samples and ar-

range for the plot. At Belleville, Republic county, the Kueker Grain Company and the Belleville Milling Company are co-operating in the testing plan.

At Kansas City, Kansas, the southwestern division of the Standard Milling Company will furnish a plot of ground near the mill in order that sponsors of the plan in Kansas City can visit it during the season and show it to visiting millers, grain men, and others, according to Jess B. Smith, president of the association.

The location of other plots and the sponsors according to Dr. Parker, are: Cloud county, by Concordia Milling Company and the Farmers Elevator Company, Concordia; Clay county, by Mid-Kansas Mills, Clay Center; Ottawa county, by Jackson Roller Mills, Minneapolis; Dickinson county, by Security Flour Mills and the Abilene Flour Mills, Abilene; Shawnee county, by the Thomas Page Mills and the Topeka Flour Mills, Topeka; McPherson county, by the Wall-Rogalsky Mill and the K. B. R. Milling Company.

Good Co-operation Found

Word from Dr. Parker following his trip to the Southern part of Kansas reports test plots for Barton county, Stafford, Pratt, Rice, Reno, Kingman, Harvey, Sedgwick, Sumner, and Cowley. "I have visited county agents, grain dealers, and millers in all these counties and in all cases found them really interested and glad to co-operate," Dr. Parker said.

From Republic to Cowley counties, the chief emphasis will be placed on reducing mixtures of hard and soft wheat. From Barton and Rice counties, south to Kingman and Pratt the stress will be on reduction of rye in wheat, which is a serious problem there.

Dr. Parker expected to visit Atchison, Franklin and Labette counties, where soft wheat testing laboratories are to be located.

Make Windrows Fluffy

Hay that is to be baled with a windrow pick-up outfit needs to be carefully windrowed. The windrows must be as straight as possible to enable the tractor operator to get all the hay with the least amount of effort in steering. Uniform size with the hay loose and fluffy also is best.

When the hay is twisted or roped in the windrows, it does not separate readily as it goes into the compression chamber. The result is that when the cross-conveyor is stopped before dropping a block, several extra strokes may be necessary to separate the hay and clean up the compression chamber before the block can be dropped. This causes loss of time and trouble because the cross-conveyor continues to fill with hay during the entire operation.

For this reason, modern, side-delivery rakes are ideal for making hay to be baled with a pick-up press. They make loose, fluffy windrows of uniform size. The hay is raked while still green.

Leaves Cover on Alfalfa in Fall



One of the most successful alfalfa growers in Kansas, E. D. Stout, Emporia. This shows how much cover Mr. Stout always leaves on his fields in the fall.

I am Tub No. 1
that washes out the heavy dirt, takes warm sud, and saves soaking.

I am Tub No. 2
that gives the garments a second washing, and bleaching, in scalding hot suds. I save boiling and hand rubbing.

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Two Washing Tubs . . . Both Working at the Same Time!

Washes soiled clothes much quicker and cleaner. Hundreds of enthusiastic users write us every month telling how this super-efficient machine saves time and work on wash day. New streamlined models have silent, wear-proof gearing; cast aluminum Wringers with large balloon rolls—other advanced features. Choice of Briggs & Stratton Special Red-Head Gasmotor, Electric Motor or Power Pulley. Send for free booklet, "Cut Washing Time In Two."

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Save Your Hogs From Cholera

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PROTECT AND SAVE

LAST year over 3300 outbreaks of cholera were reported, with losses to farmers of 20 million dollars. Vaccinate with pure serum and be safe.

Local dealers, otherwise direct. Send for free Hog Book.

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Our Busy Neighbors

ALL OVER KANSAS

One dollar paid for each of the two best contributions for this Neighbor page. Address Farm Neighbor Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We reserve privilege to publish all communications sent. No manuscripts can be returned.

On His Own Again

Melvin Griffin, Rooks county, is happy now. He is one of hundreds of Kansas farmers who paid their debts to the government during July and are on their own again. He walked into the resettlement office at Stockton with \$1,389, in full payment for a \$600 co-operative loan made 2 months earlier and a rehabilitation loan made last year.

Ideas Travel Quickly

Improved methods and ideas travel swiftly these days. For instance, last summer, Harvey Stewart, Cheyenne county agent, brought to Kansas the plans for making a grasshopper poison spreader from the rear wheels and axle of an old farm truck. C. E. Bartlett, county agent of Jewell county, who was farming in Cheyenne at that time, saw the spreader and brought the idea to Mankato where he acquainted Loren Vandeventer with the plans. In a recent issue of the Kansas Farmer, a picture of Mr. Vandeventer and his spreader appeared. Thus farmers over all of Kansas were given another example of a low cost mechanical hopper bait spreader.

Schedule of Beef Tours

Following are dates of annual beef tours remaining to be held in Kansas counties during the next few weeks. Local beef producers and county agents are in charge of the tours, aided by J. J. Moxley, extension beef specialist, and other college men. A free barbecue lunch is the noontime procedure in most cases:

August 16—Chase county
August 17—Butler county
August 18—Morris county
August 19—Geary county
August 20—Riley county
August 23—Greenwood county
August 24—Osage county
August 25—Clay county
August 26—Pottawatomie county
September 1—Crawley county
September 2—Chautauqua county
September 3—Elk county

Dugout for Lambing Shed

A warm lambing shed can be made by digging a pit back into a sheltered bank and covering it heavily over the top. On the vocational Agricultural farm, at Wakefield, a manure pit which opens to the south, is cleaned out before lambing time and covered. Horse manure, with plenty of bedding is used to cover boards which are laid first. The enclosure is 10 by 18 feet in size with a low roof. The south side is partly closed and as many as 15 of the ewes which are nearest lambing are placed inside every night. They lamb there without assistance and the place seems warm enough in winter weather. The bedding is kept clean and dry.

Another place where this plan is used is on Vernon Melton's farm, Woodston. He has a shed dug back in

the bank which he uses for lambing. When the lambs are big enough he puts them in a shed which opens to the south. As soon as the lambs are dry they can endure a great deal of cold.

Faith in Native Grass

A native grass, long regarded as a pest, may be a great help in sodding land that blows, believes Paul Cooley, of Wichita, who has been experimenting with the grass for 2 years. He claims that the grass thrives on semi-desert conditions, spreads rapidly, grows profusely and makes good feed for livestock and poultry. He says that it reaches a height of 14 to 16 inches and reseeds itself. He has not yet revealed the identity of the grass.

Limited Lime for Clover

W. S. Baker, of Blue Mound, pioneer user of limited lime to grow Sweet clover, has one of the finest fields of Sweet clover in the county. It went thru the last summer drouth with little injury. This field promises a fine seed crop after providing a lot of pasture up to June 1.

Limited lime with Sweet clover planted in wheat or oats is Baker's system. Consistently he has been able to get a good stand of Sweet clover in the small grain. The Sweet clover is pastured in the fall and heavily grazed in the spring. Mr. Baker finds that grazing up until June 1, improves the seed crop. A grazed field will branch out and produce more seed without growing so tall. This makes it much easier to harvest.

Mr. Baker plans to harvest the crop with a small combine. Other Linn county farmers have found this method economical and saves more seed. Usually it is necessary to move the seed a few times after combining to let it dry thoroly.

Practical Breeding Herd

One of the practical farm breeders of purebred beef cattle to be found in Kansas is Jesse Riffel of Enterprize. He and his son, Elmer, keep a herd of about 30 Polled Hereford cows and handle them largely on pasture and roughage. By light stocking they were able to leave their herd on pasture thru the fall of 1936 until early in 1937. When the herd gets a little too large for the pastures they sell a few head. A big straw stack and a silo are the bulwark of the winter feed supply. Oats straw was blown into a big feed rack last year and covered with wheat straw. This feed and silage is all the main part of the herd was fed.

As the cows calve they get a little cottonseed. Most of the cottonseed meal has been reserved for younger stock. Mr. Riffel is planning to have his heifers calve in early spring and early fall so they can have 3 or 4 months on the very best of grass, largely wheat pasture, while suckling their calves. A heifer takes good growth during pregnancy, but may be stunted during the suckling period unless very well fed. If a fresh heifer is too young, her calf may be raised by a nurse cow.

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Serve Ice Cream and Lots of It

By SARAH L. DELANEY

WHAT'S the best thing in the world?" That's probably one question the census taker has never asked you. If he had, our guess would have been a decided majority in favor of ice cream and cake. We're sure the returns of the children's poll would have come out that way. So if the family appetites are going into the usual midsummer slump, here's something that will stop that quicken' Sonny can say "I'm hungry." When you serve the main part of the dinner, casually mention that there'll be a surprise iced dessert. The little surprise element will make everyday meat and potatoes a lot more interesting.

Iced drinks are good, too, along with the meal and in hot mid-afternoon. If you're entertaining club or have callers, a generous supply of cold drinks and thin wafers will make the afternoon pass quickly and everyone present feel better. See to it that the drinks are really frosty—not an insipid in-between point that's neither hot nor cold. Sip the drinks slowly enough to enjoy their icy goodness and they will be at body temperature by the time they reach your worrisome stomach, anyway. Need we add that iced drinks are inexpensive and easy to prepare.

Doubtless you have your own favorite plain ice cream recipe which you have inherited from your family or borrowed from the neighbors. But does your cooking repertoire include anything extra special which will be a real surprise when it is served? Do you vary your menu with ices, sherbets and mousses? Try a mousse some time when you are in a hurry. You don't have to stir it when you freeze it. And do, please, try some other drink besides plain lemonade and iced tea. They're good, but a bit tiresome.

You don't have to serve much these hot summer afternoons but what is served should be temptingly different, satisfying and good. Here is one beverage that fills that large order.

cooks think of the numerous combinations which can be arranged with these two simple foods. Have you ever made a fluffy loaf cake in the form of a ring, then heaped it high with chocolate ice cream, cut it into portions at the table and served it? If any member of the family registers disinterest when this is presented he is either posing or is a case for the family physician. You will think of other ways to combine cake and ice cream. You can vary the flavors and make individual ringed cakes or you can—but think it out for yourself.

Fluffy Loaf Cake

1/2 cup butter or other shortening	4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup granulated sugar	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg	1/2 cup cream
2 cups flour	1/2 cups water
	1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Add egg slightly beaten. Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt and sift again several times. Blend milk and water and add



From Alaska's capital—and they should know their ice cream—comes this Nome Shortcake, a happy combination of "hot and cold" flavors.



Cake baked in a ring mold, filled with chocolate ice cream, cut and served at the table—won't that tickle the kids and their papa!

Anything—So It's Cold

'Nd if these are not enough to whet appetite and satisfy imagination, we've a leaflet devoted to "Drinks and Desserts, Ice Cold." It will entertain you as reading matter far into the night and take you 'round the calendar with flavors as they come in season. Pumpkin ice cream—think of it!—for Thanksgiving; Rhubarb Sherbet for a spring tonic; good old Vanilla and all the variations, not to mention the bettern' drug store drinkables. It's yours for the asking. Just mention it to Ruth Goodall, Woman's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and it's good as yours.

Place ice cream in each depression. Cover thickly with a meringue made by beating together the 6 egg whites and sugar. Be sure the egg whites are beaten absolutely stiff. Brown quickly in the oven and serve immediately.

The sherbets are the real summer "coolers." The mild delightful fruit flavor of sherbets taste good when other ice creams seem too rich.

Orange Sherbet

2 cups sugar	1/2 cup lemon juice
3 cups water	2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
2 cups orange juice	

Boil sugar and water for 10 minutes. Cool and add the lemon and orange juice. Freeze to a mush. Add egg whites. Finish freezing. This makes 1 1/2 quarts.

Have You Tried This?

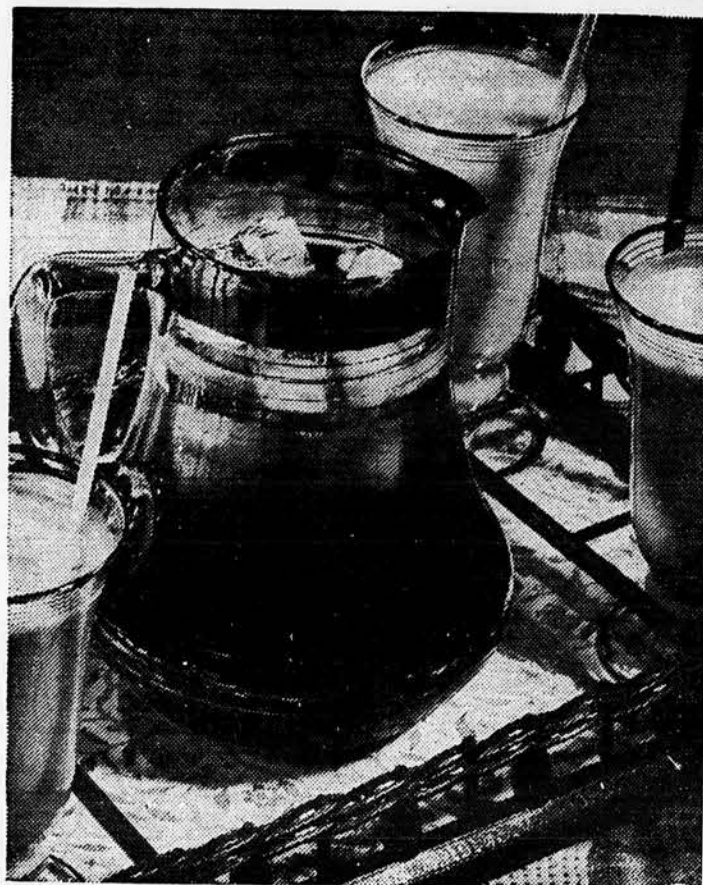
By MRS. S. E. SIMS

For many who sew for little daughter the finishing of the neck line is a problem, a tedious task. And when the dress is finished sometimes we are not at all satisfied with the fit and appearance. A lovely square collar may be obtained from a novel handkerchief. These come in a wide selection of colors, plaids, borders and designs. They are easily and quickly fitted to the dress. A fancy baby bib makes a dainty round collar or yoke. Remove the pad of the bib and sew the embroidered part to the dress. These little aids save time and add a distinctive ready-to-wear touch to the homemade dress.

Watermelon Candy

By MRS. F. B. POWELL

Add green or red fruit coloring to the watermelon rinds as you preserve them. Next winter they may be used in fruit cakes instead of citron. They add both flavor and color to cakes, candy or salads and save the expense of buying candied fruits.



"Made of sugar and—ice and lots of things nice," is Castilian coffee. Can't you almost hear it tinkle in the pitcher?

Castilian Coffee

1 cup sugar	Vanilla ice cream
1 quart strong fresh coffee	1 cup boiling water
	1 cup thin cream
	Cracked ice

Caramelize sugar in frying pan. Add boiling water and stir until sugar is dissolved. Boil 2 minutes and add to coffee. Add cream. Serve in tall glasses with cracked ice and a small amount of vanilla ice cream in each glass.

Cake and ice cream—it's a combination you've associated with birthdays and special occasions since you were old enough to eat solid food. But few

alternately with dry ingredients to the butter mixture. Beat until smooth and add vanilla. Bake in a greased ring or angel cake pan in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 40 minutes. When the cake is cold pile chocolate ice cream in center. If you'd like some chocolate cream smooth as velvet try this recipe:

Chocolate Ice Cream

2 squares unsweetened chocolate cut in pieces	4 tablespoons light corn sirup
2 cups milk	1 cup whipped cream
1/2 cup sugar	1/2 teaspoon salt
2 egg whites	2 tablespoons sugar
3 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca	2 teaspoons vanilla

Add chocolate to milk in double boiler and heat. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary egg beater until blended. Add tapioca and cook 15 minutes, or until tapioca is clear and mixture thickened, stirring frequently. Strain hot mixture, stirring—not rubbing—thru very fine sieve, onto salt, 1/2 cup sugar, and corn sirup. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Cool. Add 2 tablespoons sugar to egg whites and beat until stiff. Fold into cold tapioca mixture. Fold in cream and vanilla. Freeze. This makes 1 quart ice cream.

Easy to make and wholesome—but you don't have to tell the children that. They'll like banana milk shake for its flavor.

Banana Milk Shake

1 fully ripe banana	1 cup cold milk
---------------------	-----------------

Slice the banana into a bowl and beat with a rotary egg beater until creamy, or press it thru a medium mesh wire strainer with a spoon. Add milk and mix thoroly. Serve cold. This makes two medium-sized drinks.

A dessert of contrasts is Nome Shortcake. The hot makes the cold taste better and vice versa.

Nome Shortcake

1/4 cup butter	1 quart fresh or canned straw-berries or rasp-berries
1/2 cup sugar	1/4 cup sugar
1 egg	1 quart ice cream
1 1/2 cups flour	6 tablespoons sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt	
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder	
1/2 cup milk	4 egg whites

To make cake, cream butter and sugar together. Beat in the whole egg. Sift dry ingredients together and alternately add with milk to egg mixture. Beat thoroly. Pour the batter into a well buttered 2 quart heat-resistant glass dish or any other dish the same size. Bake until nicely brown in a moderate oven for about 25 minutes or until toothpick comes out clean.

