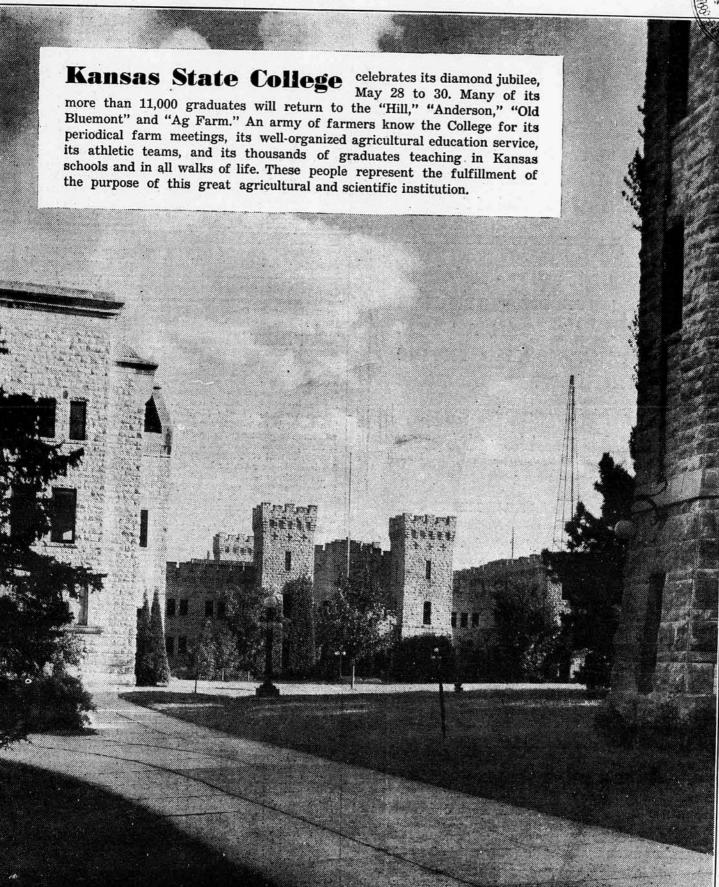
KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE MAIL & BREEZE

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Number ARCULTURE MAN 20 1938



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ral Motors Instalment Plan-Convenient, Economical Monthly Payments. A General Motors Value.

How Wheat Crop Insurance Plan Will Work on Kansas Farms

By CLIF STRATTON Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

Ellis 1.8 Ellsworth .. 1.3

WHEAT crop insurance on an ex-

WHEAT crop insurance on an experience basis, with the Federal government footing the administrative costs, is something new under the sun. Also it is of particular interest to Kansas, the biggest wheat producing state in the Union.

A wheat grower can be insured 75 per cent—or 50 per cent—of the 10-year average crop yield from his farm, by paying a premium which the actuaries with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation figure is the average loss over that period.

Premium rates will vary in each county and on each farm in the county, in accordance with the "loss experience" as shown by records for the county and farm. Thanks to the AAA, most farms in the Wheat Belt now have several years of records, which give a line on what may be expected over a period of years.

The FCIC, managed by Roy Green, formerly with the Kansas State College at Manhattan, has published a county table showing the basic county loss figure for insured percentages both on a 75 per cent and a 50 per cent of average yield basis. Any farm's insurance rate will be this basic county loss figure, averaged with the basic farm loss figure.

Here is how the plan is supposed to work, so far as the individual farmer is concerned. Suppose his farm is in Stafford county, and his loss record is the average for the county—if his farm is better than the average, his premium rate will be less than the amount shown; if below average, the premium will be higher. We'll suppose it is average for the county.

A Typical Example

By paying a premium of 1.1 bushels acre the Stafford county farmer, By paying a premium of 1.1 bushels an acre the Stafford county farmer, on the foregoing supposition, can get insurance by the FCIC that his wheat yield will be at least 9.5 bushels an acre. If it is less, the FCIC will make up the difference, either in actual wheat or in money based on the farm price of his wheat. That is on the basis of a 75 per cent crop. Or he can insure on a 50 per cent basis, and be insured for a 6.35 bushel return to the acre for a premium of ½ bushel an acre.

The Wallace county farmer, if he has an average Wallace county farm, will have to pay a pretty stiff premium. If he wishes to insure for a 75 per cent return, it will cost him a premium of 1.6 bushels an acre to be guaranteed a 3.6 bushels an acre to be guaranteed a 3.6 bushels an acre crop of wheat. Or on the 50 per cent crop basis, his premium will be 1 bushel an acre premium for insurance of a 2.4 bushel an acre crop.

premium for insurance of a 2.4 bushel an acre crop.

That is quite a contrast to Chase county, where a 1.3 bushel an acre premium insures a 14.25 bushels an acre crop. Or for \(\frac{4}{10}\) bushels an acre premium, Uncle Sam will see that he gets a yield of 9.5 bushels an acre, either out of the ground or out of the FCIC granary.

The accompanying figures show about the average premium and average insurance figures for every county in Kansas, based on the loss experience for the 10-year period, 1926-35. Larger

for the 10-year period, 1926-35. Larger figures represent 75 per cent insur-ance; smaller figures represent 50 per cent insurance:

	m Insurance els Bushels re Per Acre	Bushels	Bushe
Allen 0 Anderson 0 Atchison 1	.8 11.1	0.2 0.2 0.4	7.
Barber 1 Barton 1 Bourbon 0 Brown 0 Butler 1	.6 8.63 .7 10.05 .5 13.5	0.3 0.7 0.2 0.2 0.5	
Chase	.0 9.6 .9 8.93 .7 5.25 .2 7.13 .9 11.25 .3 9.83 .4 11.7 .9 7.65	0.4 0.4 0.3 1.0 1.2 0.3 0.6 0.6	7.8 6.8 7.8 5.1
Crawford 0		0.3 0.3	6.4
Decatur 1 Dickinson 0 Doniphan 0 Douglas 1	.5 12.0 .5 12.58	1.0 0.1 0.2 0.5	3.7 8.6 8.4 7.5
Edwards 1 Elk 0		0.9 0.2	5.7

Elisworth 1.3	8.7	0.6
Finney 2.2 Ford 2.7 Franklin 1.2	5.85 7.65 11.33	1.3 1.5 0.4
Geary 0.8 Gove 2.0 Graham 2.6 Gray 2.7 Greeley .1.8 Greenwood .0.9	12.83 5.33 4.65 6.75 6.75 4.2 10.2	0.2 1,2 1.2 1.6 1.6 1.1 0.2
Hamilton . 2.1 Harper 0.8 Harvey 1.2 Haskell 2.9 Hodgeman . 2.0	5.7 9.53 10.28 6.9 5.93	1.3 0.3 0.4 1.7 1.1
Jackson 1.0 Jefferson 1.2 Jewell 1.7 Johnson 1.3	10.95 11.18 8.63 10.95	0.3 0.4 0.9 0.5
Kearny 2.3 Kingman 0.9 Kiowa 1.7	5.85 9.53 8.33	1.5 0.4 0.8
Labette 0.8 Lane 2.3 Leavenworth 1.1 Lincoln 1.5 Linn 1.1 Logan 1.9 Lyon 1.1	9.23 5.93 10.73 8.63 10.8 4.13 12.0	0.3 1.4 0.5 0.8 0.4 1.1 0.4
McPherson 1.2 Marion 0.7 Marshall 0.7 Meade 2.4 Miami 1.0 Mitchell 1.7 Montgomery 1.0 Morris 0.7 Morton 2.3	10.43 10.5 12.15 6.15 10.35 8.72 9.3 12.3 5.78	0.4 0.2 0.1 1.3 0.3 0.9 0.4 0.2 1.5
Nemaha 0.5 Neosho 1.2 Ness 2.2 Norton 1.8	12.45 9.6 6.38 5.33	0.1 0.5 1.3 1.0
Osage 1.2 Osborne 1.9 Ottawa 1.0	11.95 7.35 9.9	0.5 1.1 0.4
Pawnee 1.5 Phillips 1.7 Pottawatomie 0.5	8.03 6.53 13.28 9.68	0.7 0.9 0.2 0.5
Rawlins 1.5 Reno 0.9 Republic 1.2 Rice 1.3 Riley 0.7 Rooks 1.6 Rush 2.0 Russell 1.7	6.15 10.43 10.65 9.3 13.8 5.03 7.8 8.33	0.8 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.3 0.9 1.1
Saline 0.8 Scott 2.1 Sedgwick 1.0 Seward 2.8 Shawnee 1.1 Sheridan 1.9 Sherman 1.7 Smith 1.6 Stafford 1.1 Stanton 2.2 Stevens 2.6 Sumner 0.9	10.28 4.65 10.65 6.38 13.05 4.73 4.13 7.28 9.53 5.85 6.0 9.08	0.3 1.3 0.3 1.7 0.4 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.5 1.3 1.6
Trego 1.8	4.88 6.0	1.2 1.0
Wabaunsee 0.6 Wallace 1.6 Washington 0.7 Wichita 2.1 Wilson 1.3 Woodson 0.6 Wyandotte 0.9	14.32 3.6 11.25 4.5 10.88 10.2 12.08	0.2 1.0 0.2 1.2 0.5 0.2 0.3
Of course, th	ese prem	iums and

Of course, these premiums and insured returns are not the whole story as to whether wheat is the most profitable crop for the county or farm. A low premium rate for a high return, a high priced land—or land that really is in the Corn Belt—does not necessarily mean higher farm income that from land taking a higher premium for a lower return to the acre. In a general farming territory wheat, the cash crop, will not yield the return that general farming will yield, year in and year out.

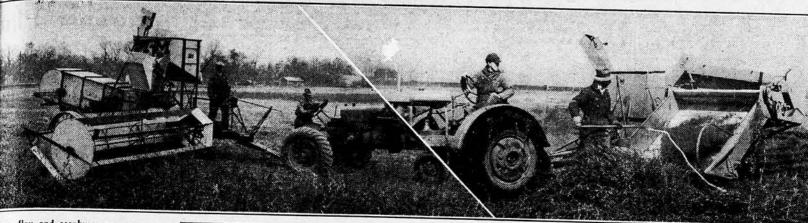
Head Insurance Plan

William A. Talbot, of Amarillo, Tex-has been appointed manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation branch headquarters in Kansas City branch per Manager of the Corporation of th

Mo., it has been announced by Roy.
Green, manager of the Corporation.
Mr. Talbot will be in charge of the Corporation's branch office in the Ray Exchange building in Faggs Cit. Mr. Talbot will be in charge of the Corporation's branch office in the Rai way Exchange building in Kansas City Policy-writing, inspection, loss adjust ment, auditing and accounting, and in grain operations involved in handling the insurance reserves will be carrie on out of the Kansas City office for the southern half of the Wheat Belt.

The Kansas City office was open the middle of this month. Address the middle of this month. Address questions to that office, or to you county agent.

Lawrence Norton of Garden Cit has been appointed Kansas supervision of crop insurance. He has been identified with similar groups for 6 years serving with the old AAA and the Resettlement Administration.



theons, flax and sorghums are recomnded by Dean L. E. Call, of Kansas te College, as the 3 crops which should increased in acreage in Kansas. A use ich will help pay for combines in Eastern Kansas—harvesting soybeans.

lar

TNDER the AAA, Kansas is being asked to reduce her wheat acreage from 17,446,000 acres, the fall seeding of 7, to 12,519,879 acres for the 8 seeding.

But this is not the only source of eat reduction reasoning. From ps men and farmers the state r is coming the thought that we st get our crops program back o balance.

Threats of wheat surplus aren't only reason, altho present wheat teages sooner or later are bound produce more wheat than we ow how to use. A sound reason returning some of our wheat teage to other crops is simply the truth that few Kansas farms or mers can make a success of a g-time program of "all possible wheat, and as little as possible to er crops."

There is no condemnation of Kanfarmers for increasing the acreof wheat nearly a million acres tfall over the largest crop planted ill that date—16,523,000 in 1936. Shawnee county farm woman, s. Ben McCammon, ruefully consed last fall that a good-sized porn of their home farm was going wheat. It had been no paying position for them to rely on corn u 1934, '35, '36, and '37. And if

position for them to rely on corn u 1934, '35, '36, and '37. And if ir wheat crop proves to be a drug on the market, bet it will go into self-feeders to fatten hogs. mers who turned to wheat with the thought that would make good livestock feed if too cheap to reach the totherwise, were safe in making the change. Tet, relying on wheat as a feed grain isn't a manent solution for any of us, in any section of lass, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of Kansas State lege, remarked at the recent Feeders' Day in nhattan, that he knew of no finer hog feed than eat. The danger is in raising it, rather than feedit. We have been fortunate with wheat in East-Kansas about 2 years out of the last 4. In 1935, 1937, many sections lost their wheat crops in rust, wet weather and floods.

ast year, Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa farmers beef cattle men, raised a fairly extensive and fitable wheat crop. Asked last fall how much at he was putting out, J. G. Tomson admitted the wasn't sowing an acre. He believed that high acreages going into wheat, and less land for feed, the feed crop and livestock business



Five and 6-foot combines are increasing in popularity. Their first job is wheat harvest, as seen here, then the spring grains, followed by profitable off-season jobs such as combining Sweet clover, milo, grass seed; stationary threshing of alfalfa, and sorghum topping.

Utility Combines

They Fit Into a Diversified Program Because They Harvest So Many Crops

By TUDOR CHARLES

would brighten up. It looks as if this is a very sound policy.

One of the principal factors in this matter of wheat acreages and yields is the grain combine. As wheat acreages climbed, farmers clamored for combines—and they got them. Salesmanship was required to sell one manufacturer's brand against another. Very little was necessary to establish the combine as the harvesting medium the farmer wanted.

Now the greatest number of Kansas farms in history are using the greatest number of the latest models of the combined harvester.

How, the question comes, are we going to carry the investment load of these machines if we don't keep on raising wheat? The answer is in the oldest

The larger combines fit into the farming programs of the big wheat growers. Here a 20-foot combine is being pulled by a Diesel tractor on the farm of Gillmore E. Osborn, St. John. Mr. Osborne farms 4 sections of land.

Stationary threshing with the combine is a new trend which is making it more useful on a wider number of Kansas farms. Here soybeans are being threshed which were mowed and shocked in the fall. The field was too muddy for wagons:

farm maxim most of us remember having heard—diversification.

Farmers at meetings of the Kansas Livestock Association, the Cattleman's Round-up, and Feeder's Day, heard Dean L. E. Call of Kansas State College, stress the importance of 3 crops which he believes should be increased in Kansas because of their importance in commercial use and manufacture.

These crops are soybeans and flax in the Eastern 3 tiers of Kansas counties, and sorghums fartherwest. Only one-sixth the flax needed for milling in Kansas last year, was produced here. A quarter-million acres of flax could be added to our recent acreages without exceeding the demand. Continually increasing uses for soybeans make it impossible to say just how many acres could be absorbed in our farming, feeding and marketing system, but it would make a large dent in Eastern Kansas wheat acreage.

sas wheat acreage.

In the Western third of Kansas, Mr. Call believes a third to one-half of the wheat acreage should be replaced by sorghums and summer fallow. The dwarf milos are, of course, most marketable in the grain form, and are best suited to combining. They also leave considerable cover on the soil.

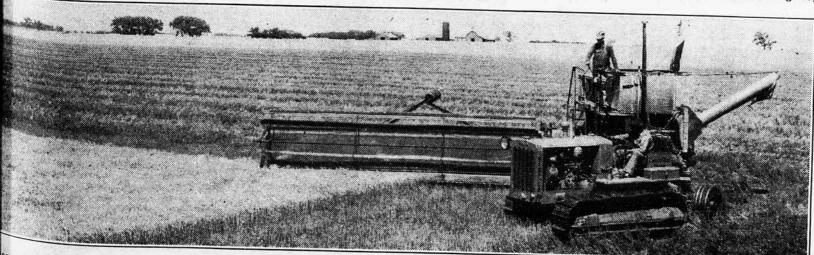
Mr. Call also called attention to

the importance of these crops in the machinery set-up of the Kansas farmer. With his smaller-size combine he can harvest his wheat and other small grains, later his flax, soybeans and grain sorghums. The tall-growing types of sorghums are easily headed and threshed with the combine as virtually every Kansas farmer knows.

Wheat alone may not long enable farmers in Eastern Kansas, or maybe farther west, to maintain the latest types of harvesting machinery on their farms. But these other crops make the combine fit.

Whether the increase of stationary threshing with the combine is a result of decreased numbers of separators, improved attachments for handling the job, or just general realization of the economy of the idea, is not definitely known. Each probably has been a factor.

At any rate we are just ready to see a big move to use the combine as a mobile-unit separator. Topping sorghum is an old story in most communities. But threshing small grain, (Continued on Page 18)



sas Farmer for May 21, 1938

Big Business Gets the Blame

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

E HEAR and read a great deal about "Big Business." Many of the critics blame big business with all of the economic and social ills that afflict our country. Big business, they say, is unfair to labor, that it is selfish and is concerned only with profits. Big business, according to these critics, is the Capitalistic system and there fore the Capitalistic system must perish in order that labor may receive its just reward.

Big business is the natural and logical result of modern machinery. Immense labor-saving machines recessarily mean vast and concentrated production, which in turn calls for concentration of laborers. Critics of the Capitalistic system seem to forget that with our improved machinery, big business will continue whether under Capitalism or Communism

If private ownership is destroyed some form of totalitarianism will succeed it, and instead of having a number of large corporations under control of the laws of the General government or of the various state governments, the State will take the place of all of them and labor will have one boss of unlimited power and authority instead of many

bosses with limited powers.

