

KANSAS FARMER

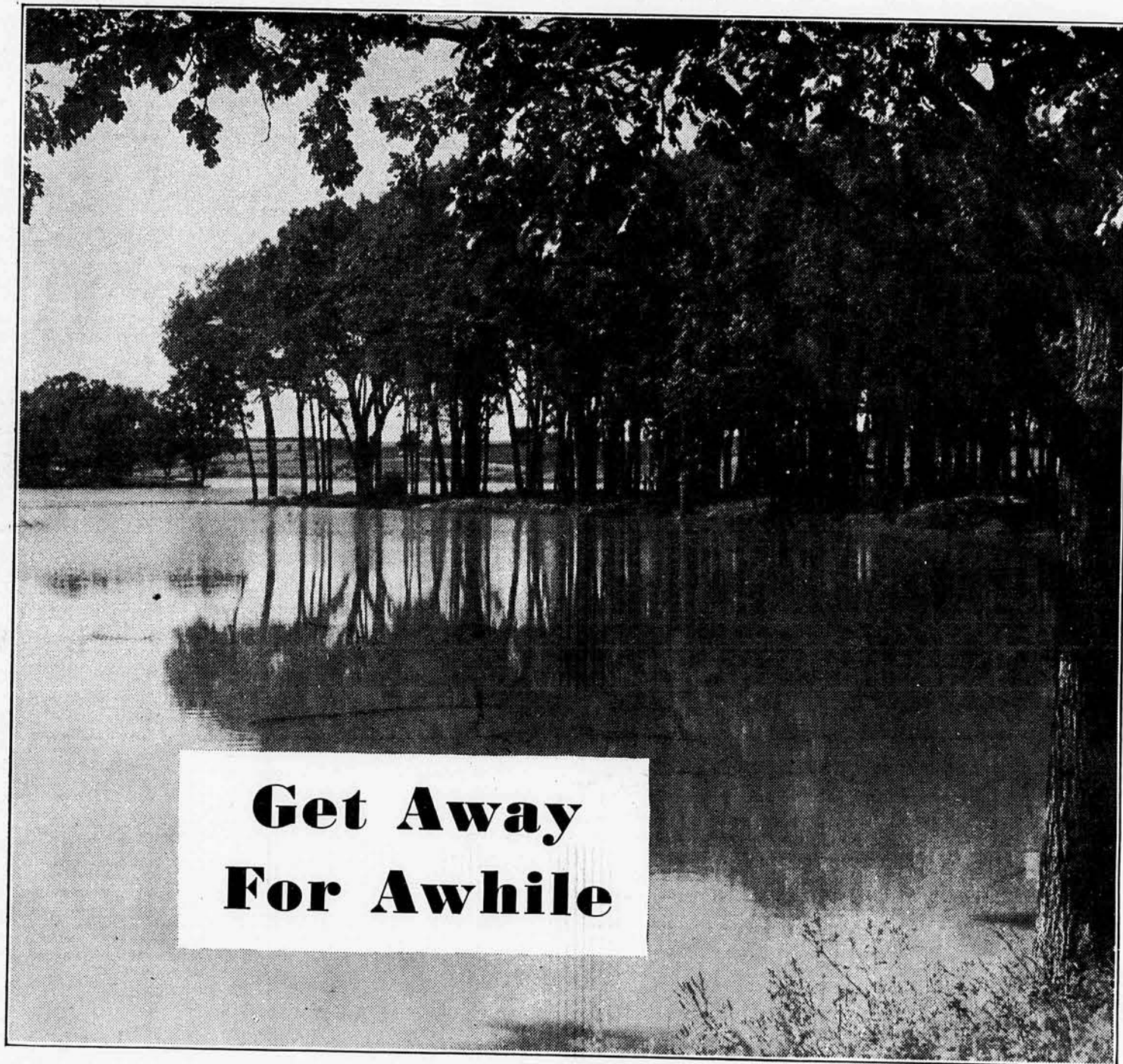
... **MAIL & BREEZE** ...



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Get Away For Awhile

AUGUST—the greatest vacation month of all—fits into the farming plan well. It is the easiest time to get away from fields and feedlots. And after all that is one of the big reasons for taking a vacation, to get away from daily tasks for a fresh viewpoint.

There are so many kinds of vacations, and so many places to go, that one can't begin to describe them. But shouldn't every family on the farm take some kind of vacation every summer?

Maybe the family bankroll is a little slim, but a vacation doesn't need to be expensive. If the whole family could camp out on the creek, and spend a couple of days in fun and relaxation together, they would get immeas-

urable good from it. That is another benefit of vacation—the family has time to get together and really rely on one another's company for entertainment.

Farm people seem to take the most practical vacations of all. When they can't afford a trip to the mountains, or fishing in a far-away lake, they often fall back on meetings of different kinds. Many prefer them, because they have a thirst for knowledge and here get a chance to broaden their education. The camps for women, which have been held in many of the state parks in recent summers, are examples of low-cost, educational vacations. Of course, boys and girls are going to 4-H camps by the hundreds, and thus get a happy and profitable vacation.

Actual Results Tell Virtues of Farm Management Associations

BACK in 1931, the farm management association idea was launched in Kansas. Two associations were set up. The plan is to have a fieldman visit every member regularly, aiding in keeping a complete set of records, and together make changes in the farm program. Field men are aided by special market reports, and the combined findings on the farms of all other members. There are at least 100 members in each association. The cost is a minimum of \$16 a year, and a maximum of \$50. Charges are based on number of acres in the farm.

There is a co-operative effort in which the local farm bureaus, the college extension service, and the department of agricultural economics take part with the farmer members.

Most outstanding confirmation of success of the co-operative farm management and planning idea is found in the stories of farmers themselves. At first thought it might seem to the farmer who is considering the farm management idea that he can manage his own business, on his own initiative, with whatever aid he may wish to solicit from outside sources.

But these farmers who have been in the association for several years are making more profits than they had ever been able to realize before. They are on a sound basis—using diversification in both crops and livestock.

We will look at individual stories of farmers in these associations in future issues of Kansas Farmer. But first let's see what they did as a group, as told by B. W. Wright, extension specialist in this line of work:

"A study was made of hog sales by members as compared with non-mem-

bers in 1936. These figures show members moved 55 per cent of their hogs during the peak price months of March, April, August and September. The average Kansas farmer moved only 25 per cent of his hogs at peak prices.

"A similar study reveals the value of legume crops in rotations. In 1935, farmers who devoted more than 30 per cent of their crop land to legumes received an average net return of \$12.49 an acre. Those who grew no legumes showed a profit of only \$6.35 an acre."

Four Associations

There now are 4 management associations in Kansas with headquarters in Clay Center, Kingman, Pratt, and Holton. The next association to start operation will cover 12 Flint Hill counties, and plans are under way to complete a group in the Northern tier of counties from Marshall to Norton, inclusive.

Since the management associations have grown, the work of the fieldmen has become heavier, and the result is the members have had to do more of their book work. This has placed more responsibility on them and, in return, they have become more familiar with the financial side of their farms. They now see for themselves many of the things they had to depend upon the fieldman to show them before. They are able to formulate their plans before the fieldman arrives and then are able to discuss the advisability of these plans from the market and economic standpoint.

—KF—

Killed Cactus With Sodium Chlorate

AN INTERESTING experiment with sodium chlorate on cactus was tried this summer by John Yost, Downs, and Howard Vernon, Osborne county agent. They applied the material in dry form over the plants and when a Kansas Farmer editor inspected the work on July 15 the plants seemed as dry and dead as could be. There may be some promise in this method, altho Mr. Yost said he was afraid the cost would be too great.

On another field where there were numerous cactus plants, Mr. Yost grubbed them out with reasonable success. It is believed wet weather will check the spread of cactus, but whether it will reduce the infestation is doubtful. It seemed likely, however, that a sturdy growth of grass, on carefully handled pastures, will reduce the size of the plants and weaken them.

In J. C. Foster's pasture, Jewell county, cactus plants were grubbed, but he said he believed they didn't dig deep enough, for the kill was not thoro.

These 4 fieldmen make regular farm calls in their respective farm management associations.



G. B. Railsback, No. 1, Clay Center



W. J. Conover, No. 3, Pratt



W. H. Meisinger, No. 4, Holton



J. H. Coolidge, No. 2, Kingman

Vance Will Travel Again Soon

A Letter to Readers

I AM planning on leaving for a Mediterranean trip the last part of July or as soon as harvest is out of the way. The first port of call will be Genoa, Italy. I want to see as much of rural Italy as possible and will travel by rail or bus to Naples. This will take me thru Rome, which has more historical background than any other city in the world. Italy promises to be very much in the headlines of the world's news, for some time to come, and I believe Kansas Farmer readers will be interested in how the common people are faring under Mussolini's rule.

From Naples, I will cross the Mediterranean to Alexandria, Egypt, where the East meets with the West, then to Port Said, "the wickedest city on earth." I expect to visit the Pyramids, Sphinx and Tut-an-kh-Amen's Tomb and to spend some time in the upper Nile valley, which sometimes is called "The Cradle of Agriculture."

I will travel by bus thru Palestine and the Holy Land from "Beersheba unto Dan," visiting the river Jordan, the Sea of Galilee and Bethlehem. I want to stand before the ancient walls of Jerusalem and compare what I see there with childhood impressions.

Thru Syria my route takes me to Damascus and Beirut and then across to Athens, Greece. As planned at present this trip will touch on four continents and I should be able to gather more interesting material than on any other trip I have undertaken.

In lecture work, last winter, I talked with a number of rural school teachers who told me that they had used my South America travel stories in their school work. I will be very grateful to any teachers who may send suggestions on shaping up these stories to fit class room needs. I will give a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer to the 10 teachers who send in the best letters giving suggestions on how these travel stories may be better fitted for schoolroom needs.—Yours truly, Robert C. Vance.

Many letters and cards have been received by Kansas Farmer, urging us to send Mr. Vance traveling again. Thank you for them. Here is the happy answer from Farmer Vance and from Kansas Farmer editors.

Luck to you, neighbor Vance—from your readers and your editors. A safe voyage and days replete with interesting experiences—so you may tell us in your own farm language how the other half of the world lives; what their hopes and ambitions are.

If any reader wishes to send Mr. Vance a "Shove Off" note for good luck, just address it to him in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka.—The Editors.

Danger in Some Fly Sprays

Pests a Menace This Year

LIVESTOCK men are saying flies never have been so numerous or ravenous as they are this summer. Even with reduced number of livestock there seems to have been an increase in the pests. Perhaps the reduction in livestock numbers in past years is responsible for a concentration of flies around the present population.

In any event, the situation is serious enough to merit action. Of course, the first cause of flies, of the barnyard type, is presence of breeding grounds, such as manure piles, accumulated manure in the stalls, old straw stacks, or uncleared lots. When the rush of summer work follows swiftly on the heels of spring feeding, there is not always time to clean the lots, and when this occurs there is an ideal breeding

ground for livestock flies. Hauling this manure now will reduce the number of flies henceforth. It is an old rule, but cleaning the barns and stalls regularly will certainly make things more peaceful for horses and cows kept stabled all or part of the time.

When these precautions are followed, there still is the necessity of using fly repellants. There are many petroleum sprays on the market, and many home-made recipes in use. In addition, there now are offered sprays which are made from the oils of farm crops, such as corn and soybeans. It is important to select a spray which will not be so harsh as to slip the hair or scald the skin on horses. Few sprays injure cattle, altho some of them might gum the hair. But for horses, where the owner is particular about the hair, the spray must be selected carefully.

A farmer near Manhattan was observed recently working 4 head of horses without nets at a time when flies were most vicious. This was made possible by using an effective and long-lasting spray.

—KF—

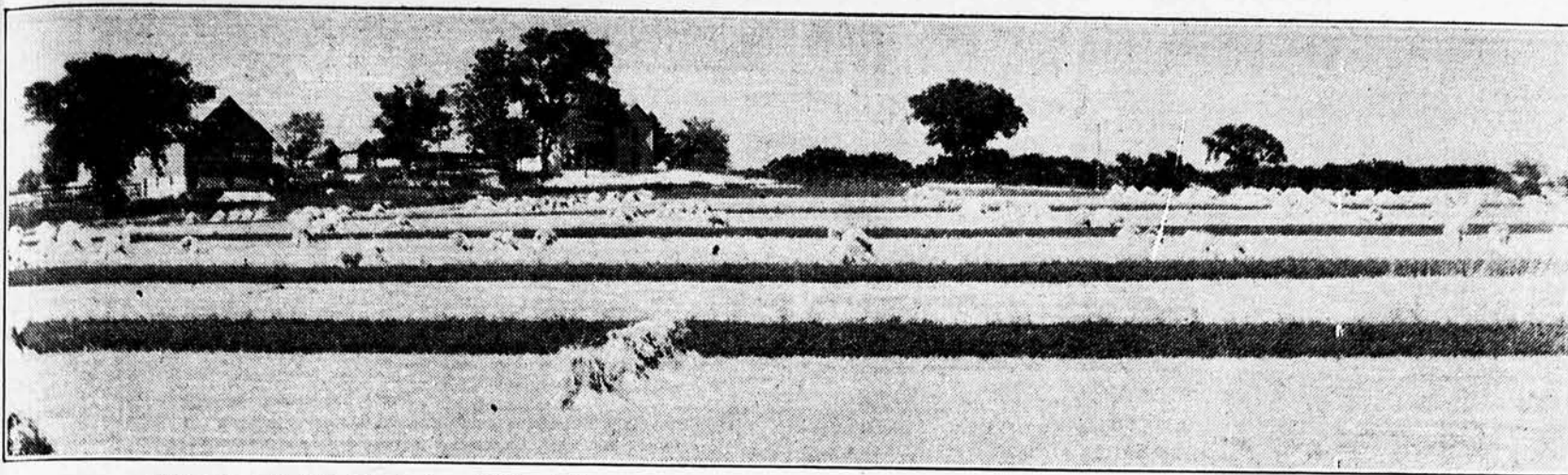
Grade Cows in Spotlight

Dairy cattle owners of Northwest Kansas are invited to attend the Ayrshire Field Day, at the Colby Experiment Station, Thursday, August 4. Superintendent E. H. Coles reports that a feature is the herd improvement demonstration showing the results of breeding up a grade herd thru the use of purebred sires. "Old 29" and her sister "No. 30", two of the most famous grade cows in the United States, will be on display. Each has produced over 100,000 pounds of milk. A judging demonstration and contest, in charge of James W. Linn, extension dairyman, is scheduled.

—KF—

Turkeys Battle 'Hoppers

"Turkeys are the best grasshopper eliminator he have found," is the verdict of Mrs. O. H. Wilson, Jewell county.



This scene on the J. T. Schwalm farm, Baldwin, indicates a trend needed in Kansas farming. While wheat fields may not need to be interspersed with alfalfa and brome grass as it is done here, these crops and other feed grains certainly need to be "sandwiched" into the wheat acreage in some manner.