While cake is baking, clean and cut berries and stir in the sugar. When cake is cool, cover with berries, forming 6 depressions for the ice cream.

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Be Comfortable as You Can

JANE ALDEN, Stylist

Women never used to wear comfortable sports clothes for active work or play. The main idea was to be "covered up" . . . from the sun's rays and the public's eyes. How well I remember the black stocking legs we pulled over our arms when picking berries or weeding in the garden . . . the voluminous skirted house dresses with muslin slips underneath in which we played out-of-doors or just rested in the "sitting room" or on the porch of a hot summer afternoon.

Today it's different. Women and girls smear on suntan lotion over all exposed parts (I use a good suntan lotion as a powder base when I'm outside much in the summer), and invite the sun to bring health but not sunburn. It works! Too, they wear both out-of-doors and lounging clothes for action and comfort. And the public isn't shocked by sensible exposure any more because the public is doing likewise! So if you're taking a long motor trip, indulging in summer sports or out-of-door work . . . you'll be among those looking for active sportswear . . . and who isn't these days?

For a motor-trip, the main idea is to look and feel as comfortable and cool as possible. For the mature figure and for older girls or women I strongly recommend cotton culotte dresses . . . plain, short-sleeved, "V" neck styles with the trouser skirt that gives you freedom of movement yet has the concealing, flattering lines of a regular skirt. One in navy with starched white print would keep you looking cool and fresh over those long stretches of hot



dusty roads. Gay kerchiefs to tie over your head make slick motoring caps. You can tie them to your taste . . . peasant-fashion, under your chin, with the back corner hanging loose; like the Southern Mammy, with the perky bow at front; or, taking a hint from the road-wise gypsies, knot them jauntily behind one ear.



Better have a cool, short sleeved dress along, too, for occasions when you want to look a little more dressed up. An air cool, linen-like, spun rayon in a pastel color would be perfect. You might choose one in coral rose with navy buttons and buckle. Wear a navy and white pique crownless hat, so easily laundered and packed, and white fabric gloves, so easily sudsed out at night. Shoes might well be in navy or black patent, as they're better for traveling. And for your purse, one of those big fabric knitting-bag affairs with large handles that women love to use as a sort of summer carry-all. It's a "swell" friend on a trip as you can stow away so many things in it. Yet it looks so summery and cheerful. For your coral rose, why not one with gay multicolor stripes carrying out the tone of your dress? You'll look as fresh and colorful as a zinnia as you stroll down Main Street.

Young girls and younger women often take long motor trips in the cotton overalls or slacks popularized in Hollywood . . . wearing them with cotton jersey pullovers. To keep their hair from going with the wind they wear the popular skull cap, or calotte, atop their curls. On a recent trip to the

Riviera I saw scores of smart looking women wearing calottes . . . many of them with the halo hair-do brushed up over the edge of their caps. Again, these young travelers may prefer culotte frocks because they look so like dresses yet have all the leg-room of slacks. They, too, would also be sure to have along a simple, short-sleeved frock or two in cotton or spun rayon . . . in soft pastels, or in gay colorful tones.

For all sorts of active sports, the slacks, culotte, or play suit is the thing. For sun bathing or beach wear, the halter top play suits in gay flower splashed prints are best. A matching coat is perfect for covering up as much as you wish. Too, it's grand as a housecoat for indoor wear.

Gardening and out-of-door work seems easier and more fun when you wear slacks, or snappy feminine overalls. Add your sunburn preventive and wear a shade hat or a kerchief on your head, according to the time of exposure. And naturally, guard against too much in the way of the sun's direct rays, or too much heat.

Today it isn't under-exposure or over-exposure . . . it's sensible exposure and sensible clothes to permit it.

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Matrons Will Approve THIS SLENDERIZING FROCK



Pattern KF-405—Here is slim-o'-line flattery for the woman who's "figure conscious" and needs a bit of slenderizing! You can see at a glance how becoming is the low V-neckline with its surplice "cut," cool capelet-sleeves that make shoulders seem broader and hips narrower, and gracefully flared skirt that lends a festive air to this simple style. Pattern KF-405 is easy to make, for the few pattern pieces can be fitted together in no time at all! You'll love this frock stitched up in a cool sheer such as chiffon, voile, or chambray. Sizes 34 to 48. Sizes 36 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents. Our new Summer Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous new clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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South Demands Crop Loans For Sinking Cotton Prices

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

THE farm problem, one of the first tackled by Congress in the first year of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term, looms up as pressing at the close of the first session of Congress in President Roosevelt's second term.

Falling cotton prices, threats of falling corn prices, a slowing down in the wheat market—tho the wheat price threat may not really develop until the United States and Canada both have good crops the same year—have materially affected the congressional state of mind the last 2 weeks.

It may be remembered that the Farm Bureau sponsored Secretary Wallace's "ever-normal granary" bill—dubbed by Senator Borah the "ever-empty granary" measure—soon after the general farm conference in Washington the first week in February.

The proposal included commodity loans, parity payments, and also when a surplus in any of the 5 major commodities reached a certain percentage over normal, marketing quotas and penalty taxes for any producer not holding the required percentage of his normal production off the market while the quotas were in effect.

Commodities included in the bill were wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice. The secretary could, under the terms of the measure, require all producers to withhold up to 20 per cent of their crops in storage, on farm or in bonded warehouses. This provision applied to contracting and non-contracting farmers alike. But only contracting farmers would be entitled to the parity payments and commodity loans. The idea is that those producers who agree to control acreage and production thru following programs laid down by the secretary, would be guaranteed payments and loans that would measurably give them parity income, except in most unusual years. And in those they would have income guaranteed by the government sufficient to pay taxes, interest, and at least part of operating costs.

Opposition to Bill

But the proposal went to a hostile Congress. Farmers, facing fairly good crops and very good prices, didn't want production control. No one else wanted production control. The Grange, and Farmers Union leaders opposed the bill. The Grange dislikes new things. The Farmers Union wanted guaranteed cost of production plus profits, and permission to grow all they could.

Sen. E. D. (Cotton Ed) Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture; Rep. Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, went on "sit down" strikes, refused to sponsor the bill. Jones brought in a bill of his own, with no compulsory control features. Smith declared war on the proposed "AAA of 1937," and on the New Deal and all its works.

Two weeks ago the farm and congressional leaders, only Ed O'Neal of the Farm Bureau holding out, agreed to postpone consideration of the general farm bill until next session of Congress. President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace had almost begged Congress to act at this session, but they lacked farm organization support; lacked farm interest as well as farm support.

No Loans Without Control

Secretary Wallace issued a preliminary warning months ago that commodity loans could not be made unless and until the loans were coupled with assurance of some measurable control of production. Repeatedly, in press conferences and in letters to members of Congress, President Roosevelt expressed his belief that it is just a question of time until producers of the major commodities on an export basis grow more than the market will take—and then law of supply and demand would force prices down.

That was the status of affairs until early last week. Then cotton broke into the game. The carryover at the

end of last season was about 5 million bales, what might be termed normal. Cotton prices were better than 13 cents, still below parity, but pretty good. The South planted its heaviest acreage of cotton. So did wheat farmers, for that matter. But wheat suffered from the elements, and the crop will not be much above normal. But cotton grew and grew. The carryover next year might easily be 9 million bales, instead of 5 million.

Then the Market Dropped

Southern statesmen promptly demanded cotton loans of 12 cents a pound—asked that price be pegged at that figure, as was done by the Farm Board in the twenties. Wallace refused. President Roosevelt refused. The President admitted he had power under law to make the loans.

But, said the White House, any attempt to peg prices without a limit on production will fail; finally bankrupt the federal treasury, and then the bottom would drop clear out of the market. Also, the White House made it plain it wanted no "Hoover Farm Board" laid on its doorstep as a monument to the President's second term.

The President takes the position it is not up to him, at present, again to urge Congress to pass the "AAA of 1937." Farmers themselves, the country as a whole, he believes, will make that demand upon Congress, and Congress will respond. The real demand may not come until next session. So far the Wheat Belt and the Corn Belt have not seen any handwriting on the wall, just becoming visible in the Cotton Belt.

Showdown May Be Near

Meanwhile, the Southern congressmen are forming blocs in both branches of the legislature, threatening to hold up other legislation unless their demands for cotton loans at 12 cents are met. The showdown may come before the session ends. It may come early next session.

As this is written, every indication is that the showdown is almost due. As was stated in this column early during the present session, the "AAA of 1937" may not get action this session, but if not is almost certain to get real attention next session.

No one likes it, no one wants it, most folks want to fight it—but pro-

Farmers to Get Refunds

If the latest decision of the Federal District Court is upheld, farmers and stockmen trading in the Kansas City Stockyards since July 1933, will receive nearly \$500,000 in refunds held impounded by the court after commission firms obtained a restraining order 4 years ago. This is the second time this court has upheld the Secretary of Agriculture in reducing by about 12 per cent the rates charges by commission firms operating in the yards.

ducers of major surplus crops are going to face production control sooner or later, unless world purchasing power reaches the point, and trade barriers are broken down to permit exchange among nations, where Europe can and will buy American farm surpluses.

Turkey Industry Hits Peak

Either consumption of turkeys must be increased or production reduced if producers and the trade are to make a fair business profit, is the net of a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau reviews rapid expansion of the turkey industry since 1930, resulting from application of newer methods of disease control, a better knowledge of feeding, and development of the commercial hatching of turkeys. The peak of production was reached in 1936, when the output was estimated conservatively at 20,000,000 birds.

Lower retail prices of turkeys greatly increased the consumption of turkeys last Thanksgiving and Christmas, but even with the record high consumption more turkeys were carried over in cold storage after the close of the holiday marketing season than ever before.

Expansion of consumer demand for turkeys over the next several years appears possible, thru such developments as making fresh-killed turkeys available over a longer period of time than merely the holiday seasons; thru production of small-type turkeys; the preparation and marketing of full drawn "ready-to-cook" turkeys; the preparation and marketing of dressed half turkeys and parts of turkeys "ready-to-cook"; the production of canned turkey products; further improvement of quality thru grading, and timely advertising. Production is lighter this year. Prices will be "up" even in relation to high-priced feed.



"Pleased to meet ye—I'm Herman!"

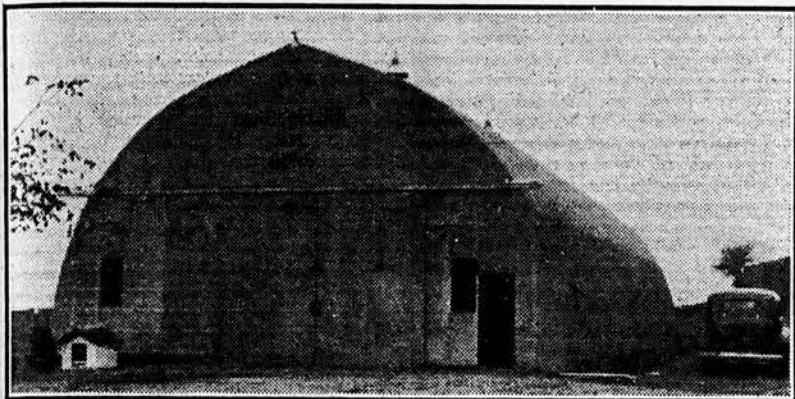
Protect Machinery in Wheat Belt

THE Kansas farm, with wheat as its primary cash crop, requires a heavy outlay of machinery. Every farmer in the Western half of the state, who specializes in wheat, has several thousands dollars worth of wheat-producing equipment. This equipment will last twice as long if it is repaired regularly, stored properly, and given good care.

One of the big advantages of a suitable machine shop and storage shed is the opportunity it affords to do inside repair and construction work. The average wheat farmer is a good mechanic

using his big "round top" as winter shelter for his ewes and lambs. With the oval roof, securely fastened down, this type of building is particularly resistant to wind deterioration, and the zinc-coated or galvanized metal is almost completely resistant to weather.

Claus Bergner, Pratt county, has just completed a new oval-top machine shed and temporary grain storage. He has 4 large metal grain bins, but plans to put grain in the part of his new barn having a concrete floor if he finds he needs the storage space. His neighbors, Charles Blackwelder and Sons, built a



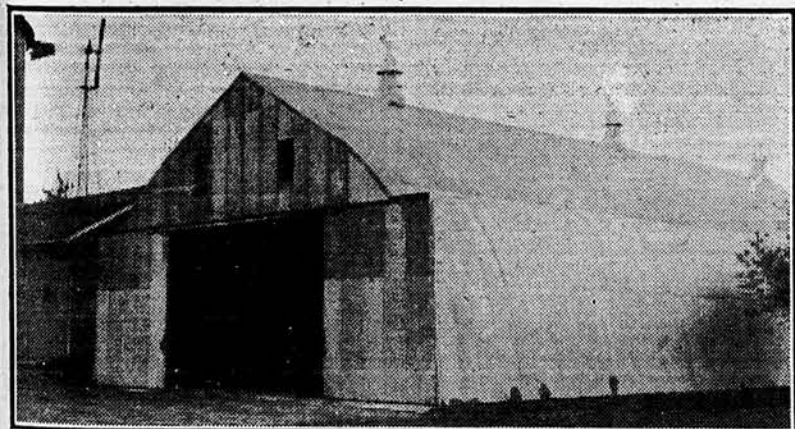
The machine shop and storage barn of Charles Blackwelder and Sons, Pratt county, constructed at a total cost of \$900.

and can do much of his own work of that nature if equipped to do it. People who criticize wheat farmers for working only a few weeks of the year, do not understand the time necessary to keep machinery in good repair, and to devise minor changes which may be desired in regular equipment. While not every farmer can afford to provide a large, oval-top, metal barn, so well

similar machine shed about 2 years ago. It is used entirely for machine shop and storage.

Keep Bindweed Salt Handy

It pays to keep enough sodium chlorate and salt on hand to deal field bindweed a final blow, believes Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent. Too many

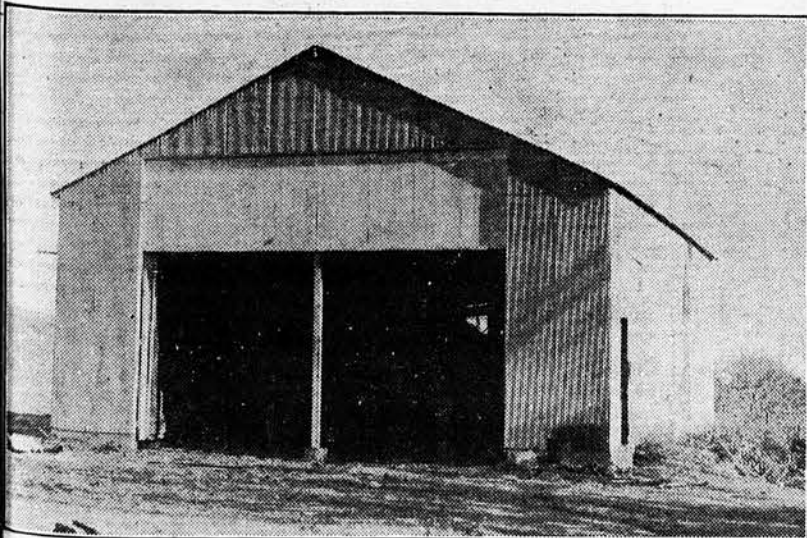


New machine shed and grain storage barn, built by Claus Bergner, Isabel. There is a lot of storage space at relatively low cost in a building of this type.

suited to Western Kansas conditions, those who are in position to make this investment will find it a good one.

A barn or machine shed of this type may be used in many ways. It is principally a machine shed and shop, but it is fine for grain storage with a concrete floor. John Batton, Johnson, has been

times a few plants will survive and be allowed to grow because there is no chemical to treat them. Mr. Hale suggests always buying a little more than is necessary for the first treatment. The county commissioners of Shawnee ordered 4 carloads of salt to fight bindweed along country roads.



Good equipment deserves careful housing. Here Lester Maddy's row crop tractor and the larger tractor and combine are housed in perfect storage on the farm near Stockton. The tractor and combine are two stand-bys of the Kansas farmer and both need shelter from the weather. This makes a good place for winter repair work.

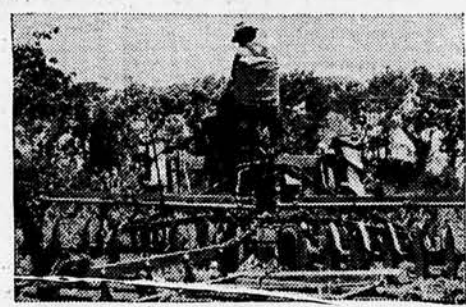
SAVES 25% OF GASOLINE AND TIME

Read the story of Homer Hatch, Burlington, Kansas, who high compressioned his 8-year-old tractor after reading an ad like this



"ON ALL THE HARD JOBS, we use the high compression tractor" Homer Hatch says, "and figure it will do any job in high gear that our low compression tractor will do in second."

IN ORCHARD CULTIVATION, the Hatch high compression tractor pulls an 8-foot double tandem disk with 32 16-inch blades and a 2-section 60-tooth harrow in one operation.