In other words, if the direction of a number of heads of different kinds of business means that labor is exploited, to destroy private ownership and control and substitute for it one vast and unlimited state ownership and control will mean merely an exaggeration of that wrong. This is not a mere speculation. Where the totalitarian state is in control we know liberty has been destroyed; liberty of the press, liberty of speech and individual liberty. The worst tyranny that ever has been experienced is the tyranny of government. Private individuals sometimes may be selfish and unfair to the laborers they employ, but they cannot go very far in that direction without being called down. In fact, big business today is being harassed and in most cases the managers cannot claim that they really are in control of the business they are supposed to direct.

I am of the opinion that a good many people who have been led to believe that big business is evil and should be destroyed; whose minds have been poisoned against the Capitalistic system, do not realize that the only alternative to the present system is a concentration of business to an extent never dreamed of in this country and the destruction of their liber-ties of speech and individual effort. A totalitarian state rests on force. Individual liberty is incompatible with the rule of a dictator, and a totalitarian

Reared as I was on a farm, I have perhaps a seener appreciation of the liberty enjoyed here than if I had been reared in a factory area. I wish now to say to my farmer readers with as much earnestness as I can muster, that if they value their liberties and independence they must set their faces against the present tendency in the direction of a totali-tarian state, with its rule by a dictator, with his satelites made up of politicians puffed up with ambition or power.

The big business executives so much criticized are at least comparatively harmless. Most of them are half scared to death and hardly dare to say that their souls are their own. But if they are destroyed there will come the absolute tyranny of some Stalin or Hitler or Mussolini. They will goose-step to the orders of superiors and they will not be permitted to complain about it. There will be no freedom of speech or of press. That is the present drift of things. So far as I am personally concerned this dread change would scarcely come in my lifetime. But my children may see it and suffer from it. Again I wish to warn you that eternal vigilance is now as

always the price of liberty.

I do not wish to create the impression that our

More or Less Modern Fables

A DOG that had acquired a great appetite for sweets was present at a taffy-pulling, and seeing a piece of wax that had just come from the stove, hurriedly snapped it up. For the next minute he was the busiest dog in that part of the country, trying to get that taffy out of his mouth. When he had at last clawed most of it out and was laving his jaws at the water-trough, he spoke these words of wisdom to his fellow dogs who had been watching him claw and cavort. "Remember, my fellow canines, that it is sometimes a good deal easier to get hold of what seems to be a good thing than it is to let go of it."

The Dust Bowl's Full O' Water!

By ED BLAIR Spring Hill, Konses

What's that about the wheat, sir? The rains have whipped the dust? And stayers now are smilin', But shaky, fearin' rust? The clouds, too, have their switches Repaired and now once more Are headed for the dust bowl And have begun to pour!

Yes, somethin's happened out there Where rain clouds used to play-Then got lost; traveled eastward, And washed their towns away! Or hit the tops o' mountains Out West there on the coast A makin' things sub-normal 'Nd spoilin' things, almost.

But now comes word o' moisture Like Nineteen-thirty-one. The wheat is growin' taller-The rains have just begun! The sun too, smiles a plenty While the Bluestem farther east It shoutin' for more cattle To come right now and feast!

(Copyright, 1938)

case is hopeless. What I do wish to do is to emphasize the blessings we still enjoy and warn my farmer readers against the possibility that they may be taken from us. Illustrating what I wish to impress upon the minds of my readers, I may refer to a story of an old minister who was a confirmed op-

No matter how bad conditions were or how great a calamity might seem to be, he always could see some ground for congratulation. His favorite comment in a case of misfortune was always "It might have been worse."

One of a crowd of young fellows made a wager that he could think of a situation that would be so bad that the old minister could not say, "It might have been worse.'

So on one occasion when the preacher was present with the crowd, the young fellow who made the bet said to the reverend: "Doctor, I had a most horrible dream last night." "Well, well," said the old preacher, "What was it?" "Well, I dreamed that I died and went to hell. I was right in the middle of the lake of fire and brimstone and could hear the shrieks of the damned all around me.'

Well, well," said the preacher, "that was a distressing dream, but then it might have been worse."
"How could it have been worse?" said the astonished young man.

"Well, you see, my young man, it might have been

Perhaps there are a good many people who really believe that conditions here in the United States are very bad. Of course, we all think they are not what we wish they were, but the fact remains that they might be worse, a lot worse.

We ought to thank our stars that we live in the United States. Another count for which we ought to give especial thanks is that we live not only in the United States but in one of the most favored states in this republic.

My attention has been called to some most interesting information collected by one of the most eminent of American engineers, Gerard Swope, who was born in St. Louis a little more than 65 years ago. In a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly Mr. Swope gives the result of extensive studies and observations made by him in Europe, comparing the standard of living among the workers of that con-

tinent and the workers in the United States.

According to Mr. Swope, food in Europe costs three or four times as much as in the United States, comparing the purchasing value of American wages with the purchasing value of wages in European

Nearly the same relative difference is found in the price of other things commonly owned by wage earners in the United States, but not commonly owned by wage earners in Europe.

If, says Mr. Swope, a workman in almost an the dictator-ruled countries in Europe should be reckless as to buy an automobile such as is common among our workmen, it would cost his wages for from 81/2 months for a very cheap car to 2 y such car as is common among our best-paid workers. In the United States the average cost of a worker's car represents about 41/2 months wages,

An electric refrigerator would cost the European age earner from 2½ to 6 months wages. The American wage earner can pay for such a refrigera-tor with a month's wages. Other comparisons might be made but the relative difference in purchasing power of wages here and over there would be just about the same

Another most interesting fact brought out by Mr. Swope is that the condition of wage earners is far worse in the countries governed by dictators than worse in the countries governed by dictators than ir some other European countries, such as Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries and Finland. In every one of the dictator-ruled countries the dictators are imposing terrific burdens of taxation on the masses to keep up their armies, for every dictator knows that his rule depends on force and fear. Yes, we still have a great many things to be thankful for here in the United States, and especially here in Kansas.

Crop Insurance Is Practical

partment of Agriculture about crop insurance for next year's wheat crop. Farmers may insure their next year's crop at either 50 or 75 per cent of their 10-year average yield established for their farms. The crop insurance premiums are payable in wheat or the cash equivalent of that wheat, and the premiums are payable in advance of the seeding of the 1939 crop.

ing of the 1939 crop.

I am of the opinion that crop insurance is practical and have been of that opinion for a good while.

There should be a plan worked out for the assessment and collection of the premium and also for a inspection of losses without cumbersome machiner controlled and directed from Washington. It could be worked thru local Farm Bureaus acting in conjunction with county agents and with very little expense to the farmers. Incidentally I might say that there is no reason why corn and other crop insurance cannot be provided in the same way.

Right here comes up another question. How cas the farmer be protected from the ravages of insects. Instead of dying out, these pests seem to be of the increase. I hear more complaints about cutworms and grasshoppers than for a long time. There has not been as much complaint about chind bugs as usual, but that may not be true in 2 or weeks from now. The age-old battle between mad and the insects is not won, altho new methods of combating the destructive insects are being discovered. Some scientists have made the predictied that eventually insects will destroy manifel. I do not believe that, but it is certain that man in order to save himself much now against to save himself must wage a continual war against these enemies.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Protection Against Crop Failure

AM MUCH interested in the government wheat crop insurance experiment. A number of attempts have been made to insure farm crops. They have not been markedly successful, for one reason and another.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation may turn the trick. The government will stand the administrative costs. If the experience tables worked out by the FCIC are approximately correct, and if wheat growers in sufficient numpers take part in the program, I believe it gives promise of going quite a ways toward protectng the wheat industry against natural hazards.

The FCIC is in the hands of good manageent. Most of the folks I know who have had contacts with Roy Green, manager—he is a Kansas man, by the way—have confidence in his ability, intentions and judgment. I hope the plan works. I gave it my hearty support in Congress. It is not the panacea for the farm problem. There is no panacea. But it is one of he things that should help stabilize the posiion of the wheat producer.

All-Around Good Service

CPEAKING of Roy Green reminds me that Governor William I. Myers of the Farm credit Administration has resigned his job with Incle Sam. On the whole I believe "Bill" Myers s given just as nearly all-around good servce to agriculture as anyone who has held pubc office in our generation. He has run the arm Credit Administration without the slightst attention to politics; has modernized the redit policies of the FCA; has helped tide housands of farmers during some very bad

years; and has conducted the FCA along sound business lines. That is a very fine record.

My only quarrel with Governor Myers has

been that he has tried to keep the interest rate on farm mortgages too high. But when Congress fixed the rate at a lower figure than Governor Myers advised, he yielded gracefully.

I am doing everything I can to get thru this Congress a resolution extending the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank mortgages another year. The mortgaged farmer is entitled to that low a rate. Personally I believe it should be lower.

Sometimes I wish that some of our citizens who keep pointing to Britain's "balanced budget" and to the fact that the English have not dropped so rapidly nor so far as we have in the present depression, also would urge that those who control our monetary policies would follow the example of Britain in the matter of interest rates. Ever since England went to a managed currency, the interest rate for business and agriculture has been held from 1 to 2 per cent lower than interest rates in the U.S.

Need Better Trade Agreements

IF SECRETARY of State Cordell Hull doesn't do a better job for American agriculture in his proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain than he has done in his 16 previous agreements, I hope the next Congress repeals the Trade Agreements Act. I cannot see any sense in basing our international trade on a program that has been accompanied by record imports into the U. S. of wheat, corn, canned beef, hams, bacon and other farm products.

The American farmer is being asked, in some instances compelled, to restrict his pro-

duction toward domestic market demands. And then farmers of foreign countries come in and supply our domestic market. I for one am getting tired of that. In common decency, the American farmer should be allowed at least to supply the American market.

I hope the Agricultural Adjustment Administration decides to set up a few experimental pump irrigation projects in Southwest Kansas. It seems to me that would be a good investment, seeing that the Federal government is going to spend billions of dollars in the next few months, much of it on less worthwhile projects.

The United States continues to lead the world in armament expenditures. When I remember that the National Youth Administration kept 500,000 boys and girls in school last year for less than it costs to build one battleship, I wonder whether we are wise enough to use the knowledge we have attained in the last few hundred years.

Indications are that the United States will produce a record wheat crop this year. The Cotton Belt has produced so much cotton that it is almost a drug on the market. And then as well informed—presumably—a man as Roger Babson offers as a solution for the farm problem that the American farmer learn how to produce more efficiently!

Our economic troubles do not come from inefficient production. They are the result of inequitable distribution of efficient production.

Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By GEORGE MONTGOMERY and FRANKLIN PARSONS

Market Barometer

Cattle—Generally steady market for per-

Hogs-Some weakness possible in June. Sheep-Not much danger of severe fluc-

Wheat—Market is in a weak position con-dering crop prospects.

Carn—Higher summer prices scarcely em probable this year.

Butterfat—Plenty of pasture indicates g supplies and lack of seasonal strength. Eggs-Better from now on is hope.

(Probable changes in feed and car-ying costs have been considered in rming conclusions.)

What chance for profit would there in buying shoats in late May or mly June and heading them for the ugust-September market? I have asture but no grain.—P. H., Buck-n, Mo.

There are 8 chances out of 10 hog ices will advance from carly June August or early September. The ances are about fifty-fifty that the st fall price will equal or exceed last pri prices. Hog prices advances of \$1 \$2 a hundred are not uncommon om early June to early September. Ince 1900 there have been only 6 years which September hog prices at Kanscity averaged lower than June ices.

Should old dry cows be sold now or put on grass for a while? They we been eating silage and are in condition.—J. H. H., Tipton, Kan.

The price trend on this type of cat-e is down after the spring peak in pril and May. From a price viewpoint e odds would favor marketing these

old dry cows soon rather than waiting until late summer. The cattle price cycle turned down from 1937 high levels and is still downward unless the government spending program raises the general price level.

I have some spring lambs which weigh 70 to 85 pounds. When would you advise to sell? I also am planning to cull out some old ewes after clipping. When would you advise to sell them?—J. P., Wayside, Kan.

The spring peak on both spring lambs and ewes apparently was last March. Altho lamb prices rallied early in May to \$9.25, they have declined since and are expected to show further declines in the next few months. Ewe prices

have declined about \$2 and are expected to show further weakness until late summer or fall. Spring lambs and ewes probably should be marketed as soon as possible to avoid further price declines.

Have 660 acres good bluestem. Should I buy cattle now or wait? Should I get yearlings or 2-year-olds? Must sell off grass.—H. A. B., Sylvan Grove, Kan.

You probably can get cattle for less money by waiting until June or July. Buy yearlings which you can sell off grass in the late summer or early fall if there is a big corn crop. If you could carry cattle until next March or April there's a better chance for a profit.

Trend of the Markets

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

Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed \$9.50 Hogs 7.85 Lambs 8.65 Hens, Heavy .16½ Eggs, Firsts .18½ Butterfat 20 Wheat, Hard Winter .82% Corn, Yellow .56¼	\$9.00 8.25 8.75 .161/4 .20 .88 .57	\$12.50 11.55 12.85 .14½ .18 .26 1.33¾ 1.40
Oats .2912 Barley .58 Alfalfa, Baled 20.00 Prairie 10.00	.31¾ .61 24.00 10.50	.52½ .83 20.00 16.00

Kansas Farm Calendar

May 25-Agronomy Field Day, Manhattan, for Southeast Kansas.

May 26—Agronomy Field Day, Manhattan, for Northeast Kansas.

May 28, 29, 30—Diamond Jubilee, Kansas State College.

June 5-Field Day, Mankato Soil Conversa-tion Project, Mankato.

June 6-12 — 4-H Club Roundup, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Ayrshire District Dairy Shows

May 23-Eastern, Effingham.

May 24-Mid-West.

May 25 Central, Hutchinson.

27-South Central, Arkansas City. May 28-North Central, Clay Center.

Wheat Crop Testing Days

May 31-Labette county, Dennis; Sedgwick county, Wichita.

June 1—Cowley county, Arkansas City; Sumner county, Wellington; Kingman county, Kingman.

June 2-Harvey county, Newton; Reno county, Hutchinson.

e 3-Rice county, Sterling; McPherson county, Moundridge. June 13-Pratt county, Pratt.

June 13—Pratt county, Pratt.

June 14—Stafford county, St. John; Wyandotte county, Kansas City; Atchison county, Atchison and Leavenworth; Geary county, Junction City.

June 15—Dickinson county, Abilene; Shawnee county, Topeka; Franklin county, Ottawa.

June 16—Barton county, Great Bend; Saline county, Salina; Clay county, Clay Center.

June 17—Ottawa county, Bennington;
Mitchell county, Beloit.

June 18—Cloud county, Concordia.

June 20—Republic county, Belleville; Mar-shall county, Marysville.

Imported Rye Thrives

Last fall, F. W. Schowalter, Halstead, obtained the seed of Balboa and
Abruzzi rye from Missouri, and planted
it as an experiment, alongside of common rye. On March 25 he reported that
the Abruzzi "stands up like wheat,
has finer leaves than the common,
looks like it is less stooling." The Balboa "has large leaves like wheat,
stands up well, has less stools than
common, and makes more grazing."
On March 31 he reported again that

common, and makes more grazing."

On March 31 he reported again that the "Abruzzi has more growth than the Balboa, which has a wider leaf than either the Common or Abruzzi. The common is stooling most, looks like it will make more feed, also is a better stand." better stand."

Because of dry weather last fall, Mr. Schowalter couldn't sow his rye until late, therefore it made almost no fall growth. The principal disadvantage known of Abruzzi and Balboa rye for Kansas, is that they are not so winter-bardy as common rye. hardy as common rye.

The Frenchmen's Duel Looked Silly to Old Ghost Brother as He Planned His Contest

LD Ghost Brother and 35 of his warriors were on the war-path. It was summer, and no time for them to be trapping fur to trade with their English friends. But there was no offseason for human scalps. A French scalp taken in mid-summer would fetch as good a price in the English settlements as one taken in mid-winter. That trade remained; and so it was that cunning old Ghost Brother, looking ahead to next winter's requirements of powder, shot, gun-flints, tobacco and rum, was abroad in his war-paint. Louis Pierre St. Pol de Montroi was a gentleman

of Old France doing military duty in New France under pressure from long-suffering and influential relatives back home. We find him an officer of the little garrison of a fort in the wilderness, a strong-point of logs and rocks and ditches on debatable ground. And we find him in a bad way, in even a worse way than usual. As usual, he had lost all his own money at play, and then all the money he had been able to borrow. It was a desperate situation.

He thought hard and fast. He possessed a seasoned conscience. So he accused the baron, a quiet gentle-man of middle age who was second in command of the fort, of cheating at cards. And why not? The baron was something of a stranger, having joined the garrison only a few weeks before. And his luck with cards and dice had been remarkable ever since his arrival. He had plucked a feather or two from every gentleman's crest, including the commandant's; what more likely than that he had been cheating?—by Captain Montroi's reasoning. De Montroi had been cheating outrageously himself, tho without any luck.

HEN Montroi, driven to desperation by his losses and hopeful of diverting some of his trouble on the head of his heaviest creditor, sprang from his seat and accused the baron of cheating, he expected the baron to arise and strike him. In that case, the choice of weapons would be his; and he would choose swords, for he was a master swordsman and had an advantage in length of arms over the advantage in length of arm over the baron of 6 inches or more. But the quiet baron did not arise and strike him. Instead, the baron sat still in his chair and smiled a slow smile. Then the baron spoke, as slowly as he smiled, and

not to his accuser but to the others present.
"Gentlemen, I think that no man could ask for

more in the way of proof of his honor than to be accused of anything dishonorable by M. Louis St. Pol de Montroi."