KANSAS has enjoyed an enviable reputation in production of high quality wheat for many years. Now the important question is whether we can continue to maintain the present standard. Two factors may in time tend to destroy our reputation: The introduction of varieties of poor quality from the standpoint of milling and baking; and continuous growing of wheat on soils which no longer can produce economic yields of good wheat year after year without the introduction of some other crop in the farming system or the use of good methods of summer fallow.

Altho Kansas grows more wheat than any other state, its production fluctuates greatly from year to year. Failures occur in some parts of the state nearly every year and in some sections 4 or 5 years of failure in succession are common. This means that virtually every year wheat growers in some section of the state suffer because of crop failure. When a man depends on wheat alone for his total income he is flirting with danger. Wheat is a fickle crop. It may promise much and because of adverse climatic conditions, diseases, or insects, may produce little, or it may promise little and produce much.

For many years our heaviest wheat production has centered in about the middle one-third of the state, and altho the total wheat acreage has increased, this section continues to be the area of greatest production. In this territory conditions are almost ideal for growing wheat because of the topography of the land and favorable soil and climate. During the last two decades wheat production has expanded to the extreme western part of the state and during the last 5 years the acreage seeded to wheat has increased materially thruout the entire eastern portion of the state. There also has been an increase in the acreage seeded to wheat in the central section of Kansas.

THE expansion of wheat production in the western and southwestern portions into areas where crop production is hazardous because of low rainfall and wide fluctuations in seasonal conditions, was stimulated by the use of power machinery. More land was put to wheat in the eastern part of the state because of corn failures the last 5 or 6 years, and also because stands of alfalfa and clover were lost. In the hot and drouth years, wheat was the most certain crop, even in the eastern part of the state. The farming system, therefore, was changed from a general type of agriculture to wheat as a cash grain crop. This change in Eastern Kansas also took place in the central part of the state, but to a lesser degree.

The situation today is that of an attempt being made to grow wheat continuously on land in the extreme western part of the state, where rainfall does not justify it. Therefore, failures are frequent. Wheat methods introduced into Western Kansas from Central Kansas are not adapted to that region. In Central Kansas there has been an increase in the wheat acreage and wheat has replaced corn and sorghums on many farms, due no doubt to poor years for row crops. This trend to wheat in Central Kansas has gone so far that virtually no land was left this year for other crops. Alfalfa has almost disappeared because of bad years, very little corn is raised, and the sorghum acreage is quite low. Eastern

Kansas is trying to get a satisfactory farm income from wheat on relatively small farms. In general, the farms thruout this section are not large enough for the economical production of wheat when that crop is the only source of income. Another serious objection to depending on wheat alone in Eastern Kansas is that the crop faces many hazards, as too

much rain at harvest, and insect injury and diseases, especially rust.

The expansion in wheat previously mentioned has gone so far that last fall about 17½ million acres out of a total of about 28 million acres of cultivated land were seeded to this crop. If weather conditions in Western Kansas had been better and if there had been plenty of soil moisture at seeding time, Kansas could have seeded 19 or 20 million acres.

Present conditions mean that Kansas agriculture is seriously out of balance. The acreage seeded to wheat is excessive. The acreage of alfalfa and Sweet clover is the lowest for several decades. In Central and Eastern Kansas the acreage of feed crops, such as sorghums and corn, is greatly out. These changes have taken place almost entirely because of a series of years of bad weather. The greatest need of Kansas agriculture today is a better balance between wheat, sorghums, corn, alfalfa, Sweet clover and pasture.

From the standpoint of Kansas agriculture and the wheat industry of the state, it is my opinion that one of the most desirable changes now possible would be a decided reduction in the wheat acreage. If Kansas produced an average of about 12 million acres of wheat annually, the agriculture of the state, I believe, would be more stable and the individual farmer would be more prosperous, provided proper use was made of the land taken out of wheat. Such a reduction could be made profitably, and in my opinion must be made if the state is to continue to produce high quality wheat.

Most of the wheat reduction in Western Kansas should be made by more good summer fallowing and by the growing of more feed crops so the farm may provide more of the meat, butter, milk, eggs, and other food products for the family. Wheat production could be made relatively consistent in extreme Western Kansas, except on the sandy lands by a system of alternate wheat and fallow. Such a system would also make it possible to control soil blowing on most of the land. If the fallow and wheat are used in alternate strips on the contour and the land is cultivated and the wheat planted on the contour, much of the rainfall is stored in the soil and wheat failures are relatively uncommon on the better wheat lands. In this territory the sorghums also should be grown on fallow land or on land that previously produced wheat to aid in stabilizing the production of feed crops.

IN THE section of the state east of a line approximately north and south from Scott City, and extending east to a line extending approximately north from the west side to Comanche to Phillips county, the acreage used for summer fallow need not be as great as farther west because of more rain. However, in this region, one-third of the wheat land, I believe, should be fallowed every year and some feed crops should be produced every year on fallow land. Farther east, as in about the vicinity of Hays, the per cent of land used for fallow may be further reduced until about one-fourth of the total wheat acreage would be used for fallow. Even in this territory, at least a part of the feed crops should be grown on fallow land to insure feed for livestock every year.

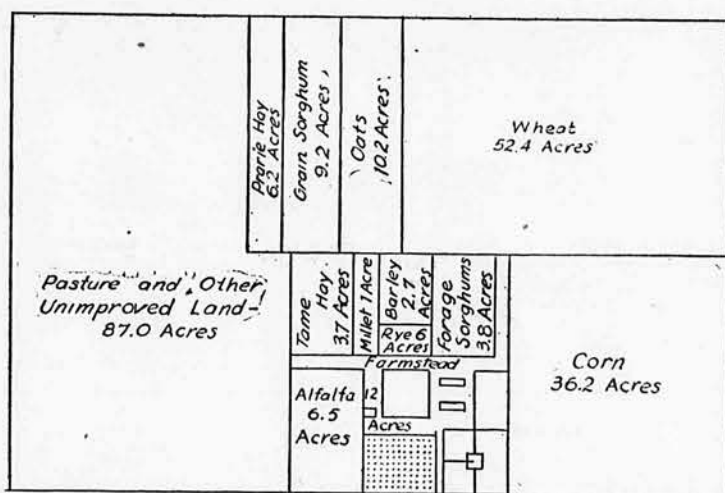
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FICKLE WHEAT

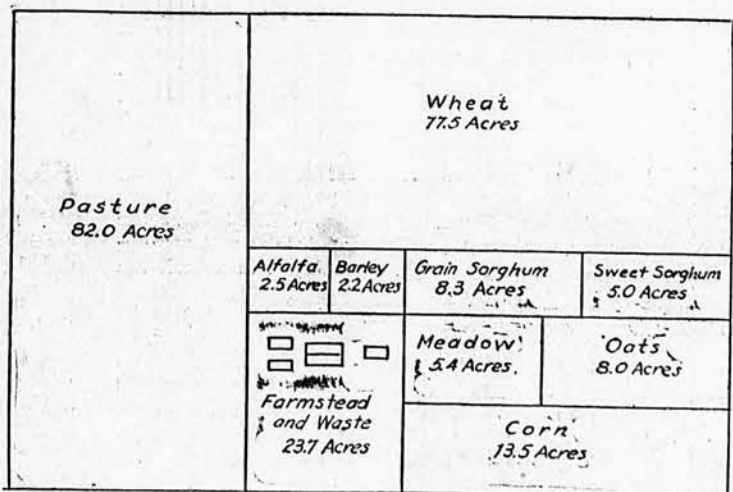
We Need a More Balanced Farming System, Says This Crops Authority

By R. I. THROCKMORTON

Kansas State College



This map of a composite Kansas farm accompanied an article written by L. E. Call, of Kansas State College, for the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, on March 6, 1920. It shows an acreage of 231 with less than 8 per cent of the crop land in alfalfa and tame hay and pasture—real soil conserving crops.



This map, drawn on the same acreage as the 1920 farm, shows how we are out of balance today. In fact, due to drouth and the good price of wheat compared to other crops since 1933, we are in much worse condition in crop distribution than we were in 1920. Only 1.1 per cent of our land is in alfalfa, and much of it is a "sorry" stand. Only native pasture exceeds our wheat acreage. Corn is down to a level with our sorghums. Both should be greater, particularly the sorghums.

Nature Helps Us Fight Insects

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

IT PERHAPS is fortunate that the pests which destroy the farmers' crops and otherwise afflict humanity, do not all flourish in the same kind of weather. If they did, in a year when the weather suited all of them, they would clean up all kinds of vegetation and starve the world.

For example, more grasshoppers probably have been born during the last few months than for many years and they have healthy appetites. This year's grasshoppers will eat things that they have scorned in the past, but fortunately, cool rainy weather does not suit the grasshopper. He loses his pep and grows sluggish in damp, cold weather. Farmers report much damage from grasshoppers but all say that they are not as active and cocky as they are in a dry, hot season.

The Department of Agriculture informs me that the Mormon cricket, which is a first cousin of our tobacco-chewing grasshopper, has been curtailed this year in the amount of damage it does by the dampness and coolness of the weather. However, the weather which discourages the grasshopper and Mormon cricket and the chinch bug just suits the cutworm. When the chinch bug is contracting pneumonia and coughing its head off, the cutworm sharpens its cutter and goes forth blithely, conquering and to conquer.

I am pleased to learn that the march of the army worm has been checked by a disease engendered by cold, wet weather, probably pneumonia. A farmer who has a vivid imagination tells me that for several nights his sleep was broken by the loud coughing of the army worms, but that he is glad to report that the next morning he found thousands of them dead in his fields still wearing their uniforms.

I am also glad to know that the cold, wet weather has put a crimp in the codling moth which threatened to do great damage early in the spring. The Mexican bean beetle is still beetling, but apparently has not yet found a way to cross the Mississippi River.

On the whole, the weather has been favorable to the farmers and discouraging to the insects. But there is one insect pest which is not discouraged apparently by any kind of weather. That is the old boll weevil. For 40 years or more science has been battling with the boll weevil, but has to report that there are more boll weevils working at their nefarious jobs than there were last year or the year before. The boll weevil laughs in the face of science and snorts defiance at the weather man. "Come on," he says, "with any kind of weather you can dish up; spread any kind of poison your high-priced experts can cook; scatter sprays from flying machines; you will find your old Uncle Boll Weevil still on the job."

State Facts Without Bias

ON JULY 8, the Federal Trade Commission issued for publication 7 pages of a 2,000-page report on the Farm Machinery Industry which seems to reflect on the general policy of the International Harvester Company.

The F. T. C. release says:

"The ability of International Harvester Company to make more net profits in 1937 than in 1929 . . . can, the Commission believes, have only one explanation. It was the result of the policy of the International Harvester Company to advance prices, which policy could not have succeeded if conditions of free and open competition had prevailed in this industry."

To this charge Sydney G. McAllister, president of the International Harvester Co., makes a spirited reply. "The Federal Trade Commission," says Mr. McAllister, "made an ex parte investigation and denied a request of the industry for a hearing and an opportunity to point out any possible errors in the Commission's findings in order that they might be corrected before issuance." If this charge is true,

More or Less Modern Fables

A MAN, who had acquired the impression that he was afflicted with several serious diseases, was in the habit of dosing himself with patent medicines and lying in bed while his wife supported him and the rest of the family by taking in washings. Finally a doctor who was on to the situation remarked to the tired wife: "Madam, if you will tell that husband of yours that you have concluded to take a vacation from the tub and that he will either have to hustle for a living or starve, you will see his health improve faster than any man's you ever saw."

certainly no fair-minded person can justify the action of the Commission. The purpose of the Federal Trade Commission is, or at any rate should be, to find the facts without fear or favor and give to all parties affected a fair and full hearing. A report from a Government agency which is biased and unfair is worse than no report. "The seven-page newspaper release," says Mr. McAllister, "is very unjust to the Harvester Company. Clearly it is shaped thruout as a witch-burning document in which the Harvester Company is the witch and the alleged crime is dominance."

While Mr. McAllister does not deny that the net profits of the Harvester Company were greater in 1937 than in 1929, he says that these profits in 1937

Katie Understood

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Joseph Closefist, badly smitten
Knew not when he got the mitten;
Thought Kate did not understand
When he asked her for her hand.
"I will not," sweet Katie said
"I need both for making bread!"
"You don't understand," said Joe
"Your hands ne'er shall touch the dough."
"Proving," said Katie, as she went,
"That I'd never see a cent."

(Copyright, 1938)

resulted from the unusual banked-up volume of sales to customers who had deferred purchases during the depression and that the prices of the Harvester Company were not increased as much as the increase in cost and that the margin of profit to sales was less in 1937 than in 1929.

The statement in the Commission's report that farm implements have increased in price more than manufactured articles generally from the pre-war period up to date, is denied by Mr. McAllister, who declares that "it is not supported by the best available data, namely the statistics regularly collected by other Government agencies."

The Commission in its report charges that the International Harvester Company dominates the manufacture of farm machinery and that this is due to the inadequate result achieved regarding the International Harvester Company dissolution case.

"This case was settled," says Mr. McAllister, "in 1918, twenty years ago, by a decree of partial dissolution framed by the Department of Justice. The decree required the Harvester Company to dispose of three of its five harvester lines to competitors, which it did, and further restricted and limited the Harvester Company to selling its goods thru only one dealer in a town. The Federal Trade Commission at that time prophesied that the decree would not be effective and at its insistence the Department of Justice brought a proceeding to review competitive conditions in 1923. The voluminous evidence taken in that case convinced the United States Supreme Court unanimously that the 1918 decree had brought about effective, keen and increasing competition."

Finally, says Mr. McAllister: "The Harvester Company is trying to conduct its business of supplying good machines to farmers in an honest way and at no greater profit to its stockholders than has heretofore been considered reasonable or is being earned in other competitive industries which are complimented for doing a good job. I believe the farmers of the country know this and will not approve of the methods now employed to attack the Harvester Company."

We do not believe that the farmers want to be unfair to the International Harvester Company, or any other farm implement company, but we do believe that most of them think that they have had to pay too much for their farm machinery. In justice to both the farmers and the Harvester Company, the facts ought to be stated without bias or prejudice.

As Soon as Congress Adjourned

IT WAS observed that as soon as Congress adjourned prices of stocks and prices generally advanced. Why? It looks as if business generally was afraid of Congress. There seemed to be no particu-

lar reason why prices should advance at that particular time. Government expenses have not decreased. There is no indication, so far as I can see, of greater demand for the products of the farm or the output of manufacturing plants.

Back of this fear of Congress is a general fear of the power of government. Government seems necessary to a certain extent but a large share of the ills of the world can be attributed to bad government and too much of it.

The longer I live the more convinced I become that the principal function of government, if not the sole legitimate function, is to preserve order, to see to it so far as that is humanly possible, that every man, woman and child shall be protected in their rights of person and property, and that the costs of government shall be reduced to the lowest possible minimum consistent with efficiency. Such a government should be administered with the most scrupulous honesty and the rules or laws should be so plainly stated that any person of ordinary intelligence can understand them.