HERE is what Homer Hatch says about the way he came to high compression his tractor and equip it with a "cold" manifold, and the way work speeded up on his 200-acre farm after he had done it:

"I originally read one of the Ethyl ads telling how Clarence Dauberman had changed his tractor over, and wrote him to find out how he liked the results. I tried to get a set of 8,000-foot altitude pistons through my local dealer, but he said the factory told him we didn't need any 8,000-foot pistons in Kansas. So I had to send to Hinckley, Illinois, to get them."

After the tractor was high compressioned, here is an example of what happened, again in Homer's words: "Last year we plowed a 17-acre field for wheat. There wasn't a bucketful of water to the acre, and the ground was hard and dry. We plowed seven to eight inches deep instead of the usual five-inch depth in Kansas. We pulled two 14-inch plows and finished the job in 15 hours. We used about 26 gallons of regular-grade gasoline, or about 1 3/4 gallons an hour. We pulled right along in high gear, at 4 miles an hour."

"Before the tractor was high compressioned, it would only go in second

gear, at three miles an hour, doing the same job and using the same amount of gasoline per hour. So we saved 25% on gasoline, 8 3/4 gallons, and 25% in time—5 hours."

"Yesterday I used my high compression tractor to pull my second tractor, which has a low compression engine, out of the mud in another field where it got stuck. As soon as I need to replace the pistons and sleeves on that, I am going to high compression that also. We have used regular-grade gasoline in both tractors for four years."

To get added power and faster working speed from your tractor, ask your dealer or write your manufacturer today about getting high compression ("altitude") pistons or cylinder head to change it over to high compression. Or write direct to Homer Hatch, Burlington, Kan., and ask him any questions about his high compression changeover. Easiest way of all, of course, is to see that your next tractor has high compression pistons or cylinder head, which most manufacturers offer today at no additional cost. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular-grade gasolines.

It pays to buy **GOOD GASOLINE**
FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

Trade with Kansas Farmer Advertisers

The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.



WE DON'T RECOMMEND OUR DRY BATTERY RADIO!

Don't fool yourself! If you're not on a power line get the truth about farm radio before you buy. We want you to know the truth. All of it. Here's why:

Most leading manufacturers, ourselves included, today offer to the home without electric power only two types of radio sets—the kind that uses dry batteries and the kind that doesn't. We make both—but we recommend only one.

Our 2 volt "dry battery radio"—tube for tube—sells for less money. So do all "dry battery radios." BUT—with a "dry battery radio" it isn't the original cost—it's the upkeep. Therefore, we don't recommend even our own dry battery radio.

FREPOWER FROM THE AIR

No more buying dry batteries or taking out to recharge.



WINCHARGER

DeLuxe Model

\$17.50

when bought with a Zenith Radio.

ZENITH
LONG DISTANCE—
FARM RADIO

With the Zenith 6 volt Farm Radio which is the type we do recommend, you use no "B" batteries—no "C" batteries—NO DRY BATTERIES AT ALL! And there's none of this sending out your storage batteries for charging, either. You enjoy Frepower from the air, thanks to Wincharger.

So, once you get all the facts, we believe the radio you'll really want to own is the 6 volt Zenith Farm Radio. It has a power operating cost of only 50c a year when you use a Wincharger and an ordinary automobile storage battery. That's why the great body of farmers in areas of normal wind can USE THEIR ZENITH RADIOS AS MUCH AS THEY WANT! The Wincharger keeps your storage battery charged.

So compare before you buy! Don't take our word. Go out and talk to some of your own neighbors whose Zeniths are already running at 50c a year operating cost thanks to Wincharger. Then talk also to some neighbors who own 2 volt dry battery radios—ask them what it costs them to keep it operating—and COMPARE! That's all we ask—we just want you to get the truth!

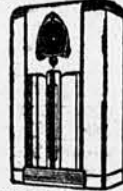
Here's something else really important, too. Not only does Zenith give you city radio performance at 50c a year—BUT—with the new "Two-Way" Zenith Models if you get high line power you DON'T HAVE TO BUY A NEW RADIO! You just throw a switch and instantly your Zenith operates on a 110 volt power—becomes a "City Set"—two radios for the price of one!

Zenith Farm Radios are available in a large variety of models, all mighty reasonable in price—terms if desired.

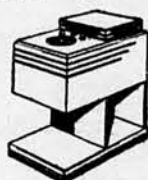
If you already have high line power, be sure to see the Zenith City Models—AGAIN a year ahead—as usual!

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION
CHICAGO
For 20 years makers of fine radios

**CHILDREN—
GROWN-UPS—
FATHER—MOTHER—
DAUGHTER—
and the HELP—
Everybody enjoys a
Zenith**

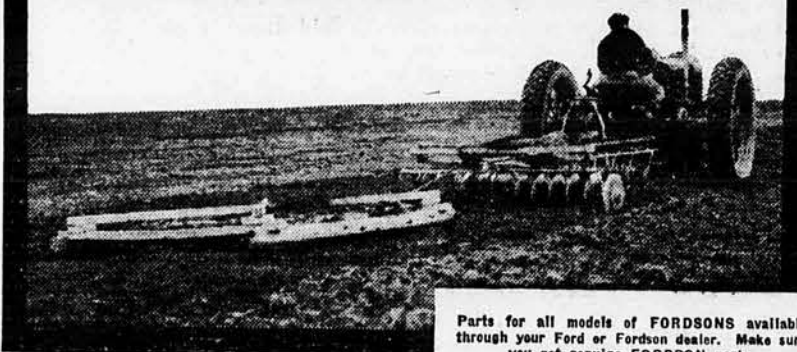


entertainment—
crops—markets—
weather—planes—
police—etc.



**EUROPE,
SOUTH AMERICA
or the ORIENT**
guaranteed every day
or your money back
on all short wave
Zeniths.
Zenith offers many
models—all reasonably
priced in both
Farm and City sets.

LICK YOUR FARM POWER PROBLEM WITH AN ALL-AROUND FORDSON



Parts for all models of FORDSONS available through your Ford or Fordson dealer. Make sure you get genuine FORDSON parts.

FARM profit today is largely a matter of getting your work done *quicker* and *cheaper*. With an All-Around FORDSON, you're all set to do almost any power job *ahead* of the weather. You plow on time, plant on time, and cultivate *before* the weeds get a head

start on you. Get an All-Around FORDSON—it will give you FORDSON dependability, FORDSON economy, and high-clearance for row-crop cultivation, as well as ample power for the other farm jobs. Mail this coupon for latest news about the FORDSON.

O. J. Watson Distributing & Storage Company
321 West Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kan., Ph. 3-3281

COUPON

O. J. WATSON DISTRIBUTING & STORAGE COMPANY
321 West Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kan.

Phone: 3-3281

Please send me latest information concerning the two models of FORDSON Tractor.

My name

Post Office

State

Early Fruits Announce Harvest

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THESE are busy days here at Echo Glen Farm. Yet, as Cap'n. Henry says, "It's only the beginnin'." The spasmodic harvesting of early apple varieties and early peaches is not to be compared to the activity and bustle that September will bring. The peaches picked were Red Bird clings. They bore heavily this year, providing a good excuse for thinning and so both size and quality were improved. The crop was sold for \$1.50 a bushel at the farm. This is not as much as the later peaches should bring this year but for an early peach and a clingstone at that, one cannot complain.

The early apples harvested were the Duchess of Oldenberg. From 88 young trees were picked 119 bushels. They were marketed thru the local co-operative association where returns are based upon variety pool averages. By persistent spraying with Bordeaux thru the summer these highly susceptible apples were kept free from blight but at the eleventh hour they were damaged badly by hail.

Tomato Market Poor

Tomato harvest has commenced in earnest now, too. When home-grown tomatoes first began seeking a market there was no demand due to the fact that Arkansas and southern Missouri tomatoes had been trucked into this territory. Having to buck a ruined market the price was depressed from the very start and growers are now receiving 30 cents for the one-third bushel baskets and 45 cents for the 30-pound lugs. To pass inspection as a shipper, a tomato must be free from cracks and that is just what a very large per cent of them have this year on account of so much wet weather. Because so few of them can be shipped this should be a good year for the canneries. A new cannery is being set up in St. Joseph supplementing the one established 3 years ago by the Ozark Mountain Canning Company. These two factories should be able to take care of the anticipated surplus.

For the first time in many years this section had an abundance of apricots this year. Most trees were so full that the fruit was small, but we had no trouble disposing of ours here at the farm for \$1.25 and \$1.50 a bushel. The next crop to pick will be Wealthy apples, harvest of which will commence at once. Moore's Early grapes will be ready to cut between the middle and the latter part of this month. There will be quite a large crop of grapes in Doniphan county and except for hail damage in some vineyards, the quality is expected to be good, unless, of course, black rot develops and this is not likely to happen in those vineyards which received 2 or 3 applications of Bordeaux.

Apples on North Side

Observing growers have noticed that apple trees bearing this year have a heavier set of fruit on the branches to the north. In the Golden Delicious block on this farm this condition is outstanding. In some cases the north side of the tree is bending low with its load while on the south side not an apple

can be seen. To account for this it is explained that apple buds are formed in mid-summer. The intense heat the past two summers did something to those plant cells that were directly exposed to the sun's rays that prevented their making fruit buds. Conditions this summer have been favorable for fruit bud formation and it would be reasonable to expect a good set of buds over the whole tree area for next year.

Orchardists have done a persistent and thoro job of spraying this summer and apples were kept comparatively free from worms up until a short time ago. But many are beginning to complain now of stings and sideworms. This is the damage for which the larvae of the second brood of codling moth is responsible. It seems that no matter how well the first brood is kept under control, enough will get by to ruin a whole lot of otherwise number 1 apples. Many growers here have been using stock dip in their sprays this year and their orchards are outstanding for their cleaner apples. Those using it have found it to be a good ovicide which probably accounts for the fewer stings; the "beasts" are killed in the egg stage before they ever get to be worms. Growers who have never used dip, after seeing this year's results, are expressing a determination to use it next year. This is the third season stock dip has been put to practical use in the orchards of this county.

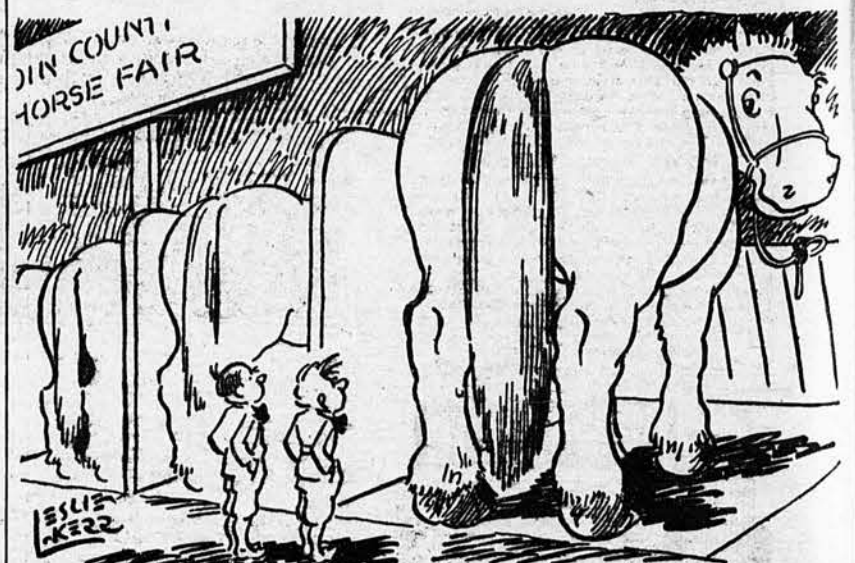
Recently we attended a twilight orchard meeting at the state experimental orchard near Blair. Erwin Abmeier, director of extension work in scab control, explained the experiments he is conducting in the use of different fungicides and combinations. P. G. Lamerson, resident entomologist at Wathena, told of tests he had been making of substitutes for lead arsenate in sprays.

Mulch Improves Yield

In discussing soil management, H. L. Lobstein, extension horticulturist, Kansas State College, drew attention to a block of trees heavily mulched with straw. He compared the large crop the trees bore to the crop on other trees of the same variety not mulched and pointed out the luxuriant, dark green foliage, an indication of health and vigor. The straw has been under these trees a number of years, the speaker said, and a little more is added every year. Two objections to the general use of this practice were mentioned: It is a fire hazard and it makes a good hideout for field mice.

For Every Occasion

The Year 'Round Party Book, by William P. Young, Horace J. Gardner, authors of "Games and Stunts for all Occasions." Price, \$1.—Lippincott. Party games, refreshments with recipes and decorations for each month are given in simple, understandable language. Types of games to be used in your home or clubs and churches. Parties for all red letter days are included. You can order this helpful book thru Kansas Farmer, Eighth and Jackson, Topeka, Kansas.—J. M.



"Cute little rascal, isn't he?"

**"YOU BET I'M
USING
IT
AGAIN"**

**I want the same results
from wheat and barley as
New Improved CERESAN
gave me last year!**

Use this dust treatment on seed to reduce disease, step-up your yield, increase profit! Experiment Station tests by most important grain states prove its power against seedling blight, stinking smut of wheat, covered and black loose smuts and stripe of barley. Average yield increase in tests, 6%! Write for free Cereal Pamphlet. Beyer-Semesan Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.



**I TELL YOU ABSORBINE
WILL FIX THAT SWELLING**



If horses could talk, they'd thank you for using Absorbine to ease their strains, sprains, swellings and inflammation. It reduces the pain—keeps horse working during treatment—never blisters or removes hair. Great antiseptic too! \$2.50 a bottle at all druggists.
W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE



**LOW
COST
SILOS
and CRIBS**

Put up in few hours

Made with Rowe Picket Fencing...erected anywhere Easily moved or used as temporary yard or poultry fencing. Free Folder tells how to put up your own portable cribs (capacity 400 to 1000 bushels), and silos (capacity 18 to 40 tons) at surprisingly low cost and provide excellent protection for crops. Thousands of corn belt farmers use this plan which requires only a few rods of...

ROWE Picket Fencing

This is the fencing which has all pickets firmly locked by the Rowe "Reverse-Twist" weave, so they will not work loose. All pickets are sound and strong—1/2" x 1-1/4" x 4 ft., and treated with red wood preservative paint. All wires are galvanized. 5 double cables used. Spaced pickets give perfect crib ventilation. Silos lined with inexpensive special treated paper to seal tight. Free Folder gives full instructions. Tells fencing required for any size crib or silo. Write for copy and price list today. (51)

ROWE MANUFACTURING CO.
751 Cedar Street
Galesburg, Ill., U.S.A.



DODSON MFG. CO., WICHITA, KANSAS

Good Living, Not Medicine, Best

By DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IT IS MORE than a hundred years since Doctor Richard Bright, an English physician, made his researches into diseases of the kidney and pointed out certain phases that have, since his day, been spoken of as Bright's disease. The term is a very loose one and often is applied to ailments which have no right under that classification. It is best to consider Bright's disease to be chronic inflammation of the kidneys, the course of which may be modified somewhat by medicine but much more favorably influenced by proper rules as to what we eat, what we drink and the way in which we live. It is not hereditary. "Kidney trouble" is a vague term applied to urinary disturbances of various kinds, some of which have nothing to do with the kidneys. It is even applied to diabetes, an entirely different ailment. If a doctor tells you that you have kidney trouble, ask him to be more specific. Do not worry about Bright's disease on any such vague diagnosis.



Dr. Lerrigo

Bright's disease often is the final outcome of inflammation of the kidney occurring in earlier years and causing damage to the kidney tissues. Such diseases as typhoid fever, scarlet fever, Malta fever, diphtheria, even measles or influenza, may leave effects upon the kidneys that eventually result in Bright's disease. This emphasizes the importance of making a complete recovery from such infectious diseases before resuming the ordinary duties of life. The patient who steals time by getting up a few days too early from a serious disease may thus pay for it in later life.

Dropsy is not a sure symptom of Bright's disease but it often is present. It must be remembered that dropsy comes from other diseases, also. For example, it often exists in heart disease. It is extremely important to find out whether your dropsy is caused by kidney disease, because the treatment differs greatly depending upon the cause. When Bright's disease has existed for some time the heart is likely to show the effect of added strain upon its functions and the patient may then have both troubles to consider.

Home treatment by means of medicine is not worth considering. I would not say that medicine gives no help in Bright's disease but it must be medicine prescribed by a doctor who has full knowledge of the case and knows definitely what the prescribed drug will do for you as an individual. Taking advertised medicines is worse than useless for they may do you great harm. If you suspect Bright's disease the

thing of first importance is an accurate and reliable diagnosis. If this confirms your suspicions, your next greatest need is not medicine, for medicine will not cure; it is to find out what will suit you best in food, clothing, climate and work.

A Stubborn Disease

I am afflicted with arthritis deformans. Is that incurable? I had my tonsils removed about 5 months ago but it did not do any good. Then I had some teeth removed that showed a good cause. How long after the cause is removed will one get good effect? My throat bothers me lately. Is that any sign that the tonsils were not removed completely? Is there a medicine that will cure arthritis without removing the cause?—Mrs. W.