The unexpectedness of this, and the cutting dis-

appointment, maddened Montroi to such a degree of reckless rage that he slapped the baron's unperturbed face. Still calm, smiling, unruffled, the baron remarked that the choice of weapons lay with him;

The gentlemen engaged next morning, beyond the stockade, before sunrise. It was the dawn of what was to be a clear, hot summer day, and a thin mist lay in the forest glade. The combatants had their seconds with them, a surgeon, and half a dozen known spectators. (Of unknown spectators they had 36, crouched in the underbrush along both edges of that forest glade—for Ghost Brother and his braves had arrived just in time.)

AT THE first exchange of shots, nothing happened. Montroi was a poor marksman and felt a chill of fear in the pit of his empty stomach; and the baron tried for too small a target—the other's pistol hand—and missed it by 6 inches. The second exchange of shots was as bloodless as the first, for Montroi's chill was on the increase and the baron was still a little wide and high. The whole affair was as formal as a minuet. For the third time the correct words were spoken, the correct motions were made, and the pistols barked as one. This time, Montroi's ball flew wider than ever, for his hand was trembling; and the baron's missed its mark, that trem-bling hand, by no more than the tremble of it. What would have happened at the fourth discharge of those pistols will never be known, for at this point Ghost Brother's impatience overcame his amused and puzzled curiosity. He sprang from the underbrush with the braves at his back, and those on the other edge of the narrow field of honor did the same. Even as he sprang he yelled that the two who had been shooting at each other were to be taken uninjured.

The 10 Frenchmen in the glade outside the stockade had not a chance, and the remainder of the garrison had no time to come to their rescue. Not a shot was fired. For a moment, screams mingled with the sudden, high-pitched, brief war-whoop. Hatchets flashed and sank in flesh and bone. Gold-laced hats and powdered scalps were snatched off.

As the sentries on the inner stockade discharged

their muskets at random, Ghost Brother and his warriors vanished from the glade, taking two living French gentlemen with them and leaving 8 corpses twisted on the mossy sward. They took the gold-laced hats as well as the scalps, as proof that the lacel hat a successful to officers and gentlemen. scalps had belonged to officers and gentlemen. All men were equal in the sight of God in those days as now, but not in the sight of those who, in those



Trial by Fire

COMPLETE IN THIS ISSUE

By Theodore Goodridge Roberts

days, paid bounties on the scalps of their enemies. Those 8 scalps of quality and authority were worth at least 50 of the common sort to Ghost Brother and his company. Eight? Ten, rather; for the fact that the baron and Captain Louis Pierre St. Pol de Montroi carried their hair from that tragic glade on their own heads did not affect the market value

HOST BROTHER and his band and their captives traveled fast and far between sunrise and sunset. For miles of that journey they waded swift streams, leaving no trace of their moccasioned feet. But they might have saved themselves all that trouble, for they were not followed. The fort was weakly garrisoned, the size of the war party was unknown to the garrison, and the commandant (who had stopped in bed that fateful morning and so preserved his life) was a cautious soldier, not overly

At sunset, the rear guard of the war party came in and reported "no pursuit." So camp was made, but without fires. Cold smoked venison was eaten by all, including the captives. After supper, Ghost Brother questioned the captives as to the meaning, reason and purpose of the extraordinary actions in

which he had surprised them.

Were there bullets in the pistols? If no bullets, why did they shoot at each other?—if bullets, why didn't they hit each other? And why had they stood out in the open, to be shot at as well as to shoot? Had the other Frenchmen present forced them to do those foolish things, and in that foolish way? And how much more good powder had they intended to waste in that futile, childish banging?

De Montroi made no attempt to answer, for he

In "Men of Iron," Our Next Story, a Mighty Smithy Is Bewitched By a Mite of a Lass

vas in a blue funk. In silence he cursed the many indiscretions (indiscretions was his name for them) which had led to his removal from Old France to this beastly wilderness called New France.
"You do not comprehend, M. Smoky Face," said

"You do not comprehend, M. Smoky Face." said the unperturbed baron, drooping his left eyelid. "It was an affair of honor which you interrupted—a noble, sacred, serious institution of Civilization. Big medicine! Judgment by arms. Trial by fire. M. de Montroi and I arrived at a disagreement in a game of chance and skill, with the result that nothing remained for us to do but to shoot at one another until one was killed or disabled. Perhaps both of us. De Montroi is not a very

one was killed or disabled. Perhaps both of us. De Montroi is not a very good marksman, I judge; and I was shooting at a small and unsteady mark—his pistol hand."

It took Ghost Brother a long time to grasp the whole meaning and mystery of the duel, for his knowledge of the French tongue was almost as

the French tongue was almost as slight as the baron's knowledge of the Huron gargle. But he got it at last; and tho he did not laugh right out loud, like a white man, he grunted in a variety of keys and was vastly amused. He was one of those rare birds, that old Ghost Brotherbirds, that old Ghost Brother—an Indian with a sense of humor. He sat and thought in silence for many minutes. At last he informed his captives that they would be permitted to complete the duel when the home village was reached, and that the survivor, if any, would go free with his life and his scalp. And he chuckled.

GHOST BROTHER had thought of a code and forms for the duel of a code and forms for the dud to suit existing conditions and his own peculiar sense of humor. Upon arriving in his village, and after the hubbub of the reception tendered by the old men, squaws, babies and dogs he explained these things to the Frenchmen. Each would be placed in a lodge of poles, hides and bark, alone and unbound. The door of each lodge would be closed; and then 14 braves would be closed; and then 14 braves would discharge their muskets into the thin walls of the lodges, 7 into one lodge and 7 into the other, one shot each, and every man to aim according to his fancy. De Montroi screamed. He was in despair. The baron drooped his left eyelid and congratulated

Ghost Brother on his wit.

"Seven rounds," murmured the baron. "Seven deadly sins! And there are seven Graces—or is it seven Muses? And 7 times 7 is 48, which was my age 7 years ago. And was not I both in July, the seventh month of the year? Yea, verily—and at 7 o' the clock! Stand by me now, fateful number! Be with me now, O Luck of Seven!"

But Montroi lay meaning 14 be bed blustowed if

But Montroi lay moaning. He had blustered in Paris and Quebec and even in the fort in the wilder

rans and Quebec and even in the fort in the wilderness, but he had a yellow streak thru his heart as broad as a sword-belt. The baron felt pity for himsory as he felt for himself, he had a pang of pity to spare for the coward.

"Brace up!" he said. "At the worst—if they get you—it will be a quick and easy death—a far better death than we could have expected, in reason, at their hands. And they may miss you clean." As as afterthought he added, "It is not likely that they will aim at your feet." will aim at your feet.'

HE two lodges were made ready by eager hands THE two lodges were made ready by eager in for Ghost Brother had explained matters to his followers in a way that aroused their keenest interpretations of the same of the sam est and highest sporting instincts. In preparing the est and highest sporting instincts. In preparing the lodges, everything beneath or behind which a made could possibly shield himself was removed. The fourteen muskets were loaded with generous care. The powder was a precious thing, of great price, every musket was charged with a pinch or two more that was actually required for that particular service. The powder was wadded down with the gray paper walls of an old hornets' nest—the best of gun-wadding. And to each musket went two slugs of lead. The imperturbable baron looked on at the loading as calmly as if the 14 warriors were making ready for a moose-hunt; but in his vitals he felt very airy and chilly. Then he spoke aloud, in French, with the look

nd manner of one who addresses imself only, or possibly his God. " "It is a sure guess, a certainty, that hey will not shoot at our feet."

The lodges were ready. The captives were unbound, and each was led into his particular lodge and left there, lone. The moosehide flaps were drawn and fixed securely across the sloping

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" said lid. "It ted—a on. Big M. de

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In his place of trial, Montroi lay flat in the ground, face down, and thrust is fingers into his ears. But in the ther lodge, the baron neither stopped is ears nor lay down. For 30 crawling econds the baron stood motionless lear the center of the lodge, looking ind listening. There was not much for im to see, perhaps, but his ears were ery sharp. For 30 seconds—and then eacted.

A musket crashed the

A musket crashed, then two, then nother single, then three together. The big slugs ripped jagged holes in ark and hide; choking smoke drifted; var-whoops rang high; the banging fovercharged weapons continued until the fourteenth musket was empty. Then silence; and Ghost Brother and ll his people stared at the two fateful odges thru the crawling smoke. Nothing moved but the smoke. At last the umorous chief made a gesture of the ight hand and shoulder which said, surely as words:

umorous chief made a gesture of the ght hand and shoulder which said, surely as words:
"That's that!"

He stepped to De Montroi's lodge, ith 7 musketmen crowding at his eels, unfastened and threw back the oor-flap. There lay the captain, very at on the ground, dead of many ounds—done forever with fear and luster and cheating. The warriors ere delighted with their own cleveress in having guessed his position as shot close to the ground. Ghost rother wagged his head and led the ay to the other lodge. He threw back the flap of moosehide—and recoiled pon the toes of his pressing muskeers with a grunt of astonishment. There stood the baron, unharmed, muffled, smiling agreeably and droopg an eyelid. He received an ovation. Was apparent to all present that he as one for whom the gods of the red an and the white man alike were ad to perform miracles.

A little later, while the baron and the lief were smoking a pipe together, lost Brother said. "Mighty are the

and the later, while the baron and the lief were smoking a pipe together, nost Brother said, "Mighty are the bds!—but, between brothers and lefs, and in strict confidence, will but tell me how you did it?"

"O Brother, I climbed the centerpole the lodge to the very top," replied baron.

ghost Brother bowed his head

Ghost Brother bowed his head avely.

"My heart rejoiceth, Brother—for rtain words which fell from your is caused me to fear that you might close to the ground—even as your emy did."

Then the two clever fellows looked uarely into one another's faces; and e baron drooped an eyelid and Ghost other smiled.

The baron lived out a long and we

other smiled.
The baron lived out a long and usellife. To the very last, he thought ten of Louis Pierre St. Pol de Monoi. He would sigh; then he would limur, "But for both of us to have caped that trial by musketry would we complicated matters—perhaps sastrously to both of us. And it was duel, an affair of honor and wits, ter all."

lopper Battle Starts

First caller in Mitchell county for ison bran mash was J. L. Prochaska. used it on 20 acres of oats for cutoms. R. N. Jordan was the second lier for mash to use on 20 acres of vet clover, as protection against oppers.



you take a bath?"

Now the Combine is Scaled down to Smaller Farms

 With the new 6-foot McCormick-Deering No. 60 Harvester-Thresher, "combining" small grains and seed crops is now practical on farms of every size. In one field operation, the crop is cut and threshed faster and more economically than with a binder and thresher.

This one-man machine has a capacity of 15 to 20 acres a day, saving several cents a bushel over previous methods. No twine to buy, no shocking, no stacking, no waiting for the thresher "ring," no threshing bill to pay, no crew to feed, no extra work for the women . . . with the McCormick-Deering No. 60 on the job the harvest becomes truly a family affair.

There is no worry about weather eitherwhen the grain is ripe it is cut and threshed the same day. And a lot of grain is saved that would ordinarily be lost in shocking and hauling to the stationary thresher.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the No. 60—the best value in a small combine, backed by Harvester's quarter-century experience manufacturing harvester-threshers. There also are larger sizes in the McCormick-Deering line for farms of all sizes.

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(Republican)

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He knows the Needs of Kansas Government!

Gordon is chairman of the house committee on agriculture and a member of the ways and means committee. He is 42 years old, married and has two children. He has college training, and is an active church worker.

Gordon has a clean record in both private and public life.

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This Information Is Furnished by Friends of Mr. Gordon Who Believe Kansas Needs a Man Like Gerald Gordon for Governor.

(Political Advertisement)





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arts and stops automatically. This model 32 volt – 1000 watts capacity. Other elco-Light plants available from 150

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TRY an advertisement in the Kansas Farmer Market Place

Crop Insurance Applications May Be Ready in Next 3 Weeks

QUESTIONS and answers and farmer opinion aired at the first big statewide crop insurance meeting at Hutchinson, early this month, are interesting. Questions were asked by farmers and elevator men; answers were given by Roy M. Green, former Kansan and now head of the Crop Insurance Program. It is hoped crop insurance applications will be ready in about 3 weeks. Perhaps by the last week of May or the first week of June.

of June.

Mr. Green admitted they are following an uncharted course; but one that had been pointed in a general way by failures of large scale crop insurance in the past—namely efforts to insure both crop and price, or acre income. The Federal government will insure yield only, and collect all premiums and pay all losses on the basis of so many bushels of wheat at current price; collect and pay in wheat or cash.

many bushels of wheat at current price; collect and pay in wheat or cash. Several hundred farmers gathered at Hutchinson. Most of them were AAA committeemen from counties in the Western two-thirds of Kansas, or nearby Eastern counties.

John Hilgers, jr., Rooks county, expressed belief that acceptance of the new insurance plan would be hampered

only by too high a rate, based on what he believes an inappropriate local com-mercial hail insurance rate of 10 per cent and a yield base accepted locally as too low. At any rate the new plan won't encounter much competition

as too low. At any rate the new plan won't encounter much competition with old-line hail insurance.

Herman Cudney, Edwards county, said there is little hail insurance in effect in his community at the present rate of 8 per cent. He thinks farmers will be intensely interested in the new plan because of the varied risks of wheat production in his area, and the fact that these will all be covered.

Don Bramwell, Cloud county, said there is much inquiry about crop insurance altho the acreage of wheat probably will be on the decline after this year.

Carl E. Klingensmith, Pottawatomie county, believes participation in the plan will be light in his county because there is not enough wheat in the hilly country to make it a very important crop. In the Kaw Valley section of that county it may be a different story.

H. L. Brownlee, Reno county, thinks the crop insurance program will be a

the crop insurance program will be a success and popular because it takes care of all hazards.

W. D. Essmiller, Barton county, sees

FOR friendly

MOBILOIL MAN

HE has a complete line of finest quality money-saving petroleum products

He also has lower-priced

ne also has lower-priced lubricants of every type—made by the makers of Mobiloil—economical for farm equipment whose age or condition does not justify the highest grade.

MOBILOIL—The world's largest - selling oil. Economical to use in your car, tractor and farm engines.

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MOBILGREASE NO. 2-

The all purpose farm grease — won't wash out. won't squeeze out. Users say, "Half as much lasts twice as long."

MOBILOIL GEAR OILS-

Coats and cushions the heavily loaded gears . . . make them last longer.

KEROSENE-Pure, clean-burning. Gives steady heat and brilliant light.

WHITE GASOLINE - For

gasoline-burning appli-ances. Clear-burning. Free of objectionable odors.

BUG-A-BOO — Kills in-sects quickly and surely. Won't spot or stain. Harm-less to humans. Ideal for kitchen or dairy.

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY

for every farming need.

SERVICE

See Your MOBILGAS-

the greatest trouble in making yield and premium adjustments which will be acceptable to individual farmers. In Harper county, R. D. Ely has farmed 33 years. He has had only one severe loss and that was from hail. But he has had poor crops, and believes wet weather with down wheat and rust probably is the biggest hazard to wheat. "Take-all" of wheat and Hessian Fly also have caused losses. The hail insurance rate in his community is 5 per cent, but only in recent years has there been much insurance.

Jim Murray, Reno county, farms where he has only a 4 per cent hail rate. He carries some of this, but his lowest yield in about 10 years has been only 15 bushels of wheat to the acre, so he doesn't see how he can afford to even insure against all hazards under the Federal plan.

Some of the questions asked and the answers were:

Some of the questions asked and the answers were:

Can both landlord and tenant par-

Yes. Either or both. Each insures his share of the crop.

Will the amount of wheat seeded for the 1939 harvest, affect a farmer's eligibility for a 1939 crop insurance contract this fall?

No. But if he does not earn a 1939 wheat payment, whether or not it is paid to him, he will not be eligible for crop insurance in 1940. If he earns even as much as 1 cent wheat payment, he will be eligible on this score for 1940 insurance in the fall of 1939.

What percentage of the wheat crop will be insured?

Two policies are offered. One for 50 per cent loss; one for 75 per cent. The premium rate is in proportion.

Must the farmer salvage a small yield which would not pay harvesting expenses?

He and the adjustor reach an agreement. Perhaps he will harvest only the best spots, or agree to let livestock sal-

Must all the crop on one farm be insured?

Does wheat on separate farms, under separate landlords, all have to be insured?

What grade of wheat will be considered in paying premiums?

No. 2 hard winter, unqualified grade. If the insured's wheat is No. 3, he can sell it and pay the premium in cash on the basis of No. 2 wheat. If he has premium wheat, he can collect the premium wheat, he can collect the higher market price himself, and still pay on No. 2 basis.

How about failure to seed when the crop already is insured?

The insured may get his premium, or use it to set up credit for the follow-

Will seeding in a dry seedbed void the policy?

No.

What if seeded wheat is abandoned by late winter?

The adjustor will certify this fact and the farmer may do with the land as he wishes.

May insured wheat be pastured?

Yes, in accordance with the local committee's opinion of good practice.

Will wheat in storage be traded on by grain exchanges?

No. This wheat is bonded, and in effect "sterilized." On what basis may the local committee refuse to recommend an application for crop insurance?