The cost of government—national, state and local—is enormous and is constantly increasing. In all forms of government the governing class always has tried to create the impression that those in charge are possessed of superior wisdom. Kings claimed to reign by the direct authority of God, and strange as it may seem, they and their satellites made the masses believe it. Even in the most democratic governments the masses still pay obeisance to those in authority, and still cling to the idea that the power to govern brings with it some mysterious quality of superiority.

Hence the widespread impression that money obtained from the Government treasury costs nothing and whoever receives it is just that much ahead. The fact is that the Government has nothing to distribute except what it collects by some form of taxation and while it may borrow money to distribute, sooner or later that money must be paid back out of taxes or the Government must repudiate its obligations. The unrestrained power to tax such as the National Government carries with it the power to destroy. And if the Government sees fit to repudiate its obligations the people who hold its bonds have no recourse.

For the last 7 years our Government has been plunging into debt at the rate of nearly 3 billion dollars a year. If this continues long enough one result is inevitable. The Government must repudiate its obligations in some form or other. It may repudiate its bonds or pay them in depreciated currency, or it may repudiate them in part.

This ominous and terrible power of government hovers like a dark shadow over the masses in every large country in the world. In some of the smaller governments that is not the case. There are a few such governments in which the government cooperates with the masses and is really a blessing. But such governments are not troubled with ambition to be great world powers.

Let us not delude ourselves. Government should be cheapened and simplified, but there is no immediate prospect that it will be. On the contrary the tendency is to make government more complicated and more expensive. The burden of government rests more and more heavily on the back of industry.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

AAA Payments for Kansas

I ASKED the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the other day to estimate for me what payments and loans may reasonably be expected to be made to Kansas farmers this crop year from the AAA.

According to the AAA's own estimates supplied me, Kansas farmers will receive on the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program between 22 and 24 million dollars. This estimate is based on 80 per cent co-operation by Kansas farmers.

The amount of so-called "parity," or price-adjustment payments to Kansas wheat and corn growers cannot be determined until next February, but on the assumption that the parity payments on wheat will be 10 cents a bushel, and on corn 6.5 cents a bushel, it is estimated that about 12 million dollars will come to Kansas.

If all wheat growers eligible for loans should take loans on their entire wheat crop on their base acreages, it would require 40 million dollars to take care of the commodity loans on wheat on the 1938 Kansas crop. It is presumed that a considerable part of the wheat will be marketed instead of held in storage and loans taken on it.

So the best figure I have on wheat loans is that Kansas wheat growers are eligible for loans to the maximum of about 40 million dollars.

The AAA assures me that "Funds will be available for all loans requested by eligible producers."

The AAA also estimates the sugar beet payments in Kansas will be around \$18,000, and range payments in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

In other words, AAA payments to Kansas farmers, including parity payments to wheat and corn producers, will approximate 35 million dollars. In addition to this, wheat growers will be eligible for commodity loans up to around 40 million dollars.

It does not look at this time as if anywhere near 40 million dollars in commodity loans will be taken by Kansas wheat growers.

The basic 60 cents a bushel loan, which will net 7 or 8 cents a bushel under that in much of the Wheat Belt, is not attractive to growers unless market prices fall much below present levels. In that case the loan will act as a peg against more disastrous prices.

I regret that the loan was not made at least 10 cents a bushel higher, and urged that upon Secretary Wallace several times. Secretary Wallace felt that a much higher figure would interfere with exports, and pile up surpluses in this coun-

try, as the price-pegging activities of the Farm Board did in 1930 and 1931.

For myself, I do not feel that a basic 70-cent loan, which would have meant more than 60 cents a bushel over most of the Wheat Belt, would have had any serious effect on exports.

I say the loan was too low to benefit wheat prices to the extent I feel the wheat grower is entitled to protection, but the low loan rate will tend to prevent wheat prices dropping much below present levels, if the world supply of wheat turns out to be unusually large.

I hope that Secretary Wallace's investigation into freight rates on agricultural commodities will result in some relief from the high transportation charges now paid by farmers. Eighteen cents a bushel freight charge is too much on 72 cent wheat; it is insufferable on wheat at even lower prices.

In the new Farm Act is a special section, empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate rate applications before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and also to appear before the ICC on behalf of agriculture in any rate cases affecting agriculture.

Wheat Insurance Starts

WHEAT crop insurance has been formally started on its way. Mid-July witnessed a ceremony at Olathe, in which three men had their next crops of wheat insured. Policy No. 1 went to a farmer from Carson county, Texas. The premium was paid in cash. Policy No. 2 went to Vincent Meyer, of Johnson county, Kansas. He paid his premium in wheat. The third man who had his next crop insured is the tenant on the Texas farm.

This about sums up the insurance plan in operation for the 1939 crop. Any good wheat grower may insure his next crop, regardless of whether he is tenant or owner, or whether he has co-operated with the AAA program. Premiums can be paid in cash or wheat. Crops may be insured for either 50 or 75 per cent of past average yields.

Crop insurance makes its bow at a time when growers are in a receptive frame of mind because of yields and price. While we hope nothing disastrous will happen to the wheat crop next year, or in other years to come, we cannot be sure about the yield until the grain is in the bin. Experiences this year prove this true. While crop insurance isn't new, this manner

of putting it to work injects a new angle. It will supply actual wheat to take the place of grain that isn't produced. It can help guard against shortage and lend a hand in coping with surplus. Frankly, I believe this crop insurance plan, if properly handled, can prove of great benefit to the Wheat Belt and the entire U. S. And I was glad to make a fight for it in the Senate. It protects one of our most important industries. It guards a great section of the country from financial difficulties. While doing these things on a broad scale, it gets down to each individual farm with its benefits.

I believe wheat insurance should have a fair trial. But I think it should succeed or fail on its own merits, without the additional complications of requiring compliance with the AAA.

Just a Good Joke

THERE is a good deal of fuss in cities just now about men 40 years old or more being too old to get jobs. It sounds to me just like another one of our epidemics. They sweep the country from time to time just like an old time prairie fire, or measles, or jazz music, or slogans. The prairie fire burns out, we recover from the measles, swing takes the place of jazz, and a new slogan replaces the old. So everybody will get over this forty-it-is idea in due time.

Applied to the farm, such a low age limit doesn't seem to fit any better. Many exceedingly successful farmers I know are under 40 years old. And the successful farmers more than 40 years old are legion. Take, for example, the 1937 class of Kansas Master Farmers. They range in age from 44 to 59 years. And I'm sure their best years are still ahead of them. All were born on the farm and are farm reared, and have lived in Kansas an average of 49 years. All started as renters and they now live in modern homes on farms they own. Starting with less than a thousand dollars, they have built up to an average worth of \$40,000 to \$50,000, while rearing and educating their children.

These figures and my many successful farm friends, certainly make any "unfit for farming at forty" slogan just a good joke. But there is something more in these same figures. They promise that what these Master Farmers have done, younger men also can accomplish.

Arthur Capper

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By GEORGE MONTGOMERY and FRANKLIN PARSONS

Market Barometer

Cattle—Trade expects best fed cattle to be strong.

Hogs—May be higher peak ahead for August.

Sheep—Best time to buy Western ewes for breeding flocks.

Wheat—Some hope in improved business.

Corn—Will surely be cheaper as we move toward fall with good prospects for a crop.

Butterfat—Not much change expected.

Poultry and Eggs—Good supplies of poultry but prices may hold up. Eggs should be higher.

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

Will you please instruct me thru your paper as to the best time to sell grass cattle?—W. L., Sparks Hill, Ill.

There usually is a seasonal price decline in the lower grades of cattle

during the next 2 or 3 months. With abundant supplies and relatively low prices of feed, and with good pasture and range conditions, farmers are withholding cows, heifers and calves from the market. The demand by feeders for stocker and feeder cattle is strong and likely will continue so. These conditions will tend to keep your class of cattle relatively high this summer and early fall. Altho the chances favor some seasonal price decline in this class of cattle during the next 2 or 3 months, the decline may be less than usual.

What effect will the loan program have on the price of wheat?—L. S., Salina.

The loan program probably will tend to prevent wide price fluctuations on either side of the loan value. Many farmers are expected to take the loan and many are expected to hold their wheat for a while without it, awaiting further developments. If the price advances much above the loan value, farmers will begin selling. This will tend to stop the advance. If prices go much below, farmers will take the loan. This will furnish resistance to lower prices.

We have 43 pigs weighing about 50 pounds. We have oats, wheat, and some barley. We have rape coming up for pasture. Which is more profitable, to sell now at \$5 a head or to fatten for a later market?—D. H. S., Gardner.

If every year since 1900 is considered, the odds are 2 to 1 that best September hog prices at Kansas City will be as high or higher than best July prices. The chances are about even that hog prices during August will be as high as July best prices. July, August, and September are a seasonal strong period for hog prices. Even when August or September prices are less than July prices, the decline is slight—usually not over 50 cents a hundred. In view of the extremely favorable feeding ratio this summer, feeding these pigs another 30 to 60 days should prove profitable.

Will fat lambs be higher in August or September?—E. G., Capulin, Colo.

Fat lambs usually are higher in August than in September. In the last 30 years the top price in August has been more than the top price in Sep-

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$12.35	\$10.75	\$16.25
Hogs	10.05	9.00	12.75
Lambs	8.85	9.00	11.00
Hens, Heavy	.14	.14	.18
Eggs, Firsts	.19 1/4	.18	.18
Butterfat	.21	.22	.28
Wheat, Hard			
Winter	.76 1/2	.75	1.21
Corn, Yellow	.57	.55	.99 1/2
Oats	.27 1/4	.27	.33 1/2
Barley	.41	.51	.59
Alfalfa, Baled	15.00	14.00	19.50
Prairie	9.00	9.50	12.00

tember 18 times and less 12 times. Fat lamb prices this year are expected to follow the usual seasonal downturn thru August and September. Definitely lower prices are expected by the last half of September, especially if the price of hogs or cattle should break by then.

Alfalfa Stands Possible This Year If We Want Them Badly Enough

THE need for alfalfa on Kansas farms is well known. Our acreage is almost down to a third of what it was 20 years ago. But the typical attitude at present, is "what can we do about it." Grasshoppers are bad, seed is high, livestock numbers are low.

Well, there is enough livestock to consume what alfalfa we will raise for a few years. We will have more hogs to eat the green crop, and more cows and sheep to get away with the cured feed.

Seed is high. But moisture conditions never were better in the subsoil for making every new alfalfa plant do its part. A light seeding of 10 to 12 pounds to the acre, on the right kind of a seed-bed, will do the trick, if 'hoppers are kept off. Then, too, there is no better place to make a little extra investment than in alfalfa seed for planting. An acre of alfalfa, seeded this fall, would produce enough to reseed a whole field, and then the farm would be back to normal in alfalfa.

The grasshopper menace is bad, too. But we can keep them back by heavy poisoning on the borders. It won't take so much time to protect a small field of alfalfa as it does to fight them off the edges of several large fields of wheat.

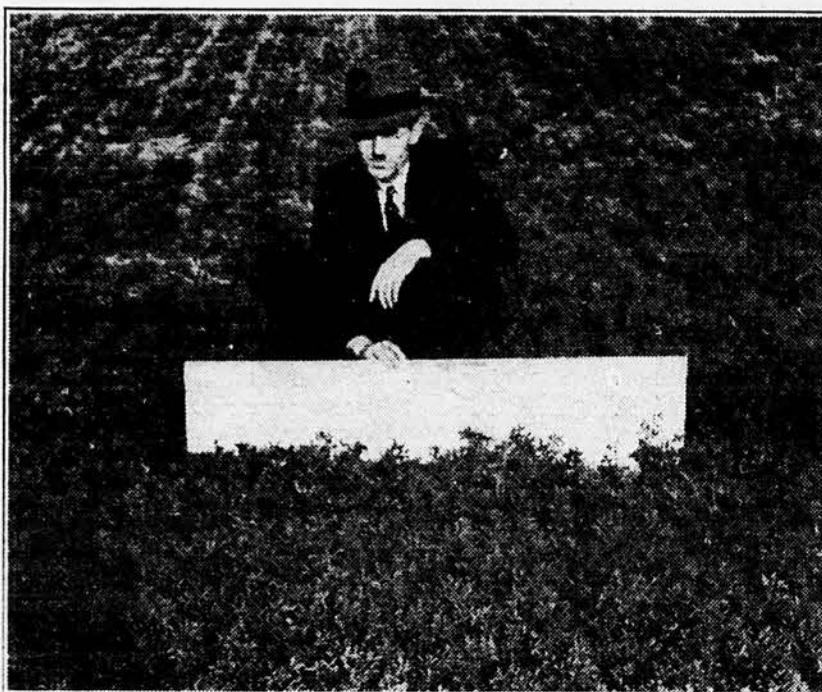
Stubble-burning for reseeding to wheat is apparently all right to many farmers, while to others it is a ghastly practice. But to either, burning off a few acres for alfalfa seeding might suit better than trying to incorporate heavy stubble into a firm alfalfa seed-bed by late August. However, if this isn't desirable, the usual standard of firm and mellow seedbed for alfalfa seeding holds true. This normally calls for shallow plowing, but this year

some space must separate the fields to prevent cross-pollination. Bees carry the pollen from flower to flower. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association has set 20 rods as the shortest distance which may separate different varieties if they are to be eligible for certification.

In recent year, many farmers have reported spring seeding of alfalfa, without a nurse crop, has given them their best stands. Emmet Womer, Smith county, mentioned this fact, saying that the spring seeding was slower coming into production, but it seems surer. Too many times, large seedings in the fall have been damaged by grasshoppers or blowing. Mr. Womer also said he had found cane hay a good crop to clean the land of weeds for seeding to alfalfa the following year.

Altho the ideal place for small fields of alfalfa is along the creeks and in minor inclosures, it must be remembered they are most likely to 'hopper damage here. Perhaps it would be well to start a comeback in alfalfa acreage in a field where weeds and grass could be removed from the nearby area, and the 'hoppers completely eradicated during parts of the season. Where there is too much cover, they hardly can ever be completely routed.

A good hopperdozer might well be used on alfalfa fields this fall. In an 8-acre field in Washington county, George Kuntz recently caught 10 bushels of 'hoppers with a 20-foot dozer pulled by 2 horses. Light weight is important with these machines if they are to be of greatest use, as they must be moved rapidly and easily. Waste oil and water in the pan coats the insects and they die whether they hop out or not.



Chicken manure made a good seedbed on Oliver Shoup's farm, Cowley county. Carl Whitson, Winfield Courier reporter, holds the white board in the manured section, while behind him is unfertilized ground. Fertility is important even for alfalfa growing.

many farmers have plowed deep to cover the excessive stubble. This condition of deep, loose seedbed can probably be improved by disking at least once and then consistent packing, as long as the surface of the soil is kept in condition to resist baking, take up rainfall, and not blow. The farmer himself can be the judge, but it will be important to get that seedbed shaken down and then firmed together.