Arthritis deformans, while not an incurable disease, is one of the most stubborn. Your doctors have treated you properly in trying to remove all foci of infection. I know of no medicine that will do any good while diseased tonsils, abscessed teeth, purulent sinuses or any collection of pus remain. But when Arthritis deformans has once done its crippling work on the joints they are not likely to recover.

Best Way to Reduce

I am 5 feet, 2 inches tall, 25 years old, and I weigh 156 pounds. I'm sure that is too much, and I get real fat around the stomach, too, and it looks bad. Can I take something to reduce?—W. W.

Yes, you are 30 pounds overweight. The only way to reduce your weight is to reduce your food. You must make out a list of the amount of food you are now eating and cut the amount down 20 per cent. If you can stand that reduction comfortably cut out another 10 per cent after a week or so. Get down to the lowest diet on which you can work. To reduce the abdomen take abdominal massage, and practice exercises that make the abdominal muscles work. Such exercises as bending over to the floor, raising the body from the lying position without using the hands, and going thru the motions of rowing a boat are helpful.

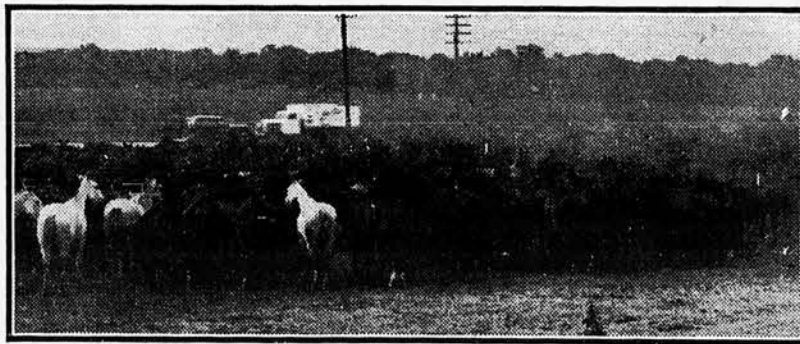
Increases With Age

What is the outlook for a person who has deafness caused by middle-ear catarrh? What do you know about invisible ear drums that will help?—M. S. D.

Deafness from middle-ear catarrh has a tendency to increase with advancing years and to be aggravated by a bad cold. Nervous strain should not affect it. There is no known cure for it, but the patient should do everything possible to cure the catarrh. I am sorry to say that invisible ear drums are a failure. There are several electrical instruments that are helpful to deaf persons, and they make great improvement.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Army Requires Good Horseflesh



Every summer the horses at Ft. Riley are turned out on pastures for a few weeks rest. Here is a big herd of them, with their ears up, along Highway 40.

Kansas supplies many of the horses for the world's largest cavalry school, located at Ft. Riley in Geary county. Army buyers go out every year and inspect good, solid, young horses of lightweight stock, which have been raised on farms and ranches, and even in small town backyards. The price paid has been \$150 or more. Solid col-

ored geldings, 4 to 7 years of age, standing 15 hands, 1 inch, are the type required by the army buyers, and a limited number of mares are purchased. There are possibilities of profit for farmers who like to raise horses of this type. But there is one thing to remember, they have to be nearly perfect to suit the eye of the buyer.



**HORSE
POWER
NEEDS**

PLENTY OF WATER

ANIMALS, like humans, require more water in hot weather. Are yours getting all they need?

Take time today to look over your stock tanks. Maybe you need another one or two. Maybe some you have need replacing. But don't risk your money on a tank made of ordinary galvanized metal. Make sure it is made of durable Armco Ingot Iron.

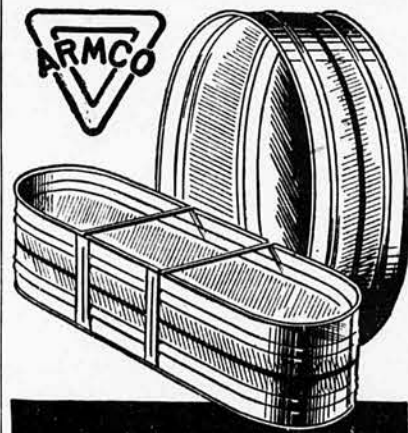
You know there is nothing that takes a harder beating from water, ice and snow than a culvert. Well—thousands of Armco Ingot Iron culverts—laid fifteen, twenty, twenty-five years ago—are still on the job.

So—when you buy a new stock tank, grain bin, silo, feeder, septic tank, or any other piece of farm equipment made of sheet metal, be sure it's made of Armco Ingot Iron.

Look for the Armco triangle trademark. It will save you trouble and save you money.

**THE AMERICAN
ROLLING MILL COMPANY
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO**

**ARMCO
INGOT IRON**



Here's Accuracy and Speed for Your FALL SEEDING



Fall seeding is soon over when you use a McCormick-Deering Grain Drill. The drill shown above has an attachment for sowing alfalfa and grass seeds. A McCormick-Deering Farmall 12 Tractor furnishes power.

When fall seeding follows close on the heels of other farm jobs, it's mighty good to have a McCormick-Deering Grain Drill ready for sowing your winter wheat, rye, and other small grains.

With a McCormick-Deering you get accuracy that will mean increased yields next year and speed to finish the job in a hurry. These fine drills are leaders in their field, with such

improvements as all-steel, rust-resisting hopper; accurate feeding mechanism; a strong, cross-braced main frame, and dust-proof bearings in the axle boxes to provide light draft.

McCormick-Deering Grain Drills, both tractor and horse-drawn, are available in a variety of sizes and models. See your McCormick-Deering dealer for full information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. (INCORPORATED)

Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING GRAIN DRILLS

It's the little humble things that make a house a HOME

THOSE careless marks of his baby fingers . . . could any one buy them from you now? The knee-high smudges on the door! The pencil scratches on the wall that showed his growth from two to a little man of six! The nicked nursery bed where you two watched for hours one night until a sprawled, feverish form slipped into healing slumber!

Yes, a home is seasoned with smiles and tears, mellowed by memories and flavored with hopes. Each room has well-loved articles that have grown dearer with the years. And there are new things that you are working and planning for. It may be an occasional table for the living-room. New drapes for the breakfast nook. A summer rug. Porch and lawn furniture.

The advertisements in this publication bring you news of furnishings to freshen your home. Study them and save shopping steps and budget dollars. They will help you add to the gracious charm of your home . . . that little world which is your very own!

What Makes a Successful Auction

EVERY breeder of purebred livestock can get some ideas from a talk that was given by J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center auctioneer, at a meeting of dairy breeders in Manhattan.



J. T. McCulloch
Clay Center

In his judgment the first and most important thing is to get the livestock in sale condition. Sale condition in dairy cattle means having as many fresh as possible and the others close-up springers. Being a station broken does not mean a cow will lead on the hal-

ter. If you are going to attempt to lead a cow, she needs practice before the day of the sale. "Possibly the second thing in a good auction is the honesty and dependability of the owner," McCulloch said. "If a man has these virtues his cattle will out-sell those that belong to a man who obviously over-states the facts about every animal as it comes into the sale ring."

"Third, a sale must be well advertised. Let me say here that your neighbors at your sale are a mighty good asset. But quite often the livestock is good enough to merit advertising over a wider area. This depends on the quality and production records of the stock."

Arrangements are important. On sale day the cattle need to be closely penned and labeled for inspection. Mr. McCulloch likes to sell stock on the farm, and said he preferred a raised

platform with the bidders seated around the side. An outside sale ring is best when weather is fit.

Sometimes buyers bid better at an auction because they figure a man will have to stand back of what he says on the auction block. Again there is the influence of the competing bidder. When prices have been draggy the auction always is best because it sets the level of prices. If prices have been rather high and fairly steady, private sale is quite satisfactory.

One difficulty of selling publicly is assembling a sufficient number of high class stock. It never pays to run in a bunch of bad-uddered cows and sad-eyed bulls.

The well conducted public sale, Mr. McCulloch believes, is very educational. He knows of no place a young man can get more facts and ideas in a few hours as to values of cattle than at a public auction.

Had a Great Time!

Dear Senator Capper: Just a note to thank you for the delightful time you showed me while I was in Washington for the National 4-H Club encampment. It was most interesting, especially the stories you told us. I am sure that none of the Kansas delegation will forget the stories or the places you showed us. Our entire trip was most enjoyable; everyone was so pleasant to us.

Even with all the grand times I had I was rather glad to get home for I had not seen my parents except for short visits, for 10 months, as I attended Kansas State College last year and left almost immediately after school for Washington. Thanking you again for the interesting time.—Rosemary Parisa, Lansing, Kan., Leavenworth Co.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

(Probable changes in feed costs have been considered in suggesting the best marketing program.)

I have 20 choice white face calves that will weigh about 500 pounds. They are still with the cows. They should be weaned now. Would like your opinion as whether to (1) sell this month, or (2) wean and carry thru winter?—W. W., Trousdale, Kan.

There are about 8 chances out of 10 that if sold right off the cows between August 15 and September 15 you will net more than weaning and selling in November or March as stocker cattle. I would keep these calves over, however, if you are likely to decide to repurchase cattle in the fall in order to feed up surplus roughage.

On July 10, I started feeding my heavy steers as suggested. You said to sell in August or early September or at least get opinion in mid-August as to whether to go until September 15. Would you sell now or feed to September 15?—J. H. H., Tipton, Kan.

There are about 9 chances out of 10 that you will net more if sold before September 15 than if sold during the 30 days after September 15. I can't pick the day or week. See your commission man from now on. You are in the seasonal peak area.

I have some hogs weighing over 200 pounds. Would you sell now or wait 2 or 3 weeks?—E. L., Hamlin, Kan.

There are 7 chances out of 10 that the price decline on this weight of hog during the next 30 days will more than offset the profit in the added gain in weight. This is not true for weights ranging 120-160 pounds now. Stock pigs weighing 60-100 pounds at 15 to 18 cents a pound are too high for what they will sell for in November or December.

I would like to know what kind of livestock you think would be best to feed corn and roughage this winter?—L. M. W., Beverly, Kan.

There are about 6 chances out of 10 that livestock of the breeding or

growing-out type during 1937-38 will net more for the roughage consumed than hogs, cattle, or lambs consuming fattening rations. If you care to suggest the 4 or 5 ways that you can use your feeds, we will suggest the use that may be the most profitable for this year.

Flies 'Hopper Enemies

Live maggots deposited by flies on grasshoppers are one of nature's control measures for the 'hopper scourge. Several flies were found on grasshoppers in a corn field owned by John H. Smith, Beloit, on July 12. One of these "hoppers" was placed in a bottle for observation. A live maggot disappeared from the back of the hopper in about 15 minutes.

The grasshopper died the next day. In a few days more the head and part of the legs fell off and 2 grown maggots were noticed in the bottle. These disappeared again, and at the end of the first week they were located in the body cavity of the grasshopper in the form of reddish-brown pupae.

One pupa was placed in a bottle and kept under observation in the Farm Bureau office. July 26, just 2 weeks after the grasshopper was picked up, a gray fly with 3 black stripes on its back emerged from the pupa. A fly got away from the other pupa since it was not in the bottle.

Much benefit in killing grasshoppers may result from this kind of fly when there are enough of them at work to be noticed on a short visit to the field. However, the person who waits for the flies to control his grasshoppers will probably lose a feed crop and have a lot of grasshopper eggs laid for next year.

Screw Worms Threaten

Screw worms are still working on cattle. It is important that every cut and sore on an animal be treated if the wounds are infested with maggots, the wound may be cleaned out with benzol and then smeared with oil or tar. Do not remove living maggots and allow them to reach the soil. All cases of screw worm infestations ought to be reported to the county agent.

What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

Bang's Vaccine Restricted

ILLINOIS: Farmers are warned that the use of living culture vaccines for the attempted and experimental control of Bang's disease in cattle has been prohibited, except by special permission under a ruling put into force by the state department of agriculture. The purpose of the ruling is to protect herd owners against the unnecessary dissemination of the disease by indiscriminate vaccination of herds.

Orchards Need Irrigation

OHIO: In a majority of cases irrigation will be both practical and profitable in any orchard where there is a readily available water supply, according to results from various types of irrigation in large commercial orchards. It has been found that when dry weather stops fruit growth several days during the summer it is impossible to make up for lost time, and that apples will be smaller no matter how favorable the weather conditions are after the drouth.

Families Have More Fun

ILLINOIS: Farm families are spending more on having a good time, according to records kept by 240 Illinois farm families. The average amount of money spent for general expenditures including such items as education, medical care, transportation, church, community welfare, and gifts also has made quite a gain over the previous year. The average amount spent by the farm families on recreation was \$37, the highest since 1932. One family out of every three reported a trip of some kind ranging in cost from \$2 to \$520.

Insecticides for Borer

CONNECTICUT: During the last 2 years the state experiment station has carried out experiments on controlling the European corn borer with insecticides. The young larvae feed for some time between the leaves in the growing whorl and if the spaces between these leaves are kept filled with toxic material a large part of the larvae can be killed. But costs still remain too high to make this method practical as the total cost of spraying an acre of corn, including both materials and labor, has been estimated at \$15. To date, only first early sweet corn, maturing in July, has been sprayed or dusted profitably.

Plants Aid Insect Fight

NORTH CAROLINA: Some 20 species of plants growing in North Carolina help man in his fight against insects. These carnivorous plants catch insects on their leaves and digest them. On an acre where trumpet plant, or

Venus' fly-trap, grows abundantly a million insects may be destroyed every summer. Venus' fly-trap has spine-bordered leaves that snap shut instantly when any insect touches them. After the insect is digested the leaf opens again. In Southern Europe farmers grow plants with sticky leaves. When hung in their houses, the plants catch flies and other insects like fly-paper. In North Carolina the trumpet plant reaches a height of 3 feet and has a trumpet-like leaf that can catch a half-cupful of insects, including large crickets and grasshoppers. Bladderworts, which grow in bog pools, have many tiny bladders with trap doors that operate whenever an insect touches the trigger.

New Projects Offered

INDIANA: In an effort to emphasize the importance of agricultural engineering in the efficient and economical operation of the farm and in the establishment of a comfortable, convenient, and attractive farmstead, Indiana 4-H club members are being offered this year for the first time a series of projects including farm shop, farm building, farm drainage, farm machinery, and rural electrification.

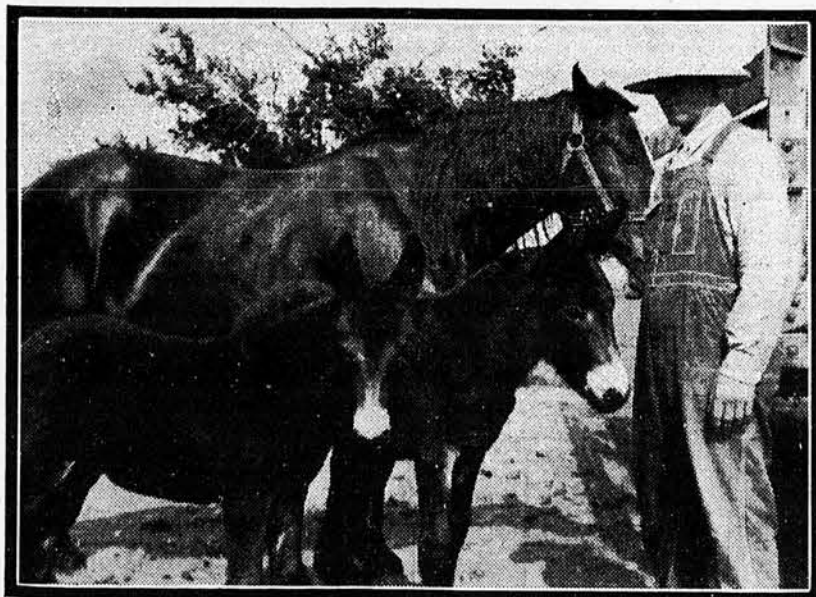
Pigs Sunburn, Too

MICHIGAN: Sunshades for hogs might seem an expensive luxury. But experience at Michigan State College prove a sunburned pig delays gains for 2 or 3 months before recovery, and that the pig costs more to place on the market. A hot summer in which considerable rain occurs is a season in which the irritation shows up the most. White pigs are especially sensitive to the burning rays of summer sunshine. Whether the wet surface of a hog burns more easily, or whether the rain clears up the atmosphere so that rays of the sun are able to penetrate, the hogs seem to suffer most in weather similar to that in Southern Michigan the last few weeks. A sunburned pig acts quite human with his symptoms. He is sore and uneasy and runs around and shakes his head. Redness appears on the skin around the ears and neck or perhaps on the entire upper part of the pig. Itching follows and this helps scatter mange and lice when the animals scratch themselves.

Manure Reduced Erosion

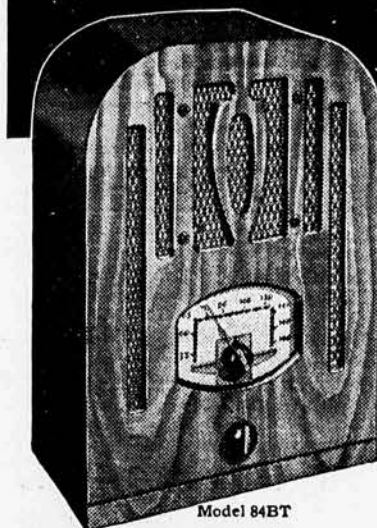
IOWA: An addition of 16 tons of manure an acre decreased the run-off to one-half that of a corresponding plot of ground not manured in tests conducted. Also, the absorption of rain water was increased 100 per cent. The organic matter in the soil, such as manure, acts much like a sponge in absorbing water, and in turn makes the soil granules less erosive.