If in their judgment the applicant is not following good soil practices.

If marketing quotas are voted for wheat, how will crop insurance be considered?

Excess wheat may be used to pay insurance premiums ahead.

If wheat is destroyed by hoppers, would you have to re-seed?

If it is customary in that community to re-seed under existing condi-

MOBILGREAS sticks TO THE JOB



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Lasts Twice as Long"

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— Protects livestock from insects. Effective all day. Will not irritate eyes, discolor hide or burn. SOCONY-VACUUM PRODUCTS FOR EVERY FARM NEED

Number Vacant House Thefts Leads to Jail Sentence

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

weeks ago, of George May, on a charge of stealing 8 doors and 5 dows from a vacant house, on the mof H. E. Beal, Silver Lake, helped xplain the disappearance of similar icles from other farms west of Toa, in the vicinity of Valencia and re Lake. Reports have been rered by the Protective Service, from e to time, over a period of several nthe, to the effect that removable cles were being taken from unocied farm homes. When the propy was stolen from the Beal farm, owner communicated, at once, with sheriff's office, at Topeka, and ofd a special reward for the conion of the thief. In a short while, heient evidence was gathered to we the guilt of May, who will serve to 5-year reformatory sentence. Service Member Beal's suggestion, 5 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, distributed one-half to him, one-th to Ralph Miller and one-fourth Dan Viergever, all of Silver Lake. HE arrest and conviction, a few

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prove "War on Thieves"

hether efforts of the Protective vice to curb thievery are getting lits can be determined best by the sions of Service Members themes, especially those who had a nee to put the agency to a test. e's what a few of them have to

received our \$12.50 check the day from Kansas Farmer's dismanager, E. J. Lemmons, of Burlington. We are greatly pleased with it. We will always keep up a Protective Service sign and help in any way possible to prevent theft. We certainly do like Kansas Farmer and think the marking system is very useful in the protection of farm property.—Walter R. Roney, Waverly."

"I received your Protective Service reward check for \$12.50. We wish to thank the Protective Service for it. The matter has been handled to my complete satisfaction. I think your Protective Service is a fine thing. We renewed our subscription to Kansas Farmer for 3 years, have both places posted, also have the Protective Service marking system on our farm.

—John Fieg, Havana."

"I received your check for \$12.50, thru your agent, G. L. Murphy. Thanks for it. This has been handled in fine shape, as far as I can see. I think your Protective Service and Capper marking system is a very good investment to the farmer.—Henry Click, Havana."

"Received the reward check for **Received the reward check for \$8.33 for a poultry loss. I am ready to help in any way I can to catch other thieves. We have harness and everything marked. Thank you for my share of the reward.—Monroe D. Bailey, Hepler."

To date, Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid a total of \$27,-250 in rewards for the conviction of 1,113 thieves, who have stolen from premises posted with Protective premises pos Service signs.



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"The Sublime Wilderness" where the colorful Montana Rockies, glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty, and ancient glaciers combine to offer an unsurpassed scenic vacation land.

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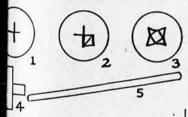
Travel on the EMPIRE BUILDER

Write C. A. Band, General Agent, Great Northern Bailway, 544 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or see your local railway ticket agent.

Ideas That Come in Handy

By FARM FOLKS

urn From a Bucket



handy churn can be made from a p bucket, broom stick and a pine rd. Cut the lid in two places to 1 a cross, as in Fig. 1. Fold back he corners to make an opening for handle of the churn dash, as in 1.2 and 3. Fit two pine boards toer crosswise, Fig. 4, and nail the m stick, Fig. 5, to the boards for churn dash.—Catherine Sullivan.

Need Not Spill Salt

ofil a salt shaker without spilling salt I pour the salt into it from a ll cream pitcher.—C. E. P.

nique Door Stop



hot lead from ruining it. After cooling, the exposed portion of the lead can be painted to match the rubber.

—B. E. M.

Glue Holds Nail

If a nail gets loose in plaster put some glue in the hole then drive the nail in.—Mrs. R. E. Lofts.

PROVED PERFORMANCE AND SALES LEADER

MAIL THIS COUPON to Tour Director, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas, for free literature about de luxe Capper Tour to Pacific Northwest and

R. F. D. or Street....

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AND EVERY HARVEST FOR YEARS TO COME

The Harveslor was the first light weight, high speed, big capacity combine — weighing nearly a ton less than previous combines of 113 size

The HARVESTORS have many patented features that no other combines have — made as early as 1930 and marketed after 4 years after thorough field tests.

marketed after 4 years after incrodign field tests.

The RECORD — The 12-foot MARVESTOR is the most popular in its class — a complete sell-out in 1934 — IN 1935 the biggest seller of all combines and again a complete sell-out. IN 1936, increased production—and AGAIN the BIGGEST SELLER in its size. Now there are 3 sizes—6 ft .6 ft and 12 ft.—and 1937 s sales surpassed all previous records. SEND POST CARD

More farmers than ever before will want HAR-VESTORS — place your order with your MM dealer NOW!

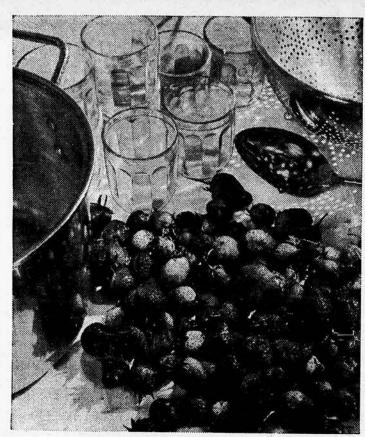
For 1938 the famous MM HARVESTORS offer many new improvements.

The 2 HARVESTOR JR models are the same in principle as the famous 12-foot "G" HARVESTOR. The HARVESTORS thresh, separate and clean all crops as they take all of the crops directly off the fields.

MINNEAPOLIS - MOLINE

as Farmer for May 21, 1938

the rubber which has been placed pan of cold water to prevent the



Remembering the long, cold, fruitless days and months that never fail to come, let's seal some of that good strawberry flavor into jars and jelly glasses!

Ah, Strawberries Are Ripe

By RUTH GOODALL

STRAWBERRIES are the May flow-STRAWBERRIES are the May flowers of the menu. Are you one of those fortunate persons born in the merry month of May—or early June—whose birthday cake is likely as not to be a strawberry shortcake? If so, it is little wonder you look forward to your birthday dinner, for there are few persons indeed who do not relish the flavor of strawberries in any dish—from breakfast to bedtime. Some way or other strawberries seem to make the whole world glad. The very first fruit of the season they banish monotony from winter meals. So let us feast upon their goodness now they are in season. And why not preserve some of that goodness and enjoy it the year around by making a place on panyear around by making a place on pan-try or basement shelves for canned

try or basement shelves for canned strawberries.

Since strawberries come early in the season before the real rush of canning and jelly-making begins, they are doubly welcome. First, because they are the first fruits and we are not yet surfeited with them; second, because on account of their acidity, they are easy to can in the home kitchen.

It used to be strawberries were put up mostly as preserves and jams. These are delicious, true enough, and we would not be without the many jars of bright red strawberry preserves and jams, but why not add at least a few jars of plain canned strawberries. The new method of canning them not only preserves their good flavor but makes an attractive jar we take pride in showing. When properly done the berries remain whole—do not float to the top of the jar, and keep a good color if protected from too strong a light. The following recipe has been thoroly tested and you can depend upon it.

Canned Strawberries

½ pound sugar 2 pounds strawber-(about 1 cup) ries (1 quart box) 1 cup strawberry juice

Boil together sugar and strawberry juice. Cool and add the whole strawberries, then boil for 10 minutes. Cover the vessel and set it aside overnight. Next morning pack in clean jars, filling to within 1½ inches of the top with the juice and process in water bath for 15 minutes.

If you prefer to can the berries in the morning and complete the process the same day, the same results will be obtained if the berries are allowed to stand only 3 hours in the covered ves-

You will note this recipe calls for strawberry juice. This may be obtained

by crushing a few of the overripe berries and straining the uncooked juice, or by boiling the overripe and ill-shaped berries for a few minutes and then straining off the juice. Strawberries contain so much juice that ordinarily there will be a cup left over from the first canning which may be used in preparing the second batch, and so on. and so on

The water in the water bath should cover the jars at least 1 inch over the top. Start counting time when the wacover the jars at least 1 inch over the top. Start counting time when the water begins to boil and keep at a rolling boil during the processing. Remove jars from the water bath as soon as the processing time is up and complete the seal if necessary. Self-sealing cups do not require adjusting at the end of the processing period to complete the seal. This type of cap is self-sealing as the contents of the jar cool, and jars on which they are used should be removed from the canner and set right side up to cool. If the screw top cap with rubber ring is used, screw the cap as tight as possible immediately upon removal from the canner. To complete the seal on the wire clamp glass lid jar, push the lower bail down against the neck of the jar.

Strawberries canned in this manner may be served as a breakfast fruit, used in desserts, ice creams, and mixed with whipped cream they make a grand filling for a shortcake

with whipped cream they make a grand

When I make strawberry preserves
I choose fine, large berries for the
super-fine jars I keep for special oc-

It's Not What We Do

It's "how" we do it that counts. By our attitude toward our work we can keep our day as bright as morning sun—or we can dull it with a gloomy grouch. That's why I try to like the things I have to do each day. Yes, I like to—

Water plants and see them grow and bloom Make the beds and fluff the pillows,

too
Dust and sweep and make my home
look neat
Iron shirts and hang them up in look neat
Iron shirts and hang them up nows
rows
Cook the meals my hungry family
needs
Wash dishes and scald them 'til
they shine
Darn the sox and make life's walkway smooth.

I can go to bed with a happy heart—when I've done the things I like to do.—Hazel Schroeder.

casions, or perhaps to show at the fairs, and make up the smaller fruit into jam for everyday use.

Strawberry Preserves

1 quart straw-berries 4 cups granulated sugar 2 teaspoon lemon juice

2 teaspoon lemon juice

Put 2 cups sugar over fruit in a smooth sauce pan and boil 5 minutes. Add remaining sugar and lemon juice and boil 10 to 15 minutes. A watery fruit will require the longer cooking time. Turn into an earthernware jar or deep crock—you can use your deepest mixing bowl if you have nothing else—and let stand 24 hours. Stir occasionally. Seal cold in sterilized jars. The small quantity and the short cooking period are the secret of the fine flavor and perfection of these preserves. Of course, you understand you can "do" as many quarts as the jar will hold, but only 1 quart must be cooked at a time.

Being a thrifty housewife, you doubtless appreciate any smart trick that makes a little go a long way. There's rhubarb, for instance. Have you discovered that you can use it with more expensive fruit to make more jam and preserves? This old-time garden plant with its characteristic tartness will increase the bulk without changing the flavor. Strawberries go especially well

crease the bulk without changing the flavor. Strawberries go especially well with rhubarb.

Strawberry Rhubarb Jam

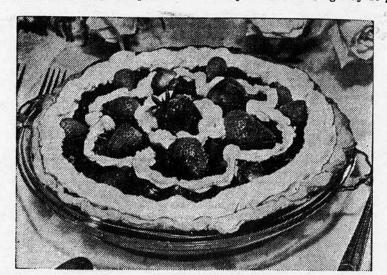
1 pound rhubarb 2 pounds straw-berries 2 pounds granulated sugar

Wash and skin rhubarb. Wash and hull berries. Put rhubarb thru the food chopper, catching the juice that drips from the crank case. Combine rhubarb, juice and sugar. Add berries and let stand until sugar is dissolved. Stir frequently to prevent sticking and to crush the fruit. Cook until a spoonful tried on a cold plate thickens like jelly. Turn into sterilized jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.

Strawberry Pie

And now, how about a strawberry

For a delicious strawberry pie, the crust should be baked, then filled with the berries and whipped cream used on the top. A custard filling may be put



The perfect ending for any dinner is a fresh strawberry pie topped off with sweet-ened cream whipped until it will stand—and who minds calories in strawberry time?

into the crust first, then a layer of bearies and whipped cream or meringul Instead of the pie shell, small tan may be used in the same way.

In the summer it is a good idea to make up enough crust for several pie roll it into a ball, wrap it in oiled pape and keep it in the refrigerator for use during the week. If you desire frest strawberry tarts, take out the crust roll out small circles of it to fit must pans or individual pie plates and base the crusts 10 to 12 minutes while you are doing up the breakfast dishes. Set them aside to be filled with delicious chilled strawberries at dinner time. The hot oven will be turned off in a time and you can keep your kitched cool the rest of the day.

As the season brings on fresh raps berries and fresh peaches, you can turn out still more refreshingly con pies. Perhaps you would like a test recipe for preparing the pastry for strawberry pie or tarts, altho if your one of those expert pie makers, It just go along turning out my our brand of perfect crust in the same of way.

Fresh Strawberry Tarts

Fresh Strawberry Tarts

2 cups pastry flour 4 teaspoon salt 5 cup shortening 6 tablespoons ice Wipping cream Powdered sugar

(Continued on Page 11)

Smart Afternoon Frock SPELLS FLATTERY FOR YOU



Pattern No. KF-532—In addition to smart lines this pattern brings you new slenderness and grace... that because our stylist has made a special study of the figure requirements of larger women and knows just how they like their dresses to fit. Benefit by her experience and make yourse this very good looking afternoon dress. You'll be delighted to discover how very successfully that full length from panel and skirt pleat give you new youth and figure charm. Choose last for the collar if you like extra flatted near your face and make the dress in self of silk or synthetic crepe with small spaced print. Sizes 34 to 48 Size 36 requires 35% yards 39-inch fabric and ½ yard contrast.

Patterns 15 cents. Our Fashion Magazi filled with glamorous new clothes, 10 ccs extra. Address Fashion Service, Kand Farmer, Topeka.

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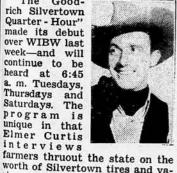
and bak vhile yo shes. Se delicion



A new team! A new technique! That is a short introduction to "Radio Dot and Smokey"—who sing ballads, hymns, and popular tunes to the accompaniment of a guitar. Tune them in Monday thru Friday at 4:15 p. m.—and we know you'll enjoy their program.

NEW AND DIFFERENT

"The Good-rich Silvertown Quarter - Hour" made its debut over WIBW last



farmers thruout the state on the worth of Silvertown tires and various other things of interest to listeners. Your own neighbors are to be heard on this broadcast—and also the "Shepherd of the Hills" here.

POLITICIAN!



A politician extraordinary— and he's right in the midst of his campaign! Tune in Ezra Hawkins, the Kansas Hillbilly, and Aunt Faye Hawkins Mon-

provide seats for the entire standing army! Hear platform planks!

Roy Faulkner, that popular "Lone some Cowboy," is not only heard in the early morning nowadays but also heard late at night late at night.
Tune him in
Mondays thru
Saturdays at
4:30 and 6:15
a. m. and accio a. m. and at 10:30 and again at 10:30 p. m.
You'll enjoy those ever popular
Western ballads!



ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW ON WIBW

Have You a Favorite Room?

By MRS. R. E. A.

There's the "new room, the blue room, the 'How-do-you-do' room" but which room in your home is your favorite? With me, it's the pantry. Altho only six feet square it is a cozy little room in which to work and rest.

On one side of this room is the beautiful oil stove, on the other are rows and rows of neat shelves and across one end is the sink with running water. At the window—which is on the south side are snowy white curtains made from the ever useful flour sacks with little applique baskets of flowers. From my window I see a huge bed of tulips—full of bloom. Later that same bed will be a glorious mass of Rosy Morn will be a glorious mass of Rosy Morn

petunias.

Just back of this is a choice June rose—one my mother transplanted from her grandmother's garden. Behind all this I can see old Biddy busy getting food for her baby chicks. I can also see four pet lambs nibbling the orchard grass. How restful is the lettuce green woodwork with paper in the same beautiful green. Have you a favorite room in your "bungalow of dreams?"

News Behind the News

By MRS. NEWS WRITER

I write the neighborhood notes for our county paper. Mrs. So-and-So called on Mrs. Such-and-Such Tuesday.

called on Mrs. Such-and-Such Tuesday.
Mr. Blank was in town on business.
Among those present at Mrs. WhatYou-May-Call-Her's dinner party were
Nellie Brown . . . Irvin Smith . .
But, oh, if I were to write the news
behind the news! What astonished
subscribers would open their papers to
read: "Mrs. So-and-So called on Mrs.
Such-and-Such Tuesday; the two families have scarcely been on speaking
terms, but Mrs. So-and-So just had to
see for herself whether the scandal
about young Susie Such-and-Such is
true."

true."
"Mr. Blank was in town on business
three games of pool Saturday; he won three games of pool and lost six."

and lost six."

"Among those present were Nellie Brown . . . Irvin Smith . . . Mrs. Brown having finally convinced Nellie that it's best to make a rich marriage to Irvin and support her mother in a better style than she's ever been accustomed. Nellie is wearing Irvin's diamond. . . . Young Jack White is leaving for Washington alone next week. . . ."
What a column that would make! I

What a column that would make! I happen to know most of these folks have Kansas Farmer in their homes—but, say, Mrs. Goodall, if you print this, what'll you bet none of them recognize themselves?

Carpet Beetles This Year

By ROGER C. SMITH, PH. D.