Interest in new alfalfa varieties is showing up. Farmers haven't had a chance to show more than passive interest the past several years, but the Ladak variety particularly is going to expand in Central and Western Kansas. There is a producing field of this variety on Mrs. W. H. Burch's farm, Meade county, and it has outyielded Kansas Common in both the first and second crops. It is particularly suited to the drier counties because the first crop is the heaviest and is very leafy. Usually the later crops are extremely light as dry weather comes on. One point to remember in growing any pure variety of alfalfa for seed is that

11,067,349 Acres for Kansas

Kansas' wheat acreage allotment for this fall under the Federal Agricultural program officially has been set at 11,067,349, approximately a fifth of the national wheat allotment of 55,000,000.

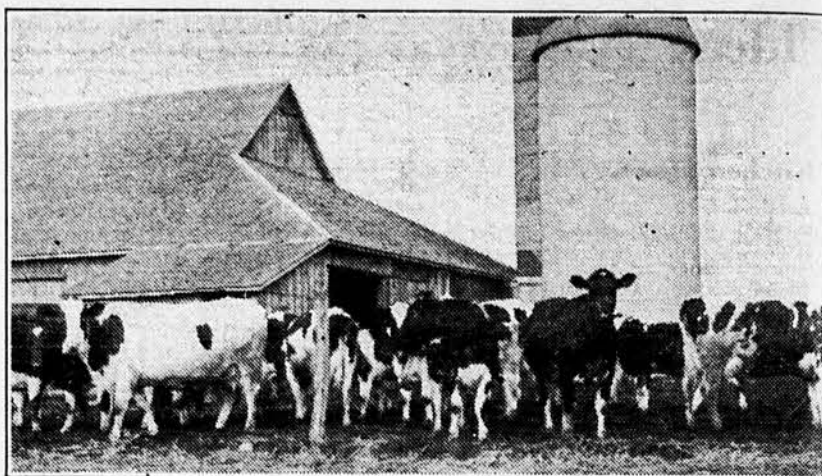
The allotment compares with 17,453,000 acres which Kansas seeded to wheat last fall and with a 1928-1937 average of 14,883,436 acres.

This total will be divided among counties of the state and each grower given an allotment which he must keep within if he desires to comply with the Federal program.

—KF—

Grain Will Come Back

Buffalo grass in Earl Lupton's pasture near Montezuma is making a remarkable recovery. Plants that looked as if they were dead, have runners 6 to 8 inches long. One good reason is the contour furrows, each one of which held rain water nearly on the level.



Cows and silo, these are twins of dairy production. Their relationship has been made universal in Kansas, due greatly to efforts of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in developing sorghums and proving their worth as dairy feed. This scene is on the Henry Hatesohl farm, Greenleaf.

Sorghums' Supremacy Proved By Constant Plugging

K. S. C. Contribution No. 1

IN THE field of dairying, the biggest job accomplished by the department of Dairy Husbandry at Kansas State College, during its years of research and education, has been establishment of sorghums as a safe roughage and grain ration for dairy cattle.

Twenty years ago opinion was still general among farmers that cane dried up cows, that silage would rot their teeth, that sorghums poisoned the soil, and grain sorghum was not fit feed for dairy cows. At this time the dairy department was carrying on an active series of tests to determine better methods of using the sorghums in dairying. From the agronomy department were obtained better varieties of sorghums, and the forage and grain of these were used in experimental work. There came a gradual outgrowth of information, proving that sorghums were not only the safest silage and grain crop for much of Kansas, but that they would outyield corn in most counties.

These apparently simple discoveries were accompanied by patient educational work. It has been a long road, and only recently, in drouth years, have many farmers become firmly convinced that sorghums are essential to keeping dairy cows.

In recent years, the greatest discovery

pertinent to the dairy industry along the sorghum line has been Atlas sorgo. A product of crops men, Atlas was quickly recognized as an asset to Kansas dairying and promoted for the good of the business by dairy specialists in experimental and extension work. Only in very recent years has Atlas definitely established its equality with, or supremacy over, corn in the last Northeastern stronghold, Brown and Doniphan counties.

There is a Western limit to this "wonder crop," and in that direction the early varieties of kafir and forage sorghum or "cane" have won acclaim from dairymen. At the Colby Branch Experiment Station, a grade Ayrshire herd has been relatively profitable over a period of "hard" years. The most striking piece of management in connection with this herd has been storage of sorghum silage in a pit silo for well over a decade.

The milo grains also have been accepted as a basic part of the dairy grain ration, largely as a result of the lead taken by dairymen in our agricultural experiment stations.

So—Kansas Farmer salutes the dairy research men of Kansas for their united efforts in guiding our dairy industry along a virtually uncharted course, to a more safe position in feed production.

Fine Birthday for Senator Capper

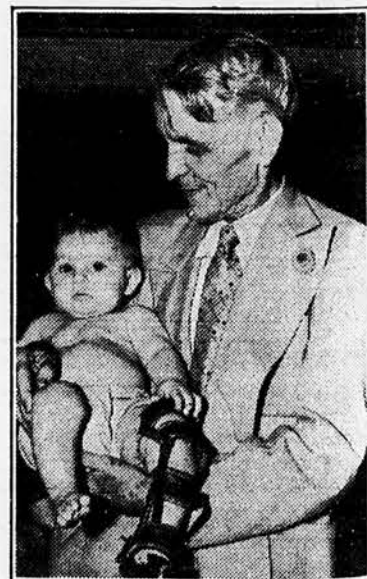
By MARGARET BOAST

ON FOOT, on bicycles, in bus and car loads, 20,000 boys and girls arrived in Garfield Park in Topeka, July 14, to attend Senator Capper's 30th annual birthday party. Capper picnic guests of years past came early in many out-of-town cars to bring their little ones to the "big picnic."

The waiting lines were long, but that was all in the fun of the day. A corps of 14 helpers served ice cream cones to a never-ending line until 400 gallons of ice cream found its way into 17,000 cones. The merry-go-round, ferris wheel, tilt-a-whirl, sets of swings, swimming pool and ponies brought enjoyment to many who only at Capper's picnic enjoy such thrills.

Seventy-eight crippled children had their own headquarters with nurses and doctor to help them ride the various amusements and watch the daring lion tamer's act along with their active fellow-children. The youngest of these was little Elda Rube, 9 months old, of Abilene, who posed for a picture with Senator Capper on his seventy-third birthday.

Senator Capper declared it was the finest and largest crowd that ever attended one of his birthday picnics. "I am having a fine time and want to thank you all for coming out to help me celebrate this happy occasion," he said. "I hope to live to be 100 years old and I assure you that I want to



One of the youngest celebrators shown with Senator Capper was Elda Rube, 9 months old, of Abilene, who is receiving treatment thru the Capper Fund for Crippled Children.

give a picnic every year until that time."

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

For Kitchen Floor

To keep linoleum from becoming chipped at the edges tack the metal piece from the top of a farm wagon bed along the edge of the linoleum, paint to harmonize.—May McCarty.

Use for Inner Tubes

Rubber bands cut from old inner tubes are very useful for tying feed sacks. We also use them to put up horses' tails to keep them from getting muddy.—H. E. Allen.

Doesn't Blister Hands



A very good hay hook handle, which I have been using for several years, is easily made from an old auto rubber steering wheel. Cut a piece the desired length with saw, bore a 1/4-inch hole thru it with an ordinary wood bit. The curve fits the hand and will not blister hands like a wood handle, and is easier made than wood handles.—L. W. Short.

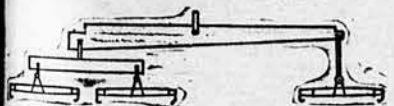
Prevents Broken Flower Pots

If you like to have pots of flowers on your porch railings, you know how easily they are knocked off and both pot and flower broken. Each flower pot has a hole in the bottom. Drive small headed nails about 3 or 4 inches long thru the tops of the bannisters and over them slip the flower pots. All the trouble is then ended. Both pot and flower are secure, and strong winds will not blow them off.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

Saves the Sign

Often our Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign becomes bent, so we now tack it to a board of the same size, and the sign is nailed to a long board or fence post.—Opal Mustion.

Evener From Sickle Bar



A 3-horse evener can be made from a sickle bar of an old mower. In a 5-foot bar, drill 1/2-inch holes in each end and another hole one-third of the way in from the wider end. Attach the double trees on the wide end and the single tree on the narrow end. For a heavier evenor, bolt 2 sickle bars together.—Mr. S. S. S.

Needn't Dirty Overalls

To save washing greasy clothing, fasten an old sack by wire to the seat of the tractor. Oily hands can be quickly cleaned on the sack instead of the clothing.—Joyce E. Mitchell.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

Revived Harmony: The old barber shop quartet is on the way back, with the organization of the S. P. E. B. S. S. A. (Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Singing in America). The idea started at Tulsa, Okla., and now Kansas City has a chapter.

Chicknapping: A Florida woman who missed 2 chickens from her coop found a note demanding that 20 cents be left under a nearby stone "or you'll never see them alive again." The youthful chicknapper was soon caught.

Goat Blast: Nanny drank a pan of gasoline—then exploded. Anyway, that's the story told by two farmers of

Carlinville, Ill. They say that they were cleaning implements with gasoline and that the goat drank the gasoline. One of the men tossed a match to the ground after lighting a pipe and Nanny sniffed. That's their story.

Time Trouble: In Wabash, Ind., the city folks and country folks are at odds over the time of day. City people want daylight saving time but the farm people don't want it. So the courthouse clock "struck" a solution. The clock hands were set forward to the fast time but the bell rings standard time.

Running Doctor: Glenn Cunningham, the famous Kansas mile runner, now has his doctor's degree from New York University. His thesis was on "The Relation of Selected Cardiovascular and Strength Measures to

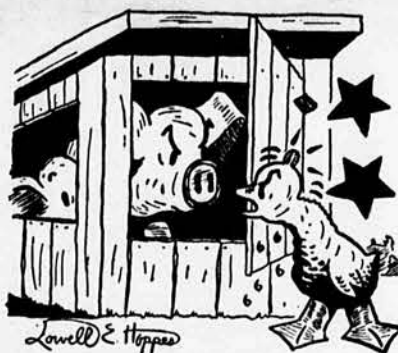
Physical Fitness of Outstanding Athletes," whatever that means.

Bee Crash: At Burlingame a swarm of bees met head-on with the engine of a Santa Fe limited. The owner of the bees reports that the engineer and fireman went into action at once.

Dance Menace: Germany has prohibited "swing" dancing as a public menace. Not only to the dancer but as being "foreign to the German character."

Bad Boy: Henry Debus, Belleville, finally got his knife back. His teacher caught him whittling on his desk, 45 years ago, and took his knife. Recently she returned it, with apologies, saying that she had just learned his address.

Dummy Fund: One of the nation's most popular performers will always be well cared for. It's Charlie McCarthy, the dummy, for Edgar Bergen has bequeathed \$10,000 in a trust fund to the Actors' Fund of America with the stipulation that Charlie be kept



"Say, have you got a little boy who eats corn and throws the cobs away afterwards?"

in good repair and used in ways to encourage the art of ventriloquism.

Food Stop: A carrier pigeon, carrying an invitation for the Governor of New York to visit San Francisco's 1939 world exposition, failed to make the trip because he ran across some free food.

NEW STEEL GRAIN DRILL



**GREATEST
ADVANCE
IN ACCURATE
SEEDING**

Steady-Flow Metering Rolls

Shallow-fluted rolls handle small or large seeds accurately; a steady stream of seed to bottom of furrow.

Deep-Pocket Seed Cushion

Metering roll turns in deep pocket of seed. No pinching or cracking even with large seeds like peas or beans; Trash and small obstructions work through without causing damage.

Light-Seeding Low Gear

No narrow settings nor extra gears needed; simple low gear permits wide opening for seeding small amounts of either trashy or clean grain; 140 variations of seeding.

Quick-Clean Seed Cups

No need to tip drill for cleaning; simply drop the hinged gates and sweep out hopper. Wind-proof receiving cups at tube tops prevent seed blowing.

Long-Lived Accuracy

Very long large-diameter metering roll bearings, automatic spring take-up of end-play, and factory "run-in", assure accurate, uniform seeding from the start and for many years to come.

Here it is... a new all-steel drill with the most accurate seeding mechanism ever built. For uniformity of feed, steady flow of seed, freedom from cracking, and ability to handle trashy seed, the Seedmeter beats all earlier seeding devices, regardless of type. It is accurate with fine or coarse seed, at light or heavy rate, tractor or horse speed.

These new Case steel drills have the strength of an angle steel dual bed-rail frame plus the stiffness of a sturdy steel box. New accuracy and rigidity in their single-disk furrow openers bring new uniformity of furrow depth and spacing... more uniformity of germination, growth, and ripening. The full-length axle runs in automotive-type pressure-lubricated roller bearings; it also is set to give the suspension-type wheels tuck and gather for lighter draft. Galvanized steel hopper hardly as high as the wheels gives easy filling and a bushel of capacity for every foot of length. These new drills are built in tractor and horse-drawn styles, with widths and depths of furrow to suit every Southwestern condition.

Accuracy Adds to Yields

Uniform seeding in all rows at uniform depth means full stands with less seed; less weeds and less lodging; more fully matured grain that you can harvest. See your Case dealer now; see the reasons for the Seedmeter's amazing accuracy at all settings; compare the whole drill with others; get the seed savings and other benefits it can bring you. Be sure to mail the coupon today.

CASE

SEND FOR FREE DRILL DATA

Fill blanks below, mark on list or mention in margin machines that interest you, and mail to J. I. CASE CO., Dept. G-59, Racine, Wis.

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Name _____

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Hot & Weather DISHERS

BY RUTH GOODALL

ICE CREAM, ices or sherbets, so good to eat, are great favorites these summer days. Most of us who cannot call up the corner drug store and "have a quart sent over right away," are just the ones who enjoy frozen desserts the most. But Sonny will not mind the hottest day of the year when he takes the dasher from the freezer to "clean off for you." For that special party, you may use sliced sponge cake and make ice cream sandwiches, or little cakes may be hollowed out, filled with ice cream and served with a meringue or with a sauce.

Today, ice cream may be produced in 5 or 10 minutes by the homemaker alone and unaided! After the mixture is prepared, turn it into a mold. If you do not have a mold, use a pound coffee can or baking powder can with tight fitting slip-over lid. Seal the cover on by winding several times around the edge a long crosswise strip of clean white cloth dipped in melted butter. The butter effectively seals the mold against salt water as the ice melts. Secure the cloth with a pin and bury the mold in a salt-ice pack of 1 part ice cream salt to 4 parts cracked ice.