Team of Mules From One Mare



R. G. Adkinson, Concordia, has a fine mule team in the making. And his team will be well matched for it consists of twin mule colts, shown in the picture. The colts were foaled about Easter time.

More Stations—More Volume with Distance Booster!



Model 84BT
\$27.95
Without Battery

RCA Victor also presents a complete line of new AC radios for homes having electric power.

RCA Victor

BATTERY 2-volt 6-volt AND ELECTRIC SETS

Thrilling new low-priced 1938 RCA Victor Farm Radios get better results... cost less to own

You'll get amazing reception with a new 1938 RCA Victor farm radio because of a great feature—the DISTANCE BOOSTER. It brings in stations hundreds of miles away clear and strong. You hear stations you have never heard before, and you hear them clearly, easily and in full volume.

Like most advances in radio the Distance Booster is an RCA Victor development. It gives four and five tube sets the power to perform like the big sets. And along with this is lower battery drain, so that these sets cost less to own.

The 1938 RCA Victor radios for farm use include a great variety of table and console models. They are built to give you reception that will match anything in the cities. More than 50 special features assure you this. Tests in the most remote parts of the country prove that these RCA Victor farm radios are sensational in their ability to deliver superb performance. They are low in price. They use power from the air, from gasoline power generators or from batteries. Mail coupon for free catalog. Get the facts about the year's real buy in farm radios.

RCA VICTOR, CAMDEN, N. J.

Please send me your catalog on:

☐ Farm Radios ☐ Electric Radios

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Name.....

Town.....

State..... K

HANK LEARNS HOW TO KILL STINKING SMUT!



AVOID SMUT DOCKAGE! MOUNTAIN KILLS SMUT! GET THAT EXTRA PROFIT!

Stinking smut will change a good yield to a poor one. Don't take chances with smut in your wheat—it will take dollars right out of your pocket! Insure your crop free from smut by treating **SELECTED, CLEANED SEED** with Mountain Copper Carbonate.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Experimental Authorities highly recommend Copper Carbonate seed treatment. Mountain is the superior brand—manufactured expressly for seed treatment—costs only 3c per bushel to treat—does not injure germination even when treated and stored for years before planting. Get Mountain Copper Carbonate today at your local dealer. There is no finer seed treatment. Mountain Kills Smut!

TREAT YOUR SEED PROPERLY EVERY YEAR—IT PAYS!

MAIL FOR INFORMATION

The Mountain Copper Co., Ltd.
351 California Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Please send me booklet on seed treatment and directions for making home-made mixer.

Name..... Address..... State.....



MOUNTAIN COPPER CARBONATE

"GIVES PRACTICAL SMUT CONTROL" SAYS WASHINGTON RANCHER

"Smut is a serious menace in Palouse County. I have treated my wheat, oats and barley with 'Mountain' for years. It gives me practical smut control. No dockage for me. I treat with 'Mountain' every year!"

Walter Riley
Rosalia, Washington

AVAILABLE IN TWO GRADES—52% and 20% METALLIC COPPER

MORE MATERIAL STAYS ON



Why RUTLAND Roof Coating waterproofs better, wears longer

Remember this important fact in buying roof coating. Actual tests show that *one-third* the weight of some roof coatings evaporates within a few hours. Buying such products is like paying good money for cans one-third empty.

Rutland No-Tar-In Roof Coating saves money because it isn't "loaded" with solvent. More material per gallon stays on—forming a heavy, tough film of asphalt bound together with asbestos fibres. There's no tar in Rutland. Does not crawl, crack or peel.

Rutland may cost a trifle more per gallon but far less per year. You can Rutlandize your roof for only 1½¢ to 2¢ a sq. ft. Ideal for all roofs except shingles. Mail coupon if your local dealer does not stock Rutland. Rutland Fire Clay Co., Rutland, Vermont. Also makers of Rutland Patching Plaster, Furnace Cement, Stove Lining, etc.



P.S.—For badly worn holes, around flashings, etc.—use Rutland No. 4 Plastic Cement.

Rutland Fire Clay Co., (KFs) Rutland, Vt. Please tell me how I can obtain Rutland Roof Coating.

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Town.....State.....
No. sq. ft. to be covered.....
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IRRIGATION PUMPS

Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

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NON-BLISTERING SPRAY

Only cattle spray with Soy-Bean Oil base instead of petroleum oil. Concentrated, water-type, repels and kills insects, effective hours longer, won't burn skin, saves ½ to ¾. Ask your dealer or write for free folder.

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Soy-O-CIDE

Building Farm-to-Highway Roads Is Good Business

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Reprinted from "The National Farm"

TRANSPORTATION of its products from the farm to markets or to shipping points is one of the most important problems of the agricultural industry. Farm production annually runs into millions and millions of tons. Think of the wheat and corn, cotton, potatoes, milk, eggs and livestock of various kinds produced annually in the United States, and you can get some idea of the hauling job that has to be done in order to get that material to the consumer. Then add to that task the one of carrying back to the farm all the merchandise the farmer buys in town, and you begin to realize that good roads are of very vital concern to the farm population.

Cost of transporting farm products to market either is charged up to the consumer in the selling price, or is taken out of the farmer's profit. The higher that cost of transportation, the harder it hits both the consumer and the farmer.

Good roads, extending from the farmyards to the market centers, speed up the movement of farm products and reduce the cost. Poor roads that become difficult or impassable in bad weather greatly increase the cost. Often because marketing is delayed, bad roads result in serious losses to producers. The longer it takes to haul produce to market, because poor or muddy roads reduce speed of transportation, the higher is the unit cost.

It is obvious, therefore, that the quality of the roads over which farm products must be hauled are of economic importance, not only to farmers, but also to consumers in cities and towns.

Great progress in the development of good roads in the United States has been made during the last 10 or 20 years. The Federal Government has appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars, which have been matched by the states, for highway construction. For the most part this large expenditure has gone into the development of primary road systems, a considerable portion of which is hard-surfaced. The result is that today we have a rather well developed system of all-weather highways covering a large portion of the country and connecting all major cities. Several roads in this system reach from coast to coast and others run from Canada to the southern border of the United States.

Supplementing this Federal highway system are the state highway systems. These do for the state what the Federal road system does for the nation. In combination with the Federal system of roads, they constitute a well-rounded national system of highways.

Up to the present relatively little has been done to improve the roads

that lead from these highways out to the individual farms. Many of these roads are not graded, and virtually all of them lack surfacing so that in bad weather they are difficult to travel or are impassable. These are the roads over which the bulk of farm produce must travel to reach consuming centers. A surfaced highway is of little value to a farmer in bad weather if an impassable road lies between it and his farm.

This nation has a tremendous investment in its primary highway systems. And because the farm-to-market roads have been ignored for the most part, it is not possible to obtain full return on that investment. Value of primary highway systems could be tremendously increased by the construction of low cost, but adequate roads, leading from these transportation arteries to the individual farms.

For a long time I have been urging

in the Senate and have appealed to the last four Presidents for a program of secondary or farm-to-highway road construction. These roads should be graded and given a surfacing of sand or gravel, making them suitable for all-weather travel. The cost would be relatively low and construction would afford a maximum of employment.

In connection with the national emergency thru which the nation has been passing, billions of dollars have been appropriated to supply work to unemployed. It seems likely that other appropriations will have to be made for relief until industry can absorb men without jobs. Some money has been used for the construction of farm-to-highway roads. I feel that greater appropriations for this purpose should be made. Several hundred million dollars could be utilized advantageously for this work, and would give employment to a large number of men, and it certainly could not carry the taint of boondoggling.

Such a program would be of great advantage to agriculture in solving its transportation problem. It would be of advantage, also, to consumers and city folks. Road construction of this type would supply a maximum of jobs for the unemployed, including those in small towns and rural communities.

Viewing Next Year's Wheat Prospects

(Continued from Page 3)

farmers can feel exceptionally safe in their chances for one or two more good wheat years.

In its most recent report on the wheat situation, the Department of Agriculture said world wheat supplies, excluding Soviet Russia and China, are now expected to be about 65 million bushels below supplies in 1936-37, and the smallest since 1926. A large reduction in carryover stocks already has offset more than an increase in prospective production. With a bullish situation such as this in the offing, the United States is in a favorable position because it contributed most heavily to the increase in world production, which is ending in decreased world supplies, because of sharp reductions in carry-over.

The increase in world production is estimated at 180 million bushels, excluding Russia and China. At the same time the United States increased production around 250 million bushels, and is ready to cash in on world trade.

But another year or two may tell a different story. Heavy wheat production in the United States, and at the same time in Canada, the Argentine, and other important exporting countries, could easily place us in a position where wheat would be unprofitable in a one-crop type of farming, and would perhaps give many diversified farmers "bad headaches."

So much for future wheat markets. How about varieties?

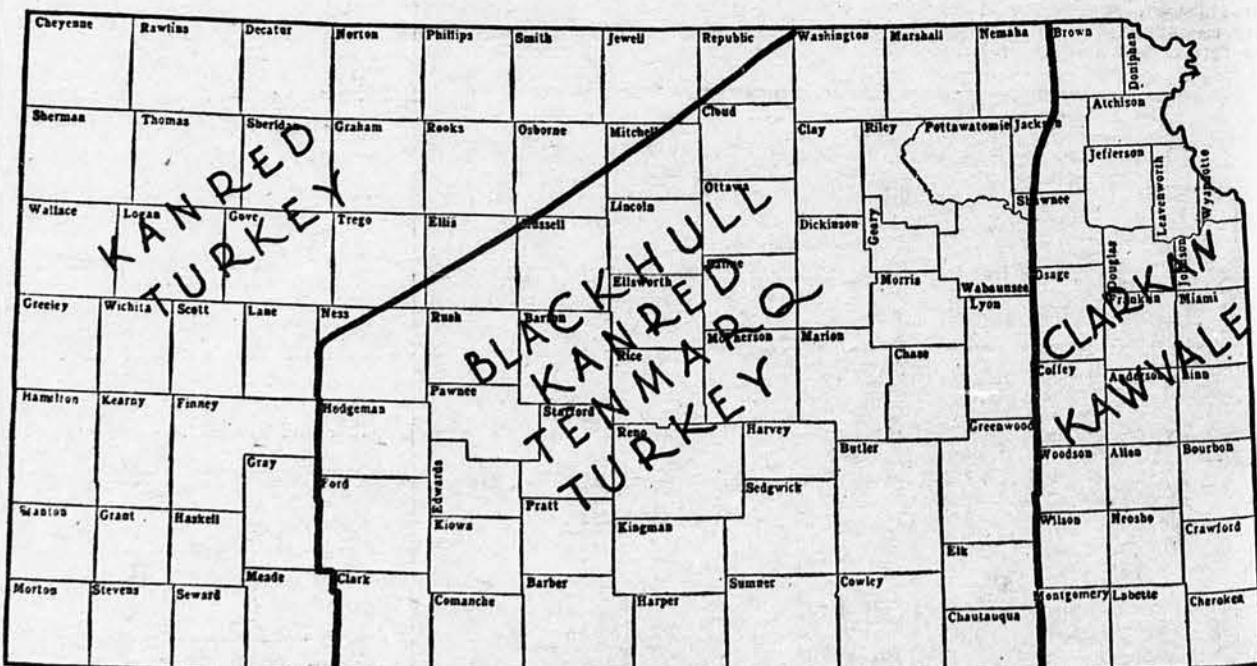
Kawvale wheat showed moderate resistance to stem rust this season, with limited damage according to farm-

ers' reports. Its earliness and tendency to finish rapidly aid it to escape stem-rust infection. It is highly recommended for the Eastern fourth of Kansas, and will probably be widely seeded this fall. Altho not considered suitable for combining because of shattering, reports from several extreme Eastern counties where winds do not prevail at harvest, say Kawvale has been combined successfully if done as soon as the crop is ripe enough. Also, if the crop should become dead ripe before binding, less loss will occur from combining.

Tenmarq was a high yielding wheat in most of Central Kansas. It has a stiff straw, ripens fairly early, and has excellent milling quality. It shows no particular resistance to stem rust.

There is a general feeling that Blackhull wheat resists stem rust. This may be due largely to the fact that Blackhull ripens fairly early, altho there is evidence that the variety is somewhat resistant. Our neighbors in Republic county, who grow Blackhull, had less apparent rust infection this year than shown by our Turkey wheat, altho yields were comparable. Blackhull is a heavy yielder, but only slightly ahead of Tenmarq in co-operative variety tests by Kansas State College.

Turkey and Kanred still are the "stand-by" wheats of Western and Northwestern Kansas, altho Blackhull has made a great record. It continues to gain favor, despite lower winter-hardiness and lack of miller preference, when compared with Turkey and Kanred.



Recommended varieties of wheat for Kansas are listed in their territories. The variety names are arranged alphabetically, rather than in order of preference. The lines separating areas should not be considered definite or final. Local differences may make it desirable to vary slightly the areas. Tenmarq has been pushing steadily northward each year. From quality standpoint Kawvale should be grown primarily in soft wheat territory.

Four Service Members Helped Clear Up Theft Mystery

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

AN EPIDEMIC of chicken thefts in Sedgwick, Harvey and Sumner counties, which persisted for weeks, was brought to a close recently when Protective Service Members C. C. Crater, R. 1, Goddard, M. L. Gregory, Goddard, Alvin Cornelson, Wellington, and D. G. Kuns, Sedgwick, assisted the sheriff's office at Wichita in the arrest and conviction of S. J. Wheeler and Karl Church, who will serve indefinite sentences in the Kansas State penitentiary. Living up to the principles of the Protective Service, these members reported thefts and all information they could gather promptly, and for that reason Kansas Farmer has distributed a \$25 reward among the 4 members and the arresting officers. Thieves are beginning to learn that Protective Service members believe in law enforcement and actually put their belief into practice.

Sheriffs Urge Markings

Kansas Farmer's often-repeated request to mark all farm property for identification has the support, as a rule, from the sheriffs of the state. This letter from Sheriff Carl Harder, Woodson county, shows what the average law enforcement officer thinks of this plan: "Your letter received with check in the amount of \$10 as our part of the reward, paid for the arrest and conviction of James Gilbert Williams and Virgil Gray, who stole chickens from the posted premises of J. W. Rohrbaugh. We wish to take this opportunity to thank you for this reward, and say that we are glad to have been able to be of service to Mr. Rohrbaugh, and wish to recommend your Protective Service to all farmers. We find that the greatest trouble is that when and after the Service Member gets his marking equipment, he fails to mark his property, thereby making it a great deal harder for him to identify his property in case of a theft."

Would Not Be Without P. S.

These two letters, received by the Protective Service not long ago are typical of messages received from persons who have had occasion to use this agency: "Received my reward check for which I want to thank the Protective Service very much. If every farmer knew how efficient the Protective Service is, he would not be without it overnight. Farmers should get behind the Service 100 per cent, for it is fighting one of the most successful wars against farm thefts that has been waged.—Paul Emig, Gypsum, Kansas."

Second letter: "We received your check for \$12.50 yesterday as our part in the conviction of the thief who stole our chickens. We surely thank you very much and will do all we can in the future to help and support the

Protective Service. We are 100 per cent for the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, as it got us most of our chickens back, and a reward also.—Mr. John Tarr, R. 4, ElDorado.

Put Stickers on Windows

For a number of years Kansas Farmer has furnished Protective Service Members with stickers, announcing that a cash reward will be paid for the conviction of anyone who steals an automobile from a member. In the past it has been suggested that these stickers be pasted on the windshield in plain view of any would-be thief. However, a law was enacted by the last Kansas legislature prohibiting the use of all stickers on windshields except official stickers, furnished by the state. We suggest, therefore, that in the future members paste the Protective Service warning signs on one of the windows of the car instead of on the windshield. The reward offer can be displayed effectively enough in this way to warn all prospective car thieves it is not safe to steal posted property.