An insect damaging clothing is the carpet beetle or so-called "Buffalo" moth. It is not a moth, but a beetle of which there are 6 species in the United States, 2 of which are common in the Middle West. These are known as the

"black" and the "varied" or "Buffalo" carpet beetles, the latter being spotted with whitish, brownish and yellowish

carpet beetles, the latter being spotted with whitish, brownish and yellowish scales.

The larvae feed upon carpets and woolens, furs, feathers, bristles and silks. They remain secluded in dark places, hidden beneath carpets or in the folds of garments. They eat irregular holes in fabrics, but in carpets tacked to floors they are more likely to eat slits following cracks. They never leave a webbing on the fabric.

As a general thing, the beetles begin to appear in the fall, and continue to issue, in heated houses, thruout the winter and following spring. Soon after issuing, the females lay their eggs in convenient spots. The eggs hatch, under favorable conditions, in a few days, and the larvae, with plenty of food, develop quite rapidly.

The measures to be used for the control of carpet beetles depend upon the place in the house where the pest is causing injury. If carpet beetles are troublesome in trunks, chests or closets which are not opened often, a good grade of flake naphthalene, paradichlorobenzene, or camphor will give good results. If the trouble is in closets in daily use, beneath carpets or rugs, or in piano felts or upholstered furniture, these substances are of virtually no value, and one must fumigate the house as a whole or in part with either hydrocyanic acid gas, carbon disulphid, or carbon tetrachlorid. In general, the control measures and the means of prevention are the same as for clothes moths.

Ah, Strawberries Are Ripe!

(Continued from Page 10)

(Continued from Page 10)

Make pastry as follows: Sift and measure 2 cups pastry flour and resift with salt. Cut in the fat with two knives or a pastry blender, then add the ice water, a little at a time, pressing the dough together with a knife. Divide into 6 parts and roll out each piece into a small circle. Fit into large muffin tins, crimping the edges as for pie. Prick each tart several times with a fork. Bake in a 450 degree Fahrenheit oven for 12 to 15 minutes, or until crisp and lightly browned. Cool and fill each tart heaping full with fresh strawberries sweetened with powdered sugar. Top with whipped cream.

Strawberry Carnations

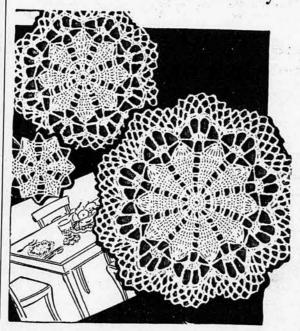
Strawberry Carnations

These really are only individual strawberry shortcakes—but isn't there a pretty sound to the name? 'Twould look particularly effective on a printed menu, if you are planning the food for some large affair, just now at school-closing time or the beginning of the wedding season. Or they give a festive air to just a plain family dinner.

Mix up and roll out your favorite shortcake dough. Cut it into rounds with a large biscuit cutter and bake two together with butter between, 10 to 12 minutes in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit). Cream together ½ cup butter and 2 cups powdered sugar. Mix with 3 cups crushed berries. Put between layers and garnish with whole berries.

Oh, yum, yum! Why can't the straw-berry season last forever?

Crochet Doilies Easy to Make



Prominent in the spotlight of lovely doilies are these made of 4 strands of cotton or heavy perle cotton. They come in three useful sizes—18, 13 and 5½ inches in diameter and are a smart addition to the luncheon table. They may also be used as single doilies. Either way they make a lasting gift to be cherished for many years. Pattern No. 5962 contains complete instructions for making the tains complete instruc-tions for making the doilies shown; an il-lustration of them and of the stitches used; a photograph of a section of a doily; and material requirements. Pattern 10 cents. Order it from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Constipated?



Don't upset digestion when getting relief!

THE headaches, depression, and dullness of constipation are bad enough. Don't also upset our stomach with a harsh, nauscous laxative! Get prompt relief this easy, modern way—take Feen-amint, the delicious chewing gum laxative. The chewing stimulates natural, alkaline fluids that actually aid digestion—and Feen-a-mint's tasteless laxative ingredient passes unchanged through the stomach and acts in the intestine, where it should. No wonder 16 million users enjoy Feen-amint's refreshing flavor and gentle action! So will you. Try it! At all druggists, or write for generous FREE trial package. Dept. 481, FEEN-A-MINT, Newark, N. J.



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FEET.

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"Oil Your Feet"

Sore, aching, burning feet probably cause more misery—more distress—more bad temper and cursing than most other human ailments.

"Oil your feet," ordered Napoleon to his soldiers before a battle or a long march—he knew what was good.

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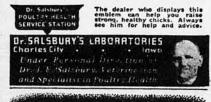




pin worms and capillaria
worms, mix Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TONE
with the chicks' mash. AVI-TONE also
cets as a tonic, promoting faster growth

You'll want all three-Phen-O-Sal, Cam-Pho-Sal and Avi-Tone-for Chick Health Assurance. Your Dr. Salsbury dealer has them. See him at once.

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Dr. Salsbury dealer, or write direct to us.





Western Land Roller Co., Box 16 Mestings, Hebr



Chick Success Due to Clean Ground

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

CERTAIN practices followed by successful poultrymen are responsible for their success. Mrs. E. J. Rodekohr recently told me that one of their best bets in raising young chicks is clean range. "We change our range

every year. The colony houses are moved with tractors to crean ground. We have 9 10 by 12-foot 9 10 by 12-foot colony houses which care for 300 chick; each. and we also have a number of in-dividual hog houses that we houses that we use for the young pullets after the pigs are thru with them. Alfalfa is



our favorite pasture on which to grow the chicks."

the chicks."

This year the Rodekohrs started 3,500 chicks. It was truly a beautiful sight to see the White Leghorn pullets on their green alfalfa range. Mr. Rodekohr is a farmer and stockman, farming 200 acres of land. He has been in the hog business extensively. Seeing how successfully he could raise chicks on clean ground he now uses individual hog houses pulled to clean ground for his pigs. Hence he no longer needed the permanent hog barn, and so has converted it into a laying house, and, by adding on one room has space available for 900 to 1,000 pullets. Some of the older pullets had been moved into this house in October and were getting started into production. started into production.

Guards Prevent "Pick Outs"

Those poultry raisers who have trou-e with "pick outs" should be interble with "pick outs" should be interested in the guards to prevent picking which these pullets wear. Mrs. Rodekohr explained, "We have built up a strain of Leghorns of our own breeding, and we have used only the strongest, healthiest breeding stock until we have little losses from disease. Our greatest losses in recent years have been from 'pick outs,' and we are giving these guards a trial this year. Our pullets have gone thru a partial molt, and we believe the guards responsible, as when they were first put on they seemed to bother the pullets in eating, and caused a drop in the consumption of mash. After becoming accustomed to wearing them it doesn't seem to effect them in any way." Perhaps if the guards were put on the pullets before they begin laying it might not effect them in this way.

All pullets are vaccinated for fowl pox before putting them in winter quarters. One thousand White Leghorns are kept every year to supply the hatching eggs needed for the incubators on the farm. Rhode Island Reds also are kept, about 500 of them this year, and Leghorn and Red chicks are sold yearly, many of them locally. When the hatching season is over the eggs are shipped to eastern markets, and in November the best grade of eggs were bringing 39 cents a dozen.

Keep Chicks in Hailscreen

Strict sanitation is the reason for much of George McGinn's success with chickens. His birds on the Cowley county farm never have a chance to pick up disease germs or worm eggs. This spring he has marketed 640 broilers up to mid-April. He lost only 24 chicks from the original bunch. Only 2 of these died a natural death, for as soon as Mr. McGinn sees a sickly individual he puts it out of the way to protect the others.

In the sanitation program a hail-

protect the others.

In the sanitation program a hailscreen floor is used in the brooder house. Droppings fall thru this and leave a sanitary floor.

Chas. Lipperd of Udall is another who is using hailscreen floor. In addition to the house there is a runway of this material. He plans to leave his chicks on hailscreen until they are 8 to 10 weeks old, then move to clean range.

Tuberculin Test Proving Effective

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

I AM just home from a speaking tour of nearly a thousand miles in which

it was my privilege to work with national leaders in the fight against tuberculosis. It has been a great battle. It is not yet won but in America there is definite encouragement in the statistical fact that the

tical fact that the 30 years of warfare has so changed the tuberculosis death rate that it now strikes down only 55 of our people where formerly it willed 200 My rekilled 200. My re-cent article on this subject brought so many



Dr. Lerrigo

inquiries a bout the tuberculin test that I must explain further.

Tuberculosis fighters discovered years ago that the way to root out tuberculosis is to smother the first sowing of the seed; fight it in children. Ining of the seed; fight it in children. Infection usually begins in childhood, the child having made close contact with some tuberculous person who coughs out the germs. Perhaps the seed lies dormant in the child; perhaps it slowly develops. There is no cough or other conspicuous symptom. The child goes to school every day and seems much as other children. A large share of those infected overcome the infection and win their way back to health without ever knowing that infection has occurred.

Over 1,000,000 children were tuber-culin tested in the United States in a single year, much of the work being done by the Tuberculosis Societies. done by the Tuberculosis Societies. Approximately 15 per cent of those given the test were found to be "positive" in their reactions, thus showing that infection had been received. But only a small number were ill with the symptoms of active tuberculosis. There was great value in the tests, even tho positive, because it gave opportunity to find the few who were really developing active symptoms and begin early treatment. There was still greater value in the warning given to the large number of reactors who were free from symptoms and of course desire to stay free.

Such a widespread educational movement for health naturally reached all parts of the country and of course misunderstanding arose. Many of the parents of children given

movement for health naturally reached all parts of the country and of course misunderstanding arose. Many of the parents of children given the tuberculin test received the impression that a "positive" reaction in their child means that he has tuberculosis. If you are one of these, let me assure you to the contrary. The positive reaction is simply a notice served upon you that your child has been attacked. He has taken the germs into his system and the protective forces of his body are fighting them. His chances to win are about 9 in 10. But since tuberculosis is such an insidious enemy the dictates of wisdom are that during his growing years he be carefully checked over, at least once a year, to see if he is in any danger.

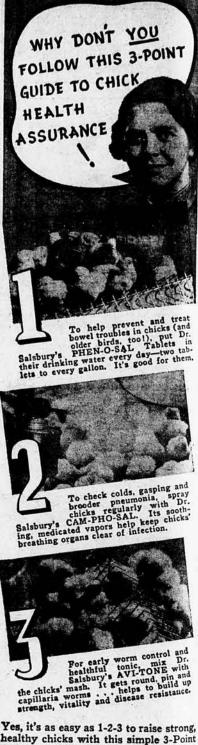
May Cause Trouble

Is there any danger of gravel of the kid-ney causing any other serious kidney trou-ble other than the trouble that the gravel makes while passing?—V. E. H.

makes while passing?—V. E. H.

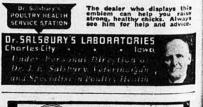
Yes. The deposits may pass thru
the urinary apparatus without causing any serious trouble but they may
cause abscesses of the kidney, inflammation of the ureters and stone in the
bladder. In this way gravel may be
the exciting cause of chronic nephritis.

A pamphlet entitled "The Tuberculin Test" is offered to any subscriber whose request is accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Dr. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Yes, it's as easy as 1-2-3 to raise strong, healthy chicks with this simple 3-Point Guide. Your chicks deserve the benefits of PHEN-O-SAL, CAM-PHO-SAL and AVI-TONE. See your local Dr. Salsbury dealer for all three.

FREE! Chick Health Assurance Guide! Get your FREE copy from your local Dr. Salsbury dealer, or write direct to us.











shearing may be economically done by hand, if the workman is careful and doesn't make d" cuts, causing short strands of wool. Here is a neat job on the Emit Henningson farm,

Can't Lose on the Wool Loans

Boost to Co-op

OST of the sheep shearing in Kan-OST of the sheep shearing in Kansas is completed. However, considering the season, shearing ably was later than usual this g. Wool prices aren't very favor-particularly compared with a year. The price was around 33 cents spring, while this year it stops at the stops at the same premium for quality wool.

apring, while this year it stops at it 15 cents. Nevertheless there is same premium for quality wool. means freedom from foreign malitying properly with paper twine, careful shearing to prevent second and uneven lengths. looks like a year when the Midwest it Marketing Association would be are cinch" for the wool grower. Aching to F. A. Hagans, of Marion it, independent wool buyers are ing only the Commodity Credit bration loan of 15 cents a pound irst quality wool, payable in cash the farm. Well, the farmer can get to 12-cent cash advance from county wool marketing association in sells thru the producer's co-operse, the Midwest. He is assured of ing the additional payment to make the 15 cents, and considering the price, should get the benefit of eincrease.

ere is no chance of losing. If the market goes down, the Commodity it Corporation simply takes the off the Midwest Wool Marketing clation's hands. The 15-cent loan already been made.

already been made.

Xty-five county sheep and wool
ols were held in Kansas this month,
aratory to the Kansas Lamb and
l School, just completed in KanCity. At these schools wool-graddemonstrations were conducted.
he Kansas City school, 5 farmers
l each of 75 counties went thru the

warehouse of the Midwest, and learned the process of how wool is handled, graded, stored and marketed.

Farmers and county agents interviewed over Kansas reported an increased interest and activity in cooperative wool marketing. The price has been low and this boosts the cohas been low and this boosts the co-operative movement. The work of the Midwest, headed by Robert S. Clough, general manager, will not only help stabilize the wool market, but is doing a great service in improving the quality of Kansas wool, from shearing to delivery at the warehouse.

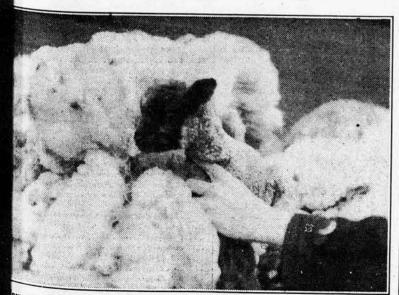
Kansas Corn Allotments

Corn acreage allotments for Kansas in 27 commercial corn producing counties total 2,108,595 acres, according to the announcement made by K. E. Logan, state statistician for the agricultural conservation program. They

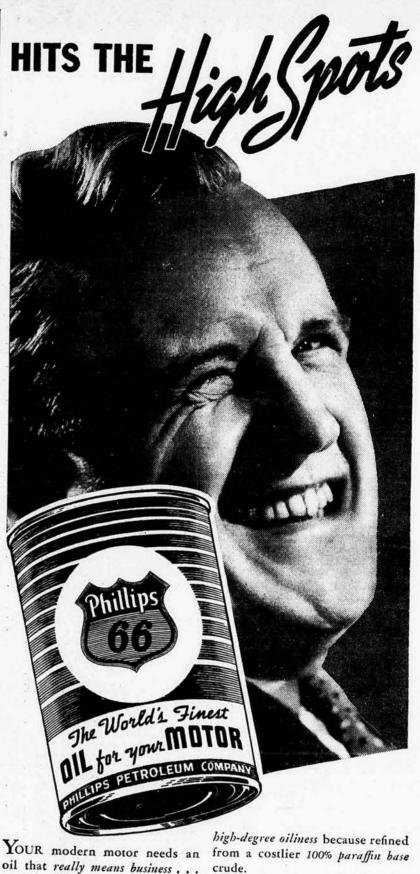
Norton county, 127,650 acres; Jewell, 129,124; Phillips, 125,529; Republic, 111,340; Smith, 136,000; Washington, 112,265; Atchison, 50,546; Brown, 96,235; Doniphan, 58,775; Jackson, 85,163; Jefferson, 63,058; Leavenworth, 37,897; Marshall, 131,824; Nemaha, 120,150; Pottawatomie, 73,455; Riley, 47,011; Anderson, 47,697; Coffey, 52,923; Douglas, 40,373; Franklin, 53,880; Johnson, 43,558; Linn, 52,888; Lyon, 66,033; Miami, 61,582; Osage, 74,809; Shawnee, 55,875; Crawford, 52,955.

Uses 3-Point Trip

A 3-point trip for hay slings, used by J. T. Martin, Linn county, speeds unloading of hay from wagon to barn or stack. According to Joe M. Goodwin, Mound City, this saves minutes, hay, patience and money.



ewe flock brings in 2 definite sources of incomelambs and wool. Here is a new the Emit Henningson farm, Jewell county, born just before his mother lost her winter coat which forms part of the woolly background.



oil that really means business . . . an oil with a film tough enough to resist tearing by the surface projections...an oil that actually hits those high spots on the journal and bearing surfaces, and polishes them down to mirror the repair shop. smoothness.

HITS THE

That's the way to reduce frictiondrag and heat, and that's why we suggest Phillips 66 Motor Oil. It sure lives up to the Phillips reputation for greater value. Gives Shield.

from a costlier 100% paraffin base

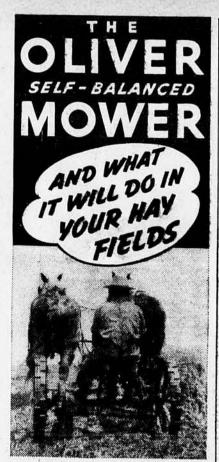
So you save money two-ways with Phillips 66 Motor Oil, the economy champion: It costs less because it does more and lasts longer. And it helps keep your car out of

Next time, drain and refill with Phillips 66 Motor Oil. It's concentrated! . . . This year's big value in car, truck, and tractor lubrication. Look for the Orange and Black 66

LIKE Money in the Bank

Want to Buy a Dog?

Turn to our Classified Department and you'll find this and several other dog ads offering dogs for sale.