Chocolate Mint Ice Cream

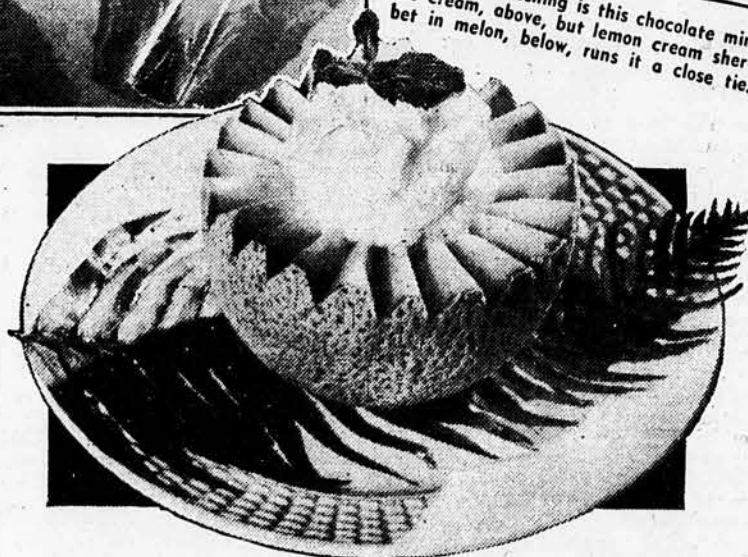
2 squares unsweetened chocolate, shaved	1/2 teaspoon peppermint extract
1/4 cup sugar	1 cup whipping cream, whipped
3 cups milk	1/2 pound marshmallows

Place chocolate, sugar and milk—minus 2 tablespoons—in a saucepan and scald. Remove from flame and beat with egg beater until chocolate is thoroughly blended with milk. Cool. Meantime, place



For any occasion, raspberries and ice cream.

marshmallows and remaining milk in saucepan and heat over low flame, folding over and over until marshmallows are about half-melted. Remove from flame and continue folding until mixture is smooth and fluffy. When cool, blend slowly into cooled milk mixture. Add peppermint extract and blend thoroughly. Fold in whipped cream. Pour mixture into freezing container of ice cream freezer. Assemble and cover. Then pack with mixture of crushed ice and rock salt—use 3 parts ice to 1 part salt by volume. Turn crank slowly but steadily. When mixture becomes too stiff to turn, take out dasher, repack. Cover and allow to harden at least 1 hour before serving. Serves 8. This ice cream reaches a new height in venturing with flavors and garnishes to achieve this delightful result.



Cool and refreshing is this chocolate mint ice cream, above, but lemon cream sherbet in melon, below, runs it a close tie.



Above, plain ice cream, pecans and sirup, what an appetizing concoction! Molds, at left, are easy to make and very effective

Lemon Cream Sherbet

1 1/2 cups sugar	2 cups milk
3/4 cup lemon juice	2 cups thin cream
Few grains salt	

Mix sugar and lemon juice and add gradually milk and cream, then salt. Freeze and serve.

Ice Cream

4 eggs	1 tablespoon extract
2 cups sugar	2 cups cream
1 tablespoon flour	Milk

Cook a custard using 1 quart of milk, egg yolks, 1 cup of sugar and a heaping tablespoon of flour. Cook this until it thickens, then add the beaten egg whites and remove

from the fire; add the other cup of sugar and extract with 2 cups cream and add enough milk to finish filling the gallon freezer within 3 or 4 inches of the top. Freeze. While this plain ice cream recipe is the favorite of many, it may be used with sirup and nuts or fruits.

There Are Many More!

You will want all of my other recipes for these delicious summer desserts, I'm sure. My 5-page leaflet of ices, ice creams, sherbets, drinks and other cool favorites will aid you on many an occasion. Just send a 3-cent stamp for your copy of "Drinks and Desserts, Ice Cold" to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Build New Vocabulary

FOR POISE AND CHARM



Lucky the girl whose warm, vivid vocabulary wins friends for her! And there's no reason why that girl can't be You. Remember, enthusiasm's catching. Greet your date with "What a Gorgeous day! Don't you feel on Top of the World." Abandon worn-out phrases like "Nice day," "I'm fine." Learn to use expressions that arouse sympathy. How much more appealing to say a Chubby Little Boy than a Small Fat Child, or a Long-Legged, Wobbly Colt than a Scrawny Young Horse. Search for words that give life and color to what you see. When you

Dainty, Panelled Apron

SO EASY TO MAKE



Pattern KF-633—This is just what you need around preserving time—a sparkling new apron design that can be made up in many different ways! Think how many styles you can create with this pattern! The front panel can be made bias, if you want a decorative note. The neck can be rounded or squared off. The general effect can be dressy, with lace to set off a sheer printed cotton—or tailored simply with dainty ricrac braid. Such a cool apron—notice that the high cut back prevents the straps from slipping off the shoulders! And it costs but a few pennies to make—when you reckon up the yardage!

Sizes small, medium and large. Small size view A or B requires 2 1/4 yards 36 inch fabric.

Patterns and pattern book may be obtained from the Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for 15 cents each; a pattern and pattern book for 25 cents.

tell Jim about your day in the country, make him see the drifting clouds, dandelion-yellow chicks, tender, curly green leaves, fragile cherry blossoms. Hunting for lively, friend-winning words quickly becomes a fascinating pastime. Follow the valuable hints in our 32-page booklet. How to correct vocabulary errors, talk with confidence and charm anywhere. This booklet, "How to Improve Your Vocabulary", is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Women Who Crochet!

By RUTH GOODALL

Here's a chance to turn your hobby into a paying one! Enter some of your best work in the Crochet Department of the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 17 to 23. The State Fair is co-operating with the National Crochet Bureau and winners in the various classes at the fair will be eligible to compete in the National Crochet Contest, in which there will be \$1,200 in cash prizes and a free 3-day trip to New York City. The work of Kansas State Fair winners will also be displayed at a big exhibition in New York City in November.

To the National Grand Prize winner will go a \$250.00 cash award, the title of National Crochet Champion and a trip to New York. To 40 other winners will go cash awards ranging from \$5 to \$50. One hundred other winners will receive honorable mention awards of \$1 each. There are 10 classifications for the contest: tablecloths, luncheon sets, doilies or scarfs, chair sets, edgings and insertions, bedspreads, blouses and dresses, fashion accessories, household accessories, and a group for juniors, 16 years or less.

All entries must be crocheted of mercerized cotton or mercerized knitting and crochet cotton. While designs need not be original, originality will count in the decision of the judges. Crochet instruction sheets will be sent free on request from the office of the National Crochet Contest at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or from the State Fair at Hutchinson.

Homemade Ice Cream Soda

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

My family is so fond of ice cream sodas I finally began experimenting to find less expensive ways of enjoying them than buying them at the soda fountain.

In a tall glass place 3 tablespoons of chocolate sirup and add about 1/4 pint of ice cream. With a stout spoon cut thru the ice cream 3 or 4 times and add a dash of whipped cream. This may be omitted but it adds to the richness and deliciousness of the drink. Fill glass with white soda water, stirring well. Serve at once.

The soda may be purchased at grocery stores, 2 quarts for 25 cents. A quart of soda and the same amount of ice cream will serve 10 persons generously. The sirup also may be bought in cans but is very inexpensive and easy to make and keeps well stored in the refrigerator. Combine 2 cups of white sugar, 1 cup of cocoa and a pinch of salt. Blend and stir in gradually 1 pint of boiling water. Let mixture come to a boil and cook 5 minutes. Remove from fire, add 1 teaspoon of vanilla and store in fruit jars.

Now I Know I'm Well Off

By JUANITA

I hadn't been to town for quite awhile partly because I am, I realize, much too sensitive about my "condition". But yesterday I had to go to do some shopping—and I heard two clerks talking:

"What is today?" asked one. "The sixteenth?"

"Yeah, I think so."

"Gez, kid, do you know—this is my wedding anniversary!"

"Yeah?" they giggled. "Reckon Matt'll send flowers?"

"Wonder what Emily Post would say? Should the divorced husband remember th' first anniversary?" They giggle! again.

I didn't see their faces. Suddenly I didn't want to.

You see, yesterday was our first anniversary, too. And I'd been a little blue because the two of us will soon be "the three of us". But, shucks—I'm just well off and don't know it!

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NEWS

- 5:45 a. m. (George Engle)
- 7:00 a. m. (George Engle)
- 10:40 a. m. (Weather Bureau)
- 12:00 Noon (Elmer Curtis)
- 2:05 p. m. (Porter Randall)
- 5:45 p. m. (Boake Carter)
- 9:00 p. m. (Sports—Eric Norman)
- 10:00 p. m. (Joe Nickell)

MARKETS

- 8:45 a. m. (Opening Quotations)
- 10:30 a. m. (Mid-Morning Flashes)
- 11:15 a. m. (Mid-Morning Flashes)
- 12:15 Noon (Closing Quotations)

DRAMATIC SERIALS

- Myrt and Marge (8:15 a. m.)
- Hilltop House (8:30 a. m.)
- Betty and Bob (8:45 a. m.)
- Scattergood Baines (9:15 a. m.)
- Judy and Jane (10:45 a. m.)
- Kitty Keene, Inc. (11:00 a. m.)
- Vic and Sade (3:15 p. m.)
- Ma Perkins (4:00 p. m.)

NAME this Motor bike.. \$200.00 in CASH PRIZES

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Just make up your mind now that you are going to win the First Prize of \$50.00 in cash. The Second Prize will be \$25.00; Third Prize, \$15.00; Fourth Prize, \$10.00, and there will be 40 additional prizes of \$2.50 each—44 PRIZES TOTALING \$200.00 IN CASH. Somebody is going to win! It might as well be you. SEND ONLY ONE NAME—and be sure to mail it before October 31, 1938. In case of ties, the judges will award duplicate prizes.

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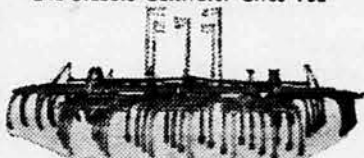
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You Can Avoid Chicken Pox

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

IF TROUBLED with chicken pox in the flock, July is about as near the ideal month to vaccinate as can be found. It will find the older chicks ready, and the younger ones old enough. If vaccination is not studied to some extent it may be somewhat of a mystery as to how it works in different cases. And because it is so little understood, and possibly because many poultry raisers think it would be impossible for them to do the work, it is not generally enough used. It is just as valuable in treating and eliminating diseases in poultry flocks as it is in the human race—and is one thing that can be done to eliminate losses. Especially is this true in flocks where chicken pox makes its appearance every year.



Mrs. Farnsworth

For the vaccination of poultry there are vaccines and bacterins. These bacterins and vaccines injected under the skin, in the skin or on the mucous membrane will work in such a manner that the diseases that effect these different parts of the body will be controlled. In some cases vaccination means that a mild case of the disease will develop. This is the case when vaccines are made up of live cultures and contain live germs that are capable of causing mild attacks which make the fowl immune to this particular disease. Bacterins, however, are made up of killed germs and their by-products and are quite harmless as far as creating disease. They cannot cause disease hence are safe to use for preventing and curing fowls which already have certain diseases. The diseases that respond to vaccinations with bacterin are cholera, typhoid, common colds and roup. Vaccines are used for chicken pox and bronchitis.

May Not Be to Blame

Vaccination gets the blame many times for failing to do what it is supposed to do on account of the condition of the flock at the time it is used. A flock may be suffering from a disease that is brought on by heavy worm infestation, or a flock may be lousy and lack the vitality to respond to treatment of any kind. Naturally vaccinating cannot overcome these conditions. Much better results are obtained by vaccinating flocks when they are healthy if possible, just as is the case with people. That is the reason poultry authorities have found that young fowls that are to be vaccinated for fowl pox should be vaccinated during the warm, dry months. Then when they are placed in the laying houses in the fall they have developed immunity to this disease that usually makes its appearance in the fall and winter.

Those people, who have experienced heavy losses among their layers and lost the season's profits thereby, need no urging to vaccinate early in the season. On the other hand those who never have been troubled with fowl pox are not advised to vaccinate if there is no need. Less than 12 weeks old is the best age. In some instances in the Southern states where this disease is so prevalent, it is becoming common to vaccinate day-old chicks.

Do All Fowls at Once

As vaccination causes a mild attack of fowl pox it is important that all fowls on the place be done at the same time. There are two strains of vaccine—the chicken strain and the pigeon strain. The former is used for vaccinating young poultry and gives lifetime immunity when the fowl shows a good take. The latter strain is used for treating laying flocks when it is desired to give temporary protection and not cause a severe setback in production. It acts in a milder way.

Fowl pox is a disease of the skin. It affects the comb, wattles and face of fowls. Scales and warty like growths make their appearance, and yellow cankers form in the mouth. These warty growths dry up and form scabs which fall off as they mature. As a

rule this disease is complicated by colds and roup which makes it a difficult combination to treat.

The vaccination method for fowl pox is very simple. Hold the fowl so that none of the vaccine will get on the head, pluck a few feathers from the thigh. Dip the brush that comes with the vaccine into the preparation to moisten it and brush it over the feather follicles from where the feathers have been removed. Rub the vaccine in well. The main thing to be sure of is to get the vaccine into these places and not merely on or under the skin. Fowls should show effects of the take in from 5 to 10 days. Scabs will form which will dry and fall off within something like 2 or 3 weeks.

The method of treating roup and colds is different. A bacterin is used and hence cannot cause colds, but it does have a protective and curative effect. Immunity lasts only a few months, however, so it is better to wait until just prior to the season when the most trouble is experienced. Bacterins are injected underneath the skins. A syringe is necessary. Vaccinating with bacterins does not make the fowls sick usually if they are in good condition, nor do they stop egg

production or affect the meat qualities. Bronchitis requires a somewhat different method. This disease is one that involves the mucous membrane. The vaccine is applied to the upper portion of the cloaca using a brush for applying. In 3 to 5 days a take is detected by a redness and swelling of the tissues and sometimes a canker forms. Birds of any age may be vaccinated, but one should do the work several weeks previous to the season when this trouble makes its appearance. Immunity lasts for life in vaccinating against bronchitis if the fowl shows a good take. They should recover from the vaccination in 8 to 10 days.

—KF—

Lice Appear, Eggs Disappear

When you strike an unseasonable slump in egg production, do you look for lice or feather mites? Flocks afflicted by these parasites are bound to lose efficiency. If they are present you can quickly and easily eliminate your trouble with nicotine sulfate which "fumes" the lice to death while the birds roost.

For many years scientists were on the lookout for something to be painted on roosts that would kill the lice. Numerous things were tried but none did the work. Finally the present method was discovered and the poultryman's troubles with lice and feather mites were solved.

Keeping Your Friends—in Picture

By UNCLE CORDY

ANYBODY can take good pictures, with an inexpensive camera costing no more than \$5, or perhaps less than \$1. It's all a matter of knowing just what your camera will do. If you try to take a picture that your camera won't take, the results are disappointing and you are likely to blame the camera. Let me pass on to you a few of the things I have learned in taking pictures for a number of years, many of them with a \$5 folding camera.