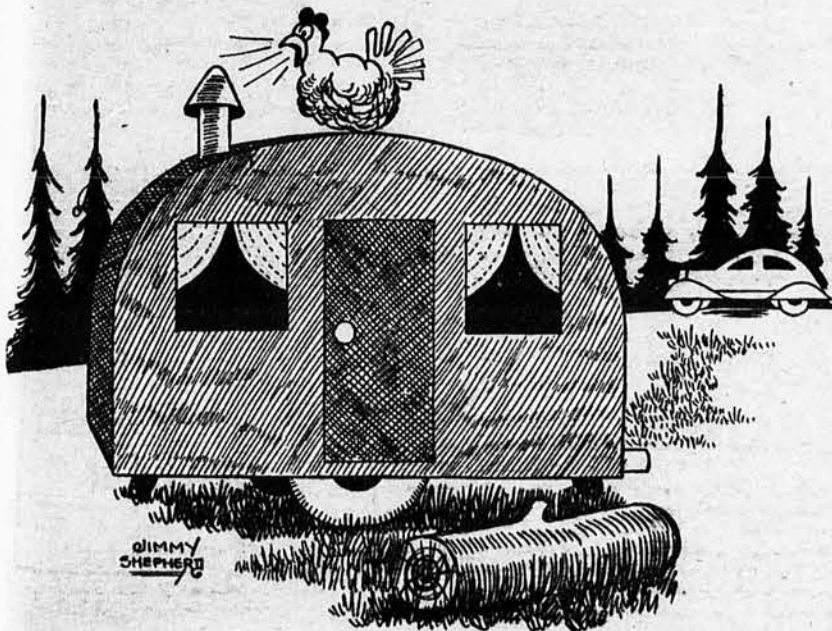
Swat Fake Solicitors

As might be expected, good crops and fair prices of farm products is causing a flood of solicitors of various kinds thruout the farm belt. One kind of racket has been used in the past rather extensively and has appeared again in some parts of Kansas, particularly Stafford and McPherson counties. Solicitors, representing themselves to be in the service of the Salvation Army are calling on farmers for donations. We advise all Service Members, before contributing to this cause, to ask for the privilege of examining the solicitor's credentials. No one has a right to solicit for the Salvation Army without written authority from the proper official in the Divisional Office at Kansas City.

Spent Money too Freely

Chickens had been stolen on the Frank Osborne farm, R. 1, Benton, on several different occasions. Osborne and his neighbors were on the lookout for any evidence which would lead to a conviction. One of the neighbors, E. G. Stanley, thought he found some valuable proof when he noted that Wiley and Herb Donaldson were spending more money than their known income would justify. A conviction, which followed, resulted in a sentence to the state reformatory for Herb Donaldson and the state penitentiary for Wiley Donaldson. Kansas Farmer rewarded Osborne and Stanley with \$12.50 checks.

To date Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$25,750 for the conviction of 1,028 thieves who have stolen from posted farms.



"Come Quick Girls . . . It's a new hen house . . . lace curtains and everything."

Kansas Farmer for August 14, 1937

FREE ELECTRICITY FROM THE WIND!

LIGHTS!
WATER SYSTEM!
WASHER!
IRON!
RADIO! ETC.

32-VOLT 650-WATT GIANT

WINCHARGER FARM POWER PLANT

This amazing new farm machine turns wind into electricity! A giant 10-foot propeller drives the special-built Delco-Remy generator, supplying plenty of current to keep 32-volt farm lighting batteries fully charged for all farm needs. Starts

charging in a 7-mile breeze. Wincharger has proved its dependability to more than 500,000 happy farm folks!

Wincharger provides the cheapest electric power in the world—the power operating cost is only 50c a year! Far cheaper than the lowest high line rates! If you already have a gasoline operated plant, you can save enough on gas and oil to pay for your Wincharger in a short time!

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back! Every Wincharger is sold under our ironclad guarantee of Satisfaction or Your Money Back—including transportation both ways! Made by the world's largest makers of wind-driven generating equipment. Get all the facts now—and start using that "Niagara" of free power you've got right on your farm!

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY!

WINCHARGER CORPORATION
Dept. KF 8-14-37
Sioux City, Iowa

Tell me how I can have electricity on my farm for 50c a year power operating cost.

Name.....
P.O.....
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Have you a gas-operated plant?.....

Save Postage; Paste coupon on penny postal card

NEW BEAUTY AND IMPROVED PERFORMANCE

IN THIS FARM Maytag

VERY EASY TERMS

This new, improved Maytag, with roomy, one-piece, cast-aluminum tub, embodies all the qualities that have won world leadership for Maytag in the city and on the farm. In addition, it gives you the latest developments of the great Maytag factory. If you want the utmost in washer value, ask the nearest Maytag dealer to demonstrate.

GASOLINE OR ELECTRIC POWER

The first washer engine ever made was the Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor—built for a woman to operate. Developed over a period of twenty years, it is now in use on more than a million farms... interchangeable with an electric motor by removing only four bolts.

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SAVE — CHOP HAY WITH THE BLIZZARD

Exactly the same machine handles hay chopping first—silo filling later—without even a bolt or nut being changed! The low-cost BLIZZARD saves labor, money, time. NEW all-steel paddle roll with crimped edges plus NEW steel wide-flare streamlined table—makes faster, easier work of hay chopping—perfectly SAFE—and at no EXTRA price!

BLIZZARD
ENSILAGE CUTTER & HAY CHOPPER

Blizzard's famous "14 Points" of leadership include "gears housed in oil"—aluminum system—tractor hitch—moly alloy cutting wheel—knife adjustment at full speed, etc. 14 superior features all described in latest catalog. Send for it today to Dodson Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan., or to BLIZZARD MFG. COMPANY, Box K, Canton, Ohio

Trade with Kansas Farmer Advertisers

The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.

Black Feather

Eleventh Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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In Preceding Installments

Rodney Shaw, independent fur trader, and Burke Rickman, Company trader, are rivals both in trade and for the love of beautiful Annette Leclere. Escaping after being held on a trumped up murder charge, Shaw passes Rickman who is on the way to the Pillager country. Rickman delays Shaw's goods by wrecking his canoes but Shaw, with one man, goes on ahead, rolls Rickman's rum into the river under cover of a night storm, and reaches the Pillager country and makes friends with Standing Cloud, Indian chief. But Black Beaver, unscrupulous magician, is bought by Rickman. A council is held to decide which of the traders shall receive the trade. Black Beaver gets the upper hand until Shaw challenges him by offering to go to Laughing Musquash, said by Black Beaver to be the home of Windigo, evil spirit. A challenge to Black Beaver's power, the trade now hinges on Shaw's visit.

NIGHT again, and Rodney Shaw made his simple camp beside the headwaters of the Laughing Musquash. Camp, for him, meant a fire and a cleared place in which to lay his blanket. Not to lay his body. Just the blanket. A blanket spread half upon the ground and mounded up with branches to the size of a man's body and the balance spread across this hummock which would appear to vengeful eyes in the faint glow from embers as the figure of a man asleep. . . .

While he smoked in triumph with the old men last night, he had watched Burke Rickman's face. He had seen the man stalk, finally, to his canoe with defeat gnawing at his pride. And he knew what to expect.

Standing Cloud had sketched in the sand a crude map of the Laughing Musquash. He had not done it willingly because, challenger tho he was to Black Beaver's influence, he was still native. The traditions and superstitions of his fathers lay heavily in his mind. He was not just sure that the Windigo did not range the basin of the stream and it was with misgivings that he saw his white friend prepare for the journey.

The stream, where it debouched into the lake, was small and tho its waters there ran tranquilly, the course was crooked and narrow and within an hour down trees and overhanging shrubs forced him to land, conceal the canoe and, under a light pack, with rifle in his hand, take the trail which the engaged of other traders had beaten as they made for the clay bank which made vivid wash for their buildings. . . .

Before he entered the stream he had rested a long interval with paddle across his knees, looking eastward down the lake, eyes scrutinizing the brilliant surface for sign of another. But there was no sign. Burke Rickman would not be crude enough to expose himself, he knew. But it reassured him as to the hours he had in which he might move swiftly and safely, without watching and listening for the stalker who, he would have staked his life, would follow.

Just before sundown he came to the deposit of white clay, with evidence of where packs of it had been excavated in other seasons. He filled the square of sheeting he had brought with him, bound it to a package with thongs, and, in the last of daylight, made his camp which was to be no camp, where other gatherers of clay had made theirs before him.

His fire would feed itself for long. The night was clouded and, even tho the blaze was not high, its glow would be seen at a distance.

At some little distance, back against the bole of a tree, flintlock across his knees, he sat down to await what he told himself might be the most momentous interval of his life.

The trail passed between Shaw and the fire. A stalking figure there was bound to reveal itself and tho Rickman would cover the last miles in blank darkness Shaw knew that his moccasined feet would find and follow the trail without difficulty.

The night, except for the stray sounds of birds and beasts, was still. No scuff of a foot; no snap of a twig obtruded on the silence. Rodney, even with the conviction that his life would be sought before dawn, dozed; awakened . . . dozed . . . awakened again with a start.

No sound, and yet an awareness of near danger spread thru him like fire. He felt the skin of his back creeping and softly, slowly, making not the slightest rustle, he rose to his feet, rifle at ready.

Not a sound for a space of a dozen breaths. Then the slight break in the silence which had roused him came again. It was a faint, faint scruffling, as of a hand brushing stone, as of leather brushing stone.

He strained his eyes in the direction to see and could distinguish nothing. And then suddenly a man stood before him, an outline of darkness against darkness. Vague, indistinct, unreal.

But the click of a hammer was not unreal! It was like a shot itself in contrast to the silence of the night and Rodney could discern then a kneeling figure strained forward and the faint gleam of light from the embers was caught on the barrel of a rifle as it swung into position.

He went blind with rage for an instant and heard himself cry out as the other rifle crashed and he fired blindly, wildly and knew he had missed when a gun clattered to rock and the vague figure swayed and lunged toward him.

He rushed, not regretting that his shot had failed to find its mark. In that wild instant he wanted Rickman's throat in his hands; wanted to take the man's life without the aid of devices which man's ingenuity had developed. His rage was that of other generations, other ages, when men fought with fists and stones. . . .

But, even so, his reason was not wholly benumbed. The other was between him and the fire, then. He saw the man, spread-legged and crouched, tearing at something within his shirt. The searching hand came free, raised quickly high and once more firelight glowed on metal and Rodney dived for Rickman's feet just as the pistol barked.

POWDER grains stung his forehead and the flash blinded him for an instant and acrid smoke was heavy in his throat. But he had legs bound in his arms and was bearing the other, cursing and screaming, down to the bare rock ledge with a sickening impact. . . .

He threw himself forward, grappling for the man's throat. A fist bashed into his mouth, throwing him to one side. He floundered to his knees and grappled again. His hand clutched Rickman's pow-

der horn and jerked it loose and dropped it as he swung for better hold.

Rickman hurled himself on Rodney, bearing him down, and they rolled on the ledge. A foot struck the rifle that had sent the ball thru Rodney's blanket and it slid across the rock, down the pitch, and into the pool beneath with a plunk and a splash.

Fingers had Shaw's throat, now, holding him briefly while the other hand rummaged for a knife. But Rodney shook off the grip and prisoned the fumbling hand; rolled over; was free. They grappled again as they rose and strained, breaths hot on one another's bodies. Shaw worked a foot behind Rickman's, a hip against his hip. One hand over a shoulder and on the throat, the other encircling the man's waist, he heaved with all his strength and slowly his enemy yielded, fighting the leverage, making ragged sounds.

BUT he could not break the hold, could not stand against it. He did twist from Shaw's grip as he fell, tho, and went sideways and down, over the rim of the ledge, disappearing from sight as Shaw poised to spring.

With a cry Rickman struck the water and Rodney, teetering on the edge, strained his eyes to mark the place where he would emerge.

He heard, but could not see. The man gasped hoarsely as he came up but if he began to swim at once Rodney could not know because the slosh of wavelets occasioned by his fall into the pool was loud against the rocks.

So he stood there, arms extended, knees bent, ready to leap upon his adversary at the first sight or sound.

Seconds passed, dragging out painfully as the fear that the man would escape him became manifest.

"You wolverine!" he cried. "You dog, Rickman! . . . While a man sleeps, you'd . . ."

But the slap of disturbed water died out. He heard Rickman's breath again and then it seemed to stop. A faint purling made him believe the other swam, perhaps beneath the surface. Then, across the pool, was a splash and water poured into water as the man gained shallows and, stung by a sense of frustration, Rodney jumped and came up, swimming desperately in the direction of the sound.

But Rickman was not awaiting him on the other bank. Rickman was not in sight. He stilled his own breathing for an instant and heard him crashing thru the forest, making downstream. He grasped brush and heaved himself out and gave pursuit, tripping and falling, crashing into trees. He stopped and listened again and heard the other keeping on, far enough away to make further pursuit futile.

He hung his soaked clothing near the coals and, wrapped in the bullet-punctured blanket, lay down to seek the rest that would not come.

He was safe from another attack, he knew. Rickman's rifle was in the pool, his pistol probably on the ledge. But, most potent of all, the man's powder horn had been torn from him and, without it, all the weapons in the Northwest would have availed him nothing.

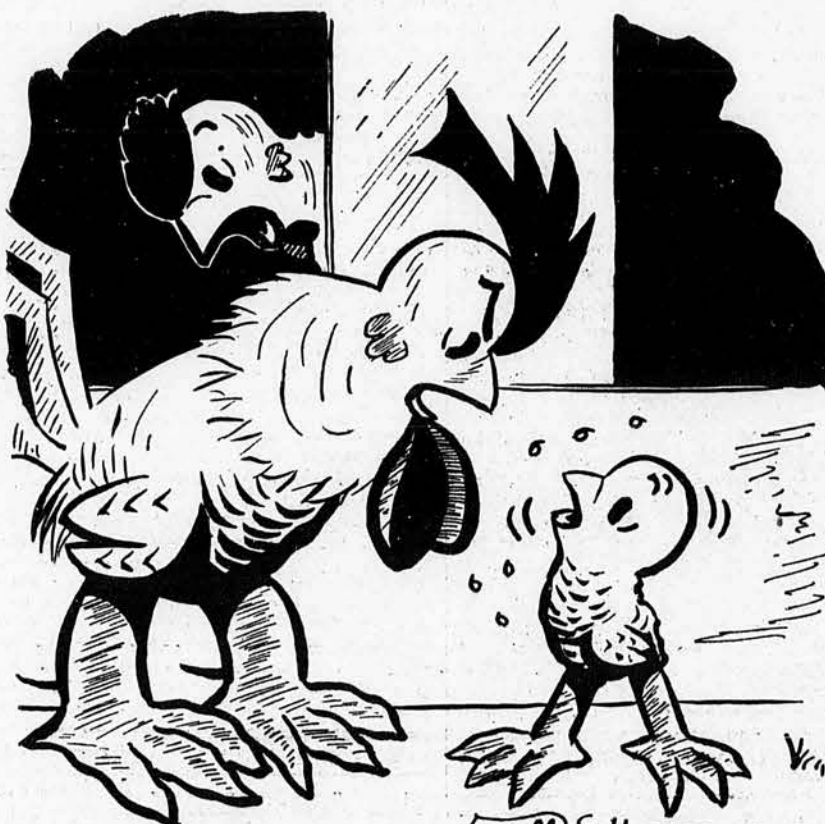
Knives remained, yet; but Shaw's senses were finely attuned to danger then. He knew not even a lynx could pad near his resting place without warning him.

Toward dawn he dozed again, slipping from full consciousness to less than half, his heart fast and mouth dry with anger. But queerly—so queerly that it brought him fully awake with a start—Annette Leclere stood before him, smiling at him, not with the deviling coquetry she first had turned upon him, but gently, sweetly. . . .

That night another slept rolled in a single blanket and dreamed his dreams.

Miles away from Laughing Musquash and its white men battling for their lives and his fur, young Mongazid slept and dreamed his dreams.

At about the time Rodney Shaw filled his package with the white clay



"Gertrude, I want you to start laying now, you're getting old enough to help the family out a little!"

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
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.

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RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an actual line, or 57 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Headings and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

BABY CHICKS

BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS, STRONG, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. New low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 712, Clinton, Mo.

REDS, ROCKS, \$6.50 HUNDRED, LEGHORNS, Anconas, \$5.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

SQUABS

Do It With Squabs

Easily, steadily raised in 25 DAYS. Write a post-card, get our **EYE-OPENING** Free Picture Book. Why cater to ordinary trade when these great luxury national markets are wide open for all the **SQUABS** you can ship, every day in the year? We give a large bonus in stock for promptness.

RICE FARM, 319 H. St., Melrose, Mass.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, BROILERS, HENS, WANTED. COOP'S loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

FARM SEEDS

KANSAS CERTIFIED WHEAT SEED, FIELD inspected and laboratory tested. Kanred, Turkey, Tenmarq, Blackhull, Kawvale, Harvest Queen and Clarkan seed for sale. Write for list of 200 growers. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

HARDY RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED \$11.50, Grimm Alfalfa \$12.90, White Sweet Clover \$5.00. All 60 lbs. bushel, track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

CHIEFKAN BEARLESS DARKHARD SEED wheat, from originator, yields to 53 bushel, test to 66, resists rust, drought, floods, winter. Free samples. Earl G. Clark, Dept. K, Sedgwick, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED TENMARQ SEED WHEAT, Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

CHIEFKAN BEARLESS DARKHARD SEED wheat. Acclimated for Western Kansas. Out-yields other varieties. Wonderful test. Shatterproof. Stiff straw. Best for the West. Art Cummings, Fowler, Kan.

CERTIFIED TENMARQ SEED WHEAT, D. B. Hixson, Wakeeney, Kan.