YOUR WEIGHT, ALONE, TAKES THE WEIGHT OFF THE HORSES' NECKS

Make this simple mower balance test! Ask to see the Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower at your Oliver Dealer's. Put a man on the seat. Then lift the tongue. You'll do it without effort with one hand. Make the same test on any mower with gears mount-ed in front of the axle and you'll see a big difference. Your weight on the seat will balance the Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower. "No neck weight," is the verdict of all Oliver owners.

And that means as much in comfort to you as it does to the horses. You ride in comfort and quiet on the smooth running, casy riding, light draft Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower. With more knife sections, and guards spaced 2½" apart, taking faster, smaller bites, the "Clip Cut" mows all crops easier and faster, cutting easily

through the heaviest crops.

The 4-square frame holds the bar squarely to its work, makes the Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower free from tongue slap; and the gear mounting back of the solid one-piece axle produces the balance that takes the weight off the horses' necks. Together they keep your horses free from sore necks.

All gears are completely enclosed running in oil; and the rear mounting gives a long, even drive to the pitman. Long bronze bearings carry this drive shaft to assure smooth cutting and light draft. Finally, the crank pin is protected by one of the finest improvements ever made on a mower: a closed end crank pin bearing, which keeps all dirt out, and stops the year and rapid play. It reduces draft and

The Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower is the leader of the modern Oliver Hay Tool line, that also includes the Oliver Standard Mower (3" guard spacing), Sulky Dump and Side-Delivery Rakes, Webtyne and Closed Deek Loeders. Ask your type and Closed Deck Loaders. Ask your Oliver dealer for a demonstration of the Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower, or send the coupon below for Oliver Hay Tool Folder.

to OLIVER, 1329 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.,

221	Wichita	31.,	Wichita, Kan.	KF.
Nan	ne			

R. D.State....

Until Dinner Is Ready—

By THE EDITORS

Milk Maid Queen: Pretty Mary K. Myers, 16, milked 15.2 pounds of milk in 3 minutes to capture the title of Milk Maid Queen of 1938 at the annual contest at Sabetha. She milks 5 cows

Boxing vs. Culture: Due to a mix-up of dates, a boxing match was scheduled at the Municipal Auditorium arena in Kansas City, the same night that the General Federation of Women's clubs wanted it for a symposium on "Democracy and Religion."

Fooling Flowers: At Cornell University experts are fooling flowers by us-ing a "darkhouse" and thus making them bloom at odd seasons of the year.

Pointed Sermon: A minister at Chat-Pointed Sermon: A minister at Chattanooga, Tenn., was preaching on the evils of war. Holding aloft a bayonet to emphasize his point, he said, "This sword, just like the gospel, is two-edged." At that he tripped and the bayonet passed thru his left leg.

Sitting Situation: Americans sit down too much, a noted health authority says. "We sit around reading, listening to the radio, at the movies, in automobiles and even in airplanes." Then of course there is sitting on a corn cultivator, tractor, or other implements of sitting torture.

Mail Service: Emmett Medlock, Valley Falls, is a mail carrier who pro-vides de luxe service. He found an alarm clock in a mail box with a note reading: "Please set." He did.

Penny Savers: Miss Florence McCabe and Rollie Scott, Chase county, saved their pennies to get married. So thrifty were they that by the wedding date they had 2,000, almost enough to pay expenses. Anyway, the initial expenses.

Blond Battle: New York has a new idea for preventing war. Thousands of beautiful blonds would stand in front of the trenches in the next war facing the enemy. The leader of the idea presumably a blond, does not explain what would happen next.

Modern Scarecrows: Scarecrows have outgrown their old-clothes era. Maybe the birds are smarter. Now flash guns, revolving lights, and especially designed "move-on" noisemakers are being used to protect crops by government experts.

Tough Customers: The New York fish house has a clever method of training the cats around not to eat the fish. It's done by shocking them a few times with electric eels. Pretty soon the cats regard all fish as kilosoon the cats watt carriers.

Little Horse: A West Virginia man has what he claims to be the smallest Percheron colt ever to live. It was a twin and weighed only 43 pounds when

New Kind of Doll for You to Make

By LEILA LEE

IF YOU are tired playing paper dolls, and you'd like something a little different from your baby doll—as much as you love her—perhaps you'd enjoy making pencil dolls. You can make a whole family of them—mother, father, and all the children, using different size pencils. First, you draw the face on a narrow strip of paper, and paste around the top of the pencil. Glue a little cotton or yarn ravelings on the pencil top, above the face, for the hair.

Then you are ready to design the

Then you are ready to design the clothes for your pencil doll. You can use most any kind of paper for this, scraps of wallpaper, wrapping paper, or anything you may have on hand. Our pencil doll leaflet shows how to double the paper down, and then

Our pencil doll leaflet shows how to double the paper down, and then across, making a simple pattern for doll clothes to cut out. You can use this pattern to trace others, and then draw or paint many of your own designs for the clothes for your pencil dolls. If you run out of pencils for your family, or if you don't wish to use pencils, straight, smooth sticks about the size and thickness of pencils will do.

cils, straight, smooth sticks about the size and thickness of pencils will do. You'll need our pencil doll leaflet for complete instructions on making dolls of this sort, and we'll be glad to send it for just a 3-cent stamp to cover mailing. Send your request for it to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and it will come to you promptly. will come to you promptly.

We'd Like You to Meet-

Winona Miller, Sawyer

"I am 11 and in the 6th grade. I go to Sandcreek school. My teacher's name is Miss Eshnaur. I like her very much. I have a pet calf I call Princess. I also have a white puppy whose name is Tippy. I have no brothers or sisters. Would like to hear from others."

Camelia C. Cochran, Esbon

"I am 8 and in the 3rd grade of Windy Point school. My teacher's name is Miss Carhill. There are 9 pupils. I have 2 sisters, Lorraine and Carol Jean. We have a big white cat named Snowball. We have a bird dog a little older than I am."

Did You Guess Right?

In the "missing" parts cartoon, May 7 issue, the following things were lacking: Nail on thumb of hand, ear on man's head, headlight on car and on man's head tail on the pig.

Busy Vacation Days

Now that school is out, you'll have lots of time for having fun. Our leaflets will show you ways to spend many happy hours.

Homes For Bird Friends3c Guard Your Secrets With	
Codes 3c	
Finger Painting3c	
Pencil Dolla 30	

Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for any leaf-lets you may wish.

Three Imitators Of Bird Melodies

By UNCLE CORDY

The other day Carl Clever and I were taking a short walk thru the fields. From a solitary wild cherry tree in the pasture we heard a lifting, ever-changing, melody. We paused to listen, and were treated to a running review of the call of many of our bird triends.

friends.

"The mocking bird is my favorite bird," Carl said in a moment.

"That may be so," I replied. "But I'll bet you a beanshooter that's not a little bet you a beanshooter that's not a beauty. mocking bird. My guess it's a brown thresher."

We quietly walked on to the tree, and high up on a dead limb in the very top was our songster. But both Carl and I were wrong. It was a cat bird. As I explained to Carl, the songs of these three birds are so much alike that it is hard to tell which is which. All 3 steal their songs from other birds. I guessed our friend was not a mocking bird as they usually arrive in Kansas a little later in the summer to begin their serenades, often in the moonlight. a little later in the same moonlight their serenades, often in the moonlight Altho the mocking bird is the one that receives the glory in songs and poems, both the cat bird and the brown thresher push him for top honors in the bird orchestra. Perhaps it's the moonlight that's in the mocking bird's

Anyway, be sure and try to hear the ongs of these three birds this summer, It's a treat.

For health and comfort build a

CONCRETE SEPTIC TANK

Your farm is a better place to live if you have modern plumbing and run.
ning water. You can enjoy these conveniences—in safety—by installing a
concrete septic tank. It disposes of
human and household wastes, prevents contamination of drinking and vents contamination of drinking and cooking water by germs that may cause typhoid, dysentery and other sicknesses.

Write for our free booklet, "Concrete Septic Tanks." It gives complete construction details, shows how to do the ich secured.

the job yourself. Also explains how to build cisterns and well curbings to protect your water supply.

Concrete farm structures are eligible for FHA loans. See your banker or local loan agency.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION Dept. G5b-2, Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SAVE LODGED GRAIN

Champion Grain Guards

made of steel, light but strong. Fit all Har resters and Combines cut all around the field lave half your time and all the grain. Price 10 cts. ea. delivered by P. P. Use 8 to a set

CHAMPION GRAIN GUARD CO.

Field to Threshet Quickly with an EPOC Sweep Rake!



Vrite for catalog and prices on our ne WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 64, Hestings, Nobrash



Capper Publications, Inc. Ronda

A prospectus just issued offers the ing:

—\$5,000,000.00— (1) First Mortgage 5½ Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.

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

(3) First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent Bonds payable in one year.

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

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

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.

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RAIN 0,000 Sold Year

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OKLAHOMA CITY ltra-modern beauty and luxurious omfort — providing fastest rail ervice ever operated between these

Richly appointed parlor-lounge ar, roomy dinette, exceedingly com-ortable coaches, radio and air-onditioned .hroughout.

thhound SCHEDULE Northbound 509-512 No. 511-510 Stops to discharge passengers from Kan-City and to receive passengers for El o and beyond.

Stops to discharge passengers from El go and beyond and to receive Kansas City wengers.

For further details address P. W. JOHNSTON

nansas City, Mo.

Ship and Travel





Combine or Thresher

AVERY Cylinder Teeth are guaranteed against breakage for the life of the teeth. Made of the famous AVERY Special formula steel. Multiple-Hammered with accurate dies. Tempered by special AVERY process to harder wearing edge with 100 process to harder wearing a complete to the complete to harder to have the complete the complete to have the complete the c

Langdon Supply Co. (Formerly Langdon Feeder Co.)
321 Union Ave. Kansas City, Mo.



SHEEPMEN

Secure advantage of the Commodity Wool Loan and an Efficient Marketing System by consigning to

MIDWEST WOOL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

915 Wyoming, K. C., Mo. 216 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

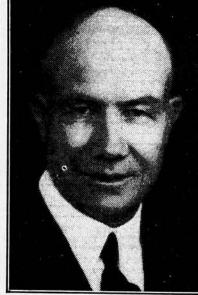
Early Order Discounts on

SILO ORDERS

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

Salina Concrete Products Co. Salina, Kan.

Pasture Authority Gone



In the passing of Dr. A. E. Aldous, pasture specialist of Kansas State College, we lost one of the country's foremost grass authorities. The unexpected and untimely death of this unassuming man leaves Kansas at a loss for one to take his place. Dr. Aldous was relied upon by farmers, insurance companies, farm mortgage houses, and technical men, for advice concerning pastures. He was a valued associate of Kansas Farmer in promoting pasture improvement work in Kansas, and to him went much credit for the sound guidance of our programs thus far.

Dr. Aldous was born at Ogden, Utah, November 18, 1886. He was graduated from Utah Agricultural College in 1910. He spent much in range research for the U. S. forestry service. He recently had launched an extensive grass breeding program for Kansas.

-KF-

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning May 21, 1938

4:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
5:00 a. m.—Early Birds
5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
6:30 a. m.—Allis Chalmers Program
6:45 a. m.—Goodrich Silvertown Program
7:00 a. m.—Daily Capital News
7:15 a. m.—Butternut Coffee Time
7:30 a. m.—Trouble Chasers
7:45 a. m.—Gospel Singers
8:00 a. m.—Unity School of Christianity
8:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
8:30 a. m.—Hilltop House
8:30 a. m.—Hilltop House
8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)
9:00 a. m.—Southern Plantation
(T-Th-Sat)
9:15 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches,
Betty Crocker

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
2:10 p. m.—Bully Capital News
2:10 p. m.—Highway Patrol Bulletins
2:15 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter
2:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
3:30 p. m.—Studio Program
3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denny
4:00 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
5:45 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
5:45 p. m.—Backe Carter
10:00 p. m.—Franklin XX News, Joe Nickell
10:30 p. m.—Roy Faulkner
10:45-12—Dance Music

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, May 22-29

Sunday, May 22-29

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.—Salt Lake Choir and Organ
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
12:00 noon—Daily Capital News
12:15 p. m.—Elsa Schlangen at the Organ
12:30 p. m.—Everybody's Music
4:00 p. m.—Sciety of the Friendly
4:30 p. m.—Phil Cook's Almanac
5:00 p. m.—Cristian Science (May 22)
5:00 p. m.—The People Speak (May 29)
5:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 p. m.—St. Louis Blues
6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
6:45 p. m.—Aistocrats of Swing
7:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
8:00 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs
9:00 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs
9:00 p. m.—Sport Review
10:15 p. m.—Aimerican Legion

Monday, May 23-36

Monday, May 23-30

7:15 p. m.—Crime Patrol (also 9:15-10:15) 8:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra 8:30 p. m.—Cantor's Camel Caravan 9:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat

Tuesday, May 24-31

6:00 p. m.—Edward G. Robinson 6:30 p. m.—Al Jolson's Show 7:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By 7:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan 9:15 p. m.—Old Gold Program

Wednesday, May 25-June 1

6:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie and All the Lads 7:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Presents 8:00 p. m.—Jack Shannon and Ruth Carhard

Thursday, May 26-June 2

6:00 p. m.—Kate Smith's Hour 7:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs 8:00 p. m.—Dr. Gerald B. Winrod 9:15 p. m.—Old Gold Program 10:15 p. m.—VFW Program (June 2)

Friday, May 27-June 3

m.—Paul Whiteman, Chesterfield m.—Coca Cola Songshop m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments

· Saturday, May 28-June 4

6:00 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club 7:00 p. m.—Professor Quiz 7:30 p. m.—Studio Program 8:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade 8:45 p. m.—Capitol Opinions

Myers to Cornell

Dr. William I. Myers will retire this fall as governor of the Farm Credit Administration to become head of the department of agricultural economics at Cornell University.

GRAIN PROFITS WITH METAL BINS

CULTURE AND

AY 20 1938

MANSAS - 35H MANHATTAN

LIERARY

· Avoid the grain storage hazards of rats, fire, and lack of sufficient storage equipment. Invest in an all-metal grain bin and you can hold your crop safely until the price is right. A single season's better profits may easily repay your investment.

And get extra years of usefulness by buying a grain bin made of ARMCO Ingot Iron—the metal famous for its resistance to rust and corresion.

You may have seen the wearing qualities of Armco Ingot Iron with your own eyes - either on your own farm or over at your neighbor's place. Stock tanks, silos, well casings, roofs and downspouts made of this metal stand up for years. It is used by leading manufacturers. Look for the Armco triangle trademark when you buy.

Besides Armco Ingot Iron, Armco makes ordinary steel sheets and copperbearing steel sheets. Mail the coupon below for complete details.

Master Farmer President Dies

WILLIAM PAGE, 70, president of the Kansas Master Farmers died at his Dickinson county home, May 10. Mr. Page had lived in Kansas 53 years. With Mrs. Page and their 6 children, the Page family attained a high measure of success as successful at the page family attained a high measure of success as successful. measure of success as successful farmers. In community service no one ever gave more liberally of his time and ef-fort than Mr. Page. He was active in supporting the Dickinson County Fair, and took a great deal of interest in legislative matters concerning rural education.

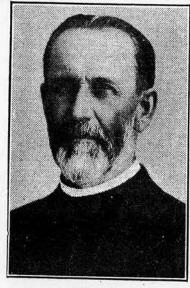
For many years he served without pay as pastor of his local River Brethren Church. On being selected as a Master Farmer in 1930, he listed as his ideals the following:

"That this world should be better for

"Making a better for my being here—
"Leaving my land more productive than when I received it.
"Giving to my children a better opportunity for education than I had.
"Making a better home for

"Making a better home for my family than I enjoyed as a boy.
"Giving to society more than I re-

"Helping to create a church and com-



William Page

munity environment that will cause people to want to live here." Mr. Page will be greatly missed.

ARMCO



Deferred Feeding Shows Profit In 12-Year Test With Steers

HANDLERS and feeders of cattle have been attending Feeders' Day at Kansas State College for Day at Kansas State Conege for 12 years, hearing progress reports on economical methods of handling cattle on bluestem grass—methods which fit present day conditions.

present day conditions.

At Feeders' Day this year, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, who has been in charge of the experiments over the years, gave the final conclusions of 12 years of experimental work. He explained that changing economic conditions brought about two situations which created an interest in the possibility of utilizing bluestem grass in fattening younger cattle, principally yearlings, instead of the customary 3-year-old steers. These two situations were a constantly decreasing supply of 3-year-old and older steers; and a constantly increasing demand for lighter carcasses at the markets.

The final culmination of the exhaustive tests on using bluestem, or

The final culmination of the exhaustive tests on using bluestem, or other good native grass, to fatten steers for market, is the deferred feeding system, which has been explained in Kansas Farmer many times. Briefly it consists of getting choice quality steer calves in the fall or winter, feeding them enough grain and protein feed to make them reasonably fleshy by May 1 or to gain around fleshy by May 1 or to gain around fleshy by May 1, or to gain around 250 pounds in a full wintering period. Then, grazing on good pasture for 90 days to about the first of August, and full feeding in dry lot for about 100 days.

Despite extreme price fluctuations, Dr. McCampbell said this method of handling cattle has been reasonably profitable over the period of the tests, and had exceeded every other plan for acceptance.