When I show my album to friends, they always seem to be most interested in pictures I have taken of people, either members of the family or other friends. With an inexpensive camera you perhaps can get the most enjoyment out of it by taking pictures of your family and friends.

In photographing persons, I first try to get plenty of light on the subject. Light is what makes a picture and with my inexpensive camera I must have plenty of it. I don't try to take pictures before 9 o'clock in the morning or after 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. I have a more expensive camera that will take pictures in the shade and on cloudy days, but don't try to do it with a cheap camera. There is no substitute for good sunlight.

Then I try to get close enough to the person to show them up well. From 6 to 10 feet is a good distance for one or two people. With a group get as close as you can to get everybody in the viewfinder. When I take a picture of a friend I don't care for a lot of trees, or house, in most instances. And that brings up the matter of a background. I have had some fine pictures of friends ruined because I paid no attention to where they were standing or sitting.

Have Action in Picture

I like to have my pictures look as natural as possible. Sometimes the best way to do this is to take the picture while the person is not looking. But your picture may be better if you can get the person to pose naturally. I like to have my subject doing some little thing to give action to the picture. Maybe only opening the barn yard gate. Or clipping flowers. Or talking to a neighbor over the fence. Or climbing a tree or watching a reflection in the water. There are hundreds of little things that will make your picture tell a story.

We usually are pretty proud of our Sunday clothes but I like to take pictures of people in their everyday clothes. They seem to have their everyday manners on then, too. A smile always is better than a frown, but sometimes a smile may be too forced to look natural.

Groups, too, may be photographed in natural poses. They may be playing some outdoor game. Or all looking at some common object, like a pup, or



flower bush. Or eating at a picnic table.

After you have taken pictures of family and friends, you will want to put them in an attractive album. You can make your own, by binding either white or black paper, or you can buy one for very little. I use rubber cement to hold the pictures in my album. I think this makes a more attractive display than the gummed corners you can buy. I select several good pictures that tell a story, if possible, or that are of the same type, and try to arrange them on the page in a nice design. I don't like to have but 3 or 4 pictures on a page. More than that are confusing and each picture detracts from the other. If you have a camera that takes small pictures then your pages in your album should be small. Showing off your pictures well adds a great deal to the pleasure others will get from them.

If you have pictures which illustrate the points I have mentioned here and would like to see them published in our department, just send them in to us. If they are good enough we gladly will show them to other readers.

And if you have any questions on taking pictures, send them to me and I'll try to answer them. I'll be glad to criticize any pictures you may have and offer suggestions on how to take better ones. Just send a self-addressed, stamped envelope along with your picture and address Uncle Cordy Clever, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

He Carries His House

A snail makes its own shell from a limy substance secreted by the skin of the little animal. It builds its shell the same way that oysters and similar mollusks do. The snail moves very slowly, which explains the old expression, "slow as a snail." But perhaps we'd all move slowly if we carried our homes around with us.

What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

Carrots Add Color

NEW JERSEY: Experiments show that putting carrots in corn silage helped dairymen produce milk with more color. It also supplies a way to use and store crops of carrots.

Lots of Water in Beets

OHIO: Sugar beets require 400 pounds of water to produce 1 pound of dry matter, experiments show. A yield of 12 tons of beets to the acre will contain about 3 tons of dry matter extracted from 1,200 tons of water, which is equal to 10.6 inches of rainfall to the acre.

Need Bees for Melons

FLORIDA: Bees are very necessary to carry the pollen of watermelon blossoms, it has been shown. In a large solid block of 1,000 acres, growers near the edge where there were more bees harvested more melons than those in the central part of the area.

Vaccine Reduces Losses

NEBRASKA: Heavy losses from encephalomyelitis, or sleeping sickness, in horses and mules are being reduced by a 2-dose vaccine given at least 30 days before the disease shows up in July and reaches its peak in August and September. The vaccine is given in two injections 7 to 14 days apart by a veterinarian. A warning is issued against "remedies" and "cures" sold by peddlers. More recently a vaccine for this disease has been developed from chick embryos, also proving effective.

Must Know Tastes

TEXAS: Experiments which proved that it is possible to change the flavor of meat by changing the protein portion of an animal's ration disclosed that it is best to find out what flavor consumers want before carrying the experiment too far.

Best Haying Methods

ILLINOIS: The best hay in a series of alfalfa tests was made by cutting after the dew was off, allowing the hay to cure in the swath 4 to 8 hours, then raking it into small windrows and allowing it to cure there about 2 days. Such hay usually has less than 20 per cent moisture and is dry enough to stack, put in the barn or bale in the windrow.

Control for Dodder

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasturing livestock on lespedeza fields in summer is a good way to control dodder, or love vine, it has been found. Dodder is a serious menace, especially where lespedeza is grown for seed. When animals eat this parasite, few seeds will be produced but the lespedeza later will produce seed for harvest or for reseeding on the same land. One dodder plant, allowed to grow, may yield 3,000 seeds.

Weed Fatal to Livestock

COLORADO: A weed, known only as Suckleya suckleyana, has been found to be deadly poisonous to cattle and sheep. It grows near water, irrigation ditches, ponds, lakes, and is found in 14 different counties. The finding of this weed explains many previously unsolved deaths of cattle and sheep.

Always Glad to Meet You

A visit to the Capper Publications in Topeka not only gives you a chance to meet some of the people you know by name only, but is an opportunity to see a large publishing plant in operation. We're always glad to have you visit us. Recent visitors include: Louise Wilkes, Hiawatha; Ethel Carter, Horton; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hills, Mrs. W. F. Wogshn and Mrs. B. L. Hills, of Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. Omer Shively, of Burden; G. M. Burt-nett, Iola; Thelma Green, Mankato; Roy Ijams, Manhattan; Helen and Wilma Fitzpatrick, Junction City; Mr.

and Mrs. A. O. Moon, Charles and Eleanor Townley, Olathe.

J. R. and F. K. Heller, Detroit; Judy McKee and Barbara Neely, Wichita; Ronnie and Eleanor Brown, Wheaton; Joel and Jane Wentz and O. C. Van Syoc, Burlington; Rev. and Mrs. V. Glen and Virgil, Rosie and Faith Megill, Robinson.

Topeka visitors included: Don H. Baker, John Sproul, Alice Stanley, Oren Stanley, Harold Fritz, F. R. Fulmer, Blanche Fulmer, Mrs. Edward C. Campbell, Mary Campbell, Esther Callahan, Mrs. William C. and Phil Walterm and Roy Menninger, Galen Warwick, Bob and Jack Anderson, Robert Newton, Francis Beal, Wyatt and Bob Kirk, Russell Hilsinger, Betty Irene Relihan, Barbara Jean Graham, Nadine Copp, Bonnie Relihan, Daryl Conrad Stines, Bobby Oswald, Buddy Draper, Mary Gems, Viola Spellman, Harley Spillner, Carl Brinner, Robert Beeb, Charles Meecke, Harry Down, James and Jim Doyle, James Dunaway, Robert Doyle, Jack Down, Kenneth Thompson, Nathan and Dean Willes, Fred Sandmeyer, Keith Willes, Frank and Sidney Thomas, Kyle Thompson, Tommy Hahn, Roy Shiber, Jimmy Osborn, Billy Willcockson, James McConnell, Gene Hill, Roger Bram,

Vincent Crane, Dorothy Horton, Wil-nona Myers, Anita and Opal Anders and Pearl Wells.

People from other states and even other countries were visitors, including Nebraska, Arizona, Missouri, West Virginia, California, Argentina in South America, Oklahoma and Mont-tana.

—KF—

Fickle Wheat

(Continued from Page 3)

In the great central territory representing the region extending approx-imately from Salina south and west thru Stafford and Pratt counties, and also farther north than Salina, the soils are becoming low in nitrogen and, therefore, wheat should be grown in ro-tation with such crops as alfalfa and Sweet clover. This area is well adapted to a general type of agriculture and, therefore, a part of the wheat acreage should be put to feed crops. Sorghums are well adapted to this entire region, corn may be grown successfully on the better soils in the northern part of the belt, and alfalfa and Sweet clover are adapted to virtually the entire area.

The soils and climate of Eastern Kansas are not adapted to continuous production of wheat or to the produc-tion of high quality bread wheat. They are well adapted to a general type of agriculture and no doubt as soon as climatic conditions become more fa-vorable for alfalfa, corn and sorghums

there will be a trend away from wheat farming. Some wheat should be pro-duced on virtually every farm in East-ern Kansas because wheat is a good crop to use in a rotation system. But the acreage used for wheat in general should not exceed one-fourth the total acreage under cultivation. There are, of course, some exceptions, as the level gray lands in the southeastern corner of the state are perhaps better adapted to wheat than to any other one culti-vated crop.

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The Two Stuarts

Father and Son Were Drifting Apart Until . . . Here's a Story That Could Happen in Your Family

By CLIFTON KRUSE

Complete in This Issue

AARON STUART avoided the questioning agony in his wife's eyes. The purling steam, escaping from the iron stew-kettle on the stove, was scented heavily with the nourishing smell of beef and vegetables and tho it was already mid-day and he had eaten nothing since an early morning breakfast, the gaunt, grim faced man grumbled that he couldn't swallow a bite.

"You better eat anyhow," Hannah Stuart urged. "He's bound to come back." The calmness of her own voice surprised her. She had read the answer in the way Aaron had driven into the yard and clambered, almost falteringly, from the car and approached the house as if fearing to enter. The sullen glare in his eyes had only made things final. Aaron had not needed to say in words that their boy had made good his threat. Hannah was a short, stocky little woman and the grayish hair, drawn away from her face to be gathered in a neat little bun at back of her head, seemed to augment her quick, nervous way of getting about. In every way, save perhaps in sheer, persistent courage, she was a sharp contrast to the tall, muscular Aaron who was browned and hardened by a lifetime of dogged determination to win a good, respectable living from the piece of land which had been homesteaded by his father.

"He saddled the brown mare," Aaron muttered his words. "I traced the tracks as far as the grove north of the creek. I couldn't follow up into the hills with the car."

Hannah's hands trembled. She gripped the oven door almost fiercely. "It's up to the Lord," she said. "I know Frank'll turn back."

Aaron's sudden exclamation caused her to turn quickly. His heavy brows lowered menacingly as he glared about the kitchen.

"I got to tell you, Hannah. No use keeping you in the dark."

"What do you mean?" Her voice lowered to a whisper. "Frank's not been—"

"I got to take Black Tom and go up into the hill country before trouble starts. That's why I came home fast as I could. There's word out—government men hereabouts—it's the Greever boys."

"Aaron you can't!" Hannah grasped feebly at the man's clenched fists. "Frank wouldn't go near 'em. He knows they're in bad. He just—oh, Aaron, if you'd listened to me. You're a hard man. You wouldn't try to get along with Frank."

She was crying when Aaron rode swiftly away on the black horse. Conflicting emotions tore at her heart. Aaron was wrong about Frank. The boy hadn't meant what he had said about leaving. Of course Frank knew the Greevers. Everyone for miles about knew them—and scorned the family. Two of the Greever boys were in prison and the other one should be, neighbors said.

FRANK always was quarreling with his father. At 17 he resented the older man's dominance; he wanted to be independent. Aaron had called it wilfulness, not realizing that it was no more than youth. Then last night had come that horrible scene. Frank had taken the car despite his father's refusal and had not returned until nearly midnight. Aaron had been indignant; Frank defiant. Neither had meant the things they said.

Hannah Stuart set the untouched dinner on the back of the stove, murmuring a prayer for strength as she did so, and began frantically to search for something to do. She did not want to think and yet her mind seemed afire. She remembered how Aaron had stormed about the boy becoming as wild and uncontrollable as those Greevers. It was then that Frank had threatened to leave and be just like them if that was the way they thought about him at home.

It was nearly evening before the sound of hoofbeats aroused Hannah. She jumped up and ran out into the yard expecting Aaron and news of their runaway boy. At sight of the gangling figure, as tall as Aaron tho not nearly so thick and broad, she gave a cry of relief.

"Frank! Where have you been? Your father—" The boy accepted her caresses awkwardly. He was frowning and his voice was unusually crisp. "Where's Dad?" he asked. "I came for him. Sheriff Obermann wants—why, what's the matter, Mom?"

"You didn't go up into the hills? We thought—" "I'm sorry, Mom. I was mad, I guess. Anyway, I went to town before you got up. But what I'm trying to tell you is there's plenty of trouble. It's that Greever outfit and the sheriff is having all regular deputies take a hand in helping the government men. There was a jailbreak and they figure the Greever gang—there's more in it than just that family—are somewhere in the hills. That's why Obermann sent me home to warn Dad."

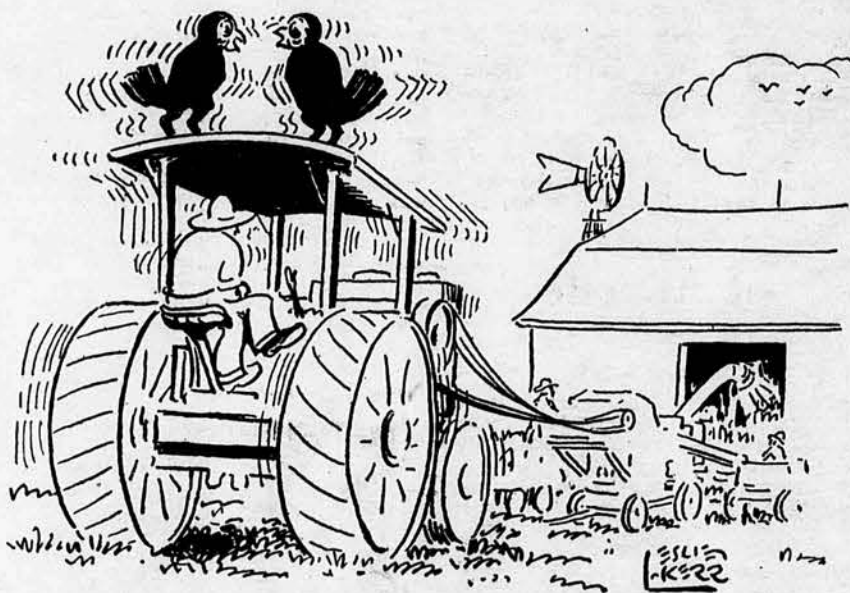
"He look Black Tom," Hannah explained breathlessly. "Oh, Frank. He thought you—that you had gone—"

"You mean—with them?" The boy's incredulous stare turned from his mother's face. For the moment, it seemed to Hannah, he looked so much like Aaron with that same hard, sullen look in his eyes and the thin tight line of his mouth.

"When did he leave?" Frank asked suddenly.

"About noon," Hannah replied nervously. "He'd be there long before this. Maybe he'll see you're not there and turn back."