FARM MACHINERY

AVERY 10 FOOT 20 INCH ONEWAY PLOWS \$170.00. Massey-Harris 8 1/2 foot 20 inch power lift oneway plows \$140.00. Massey-Harris 28x18 tractor tandem disc harrows \$75.00. Oliver 3 bottom 18 inch moldboard plows \$150.00. Oliver 5 bottom 14 inch moldboard plows \$235.00. 10x14 Superior deep furrow grain drills \$150.00. All new machinery. R. F. Todd & Company, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE: GOOD NICHOLS AND SHEPARD threshing rig. 36x60 separator, 35-70 engine. Come and see it at work in field 3 miles west and 3 south of Carlton, Kan. Chas. Walker, Carlton, Kan.

FARMERS: THROW AWAY BUCKETS, FUNNELS and faucets; refuel tractor in two minutes, save time and gas. Write Sheldon Tractor Filler Co., Mantler, Kan. Dealers wanted.

FARMER'S BARGAINS. ACME HEADER REPAIRS. One 3-bottom Case plow, 1 Liberty grain blower. One 5-disc Case plow. Eugene Volzin, Colby, Kan.

SINGLE ROW MCCORMICK DEERING CORN Picker. Powertakeoff and Wagonhitch. Used one season and was shedded. F. E. Tiemann, Lincoln, Kan.

WINDMILLS \$19.95. WRITE FOR LITERATURE and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

4 1/2 TONS FAIRBANKS MORSE SCALE, COMPLETE except floor, \$35.00. W. R. Blackburn, Bazaar, Kan.

BATTERIES

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES FOR LIGHT- Power Plants. Fifteen year life; five year unconditional guarantee. Low prices. Write for 30 day free trial offer. Bargains in complete lighting systems. See-Jay Company, 72 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

SPARROW FRAPS

SPARROW FRAP-GET RID OF THESE pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

RUPP'S Dependable CHICKS

This emblem insures the buying public of uniform healthy chicks. Either write or drive to our nearest hatchery for our 1937 Plans and Prices. Remember this year Rupp's do not require a deposit with your order.

RUPP HATCHERIES & POULTRY FARM, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rupp, Owners, Box D, Ottawa, Kan. Branches at: Burlington, Garnett, Lawrence and Paola, Kan.

ELECTRIC FENCE

ELECTRIC FENCE AND ELECTRIC SCREENS. The safest fence controller on the market. We have a feature on our controller that everybody is going wild about. Send for folder and learn more about this remarkable device. Agents wanted. Kansas Electric Fence Co., Salina, Kan.

ELECTRIC FENCING SLASHES COSTS. NEW super-activator principle holds stock surely, safely-economically; from ordinary dry cells or car battery. 30 days' trial. Sensational low price. Dealer-agents wanted. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., 47-KX, Kansas City, Mo.

SUPER-ELECTRIC, SIMPLEST INVENTION for Electric Fencing. Time proven, efficient, safe, low priced, guaranteed. Information free. Distributors and farmer agents wanted. Write Super Electric Fence, AK-2500 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

1-WIRE ELECTRIC FENCE CHARGERS BATTERY, electric. Farm agents wanted. Helger Manufacturing, Box 8, West Allis, Wisconsin.

FARM SUPPLIES

Grain Bins, 500 bushel, \$75.50. Wire fence 18c rod and up. Barb wire, 80 rod, 12 1/2 gauge galvanized, \$2.75. Bale ties, plow shares, crucible steel fitted 12 in. \$1.60, 14 in. \$1.80, 16 in. \$2.10. Steel wheel wagon \$39.95. Wagon boxes. Mower knives, 5 ft. \$1.90, guards 23c. Prime 28 gauge galvanized roofing per 100 sq. ft. \$4.35. Free catalog. **WESTERN MERC. CO., 1004C Liberty,** Kansas City, Mo.

BUILDING MATERIAL

CASH SALE: SPECIAL PRICES ON CASH and carry business. Fir drop siding \$2.95, fir flooring \$3.75, 2x4s No. 2 \$3.25, insulation boards \$2.90, white pine boxing \$2.75, fir plywood \$3.50, K. C. doors \$2.95, job lot composition shingles \$1.49 bundle, tar paper 73c roll, fir window frames \$1.95. Also have plenty of good sound used material. Cash bargain Lumber Co., 6801 E. 15th, Kansas City, Mo.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES, MIXED CAR LOTS direct from mill to consumer at ramblingly low prices. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

CEMENT 55c, LIME 40c, SIDING \$2.50. MANY other cash bargains. Mail us your list. Capital City Lumber and Planing Mill, Inc., Topeka.

WATER WELL CASING

THOMPSON PERFORATED WELL CASING produces more water because it has a greater perforated area. Supplied in all diameters and gauges, both perforated and plain, and in riveted, lock seam or welded construction. Thompson also manufactures steel pipe, metal flumes, measuring flumes, water gates, steel tanks, smoke stacks, etc. Prices and catalogs on request. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

TRACTOR-AUTO PARTS

USED TRACTOR PARTS, MOST ALL models. Tremendous stock, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for our low quotations. The Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

SILOS

LOW COST SILOS! EVERY RENTER OR owner can feed silage stored in Sisakraft portable silo. Build your own 15 to 200 ton capacity in a day. 50-ton costs under \$40.00. Nearly 40,000 used in 1936. Generous sample, building instructions free. Sisakraft Co., 209-K Wacker Drive, Chicago.

RIBSTONE CONCRETE STAVE SILO. THE new improved Ribstone silo costs no more than ordinary silos. Avoid delay by building your silo now before the fall rush. Write for circular. The Hutchinson Concrete Co., 301 So. Jefferson St., Hutchinson, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

BE MODERN! GET MODERN SERVICE, modern quality, modern prices. Our modern methods give quick service and bright guaranteed neverfade pictures. Roll developed 18 prints 25c coin. 16 reprints 25c. Enlargement coupon. Send next roll or reprint order to Modern Finishers, Box 3537S, St. Paul, Minn.

COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE-ROLL DE- veloped, two professional double-weight enlargements, 8 guaranteed prints 25c coin. Excellent service. Nationwide Photo Service, Box 3333, St. Paul, Minn.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 9 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

SPECIAL OFFER! 10 REPRINTS FOR 25c, one beautiful 6x8 enlargement free. Four 5x7 enlargements 25c. Rolls finished, 8 prints 2 enlargements 25c. Nielsen's Studio, Aurora, Neb.

GET THE BEST! ROLL DEVELOPED, BEAU- tiful hand colored enlargements, 8 Neverfade border prints, 25c coin. Prompt service. Sun Photo Service, Drawer T, St. Paul, Minn.

PROMPT SERVICE-QUALITY WORK. TWO beautiful double weight Gloss Enlargements. eight guaranteed neverfade prints each roll, 25c. Excel Photo Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

TWO BEAUTIFUL OLIVETONE ENLARGE- ments free with each roll developed and eight perfect prints, 25c coin. United Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER, 15c. FILMS DE- veloped by special safeproof process. Quick service. Reprints, 3c. Superfoto Films, Dept. 133, Kansas City, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PORTRAIT TYPE DOUBLE weight enlargements, eight guaranteed neverfade prints each roll 25c. Dubuque Film Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

ENLARGEMENT FREE EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

GUARANTEED, 20 PRINTS 25c. ROLL DE- veloped, 2 prints each 25c. Introductory offer. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED ENLARGEMENT with each film 25c (coin). La Crosse Film Company, La Crosse, Wis.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 16 GUARANTEED Prints 25c. Smart Photo, Winona, Minnesota.

ROLL DEVELOPED, PRINTED 15c. RE- prints 1c. Howards, 2947 Jarvis, Chicago.

BE MODERN! GET MODERN PICTURES. Modern Finishers, St. Paul, Minn.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$100.00 DAY AUCTIONEERING, AMERICA'S Leading Auctioneers teach you. Students sell actual sales during term. Free Catalog. Term soon. Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minn.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

HONEY

1937 EXTRA QUALITY CLOVER HONEY. Ten pound pail \$1.00; sixty pound can \$4.90; ten pound pail bulk comb \$1.10. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

DOGS

WANTED: PUPPIES, NO MONGRELS, SALE- able condition. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, SPECIAL prices. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

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

AUTO MECHANICS, DIESEL, BODY-FENDER repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevinson's 2008-L Main, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

POSTPAID-GUARANTEED-MILD RIPE TO- bacco. Mellowed for 5 years makes it chew sweet and juicy; smokes cool and mild; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.40. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

GUARANTEED: CHEWING, SMOKING OR Cigarette tobacco, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.

PRINTING

FOR \$1 WE WILL PRINT AND MAIL YOU 100 bond letter heads and 100 envelopes prepaid. All kinds of printing at low cost. Case Printing Co., Wright City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

ERADICATION OF BIND WEED WITHOUT chemicals, salt or crop loss. Henry A. Niefeld, Marysville, Kan.

LAND-KANSAS

23,000 ACRE RANCH FOR SALE, SUITABLE for cattle. Oil possibilities. Settling an estate. Western Kansas near Colorado line. Answer to Box 10, Advertising Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: 160 ACRE FARM, WELL LO- cated, suitable for livestock or general purpose farming, good improvements, reasonable price, very reasonable terms. Edward Miller, Osage City, Kan.

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, 320 ACRES NEAR Emporia, well improved, 100 plowed, never failing water, \$32.50 per acre. Terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND-MISSOURI

FOR SALE: 131 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, adapted to any kind of livestock; running water in house and all pastures. Charles Kelly, Seymour, Mo.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 610, Lincoln, Neb.

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH- ern Railway Agricultural Empire, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty Book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 802, Great Northern, St. Paul, Minn.

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARMS FOR SALE. We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on actual value. Sold on convenient terms. Favorable interest rate. No trades. Tell what locality you are interested in and we will mail you farm description. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES! WASHING- ton, Minnesota, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota and Montana. Farm income advancing but land prices still low. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING, THE **CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN**

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address: **CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN** 20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Natural Gas

We'd like to have your favorite story for this column. Please address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Or Perhaps "Squawks"

They were discussing the North American Indian in a rural school and the teacher asked whether anyone knew what the leaders of the tribes were called.

"Chiefs," answered one bright little girl.

"Correct. Now can anyone tell me what the women were called?"

There was silence for a little while. Then one small boy suggested "Mischiefs."—R. O. T., Montgomery Co.

Change in Diet

A Negro hired by a movie studio was informed that in a comedy scene he would be put in bed with a lion.

"Put a lion in bed with me! No sah!"

"But," explained the director, "this lion won't hurt you, he was brought up on milk."

"So was I brought up on milk," wailed the Negro, "but I eats meat now."—Ralph Johnson, Clay Co.

Sounds Reasonable

Teacher: "What was the former ruler of Russia called?"

Class: "Czar."

Teacher: "Correct. And what was his wife's title?"

Class: "Czarina."

Teacher: "Correct, and what were their children called?"

A pause, then a voice piped up; "Czardines."—K. T., Butler Co.

Smart Business

"Shine your shoes mister?"

"No time, Sonny."

"Well, to start the day right I will shine one for nothing."

"All right, go ahead."

"There, how does it look, boss?"

"Fine."

"Well, for 10 cents I'll do the other one."—A. L. Mellott, Johnson

Tough Punishment

The Devil: "What are you laughing at?"

Assistant Devil: "I just had a woman locked up with a thousand hats and no mirror."—Tom Kelley, Saline Co.

Short Changed

A colored member went to his pastor and gave him a note reading: "Please, God, send me \$50 real soon."

The pastor, who was touched by the note, called his friends together and asked that they take up a collection for him. This was done and \$42 was contributed and the money sent on to the petitioner.

The next day the colored man handed the pastor another note which said:

"Dear Lord: The next time you send me money don't send it by no parson, send it direct to me. This time I was short changed \$8."—Ed Norris, Scott Co.

No Prize Winner

She came into the police station with a picture in her hands.

"My husband has disappeared," she sobbed. "Here is his picture. I want you to find him."

The inspector looked up from the photograph.

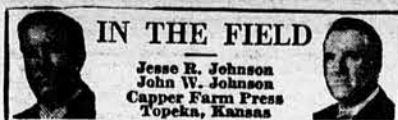
"Why?" he asked.—G. H. C., Crawford Co.

Called an Expert

Voice over telephone: "Are you the game warden?"

Game Warden: "Yes, ma'am."

Voice: "Well, I am so thankful I have the right person at last. Would you mind suggesting a few games suitable for a children's party."—Mrs. Oren Perkins, Linn Co.



IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
John W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kansas

M. H. Peterson, breeder of registered Hereford hogs, reports the recent sale of a pair of bred gilts to a breeder at Augusta, Kan.

H. L. Ficken, Bison, Kan., breeds registered Shropshire sheep and his advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He has for sale registered rams, yearlings and lambs.

S. D. Petrie, Pratt, Kan., is advertising registered Shropshire sheep in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Has for sale 10 yearling rams of choice breeding. Write him at once if interested.

P. H. Helbert of Hillsboro and G. E. Epp of Lehi, Kan., authorize us to claim October 21 as the date for their Hereford sale. These two good herds are to be drawn upon for quality cattle to make up the above auction. More regarding this sale will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

Dr. M. E. Perry, specialist in charge of the State hospital, Topeka, maintains a registered herd of Holstein cows and over 80 of them are now in milk and are producing around 300 gallons of milk per day which is consumed at the hospital as whole milk. All the milk is pasteurized.

O. R. Cunningham, Formoso, Kan., Jewell county, is the largest breeder of registered Hereford hogs in the state. He bought his foundation stock from two of the leading herds of the breed, in Iowa and Nebraska. He offers for sale now bred sows and spring pigs of either sex. Write him if you are interested.

The Rol M. Evans, Maryville, Mo., and the Larmer estate registered Angus sale will be held there, Oct. 25. The sale will be advertised in this paper in due time. It will be an exceptionally choice offering from the two well known herds at Maryville, Mo. Watch this paper for advance notices and advertising from now on.

Col. Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center, one of the state's best loved auctioneers, grows wheat as a side line. His yield this season was ahead of the county average. There is, of course, always danger of spoiling a good auctioneer, but in this instance Jim is just as anxious as ever to help his friends make good fall and winter sales.

Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan., is one of the state's best known breeders of registered Jerseys. With this issue of Kansas Farmer Mr. Lill is starting his advertisement under the Jersey cattle head on our livestock page and we are glad to have him in Kansas Farmer again. He is offering a few registered Jersey heifers and some young cows.

It is always a pleasure to visit S. B. Amcoats and his sisters at their country home just east of Clay Center, Kan. The Shorthorns are feeding in bluestem pasture almost knee high, a big crop of wheat has just been harvested. The farm buildings have been treated to a new coat of paint and purebred perfectly Barred Rocks are being carefully culled.

Elmer E. Pearl, Wakeeney, Kan., has sent me a copy of the Trego County Free fair catalog. The fair is to be held at Wakeeney, August 24, 25, 26 and 27. Mr. Pearl says they are going to have the best 4-H club shows this year ever held in that part of the state. For a copy of the nice premium list address Willis S. Spitsnagle, secretary, Wakeeney, Kan.

We are in receipt of a line from James Woodrow, proprietor of the Woodrow Farms at Independence, Kan. Mr. Woodrow states that the registered Herefords are being fitted for the October sale but that flies are interfering considerably with the work of conditioning them. Announcement of this important sale will appear in later issue of Kansas Farmer.

H. W. Molyneux and son Will, living on adjoining farms, own their registered herd bulls jointly and at the present time have heading their herds one of the best breeding bulls in the state. Their herds have been developed over a period of many years and the cattle have unusual uniformity both in type and color. They will have cattle for sale later on in the season.

One of the important export shipments of cattle made so far in 1937 was a consignment of 14 Ayrshire bulls and two bred heifers consigned to the Peruvian government. The selections were made in America by Senor Pedro Recavarren, director of agriculture, who with other officials made a careful study of Ayrshires and these particular bulls. The shipment was made June 8.

David S. Klassen, Lehigh, Kan., breeds registered Hampshire hogs and has been developing his present herd until it is now one of the real choice herds of registered Hampshires in the state. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offers for sale 12 bred gilts that will farrow in September and October. The herd is immune. You will do well to take notice of this opportunity to buy now.

Mrs. Jack Mosby, Topeka, manager of the Jayhawk hotel, owns a farm at the end of east 29th street, and has a nice herd of registered Holsteins. Mrs. Mosby finds plenty of use for coffee cream in her dining rooms and the nice herd of Holsteins she owns furnish a large part of it. E. H. Klesath, well known to Kansas Holstein folks is her efficient manager at the dairy farm. A fine herd of Chester White hogs are also owned by Mrs. Mosby and kept on her farm near Topeka.

E. W. Grant, El Dorado, Kan., writes as follows: "My tenant and myself are in a position to feed and take care of a bunch of cattle this winter. Our farm is four miles east of De Graff and 11 miles southwest of Cassoday. We have 100 acres of cane, 65 acres of Sorgho cane, 55 acres of kafir and 35 acres of corn, all looking very promising. We plan to sow wheat, oats and rye for fall pasture. We will fill a 350 ton silo and use that in part. We will be glad to hear from any one interested."