Points stressed were that calves should get 4 to 5 pounds of grain a day during the wintering period; feeding in the dry lot after 90 days on

At \$9 a Hundred

The experimental, 2-year-old steers, seen at the Hays Experiment Station on April 30, were sold on the Kansas City market May 2, and went as fleshy feeders, outselling fat cattle on the same day, at the top figure of \$9 a hundred. They were win-tered on good sorghum silage and 1 pound of cottonseed meal. They had been kept in good flesh since birth.

grass is relatively more profitable than

grass is relatively more profitable than any manner of feeding on grass; if there is lack of discrimination in grades of fat cattle, as when they are scarce, it may pay to feed on the pasture 40 to 60 days after August 1, and then full feed in dry lot 60 to 40 days. A test started last fall to determine what changes, if any, should be made in the deferred feeding process for handling heifers, indicated that feeding 4 to 5 pounds of grain daily to choice quality heifers made them too fat to graze. Following this conclusion, on May 2, one lot of heifers was started on feed in the dry lot and another will be fed on grass for 45 days. Results of this phase of the work will be reported next year.

Unusual Experiment

An unusual experiment designed to find how much feeding value is lost in the sorghum grain passed in the manure from silage, was explained by A. D. Weber. A pound daily of cotton-seed meal to each steer was fed in each of 4 lots. Normal silage produced 91 pounds of gain to the ton; stover silage, 73 pounds; stover silage with ground, dry Atlas heads in the proportion of the actual grain yield, 114 pounds.

A special silage consisting of silage.

A special silage consisting of silage for which the stover was cut in the usual manner, the heads ground in a hammer mill, then both mixed in the silage, showed 108 pounds of gain to the ton. The latter showed a slightly higher daily gain than any of the other

feeds, however, since the steers ate more of it. This was only a progress report and is not offered as a final conclusion

conclusion.

Another experiment answered the questions: "Do calves prefer oats?" and "Need oats be ground for calves?" Calves did prefer whole oats, and ate increasing amounts in preference to whole corn, along with silage and cottonseed meal, as the 138-day feeding period drew to a close. When both were ground, the difference was not so striking.

Altho calves fed whole oats as the Altho calves fed whole oats as the only grain made about the same gain as those fed whole corn, they did not carry the finish and showed a margin of only \$1.90 a head after selling, while the corn-fed cattle made \$10.60. From these tests, and a lot in which oats was fed 100 days, then corn 100 days, Mr. Weber drew the conclusion that oats at first, then finishing on corn, was the most economical ration. He also proved that grinding oats for calves was not necessary nor profitable.

Market Outlook

Weakness in fat cattle by late June as predicted by Dr. W. E. Grimes. He

Weakness in fat cattle by late June was predicted by Dr. W. E. Grimes. He said fed cattle were 20 per cent more numerous than last year, but admitted that business conditions have more bearing on the cattle market than any supply factor.

He said stock cattle could expect a good market because of largest feed supplies on record in proportion to number of cattle, because of smaller supplies of low grade cattle, and because people are buying cheaper cuts of beef. This affects the price of low grade slaughter cattle in the same fashion as stockers.

Government spending this summer, followed by better business conditions for 6 to 9 months, is Dr. Grimes private opinion of the course of events. However, he said we might have moderate government spending, which would provide the proper stimulus to business. Least likely, he thought, was direct inflation.

Early sumac and Leoti red sordirect inflation.

Early sumac and Leoti red sor-

ghums, and Colby and Greeley milos, are best suited summer feed crops for Northwestern and West Central Kan-sas, Dr. H. H. Laude told the cattlesas, Dr. H. H. Laude told the cattle-men. In an area running from North Central to Southwestern Kansas, the best forage sorghums are Atlas, Kan-sas Orange, Early sumac and Leoti red; the kafirs, Western blackhull, pink and dawn; and the milos, Dwarf yellow, Finney and Wheatland. In the area lying from Northeast to South Central Kansas and eastward, Atlas, Kansas orange, Standard sumac, Blackhull and Red are the best sor-

Big Early Chickens

Ellsworth Bryan, Gray county, re-cently sold his Leghorn cockerels. They weighed 2 pounds at 10 weeks.

Here's a Test County

The experimental AAA program, worked out especially for Thomas county by a committee of 26 local farmers, has been approved for trial by Secretary Wallace. Briefly the difference between the Thomas county program, and the state docket that applies in the other 104 counties of Kansas, are as follows: sas, are as follows:

sas, are as follows:

More emphasis is placed on soil-conserving practices and less on production control. Thirty per cent of the maximum payment for a farm must be earned by soil-improving practices. In the national program, only about 10 per cent must be earned by practices.

The payment allowances from the wheat acreage allotment is 1.6 smaller and the pasture allowance 2.5 times larger.

larger.

A special floating wind erosion control fund of \$15,000 taken out of the country's total allocation of AAA funds is set up to finance erosion-control measures on land designated by the county committee.

Practices, payments, and deductions are designed to fit special needs within the county and do not correspond exactly to those approved for other sections of the state.

No restoration land goal will be dis-tributed to individual farms. Instead, restoration of crop land to grass is in-cluded as a soil-building practice which the farmer may adopt for payment if he so desires

Much of the actual work of drafting the program was carried out by an executive committee of 5 elected from the larger group: William Ljungdahl, chairman; Harry Eicher, vice chairman; J. H. Stover; Guy E. Olson, and John Pratt.

New Livestock Head

Will J. Miller, Topeka, has been appointed livestock commissioner to succeed the late Will G. West.

Gov. Walter A. Huxman announced the appointment after receiving the recommendation of the executive committee of the Kansas Livestock Association. Mr. Miller is a Republican, as was Mr. West.

Mr. Miller was born at Osage City. He and his cousin, Clyde W. Miller, have operated a ranch at Miller, west of Osage City, for many years. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas. He was president of the Kansas Livestock Association in 1929 and 1930 and has been prominent in the organiza-

has been prominent in the organiza-



Will J. Miller

tion since. He is president of the Kav Valley Livestock Company. He also a active in Topeka civic affairs.

Big Acreage Cut, Low Loan Rate Urged on Kansas Wheat Growers

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

ANSAS wheat growers heard some unpleasant figures this week at Topeka and Salina, in meetings held by the AAA. And if AAA arithmetic is correct the situation Kansas farmers are invited to face "realistically" adds up about like this, according to E. J. Bell, jr., AAA economist from Washington:

Eighty million acres sown in the U. S. for harvest this year; this is 20 million acres more than needed with normal yields to supply U. S. requirements for home consumption, export and carryover. ANSAS wheat growers heard some

ments for home consumption, export and carryover.

The farm price of wheat already has dropped more than 50 cents a bushel in the last year; Kansas price, \$1.26 a bushel April 15, 1937, compared to 72 cents April 15, 1938.

If the 1938 wheat yield fulfills present prospects, the 1939 carryover may be so large that the wheat acreage allotment for 1939 under the AAA may be less than 50 million acres for the U. S.

If other exporting nations have good

U.S.

If other exporting nations have good wheat crops this year, the U.S. may have difficulty exporting as much wheat next year as in the current year —90 million bushels, highest since 1931-32.

Then Mr. Bell inquired: "Are farmsacrifices to bring their acreage within the national allotment for 1939? If another large crop is in prospect by May 15, 1939, will wheat farmers vote for a marketing quota?"

May Have Wheat Loans

Wheat loans are a possibility this year under the new farm law; between 52 and 75 per cent of the parity price at the beginning of the marketing year. Parity price on April 15, 1938, was \$1.15. Washington reported in May 15, news releases, that the law gives the AAA authority to set the loan rate at between 60 cents and 86 cents a bushel, on the basis of present prices. AAA officials in Kansas this week wouldn't say how much the loan will be.

However, questioned Mr. Bell: "Should wheat loans under the AAA of 1938 be made at the rate high enough to keep most of the surplus wheat within the U. S., or should they be made at a rate low enough to permit free export movement?" Indicating piled up surpluses if the loan rate is high; low world prices for U. S. farmers if the loan is set at a low figure.

Unexplained is this point: At a low loan rate, how much advantage would wheat growers enjoy by paying the cost of storing surplus wheat and the interest on a wheat loan, over selling all of their wheat at a price that would allow their wheat to compete in the world market? The difference between a 75 and an 86-cent loan would mean more than 100 million dollars in immediate cash returns to growers, based on a 950-million bushel harvest.

Surplus wheat from the 1938 har vest can be used to pay for crop insurance in 1939, taking this much out the market. Insurance wheat cannot be put on the market except under a crop shorters.

be put on the market except under crop shortage.

Marketing quotas for wheat cannot be invoked in 1938. They can be 1939, if the wheat supply is large than the normal annual domestic consumption and exports, plus 35 per cent or between 950 million and 1 billion bushels, if two-thirds of the wheat growers voting approve quotas in a national referendum.

C. E. Carter, Western Division AA representative, urged growers under the AAA, to stabilize wheat acreage on their farms; not to increase when high prices come, or hunt for cover in

on their farms; not to increase when high prices come, or hunt for cover in low-price periods. "Under normal conditions, wheat farming in the U.S. could be stabilized at between 58 million and 63 million acres," he said. "Sacrificing our export trade in the interests of higher domestic wheat price would require a permanent reduction in the nation's seeded wheat area to 50 million acres or less. This would mean either reducing acreage on all farms now growing wheat, or reducing the number of wheat farmers."

L. C. Williams, Kansas State College, Manhattan, proposed shifting from wheat to legumes and protected summer fallow, to ease the wheat prob-lem and increase farm income. "Al-

summer fallow, to ease the wheat problem and increase farm income. "Alfalfa is the state's most valuable crophe said. "Kansas needs 1 million acremore alfalfa to get back to normal."

George A. Montgomery, Kansas State College, brought out a significant fact. Said he: "The quality of our export wheat doesn't impress European millers." And added: "Canada and Argentina are making special efforts to build up a demand for their wheat. Can it be the U. S. is lax in this important direction?

Can it be the U. S. is lax in this important direction?

Other speakers on the program, were Roy Wilson, Hiawatha, who prefers to grow half as much wheat, rather than allow wheat to go to former depression prices; also H. A. Praege, Claffin, who favors parity payments low loan rate suggested by AAA officials, as low as 10½ million acres of wheat in Kansas for balanced production, and a fair trial for marketing quotas if and when they are invoked. Members of the Kansas State Agricultural Conservation Committee were introduced at the Topeka wheat meeting, including: Henry Hickert, Bird City, chairman; A. L. Criger, Howard, Herman Cudney, Trousdale, and Genkinkensmith, Louisville, E. H. Leke, Manhattan, state executive officer for the Agricultural Conservation program, also was presented, as was Lawrence Norton, crop insurance supervisor. Dean H. Umberger, of Kansas State College, presided.

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IRRIGATION WELL CASING, ALL DIAMeters and gauges: plain, perforated or screen; lock seam, riveted or welded. Turbine pumps, suction and discharge pipe, footwalves. Write for prices. Norton Manufacturing Co., Norton, Kan.

MILKING MACHINES

FORD'S MILKER. LOWEST PRICED. MOST economical. Fewest parts, Cleans itself auto-matically. GE motor, Briggs-Stratton engine, optional. Fully guaranteed. Thousands satisfied users, Terms. Myers-Sherman Co., Streator, Il-

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TY PRINTING, LOW COST, 500 ed stickers 24 cents, 100 bond letter 100 envelopes, \$1.00. Prepaid. Case Co., Wright City, Mo.

ABSOLUTELY FREE YOUR CHOICE TWO beautiful enlargements, one master natural color enlargement, or 8 duplicate prints with every 25c order. Roll developed with 8 high-gloss lifetime prints only 25c coin. Reprints 3c each. Professional quality by master finishers. One day service 16 years experience. Sunset Service. 258 Sunset Bidg., St. Paul, Minn.

ROLL FILMACHINE DEVELOPED AND your choice of (1) 8 Finerfotos and 2 Professional Bromide enlargements; or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerfotos (3) 8 Finerfotos and one beautiful oil colored enlargement, 25c coin. Order by number. Finerfotos, Box N-898, Minneapolis.

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No deary. Roli developed, carefully printed
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OUR FINISHING IS WORLD, WIDE WITH A
guarantee to "please you." 8 glossy prints
and 2 double weight enlargements 25c coin.
One day service, Please U Film Service, Box
182-C, LaCrosse, Wis.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER 15c ANY ROLL Developed by special guaranteed lifetime fadeproof process insures sharper, clearer prints.
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PROMPT SERVICE—GUARANTEED WORK.
Two beautiful portrait type double weight enlargements eight nevertade gloss prints, each roil 25c. Dubuque Film Service, Dubuque, Jowa.

COLORED ENLARGEMENT, 8 PRINTS EACH roil 25c. Eight colored prints one colored enlargement 40c. Colored reprints 5c, plain 3c, American Photo, 3548 North Lawndale, Chicago.

EXPERT PHOTO FINISHING. ONE DAY service, 8 genuine expensive Velox prints, two double weight professional enlargements 25c. Expert Studios, LaCrosse, Wis.

PROMPT SERVICE—QUALITY WORK; 2 beautiful double weight gloss enlargements, 8 guaranteed nevertade prints each roil, 25c. Excel Photo Service, Dubuque, lowa.

SNAPSHOTS IN COLORS—ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 natural color prints, 25c. Natural color reprints, 3c. Amazingly beautiful Natural Color Photo, C-31, Janesville, Wis.

SPECIAL OFFER! 10 REPRINTS FOR 25c, one beautiful 6x8 enlargement free, Rolls finshed, 8 prints 2 enlargement free, Rolls finshed, 8 prints 2 enlargement coupons 25c, Reprints 2c each 100 or more 1c. Summers Studio, LUOK! YOUR CHOICE! EIGHT PRINTS AND LOW.

Unionville Mo.

LOOK! YOUR CHOICE! EIGHT PRINTS AND
two enlargements or 16 prints from each roll,
25c. Quickest service. Modern Studios, LaCrosse,

Wis.

ACF-HI PHOTO SHOP, LACROSSE, WIS., will develop your roll with 8 glossy prints and 2 enlargements for 25c. Immediate service.

ENLARGEMENT FREE, EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla, GUARANTEED, 20 PRINTS 25c. ROLL Developed, 16 prints 25c, Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

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ROLL DEVELOPED, 16 GUARANTEED

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

AIR CONDITIONING—ELECTRIC REFRIG-eration. Reliable men with fair education who are mechanically inclined and would like to better themselves. Must be willing to trail spare time to learn planning estimating, in-stalling and servicing work. Write giving age, present occupation, etc. Utilities Inst., Box 10, care of Kansas Farmer.

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$100 DAY AUCTIONEERING, TERM SOON, free catalog, Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minn.

AUCTIONEERS GUIDE \$1.00. TERM SOON, 33rd year American Auction College, Kansas City.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

ABORTION PROTECTION ONE VACCINA-tion. Government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farm-ers Vaccine Supply Company, Department P. Kansas City, Mo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

TREE & SPROUT KILLERS

ENOUGH TO KILL OVER 100 TREES OR sprouts \$2.00. BoKo Co., Jonestown, Miss.

SPARROW TRAPS

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

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES, MIXED CAR LOTS direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbt. Co., Emporia, Kan.

FARMS FOR SALE

LAND AUCTION—SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, in Stratton, Nebraska, 1120 acres, Hitchcock county, Nebr., 800 acres improved, 8 miles north of Stratton and 320 acres unimproved south of Stratton, on Kamsas and Nebraska state line. Positively sella to the highest bidder. Write for sale bill to Forke Bros. The Auctioneers, 307 Security Mutual Bidgs., Lincoln, Nebr.

LAND-KANSAS

CHOICE FARMS IN EASTERN AND CENtral Kansars for sale. Convenient Karg terms at favorable rates of interest can be arranged. Without obligation request copy of our Farm Booklet today—just drop a card or letter in the mail box addressed to W. C. McMillan, 216 C. B. & L. Bidg., Topeka, Kan.

AUCTION SALE: 320 ACRE CHAS. E. THOMPSON farm. Six miles north Burlingame, Kansas, 10 a. m. Monday, May 23, at Osage County courthouse, Lyndon, Kansas. C. A. Stevens, 521 N. Fountain, Wichita, Kan.

FORTY ACRES, TWO MILES FROM COLLEGE on all weather road, 5 room bungalow, barn, poultry houses, electricity, \$3200. Possession. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS, ALL PRICES, IN ONE OF THE BEST counties in the state, No trades, B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

Questions Asked by Cattlemen

At K. S. C. Manhattan, on Feeders' Day

What is the Production Credit As-

Five per cent.

How about feeding minerals on pas-

May be necessary if there is a phosphate deficiency, but we have no definite answer vet.

How about substituting oats for corn in the wintering ration for calves?

Since you must have protein, this would be economical if the protein in the oats is as cheap as in cottonseed meal or alfalfa.

Do you advise wintering steers and selling in spring?

Have found it most profitable to winter well with no grain and sell as

Would silage and limestone take the place of alfalfa?

Not in the wintering ration, but all right in full feeding.

Do you recommend Weaver Chey

Found inferior as a forage crop and as a grain crop, except in Northwest-ern Kansas, where it is reasonably suc-

In what proportions would you feed ground wheat, oats and corn?

One-third each.

When would you plant Atlas in Cen-

Ranging from May 20 in the South to June 1 or later in the North.

Do you recommend putting alfalfa in the silo?

No. But some people do it success-

Do you recommend silage in the feedlot after August 1?

Yes, anytime you can avoid excessive spoiling.

How about Sweet clover silage? No apparent justification for it.

What value does wheat have as pas-

As good as bluestem.

How about processing sorghum fod-

In college tests, grinding increased the value 27 per cent, ensiling doubled the value from an acre of fodder.