"Turn back nothing!" Frank exclaimed. "If he



"Always wanting to thumb your way—here we've been riding for an hour and this thing still can't make up its mind which way it's going."

got near in sight of the Greevers with this mess going on they wouldn't—listen, Mom, I got to be going. I'll take the car as far as I can and then go on foot. Wait, I'll take the revolver."

"Frank, you can't. I won't let you. Frank!"

"Leave me alone, will you? I know what I'm doing."

Sheriff Obermann hooked his thumbs in his belt and regarded the courteous yet determined looking strangers speculatively. His eyes were held by the efficient looking weapons which the federal men brought with them in their expensive car.

"I got 7 men who know every inch of the hills," he announced. "We can go only so far in the cars then we got to take it afoot."

"Thanks, Sheriff," one of the men spoke up. "I'm afraid we wouldn't stand much show out there tonight without help. Now, my plan is to surround their hideout before morning and then force a surrender."

"Fight for it, you mean," Sheriff Obermann remarked laconically. "The Greevers are tough."

The official smiled. "Of course, you and these other men will share the reward."

The sheriff nodded. "In a way, sir, it will be a likely sort of reward just to clean this part of the country out. Excepting that one family, we all pride ourselves on being decent citizens. In fact we—hold on, what's this? What'd you say, Cravens?"

The man who had interrupted gasped for a full breath before speaking. "Didn't you send that Stuart kid out after his old man?"

"The Cave Men"

Almost everyone has read and laughed at "Pigs Is Pigs." In our next issue we begin another mirthful tale by the author of that humorous classic, Ellis Parker Butler. It's a most remarkable story of a cave with seven echoes. There's a mighty pretty girl in the story, too, and you, like everyone concerned, will wish to help her in her troubles. A master wit at his best, that's Mr. Butler in "The Cave Men."

"I did," Sheriff Obermann replied. "Aaron Stuart would know right where to lead us. That's why—" "Well, it looks queer to me 'cause I saw a car cut thru my pasture couple hours ago and when I went to see who it was I saw Frank Stuart running like mad up along the path into the hills. He'd tried to hide the car down along the shrubs by the creek and—"

"I don't believe it."

"I saw him," Cravens protested. "I know what I'm talking about. Of course I'm not saying the Stuart boy's on friendly terms with the Greevers, but on the other hand—"

"Just a moment!" The federal agent stepped forward. "If that's the case the sooner we swing into action the better it will be. Let's be on the way now."

"Well," Sheriff Obermann regarded the grim faces thoughtfully. "Maybe so. But just the same—"

"They won't have a chance if they get out of the hills," the agent continued. "Every road is blocked. We'll move in on them tonight. Have you explained everything to these men?"

"We're all set," one of the deputies spoke up. "But I'm warning you this ain't no ladies' aid meeting and specially if the Greevers have been warned, it's going to be plenty touchy."

Darkness had lowered thickly upon the stretch of wilderness with only the occasional carump! of a frog or the soft, strident pitch of insect humming to break the ominous spell of night. Frank Stuart moved with shadowlike stealth, keeping an eye upon the monotonous skyline and now and then halting to consider some particular twist in the dried up creek bed which snaked its way across the dozen miles of unclaimed wasteland.

Now that night had come he felt far less confident. His impulse had been purely a reaction of resentment against his father. He had started off more in anger than with concern for the elder Stuart's danger. The trouble was that his father had continued to treat him as a boy, that he did not seem to realize his son was no longer a child. Then, of course, he had made that remark about going ahead and being like the Greevers. But it hurt him to think that his father could possibly believe such a thing.

The sounds of night made a queer, prickly feeling in his spine. Frank tightened his jaw, nerving himself against the nameless terrors which the huge bulking shadows suggested. He moved cautiously, seeking now to

plant his feet carefully lest a crackling stick reveal his presence to some lurking gunman. He was somewhere near the center of the area by this time. He remembered a decrepit old cabin which he had often seen when hunting rabbits. Even in broad daylight the place had possessed a furtive air. Concealed by a labyrinthine tangle of shrubs, stunted trees and waist-high grass, the haunt was not visible until one was almost upon it.

FOR several minutes he crouched in the grass, forcing his breath to come slow and even. He could hear the thumping of his own heart. There was nothing to be seen ahead of him save thick, treacherous blackness. The quiet had a tense, unnatural feel to it. He placed his fingers to his lips, gave a single, short whistle and then flattened himself on the ground and listened.

The faint whinny made him tremble. He was right! That was Black Tom's neigh. The horse had recognized his call. And now for the first time Frank felt sick with fear. This was no longer guess work. He knew.

For several minutes he scarcely dared to breathe. Had the Greevers heard the whistle? Naturally they would be on the lookout tonight even tho they might not suspect that the authorities were already preparing to scour the wilderness area of the hill country. At any rate he had to think. Now, that he was here, what could he do?

His first impulse was to get away and inform someone of the exact location. Frank thought of his

father. The outlaws would be desperate. His mind became a torture of memories of all that he had read of such men. Nevertheless no slightest shadow moved in the pitch darkness ahead.

Squirring noiselessly back Frank came to a leaf filled hollow. He was breathing rapidly and his hands shook. Once his eyes filled with tears, but he brushed them away defiantly. He was blaming himself now. He remembered his father's kindnesses, the times he had half spoke of what he planned for Frank about carrying on with the farm. All along, despite their arguments, they had loved each other. He had always been secretly proud when folks remarked that Frank and Aaron were like two peas in a pod; both tall, strong and mighty-hard headed.

The plan came to him naturally. Perhaps if he had taken the time to think it thru he would never have dared attempt anything so rash. But hot, surging emotion racked his mind, giving him the courage and resourcefulness of a man with only a boy's foresight.

He curled his body around the dry leaves and struck the match and then allowed himself only a moment to fan the blaze into a growing flame. He scurried swiftly into the darkness. The yellowish glare leaped up, casting grotesque, dancing shadows about the bush-choked hollow. Frank had paused only long enough to make sure that the fire was growing stronger before moving off in a wide circle until he was at a point opposite the hidden shack.

He heard the voices now, raucous and fearful. The blaze cut tree-high, gleaming like a beacon. The crackle of it was audible even from here. Frank crept nearer the shack. The revolver was in his hand. Someone was shouting now. Frank knew what that meant. The Greeviers were afraid the flame would point the way to the hideout.

When he was near enough to see, four shadowy figures were gathering up bundles, ready now to take flight. Then with a shock he saw them shove another. He recognized the tall figure of Aaron Stuart. He saw the reflection of the approaching fire glisten upon metal in the hands of one of the Greever boys.

Frank jumped to his feet noisily, cried aloud and fired the revolver skyward. The result among the Greeviers was sudden panic, but grim old Aaron

Stuart seemed to understand or perhaps he saw the peculiar alertness of the horse. At any rate he threw himself back into the shrubs as Black Tom instinctively turned toward the familiar voice.

IT WAS early in the morning when Hannah Stuart greeted her husband and son. A bit before their coming, she had been informed of how Frank Stuart had routed the Greeviers only minutes ahead of the posse lead by Sheriff Obermann and the federal agents. Frank's beacon had brought them instantly to the scene.

Yet of far greater significance to Hannah was the look in the eyes of the two Stuarts, father and son. Frank

had hugged her and said, "It's okay with me and Dad, Mom, we—"

Aaron's arm was about Frank's narrow shoulders. His smile was full of pride.

"He's a man, Hannah. I've been dead wrong. But now—well, after such bravery—"

"You got me wrong again, Dad. I wasn't brave. Honest, I was scared silly. Right then I knew you was right. I'd just thought I was a man—but say, was I crying like a baby? I couldn't even see to untie those ropes on Dad's wrists."

And then Hannah's eyes filled with tears, but they were tears of happiness because of the beautiful sound of their voices laughing together.

Stole From Fourteen Farms, Caught With Marked Hens

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

COURT records, sent to the Protective Service by request, state that Wilbur and Willie Bedore were charged with larceny of chickens in the night time, crime committed against Louis Hamel, Route 1, Zurich, and 13 other owners. Investigation showed, however, that while many farmers in Rooks county had missed chickens, most of them did not know who was doing the stealing until these two criminals were captured and confessed to the various thefts. The clue that finally put a stop to this series of thefts was supplied by Gene Thyfault, a friend of Hamel's. Thyfault saw the Bedore boys near the Hamel premises and reported to Mr. Hamel, who was away from home. He returned in time to get sight of the intruders. Sheriff Stevens of Rooks county was called, questioned the boys and got a confession of guilt. Part of the chickens, which had been stolen from Hamel, were recovered and identified by the owner, who earlier had applied his Capper identification mark to property on his farm. Each of the accused will serve a 1- to 5-year sentence in the reformatory. A \$25 re-

ward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed one-half to Service Member Hamel and one-fourth each to Gene Thyfault and Sheriff A. D. Stevens. Some of the other 13 farmers referred to in the court records were service members, but gave credit for the capture to these three men.

Reward Balanced Budget

The stealing of a yearling calf, valued at \$25, from the farm of E. H. Bates, R. 2, Fort Scott, started a wide search by the loser of the property, his hired man and the sheriff of Bourbon county. Community sales were checked carefully for clues, but no evidence of value was found. Suspicion, however, pointed toward Ed Reno and a warrant was procured for his arrest. He learned of this and left the community. Several months later, he was taken into custody by Sheriff George Hare. Careful questioning of the suspect implicated LeRoy Shaffer. Both were convicted and given indefinite penitentiary sentences. A \$25 reward was paid to Service Member Bates.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$27,600 in rewards for the conviction of 1,132 thieves, found guilty of stealing from premises posted with warning signs.

—KF—

New Job for Roy Green



Roy M. Green

Resignation of Dudley Doolittle as general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita, effective August 1, and selection by the board of directors of Roy M. Green, formerly of Manhattan, as his successor has been announced.

Mr. Green, coming to Wichita from Washington where he has served as manager for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, previously was a member of the Agricultural Economics faculty at Kansas State College, served as vice-president of the production Credit Corporation of Wichita in 1934-35, then resigned to enter service of the United States Department of Agriculture and aid in formulating the crop insurance program.

The "After-Care" of Measles

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THIS is a "measles year." Measles is a disease that comes every year, but at intervals of 3 to 5 years a new crop is ripe for it—a crop of children not hitherto exposed.

The epidemic will be over now for this time, but it is because there is much to consider in the way of "after care" that I am touching the subject. While the attack is on there is not much to do except keep the child in bed and depend upon a good doctor for medical care. Scarcely will the eruption have faded before the patient is eager to be up and ready to tear around and make up for the time lost in bed.

If you are a wise parent you will bear in mind the fact that "measles" needs time for building up. You should forbid any close work with the eyes for several weeks, especially if the child has shown a tendency to serious inflammation while ill. You will insist upon 12 hours in bed for a period instead of the ordinary 9 or 10. You need not house the child up after the rash has disappeared and the temperature has remained at normal day and night for a few days, but you should see that play is quiet and involves no strain on the heart. I write this because I have in mind a girl who was allowed to enter a basketball tournament a week after recovering from measles, which resulted in permanent damage of heart action.

Altho your child has gone thru measles in fine normal fashion, I recommend a careful examination of urine within 30 days after the attack just to

make sure that all is right. If there was kidney involvement during the illness, have such an examination made every week for 3 months.

One of the most important things to watch after measles is the condition of the ears. If there is earache, running ear or deafness, see that the best medical attention is given persistently until the trouble is clear. Measles brings more deafness than any other disease, even more than scarlet fever, because there are 10 cases of measles for every case of scarlet fever.

Rest Is Best Cure

Please tell me about milkleg. My wife has been laid up for 6 weeks.—F. H. M.

The proper name for milkleg is phlebitis. It is an inflammation of the large veins of the leg and is called milkleg because it so often comes to nursing mothers. In such cases it is probably secondary to an infection following childbirth. Rest in bed is absolutely necessary and is the best agent of cure. Probably the reason your wife's case lingers is because she has been trying to do her work.

Glass May Cause Trouble

What about cross-eyes in a little girl of 5? Can it be cured without an operation?—V. M.

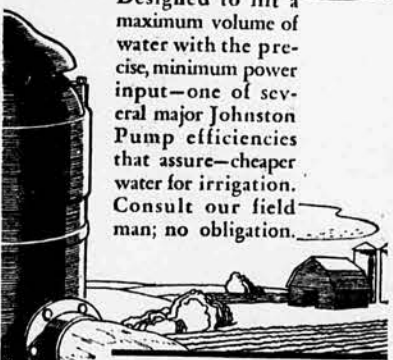
You should take your little girl to an oculist at once. It is very important that you go to a first-class doctor. By fitting glasses at this early stage of the trouble it may be all corrected. Doctors may not think best to operate on so young a child for this complaint. They may prefer to see what glasses will do.

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.



Dr. Lerrigo

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Tenant Loans for Four More Counties

FOUR Kansas counties have been added to the list in which Federal tenant-purchase loans may be made. These are Stafford, Lyon, Jefferson and Franklin. Counties in which loans already had been authorized are Harvey, Marshall, Neosho, Ottawa and Rooks. Loans are made thru the Farm Security Administration under the Bankhead-Jones Act, over which Secretary Wallace has jurisdiction.

Announcement was made by George McCarty, state FSA director. "That means," he said, "that by next July there will be between 80 and 90 farmers operating places to which they hold title thru credit extended under the Bankhead-Jones Act. Twenty-six Kansas farmers received loans of this type last year and approximately 55 more will be able to secure them this year."

The tenant-purchase plan was approved by Congress. It is the beginning of a far-flung plan to give worthy farm tenants a chance to buy homes at low interest rates. Under the plan, buying of the farm is supervised by the FSA. The farmer is not allowed to dispose of his farm for profit within a period of 5 years following purchase. Thus far the plan is obviously only in the trial stage, with less than 100 farmers in Kansas coming under the loans. Investigation reveals the tenant-purchase plan, in which the land really belongs to the buyer, is an outgrowth of,

or a substitute for, the Resettlement idea, in which the government bought farms and resold them to farmers over a 40-year period. The tenant-purchase program will require much less supervision by government employees, and will give the tenant a greater degree of independence.