E. H. Inman, Altamont, Kan., breeder of registered Shropshire sheep, writes as follows: "I have just returned from a trip to north Missouri, southern Iowa, northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin where Clarence Lacy and myself were visiting the leading Shropshire breeders. We saw a lot of mighty good Shropshires and some fine country. I brought home with me a good young lamb from the flock of George McKerron & Son, Pewaukee, Wis., at a cost of \$65.00."

If you are interested in Durocs don't overlook the advertisement of W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan. You will find his advertisement in Kansas Farmer the year round and you will find breeding stock along the lines you are looking for anytime you visit his herd. He has a large number of last spring boars and gilts for sale and weanlings and bred and open sows and gilts. Write him for a copy of his booklet about Durocs, as he raises them and ask for prices on what you are needing in the Duroc line.

The sales committee are busy with plans for the first state Ayrshire breeders sale that is to be held at Hillsboro, Saturday, October 30. Approximately 40 animals will be consigned according to W. H. Riddell, Manhattan, secretary of the Kansas Ayrshire club. The sales committee of Fred Williams, Hutchinson, chairman; Marion Velthoen, Juniata Farm, Manhattan; and Ralph Jamison, Wichita, made selection the past week from leading Ayrshire herds of the state. E. E. Ormiston, fieldman of the national Ayrshire breeders association, Brandon, Vt., gave valuable assistance in selecting the cattle.

For more than 30 years W. A. Hegle of Lost Springs, Kan., has been breeding registered Polled Shorthorn cattle. Starting with a good strain of very beefy cattle tracing to the White Hall Sultans he has by the selection of heavy milking bred bulls been able to produce cows that give lots of milk. This he has done quite largely without changing the type of his cattle. He made his first purchases from such good herds as the Achenbachs and always bought good ones. The herd now numbers about 40 head and it is necessary to sell some. Cows, bred and open heifers and young bulls are offered.

The North Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association, Trenton, Mo., will sell a splendid lot of registered Herefords, representing leading Hereford families in a big two days sale, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 15 and 16. The offering is being drawn from leading herds of that section of Missouri and the choicest of animals are being selected. O. W. McVay, Trenton, Mo., is the sale manager. He is the owner of Grand River Stock Farm, home of a nice herd of registered Herefords. The sale will be advertised soon in this paper and don't fail to write at once for the sale catalog and plan to attend this sale. For the sale catalog, write to sale manager, O. W. McVay, Trenton, Mo.

Clyde W. Wallace has been producing registered and high grade Guernsey cattle since 1912, on his farm one mile west of White City. He has bought bulls from the leading herds and early some very high milk and fat records were made. Much of the present herd is descended from CTA cows. His present herd bull was bred at Sunny Meadows, home of many noted Guernseys. About half of the present herd are registered, the rest are really purebreds but without register identification. Just now Mr. Wallace finds it necessary to reduce the size of his herd and offers to sell about 20 females, either grades or purebreds or some of both. Also he has a good selection of young bulls, some of them ready for service. They are Tb. and abortion tested.

E. C. Lacy & Sons, Shorthorn cattle breeders located at Miltonvale, Cloud county, Kan., have many outstanding breeding cows in their good herd. One that deserves special mention is the low set deep red cow, Proud Blossom 6th. She is a daughter of Sultan Joffre who was a son of the American Royal champion, Marshall Joffre. The 1936 first prize junior yearling bull at the Kansas Free fair, Topeka, was a son of this cow and another son now being fitted is a mighty good prospect for the same honor. Both of the above bulls were sired by Gregg Farm Victorious. Another full brother has gone to head a good Kansas herd and still another is growing up beside its mother. All of the above bulls are of one type, deep reds and real herd bulls. See the Lacey cattle at leading Kansas shows this fall.

The Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association members and invited guests held their annual picnic at the State hospital grounds, Topeka, Wednesday, July 28. Busy times kept many members away but about 75 were in attendance. A fine basket dinner was served at noon and Doctor Perry treated everyone to ice cold watermelons in the evening. A nice program was provided. Will West, state livestock commissioner, told of efforts being made to curb Bang's disease. Grover Meyer, secretary of the Kansas association and the Kansas member of the board of directors of the National Holstein-Friesian Association of America, reported the national convention held last June in Chicago. Jas. Linn, extension dairyman of the Kansas State college, explained plans for taking a herd of dairy cattle from Kan-

Sand Springs Home Farms, Sand Springs, Okla., wrote us under date of July 23 as follows:
"Johnson Bros., Livestock Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

We got a whale of a response from our first advertisement with you July 17. Here are four display advertisements for your issue of July 31. You better come down and see our herds before they start on the fair circuit early in August. We start at the National Swine show."
Later in the week we got this post card:
"Please cancel our advertisement on Milking Shorthorns as we have no more to spare. Run the general swine ad, the Holstein ad and the Jersey ad as authorized yesterday by us. We bought 14 registered Milking Shorthorns this afternoon from Jas. Peck, Neodesha, Kan. We wish you brothers would come down sometime and visit this big institutional farm.

Yours truly,
MILO R. KLOPFENSTEIN,
Sand Springs Home Farms, Sand Springs, Okla."

As to the Waterloo, Iowa, dairy cattle congress. The exhibit for Waterloo will be selections made from dairy cattle exhibits made at both Topeka and Hutchinson fairs. Robert Romig, president of the state association, had charge of the meeting. Members from a distance attending were: Karl McCormick and Bruce Farley from Smith county; Mr. and Mrs. Omer Perrault, Clay county; and there were a number of others from quite a long way out in the state. William Burke, chairman of the state board of administration, attended the picnic and was on the program as a speaker.

Co-Operatives Move Along

Advances of co-operatives of various type were reported at the meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation held at Ames, Ia., in June.

Farmer's Mutual fire insurance companies report that about half of the farmers of the United States belong and carry an aggregate insurance of more than 11 billion dollars.

Wool prospects in the future look good, it was brought out as during the last 2 years consumption demands have exceeded production by 200 million pounds.

It is doubtful whether competition in livestock buying has increased, it was pointed out. Other current trends in livestock marketing are the relocation of physical slaughtering and purchasing plants; increased use of trucks; direct buying; increase in the direct movement of feeder livestock; growth of auction sales at country points and the development of cold storage lockers.

Increasing tenancy has burdened creamery co-operatives. To meet this situation many creameries offer memberships now at very low sums and refund when tenants move.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle
Sept. 20—Southeast Kansas Breeders Club, Lester Combs, Secretary, Parsons, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Sept. 15-16—North Missouri Hereford Association, Trenton, Mo. O. W. McVay, sale manager.

Oct. 2—Woodrow Farms, Independence, Kan.

Oct. 4—Sutor Bros. estate, Earl Sutor, executor, Zurich, Kan.

Oct. 21—P. H. Helbert, Hillsboro, Kan., and G. E. Epp, Lehi, Kan. Joint sale.

Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 8—Elmer Pearson, dispersal sale, Ansley, Nebr.

Oct. 30—Kansas Ayrshire Club, Hillsboro, Kan. Sales committee: Fred Williams, Hutchinson; Ralph B. Jamison, Wichita and Marion Velthoen, Manhattan.

Nov. 16—Oscar M. Norby & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Oct. 25—Rol M. Evans and Larmer estate, Maryville, Mo.

Jersey Cattle
Sept. 21—Kersey Bros., Newkirk, Okla.

Holstein Cattle
Oct. 20—Breeders consignment sale, Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager.

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1937	
August	14-28
September	11-25
October	9-23
November	6-20
December	4-18

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Reg. Guernsey Bulls
For sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. Tb. and Bang's accredited. TOM COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

Start in Guernseys
Eight choice heifer calves and two registered bull calves for sale. Excellent foundation stock. Can ship in crates. Priced for quick sale. LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

Reg. Guernsey Herd Offered For Sale
20 females, all under five years old, but two, 17 to freshen this fall. Molly Cohen and Ithen descendants. Nicely marked. Herd bull, two years old, out of Valor's Crusader. \$2,000 for the herd. Will divide.
R. C. Syphard, Stafford, Kan.

Wallace Guernsey Farm
12 cows in milk and bred again. 12 bred and open heifers and a good selection of young bulls. Registered and high grades. 60 head in herd. Tb. and abortion tested. CLYDE W. WALLACE, WHITE CITY, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE
Scotch Shorthorns for Sale
Herd sire—Brownvale Favorite. Former Sires—Babton's Fame, A. L. Senator, Marian Marshall. 10 choice bulls, 8 to 16 mo. old, price \$50 to \$75 each. 25 cows bred, some calves at foot. Write at once. W. W. Dole, Canton (McPherson Co.), Kan.

8 Serviceable Reg. Bulls
Most of them by G. F. VICTORIOUS. All good ones. Also females of different ages. See our cattle at Kansas fairs. E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Dressler's Record Bulls
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Inspection Invited
A few Registered Jersey Heifers and young cows for sale. PERCY LILL, MT. HOPE, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE
FOR SALE
BROWN SWISS BULLS
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
Clippers and Brown dales
Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broken.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE
30 CHOICE HEIFERS
Baby calves, to breeding ages. 15 bulls, one to 12 months old. 90 head in the herd. Everything Tb. and abortion tested. Best of breeding. All registered.
J. W. LOCKE, DeGraff (Butler Co.), Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Reg. Shropshire Rams
Extra good field yearlings. Dense fleece, woolled from nose to toes. \$20 to \$35 each. Sired by K. S. A. C. ram. 1937 lambs by Brookhart. See our Shropshires at Parsons, Iola, Eminham, Valley Falls, Belleville and other fairs. Also Topeka and Hutchinson.
Clarence Lacey & Sons, Meriden, Kan., Ph. 5420

Purebred Shropshire Rams
Yearlings and Lambs. Popular bloodlines, and well grown. Could also spare a few registered Ewes.
H. L. FICKEN, BISON, KAN.

Reg. Shropshire Rams
10 yearlings, Yohe and Winchester breeding. \$20 to \$25 at the farm.
S. D. PETRIE, PRATT, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
Bred Cows—Young Bulls
6 young cows bred to a grandson of Glenside Dairy King. Cows sired by a grandson of Hollandale Marshall. 5 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by a grandson of Hollandale Marshall. Federal tested for Tb. and abortion. Fred V. Bowles, Walnut (Neosho Co.), Kan.

Young Bulls For Sale
Reds and roans. Out of heavy production Wisconsin foundation dams and sired by a grandson of Glenside Ringmaster. Priced for quick sale. Inspection invited.
CARL V. AND H. S. TRUED, TRIBUNE, KAN.

Rainbow Ranch Breeding Stock
Bulls of different ages, bred and open heifers. Best of breeding. 16 extra good grade CTA bred cows, now in milk.
JAMES R. PECK, NEODESHA, KAN.

ROSEWOOD (POLLED) SHORTHORNS
Best of dual purpose heritage. Founded 30 years. 12 cows in milk or near freshening. 12 bred and open heifers and young bulls ready for service.
W. A. Hegle, Lost Springs, Kan.

DUROC HOGS
30 BRED GILTS
Superior bloodlines. Bred all ages, rugged, heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type kind. Shipped on approval, reg. Stamp for catalog. Photos.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
12 Reg. Gilts
They will farrow in Sept. and Oct. They are very choice and immunized. Now is certainly the time to buy.
DAVID S. KLASSEN, LEHIGH, KAN.

PARK-KAN HAMPSHIRE FARM
40 spring boars and gilts. Pairs not related. Best of breeding and good individuals. No culls sold for breeding. Priced right for quick sale.
E. R. Trout & Sons, Parsons, Kan.

HEREFORD HOGS
REG. BRED SOWS
—and pigs of either sex. Best for sale anywhere. The largest purebred herd of Hereford hogs in Kansas. My foundation came from Nebraska and Iowa leading herds. I can please you, come and see.
O. R. CUNNINGHAM, FORMOSO, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS
BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire.
Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

Livestock Advertising Copy
Should Be Addressed to
Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas
John W. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you and insures service.



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



OIL-and Your Accounts Book



THE pages of your accounts book can tell you more about oils than we or anybody else could. Your figures there show how much oil you used and what it cost, how much expense you were put to on new parts and repairs, and the cost of your fuel.

You probably kept a record of the work done with your tractor, so you can lump your expenses and figure exactly what operation cost you per hour, per day or per acre. And that is worth doing, too, for it is the only way to tell which oil really costs you the least.

We suggest your doing this because we know, from what so many farmers tell us, that your books will prove how much you save by using Conoco Germ Processed Oil.

Germ Processed Oil saves you money in several ways. Farmers say they get more hours work from a crankcase of this oil than from other oils and add less oil to keep the level up. Germ Processed Oil saves wear, which not only keeps repairs down but prevents wasting fuel. By reducing wear, this oil should add years to the useful life of any tractor.

Farmers who use Germ Processed Oil back us up on these statements.



Mr. August Moser, well-known farmer of Greeley, Colo.

"I farm about 540 acres each year," writes Mr. August Moser, of Greeley, Colorado. "I now use Conoco Germ Processed Oil, as I found out a couple of years ago that I could run my tractor on Germ Processed almost twice as long before draining. Germ Processed holds its lubricating value much longer than other oils I have used."

"Germ Processed is saving me money on repairs too. I find after checking over my tractor that I will not have to adjust any bearings or replace any piston rings. I figure Germ Processed is the best as well as the most economical oil I can buy. It is saving me money."

Mr. Emory Moore, of Belle Plaine, Kansas, has operated his McCormick-Deering F-20 tractor exclusively with Germ Processed Oil for two years, cultivating about 1800 acres of land and doing belt work. He writes: "I run 60 to 70 hours on each change of oil and never have to add oil. Have had



Mr. Emory Moore and his McCormick-Deering tractor, both taking time off from some belt work.

the McCormick-Deering representative check my tractor and find it is in excellent condition."

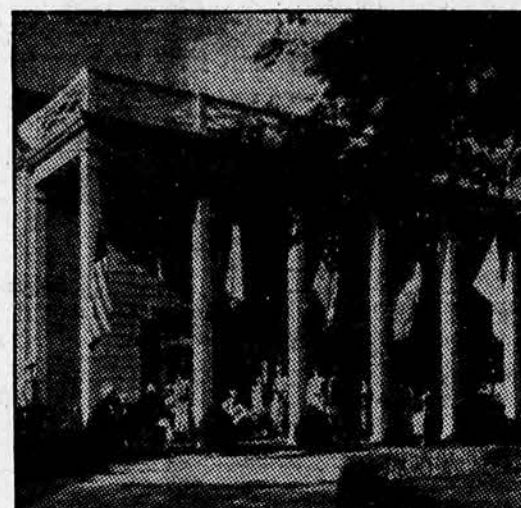
"Operating my 320-acre potato farm, west of Idaho Falls in the New Sweden district," writes Mr. Burt Wackerlie, "necessitates a great amount of tractor and truck work. I have two Fordson and one Allis-Chalmers tractors to handle all the work of plowing, cultivating and harvesting the crop. Since using Germ Processed Oil, I find that I can operate 15 to 20 hours longer on a fill of oil than I was able to get from an oil I was previously using. In my two trucks and passenger car I have found that the oil lasts longer and looks better when drained. Such results merit my using your products exclusively."



The attractive home of Mr. Burt Wackerlie at Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The patented Germ Process is the secret of Germ Processed Oil's better performance in tractors, trucks and cars. This exclusive process gives Germ Processed Oil the ability to actually Oil-Plate every working part of an engine. This Oil-Plating is in addition to the regular viscous oil-film. It will not drain down while the motor is idle, and it can withstand far heavier "loads" than any plain oil-film.

Try Germ Processed Oil in your equipment. Your Conoco Agent can supply it in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets and dust-proof 1 and 5-quart cans.



Between sightseeing trips around the Exposition grounds, some of our friends rest a bit on the front porch of Conoco Hospitality House, near the main entrance.

"Air-Cooled" Hospitality at Dallas Exposition

You'll get a warm welcome in cool surroundings when you visit Conoco Hospitality House in the Texas-Pan American Exposition at Dallas. We air-conditioned our house and furnished it with plenty of easy chairs to give our friends a comfortable place to rest up during the day. There are large rest rooms for women and men, and plenty of ice-water fountains. We can answer all questions about Dallas and Fort Worth, the Exposition and travel routes. No charge of any kind, of course.

From now until the Exposition closes on October 31 is the best time for farmers to visit this great celebration, for agricultural exhibits will be at their best.

We hope that you can come to see this big international Exposition and also visit the Frontier Exposition at Fort Worth. If you come, we are counting on you dropping in to see us at Conoco Hospitality House.



This is the "question counter" where you can get information about places to stay, what to see and travel routes for seeing Texas or going back home.

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.

A handy farm tool can be made by fitting an old hoe on the handle of an old broom. You can rake out feed bins with the hoe end, then sweep them out with the broom end. Nina Buckner, Olustee, Okla.

Drive three or four round-headed upholstering tacks in a row on the under side of a hammer handle, spacing them about an inch apart. They keep even a greasy hammer from slipping out of your hand. Enos Miller, Halsey, Ore.

When staking livestock out to graze, fasten the stake chain or rope to an old tire and put the tire around the stake. The tire moves around easily and prevents the chain from winding around the stake. Harold Brown, Clearview, Okla.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