—KF—

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning July 30

4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
5:00 a. m.—Devotional Program
5:15 a. m.—Al Clauser's Oklahoma Outlaws
5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 a. m.—Ezra and Faye—Col. Combs and Ramblers
6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner—Pink Ointment
6:30 a. m.—Allis-Chalmers Program (T-Th-Sat)
6:30 a. m.—Stemmons Boys (M-W-F)
6:45 a. m.—Goodrich Silvertown Program (T-Th-Sat)
6:45 a. m.—Al Clauser's Oklahoma Outlaws (M-W-F)
7:00 a. m.—Daily Capital News
7:15 a. m.—Butternut Coffee Time
7:30 a. m.—Henry and Jerome—Chicago Bedding Co.
7:45 a. m.—Hymns of all Churches
7:45 a. m.—Betty Crocker (F)
8:00 a. m.—Unity School
8:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge—Hilltop House
8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)
9:00 a. m.—Al Clauser's Oklahoma Outlaws (T-Th-Sat)
9:15 a. m.—Scattergood Baines
10:30 a. m.—KANSAS FARMER PROTECTIVE SERVICE
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
11:00 a. m.—Kitty Keene
11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
12:00 noon—H. D. Lee News
12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
2:00 p. m.—Highway Patrol Bulletins

2:05 p. m.—Daily Capital News
2:15 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter
2:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
3:15 p. m.—Vic and Sade
3:30 p. m.—The Gospel Singer
3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denney
4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins
4:15 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
5:30 p. m.—Boke Nothing Ranch
5:45 p. m.—Boake Carter
9:00 p. m.—Sport Review
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Franklin XX News
10:30-12—Dance Music

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, July 31, and August 7

8:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
8:30 a. m.—Wings Over Jordan
9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
9:30 a. m.—Major Bowes Family
10:30 a. m.—Weather Bureau
10:32 a. m.—Salt Lake Choir and Organ
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
12:00 noon—Daily Capital News
12:15 p. m.—Elsa at the Organ
12:30 p. m.—Summer Session
1:00 p. m.—Everybody's Music
2:00 p. m.—Farmer Takes the Mike
4:30 p. m.—The Laugh Liner
5:00 p. m.—The People Speak (July 31)
5:00 p. m.—Gov. Huxman (Aug. 7)
5:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 p. m.—The World Dances
6:30 p. m.—Senator Capper
6:45 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert
8:15 p. m.—Opportunity Time
8:30 p. m.—Headlines and Bylines
9:30 p. m.—Leighton Noble's Orchestra
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Franklin News
10:15 p. m.—American Legion

Monday, August 1 and August 8

8:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra
9:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat

Tuesday, August 2 and August 9

7:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
9:15 p. m.—George McCall

Wednesday, August 3 and August 10

8:00 p. m.—Prayer Meeting
9:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra

Thursday, August 4 and August 11

6:00 p. m.—Men Against Death
6:30 p. m.—St. Louis Blues
7:00 p. m.—Major Bowes
9:15 p. m.—George McCall

Friday, August 5 and August 12

7:00 p. m.—Hollywood Showcase
7:30 p. m.—Hold the Press
8:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments

Saturday, August 6 and August 13

6:00 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
6:30 p. m.—Designs in Harmony
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
7:30 p. m.—Rhythm Rendezvous
8:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade
8:45 p. m.—American Viewpoints

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



H. A. Dressler, Holstein specialist of Lebo, has young bulls for sale out of heavy producing dams.

Richard Endacott, of Green, Clay county, has choice Shorthorn ewes for sale. They are yearlings and mature ewes.

Brookings Farm of Wichita will hold a big reduction sale of high class grade cows on August 18, about 50 in all. Plenty of high production. The cows will all be fresh or near calving on sale day.

Wednesday, August 3, is the date of the big Harper county ram sale, to be held in the sale barn, Anthony. Consignments of prominent breeders of Kansas and other states make up the sale. Bids may be phoned or wired to W. E. Gregory, secretary, at Anthony.

G. M. Shepherd, veteran Duroc swine breeder, has his usual fine lot of spring pigs. Altho in poor health he retains all of his old time energy and interest in his favorite breed of hogs. Mr.

Shepherd has bred registered Durocs on his farm near Lyons for more than 40 years.

F. E. Wittum & Son, regular advertisers in our Poland China section, write, "We have culled the Poland China pigs over and castrated every boar we would not be willing to use in our own herd." They say also that the pigs are making a fine growth. The Wittum type Polands are really in demand.

Elmer L. Johnson, Hereford breeder of Smolan, says, "Received the questionnaire which you sent out. I believe this is a fine service for the breeders. During the rush of the harvest season I overlooked filling it out and mailing to you; here it is now." Mr. Johnson has one of the good herds in the state and also breeds registered Hereford hogs.

For more than 30 years W. R. Huston, of Americus, has devoted his time and best efforts to perfecting better Durocs. His herd is well and favorably known in many states and his

Durocs continue to find new homes on the farms of both old and new customers. He has one of the largest herds in the Middle West and always can supply the needs of his customers.

The F. E. Wittum type of Poland China grows more in favor as time passes. Wittum and his son, Cecil, always have stock for sale. Address them at Caldwell.

The George Gammell Poland China sale to be held at the City Park Sale Pavilion in Council Grove should attract buyers from many sections of Kansas and adjoining states. Commercial hog prices promise to continue good and with the big corn crop in the making, low prices of all grain feeds, and the general scarcity of hogs, this would appear to be a good time to buy.

One of the largest and strongest herds of registered Hampshire hogs in Kansas is the C. E. McClure herd at Republic. Just now this reliable firm offers bred sows and gilts and selections can be made from their spring crop of 150 boars and gilts. Most of them are sired by the great young son of the national grand champion, High Score. Mr. McClure calls his boar Ace Score. Judges who have seen him pronounce him one of the coming sires of the breed.

The 1938 Kansas State Fair premium list is out and may be had by addressing a card to S. M. Mitchell, secretary, Hutchinson. In keeping with the institution's policy that has maintained for so long, liberal premiums are being paid for livestock exhibits and every attention will be given to that part of the fair. Mr. Mitchell says the general outlook from every standpoint is for a bigger and better fair than for many years. Every breeder of livestock should have a copy of the attractive fair catalog.

Thursday, August 4, is the date of the big Ayrshire picnic and field day at the Colby Experiment Station. The great old cow "29" and her sister will be on display. The meeting is scheduled to start at 10 o'clock. An excellent program has been prepared including a herd improvement demonstration showing the results of grading up herds thru the use of purebred sires. "Old 29" and her sister have each produced over 100,000 pounds of milk. E. H. Cole, superintendent of the station, invites breeders and others interested in better Ayrshires to attend. Luncheon will be served on the grounds.

Lester H. Kolterman, successful young Polled Hereford breeder of Onaga, writes interestingly of his herd and especially about the young bull purchases at the Goernandt sale last winter. This bull was the highest priced bull sold and Mr. Kolterman says he has made a fine growth and will be exhibited at local shows and fairs this fall. Mr. Kolterman sold a bull thru advertising in Kansas Farmer to Victor Carlson, of Olsburg. Mr. Carlson, an experienced cattle breeder, pronounces the bull the best one he has ever owned. Mr. Kolterman already had used the bull in his own herd before selling him and says the calves from him are extra good.

Grover Meyer, Basehor, member of the board of directors of the National Holstein Record Association, and Dr. W. H. Mott, of Herington, are considering plans for holding a series of Holstein combination sales in different sections of Kansas during the fall. This is done in the interest of a better distribution of breeding animals and for the convenience of breeders living in localities with a few head for sale, not enough to make a sale by themselves. Crops are good in most sections and the heaviest demand for milk stock is developing. Anyone interested in a sale in their locality, or having stock to consign, should write either Mr. Meyer or Dr. Mott at the home addresses.

Angus breeders of Kansas will be interested in the educational program and picnic to be held at Lonjac Farm, near Lees Summit, Mo., just southeast of Kansas City, Mo., August 10. The breed association secretary as well as college representatives from both the Kansas and Missouri state colleges will take part in the discussion of the beef cattle business and Angus cattle in particular. A basket dinner will take up the noon hour and the business program starts at 10 in the morning.

Write Mr. J. D. Hooten, Manager of Lonjac Farm, Lees Summit, Mo., for detailed program. Remember this is a 2-state affair and the location of Lonjac farm makes it very convenient for breeders of both states to attend.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 22—Kansas State Ayrshire sale, Hutchinson, Fred Williams, chairman sale committee.

Guernseys

Sept. 29—Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association, Parsons.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 28—Maplewood Farm, Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Sale Manager.

Shorthorns

Nov. 2—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Wichita, Kan. Hans E. Regier, White-water, secretary and sale manager.

Dairy Cattle

Aug. 18—Edd Brookings, Wichita.

Sheep

Aug. 4—Harper County Sheep producers, W. E. Gregory, secretary. Sale at Anthony, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Aug. 4—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 12—John Henry Leecompton.
Oct. 17—Clarence Rowe, Scranton.
Oct. 21—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Neb.

Duroc Hogs

Oct. 13—Clarence Miller, Alma.

—KF—

Fair Dates

August 29-September 2—North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville.

September 5-10—Southwest Free Fair, Dodge City.

September 11-17—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

September 17-23—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

August 20-27—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.

HOG CHOLERA



Dependable protection with **FRANKLIN Approved Serum**

Avoid cholera loss by vaccinating with this pure, powerful serum. No setback. Costs no more.

Ask for free 20-page booklet.

O. M. FRANKLIN BLACKLEG SERUM CO.

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Special Dairy Cow Sale

At the Brookings Farm, 5 Miles South of Wichita, Kansas, on Highway 81

Thursday, Aug. 18

50 head, strictly high class dairy cows, fresh or near freshening. Sale starts at 11 a. m. For further information address

Edd Brookings, Wichita, Kansas

Auctioneers: Newcom and Richardson

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FREE FAIR

Belleville, Kansas, Aug. 29 - Sept. 2, inclusive

More and better attractions, bigger and better premiums. Special attention as always to **LIVESTOCK EXHIBITS**.

RODEO—AUG. 30-31

AUTO RACES—SEPT. 1-2

Money now on hand to pay all premiums. Premiums paid last day of fair. Entries close **AUG. 19th**. For premium list write

HOMER ALKIRE, Secretary, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

Southern Kansas Ram Sale

To Be Held in Anthony Sales Barn
Starting at 1:30 P. M.

Anthony, Kan. — Thursday, Aug. 4

30 Reg. Rams — Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown

QUALITY BLOODLINES ALL AGES FROM

COLO. — OKLA. — WISC. — KAN.

Buy at Auction — Save Time and Money

Sale Sponsored by Harper County Sheepmen—For Sale Catalogue Address

W. E. GREGORY, SECRETARY, ANTHONY, KAN.

Pres., H. E. Schmidt; Clifford Williams, Auct.; Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

SHEEP

Purebred Southdown Ewes

Yearling and aged breeding ewes in good condition. Some registered. 6 miles south, 4 1/2 east of Clay Center.

RICHARD ENDACOTT, GREEN, KAN.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

Lonjac Southdown Rams

Offering 40 very choice reg. yearling rams. Excellent type and popular breeding. Priced reasonable. See them at farm 25 mi. S.E. of Kansas City, Mo. Write J. D. Hooten, Mgr., for prices and breed literature on Southdowns. (We also breed Purebred Angus cattle and Hampshire hogs.)
LONJAC FARM, R. 1, LEES SUMMIT, MO.

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Laffin Offers Angus Cattle

Choice ANGUS BULLS and FE-MALES for sale.

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Crab Orchard, Nebraska. Box-4

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Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,013 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 654 lbs. fat
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GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES

Fawn and white, from heavy producing dams.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

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LIVESTOCK ADS IN KANSAS FARMER BRING RESULTS

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**

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1938

July	2-18-30
August	13-27
September	10-24
October	8-22
November	5-19
December	3-17-31

Advertising

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

Capper Publications, Inc.

Bonds

A prospectus just issued offers the readers of Kansas Farmer the following:

—\$5,000,000.00—

(1) First Mortgage 5 1/2 Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.

(2) First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.

(3) First Mortgage 4 1/2 Per Cent Bonds payable in one year.

(4) First Mortgage Four Per Cent Certificates payable in six months.

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

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidson's Type Polands

D's Pathway (son of the 1937 Champ Pathway) in service, assisted by a son of Thickset. 50 March pigs, boars and gilts. Pairs not related. Inspection invited.

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

BETTER FEEDING POLANDS

March and April boars out of litters of 7 to 10 pigs to litter of the kind that are ready for market at any age.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Farm

Offering a few young sows bred to Major League and Keynote. Some outstanding early spring boars. **QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS, Williamstown, Kan.** Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.

20 Gilts, Bred for Fall

to AGE SCORE, a great son of the World's champion High Score. 150 boars and gilts of spring farrow now on sale. 225 head in the herd. 50% offered for breeding purposes. All immune. Come and see our herd.

C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium true Bred Gilts. Sows, Boars, all ages for sale. 300 in herd. Immured. Registered. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Rotherwood Jerseys

OFFER A DAUGHTER of Old Eagle with calf to the service of Observer's King Onyx.

A. LEWIS OSWALD
Hutchinson Kansas

BULL CALVES — FROM TESTED DAMS

Grandsons of BALEIGH'S DAIRYLICK MAJESTY 267551, the sire of our sire, Treasurer Longview 349308. Calves out of high record D. H. I. A. cows. Priced within the reach of any breeder.

J. M. MILLS & SON, R. 3, OLATHE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

IF INTERESTED IN POLLED SHORTHORNS

20 Bulls and 20 Females for sale. Write **BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.** 22 Miles West and 6 South of Hutchinson

For GOVERNOR!

PAYNE RATNER

Republican

SENATOR RATNER IS A WINNER! He has never been defeated for elective office and has never lost a single precinct in his home town of Parsons in 7 contested elections. He twice led the Republican ticket in his home county for County Attorney and twice for State Senate. He has been a precinct committeeman and chairman of the Labette County Republican Central Committee.

Payne Ratner is 42 years old. He has enjoyed a successful law practice in Parsons, Kansas, since 1920, representing the average Kansas citizen and business man.

Senator Ratner is a World War veteran and a Past Commander of the Parsons Post of the American Legion. He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs and is a member of the Parsons Kiwanis Club. He is a Past District Governor of that organization.

Senator Ratner and family have been life-long members of the Christian Church and for 16 years the Senator has served as a member of the church board.

Senator Ratner's Slogan:

**"Good Government is
Good Politics."**



Senator Ratner Says:

At the last session of the Legislature I supported four-square the program of the Committee of Kansas Farm organizations.

If we want to reduce taxes on farms, homes and business we must spend less for government. We cannot eliminate all taxes, but with the help of the legislature and local taxing bodies, we can reduce them.

I believe that the farmers of Kansas are honest, and that they should be treated fairly in the matter of gasoline tax and exemptions. A horde of expensive snoopers is not necessary to collect the tax.

I believe in good roads and I believe we should give more attention to our "feeder" highways which are so vitally important to the farmer. Many leading farmers over the state have approved my stand for a sound program of water conservation and flood control, as well as my views on highways.

I am now serving my second term as State Senator from Labette County. I had formerly been County Attorney of my home county for two terms. I hope to be the next Republican nominee for Governor, and I will most sincerely appreciate your support and assistance on next primary day.

Payne Ratner -

For Better Government—Nominate

PAYNE RATNER

Vote for him in the Republican Primaries on August 2

Paid for by Farm Friends of Payne Ratner
(Political Advertisement)