What about Grohoma?

Lower yields of both grain and for-

As a rule, is November 1 a good time to sell 1,000-pound steers?

It seldom is the top price time, but results in economical gains.

Is Atlas "harder" on land than a 60-bushel corn crop?

LAND-CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA FRUIT RANCH — ESTATE. Sacrifice sale. 154 Fifteenth Avenue, San Francisco.

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH-ern Railway Agriculture Empire, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Fertile black soll, high production crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock, Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for book on state you prefer. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 502, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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

In The PAST YEAR WE HAVE SUCCESS-fully conducted real estate auctions in six states. Many estates have been closed satisfac-torily. You, too, may convert your property into cash. Sates conducted anywhere. For details write Forke Bros., The Auctioneers, 307 Security Mutual Bidg., Lincoln, Nebr.

BARGAINS IN LAND, WHERE CROPS ARE dependable. Washington, Minnesota, Mon-tana, Idaho, Oregon and North Dakota Litera-ture. Impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

Way to Afford Combines

Nitrates in the soil may be temporarily deficient after the Atlas.

Should one grow Dwarf mile or Atlas in the vicinity of Manhattan?

How does stover silage compare with that made from immature cane?

The latter contains much more car-

Is it necessary to grind barley for

How does Brome grass compare

Will Atlas become sour in silo if

Is there any advantage in planting a mixture of milo and forage sorghum?

When do common cattle sell best?

How do imports of Mexican cattle this year compare with last year?

First 3 months in 1937, 14,000; same

In the spring of the year.

period in 1938, 10,449.

Well, if grazed fairly close.

Kafir is best for grain.

calves?

with bluestem?

put in green?

It is likely to.

Atlas for forage; neither for grain.

The contention that wheat farming alone won't support an farming alone won't support an investment in modern wheat harvesting machinery for Eastern Kansas farms over a long period of years, seems to be based on sound reasoning.

Luckily there is a safer method of farming, which will support modern harvesting equipment. It is our old and tried friend, diversified farming A variety expensived.

It is our old and tried friend, diversified farming. A variety of crops—wheat, kafir, lespedeza, tame grasses, native pasture grasses, flax, soybeans, alfalfa and clover—are the safe road to ownership of equipment which the Eastern Kansas farmer wants, will have, and his family will appreciate. will appreciate.

it will have about twice as many heads. it will have about twice as many heads.

Mr. Conder used treble phosphate at the rate of 50 pounds an acre. It was mixed with the wheat at seeding time and both drilled together. Conder agreed to pay for his two-thirds of the fertilizer if there was much of an increase in yield. Right now Mr. Conder is very pleased over the prospect of is very pleased over the prospect of having to pay his part of the fertilizer

At harvest time County Agent W. J. Daly plans to take yields from the field so Mr. Conder can know exactly how much of an increase was due to fertilizer. Yields also will be taken on 5 other fertility tests scattered over Cowley county.

Sixty Youths Named As State Farmers

XCELLENCE in farm manage-EXCELLENCE in farm management brought recognition to 60 Kansas high school youths when the Future Farmers Association of Kansas elected them as "State Farmers of 1938."

Candidates for the State Farmer

Candidates for the State Farmer title are chosen annually from the more than 3,000 farm boys who belong to the Future Farmers Association. To be eligible for the honor, the can-didates must have met requirements demonstrating their skill as farmers, demonstrating their skill as farmers, their business ability, and qualities of leadership. These qualifications include 2 years of study of vocational agriculture, an outstanding farming program, earnings of at least \$250 from their farm program (with some exceptions in drouth areas), familiarity with parliamentary procedure, ability to lead group discussion for 40 minutes, activity on some team, and marked attainment in scholarship.

The 1938 crop of State Farmers:

marked attainment in scholarship.

The 1938 crop of State Farmers:

Marvin Adams, Mound City; Howard Bacon, South Haven; Gene Barnett, Wellsville; Wendell Beeks, Arkansas City; Forrest Bloomer, Smith Center; Donald Bross, Council Grove; Danny Brune, Lawrence; Paul Busche, Olathe; Roy Currie, Manhattan; Morton DeMoss, Osborne; Lawrence Dodd, Morrowville; Lee Doyen, Concordia; Arthur Drouhard, Harper; Ervin Duitsman, Linn; Keith Fish, Neodesha; Roy Fowles, Clay Center; George Fritz, Medicine Lodge; Dorsey Gibbs, Clay Center; Pat Harbaugh, Medicine Lodge; Kenneth Harrington, Concordia; Eugene Hart, Williamsburg; Frank Hetzke Jr., Moundridge; Herbert Hornberger, Lawrence.

Harold Johanning, Lawrence; Laddie Kacirek, McDonald; Verden Long, Hope; Glen McAhren, Byers; Neil McDaneld, Osborne; Roy McReynolds Jr., Burlington; Wilbur Mathes, Harper; Curtis Mathias, Ottawa; Jack Nutter, Morrowville; Ferrol Oberhelman, Washburn (Topeka); William Parmely, LeRoy; Walter Porter, Council Grove; Elvin Perkins, Howard; Harold Prochaska, Simpson; Melvin Quinn, Highland Park (Topeka); Dale Rake, Highland Park (Topeka); Bobert Randle, Wakefield; Donald Rappard, Ottawa; Charles Roy, Shawnee Mission.

Clarles Schwab, Morrowville; James Scott, Cottonwood Falls: Lloyd Sexton.

Rappard, Ottawa; Charles Roy, Snawnee Mission.

Charles Schwab, Morrowville; James Scott, Cottonwood Falls; Lloyd Sexton, Abliene; Gleen Shriver, Medicine Lodge; Robert Singleton, Shawnee Mission: Floyd Smith, Shawnee Mission; Marvin Stempel, Olathe; Ivan Stephen, Hill City; Eldon Stien, Smith Center; Edwin Tangeman, Newton; Merrill Thompson, Lebanon; John Tillman, Highland Park (Topeka): Max Timmons, Fredonia; Junior Tippin, Olathe; Howard Wanger, St. Francis; Robert Webster, Howard: Norman Whitehalr, Abilene; and Old Lee Wineland, Alton.

-KF-

Makes Big Difference

Because his landlord, The Albright Company, offered to supply the fer-tilizer, Glenn Conder of Atlanta, de-cided to try it on 20 acres of wheat. Results have been even better than he expected, for now the fertilized wheat is much more vigorous and looks like

Utility Combines

(Continued from Page 3)

or hulling alfalfa and clover aren't so common. Most companies supply attachments for making necessary changes to handle stationary jobs. Stacking the straw is one of the biggest problems and one which isn't completely solved. Some make-shift straw elevators have been used and there

pletely solved. Some make-shift straw elevators have been used, and there are cases of blowers having been rigged on the combine to stack the straw. When we come right down to the facts, there is scarcely any seed or grain producing Kansas farm crop which hasn't been satisfactorily combined. Corn combining has lost popularity, mainly because corn production has become limited in the areas where combining was most practical. Alfalfa is being successfully windrowed and combined, and the valuable straw placed in windrows or elevated

straw placed in windrows or elevated directly into wagons. Sweet clover long has been combined, and the present scarcity of this crop promises a fairly profitable field for clover seed production for governly agents.

tion for several years.

In Southeastern Kansas last summer, owners of combines made good wages both for themselves and their wages both for themselves and their combines, harvesting Korean lespedeza seed. In many cases the owners of the crop were willing to give half the seed just for the combining, and since yields were good the pay was very profitable. Lester Combs, Parsons, believes lespedeza is one of the really important crops grown in Labette county, and he recommends the combine highly as a cheal mends the combine highly as a cheap method of harvesting. Jack Riepe and Earl Karsteter, Labette county, both tho other methods have been satisfactory, when a combine is available it is the cheapest means of harvest.

tory, when a combine is available it is the cheapest means of harvest.

Combining various grass seeds is just another one of the machine uses which should not be ignored in speaking of diversified farming jobs which will make farming profitable for the man who makes up his mind to swing away from dependence on wheat. Last year T. M. Fleming, Neodesha, successfully harvested bluestem grass seed with his combine. with his combine.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle

June 3—Missouri State Guernsey Breeders Association, H. A. Herman, Mgr., Columbia. Mo. Shorthorn Cattle

May 31—R. C. Boeger, Sallsbury, Mo. June 13—Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo. J. A. Napier, sales manager.
June 14—Heart of America Shorthorn sale, Grandview, Mo. L. E. Hawkins, sales manager, Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

June 11-Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kansas,

VACCINATE OWN PIGS

rs Greatly Cut Vaccinating Cests By Doing This Easy Job Themselves.

Into swine raising states all over the Jnion, PETERS (the first hog serum nanufacturer in the world) annually mails millions of cubic centimeters of serum to farmers who do their own vaccinative and pocket the difference. PETERS Clear, steurized serum 100 c.c. 75cts. Virus 100 c.c. \$1.65. With each order for 3000 c.c of Serum and 200 c.c. of first (enough for 100 pigs or are) PETERS includes two 1 syrings, upon reset, with full director of the postpaid to 25.80 your door.

At this price you can

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At this price you can accinate your 40 to 90 lb. igs for about 25c each. In igs for about 25c each. In 100 cc. are more serum than eaned, buy jointly with your sighbor or, send your own back for \$25.50, get what some you require now, with syngre, have remainder shipped ater; your credit applying to rum or any of PETERS other I nationally known products.

ETERS SERUM CO., LABORATORIES westock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

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

There is not a more worthy philanthropy.
You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully recited. There are no salaries. Address:

APPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-C Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Last Call—Fall Boars Ready for service, herd boar material, by OLD MASTER, JR., out of PATHMASTER red dams. Spring pigs for sale. 110 to select om. Everything immuned. Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

Better Feeding Polands pring pigs. Pairs and trios. Immuned. F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easter edium type. Bred Gilts, Sows, Boars, all ages to herd. Immuned. Registered, Shipped on W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

MILLER'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS muned Duroc bred gilts, reg. and shipped on pproval: thick and compact, dark red in color. The asy fattening kind. Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Ruigley Hampshire Farms — Registered, Immunized, Guaranteed, d June farrowed boars sired by Grand on High Score, Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan. Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRES—ALL AGES
For Sale: 4 boars just 12 months old. October and
stember boars and January boar pigs. Priced \$15 to
\$\tilde{Q}\$. Bired sows, also fall and winter gilts. High Score
all Storm King breeding. All immune.
Z. W. Yankee & Son, Lone Jack, Mo.

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND GILTS

REG. BERKSHIRE BOARS AND GILTS

WE HAVE FOR SALE: 7 boars of serviceable age.

REG. BERKSHIRE BOARS AND GILTS

REG. BERKSHIRE BOARS fixed at \$25° FOR SALE: 7 boars of serviceable age, the cities to \$35. Also an excellent tried sire. A few defilits and several late fall and early spring pigs. Here, Farm in Cass County, Mo.) Inquire of E. Prewitt & P.A. Graham, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

Bert Powell

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

leg. Percheron Stallions and Mares with colt by side and rebred. Priced rea-y. H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS AND MARES
Sale: 3-year-old Stallions, ready for
c. Also 2-year-olds tallions, ready for
c. Also 2-year-olds tallions, ready for
cell teams, from foals to 8-year-olds,
old are not ready to start breeding imtely, buy a young Clydesdale stallion
and let your neighbor know you will be
for next year
se Stallions and mares are priced
the reach of any breeder or farmer
sants to raise good draft horses,
for Broadacre Farm Clydesdale
til's interesting and free.

I'm 4 Miles S. W. of Liberty, Mo.,
on Highway 10)

Dadacre Farm, Liberty, Mo.

Broadacre Farm, Liberty, Mo.

IN THE FIELD Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas



Clarence Miller, Duroc breeder and advertiser, at Alma, is nearly sold out of boars but has a fine lot of bred gilts for the trade. He says "I have 125 head of extra thick lowset spring pigs."

H. C. McKelvie, of Lincoln, Neb., offers a fine selection of good young Milking Shorthorns, bred and open heifers and young bulls. Claude says, "We are having great rains up here. Out-look for crops best in 5 years."

During 1937, 621 head of Ayrshire cattle were sold at auction in the United States for a total of \$88,127.35, a general average of \$14.191. One hundred forty-two of the number were bred helfers that averaged \$152.92.

Harry Bird, breeder of registered Polled Shorthorns has surplus breeding stock for sale. Mr. Bird has bred this strain of cattle for many years and offers stock of good quality. The herd is located near Albert, in Barton county.

Two very important Shorthorn sales are scheduled for June 13 and 14, the Sni-A-Bar Farms at Grain Valley, Mo., and the Heart of America sale at Grandview, Mo. The next issue of the Kansas Farmer will tell you more about it.

The F. W. Fitch Company, of Des Moines, Ia., purchased 5 head of Ayrshires at the Sycamore Farms sale held at Douglasville, Pa., recently, for a total of \$2,125. The average of the 50 head sold in the sale was \$375.20. Seventeen bred heifers sold for an average of \$395.

We recently called at the home of D. W. "Wallie" Brown, of Valley Center. Mr. Brown was not at home, but we saw one of the best bunches of Spotted Polands of the season. Also the herd boar. I do not know his name or breeding but consider him about the best boar of the breed to be found in Kansas.

Leonard O. Fowler, Poland China breeder of Russell, writes, "I have never before been so nearly sold out, everyone who came to look at the bred gilts bought one or more, am sold out entirely of sow pigs, only have a few boars left. The H. B. Walter boar has done well. I am breeding sows and gilts to him this spring. Thank you for your help, will have more advertising in the future."

Floyd Jackson, secretary of the Central Kansas Ayrshire Show, to be held on the Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, May 25, writes that prospects are especially encouraging for the show. Twenty-eight breeders are to exhibit 110 high class Ayrshires. On the following day the big Ayrshire judging school will be held. John Cochrane, of New York, will conduct the school and Secretary C. T. Conklin will be present.

This probably is the best time of year to buy a good stallion or a few mares, for breeders who have them will be desirous of moving them rather than carry them over. If you wait till next winter you will have to pay the cost of maintaining them till you are ready to make your purchase. Horse breeders interested in Clydesdales should write to Broadacre Farm, Liberty, Mo., for their interesting booklet about their Scottish Drafters. It's free for the asking.

M. J. Krotz reports their Aberdeen Angus sale highly satisfactory. The general average of \$140 on the entire offering was very good considering that many of the animals were quite young. The buils averaged \$190 with a top of \$510 going to a Kansas buyer, A. H. Dripps, of Haddam. The top price of \$250 was reached twice on heifers during the day. Kansas farmers and breeders always have appreciated the kind of Angus cattle bred by the Krotz family of Odell, Neb.

George Gammell, Poland China breeder and showman of Council Grove, reports heavy demand for breeding stock. He recently sold a choice boar to T. E. Rupp, of Halstead. He has two boars sired by Gold Master Jr., and out of Pathway dams. The 110 spring pigs are doing fine, many of them sired by the boar Big Top, a son of Top Row, the 1937 world's champion. More than 5 inches of rain recently has increased interest in hogs. Mr. Gammell will show at state fairs this fall.

Henry Bechtelheimer, Holstein breeder of Fairview, thanks us for the good advertising carried for him in our recent dairy issue. He says the Black & White Show held at Sabetha recently was a grand success despite the rainy weather. About 100 Holsteins were shown. The bull, Conductor, and his get again gave a very good account of themselves, Conductor taking a blue, as did several of his get. His herd had 5 blue ribbons, 1 red and 4 white, says Mr. Bechtelheimer.

Mrs. Roy Gilliland, sr., Mrs. Russell Bollings, R. H. Gilliland, E. C. Latta and Charles Montgomery won in the open Kansas Farmer judging contest at the Northeast Jersey Cattle Parish Show held at Holton, May 14. They compose a team for that parish to compete at Kansas State Fair this fall. About 300 were in attendance at the show. About 50 cattle were shown by a dozen breeders living in the counties included in the northeast parish. Judging was done by a representative of the American Jersey Cattle club.

H. G. Eshelman, Percheron specialist of Sedgwick, continues his advertising in Kansas Farmer and reports good sales. Among recent sales made was a young stallion to L. T. Smith, of Beaumont, Calif. He was sired by Carino and is a full brother to Carino's Romine (champion mare at four big shows last year). He says, "Nine foals so far with two mares yet to foal. Most of this season's colts were sired by Imp. Milrein, sold last winter to Osborne White, of Healdsburg, Calif. Mr. Eshelman adds that he has recently sold a pair of mares that weighed 2,150 each.

Kansas Shorthorn breeders interested in purchasing breeding stock that are closely related to last year's state and national prize winners should write at once to R. C. Boeger, of Salisbury, Mo., for a sale catalog of his May 31 sale. This sale offering has several young buils of serviceable age and a number of young females

that are sired by the undefeated Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull of 1937. The winnings of Gain-ford Marshall 1804097 started with the strong Illinois State Fair and finished the show circuit by winning the grand championship of the American Royal at Kanasa City and the Inter-national Livestock Show at Chicago. Ten dif-ferent families are represented in the sales of-fering.

No state has a more active breed organization for the time it has been established than the Missouri Guernsey Breeders Association. This year it was the idea of the association that they could bring before the public a still better opinion of their breed by holding a Guernsey Breeders consignment sale. On June 3 this sale will be held at Columbia, Mo., and if the catalog is an indication of what should be expected of the sales offering, it will pay Kansas breeders and farmers who are interested in Guernsey to attend this sale. The sales committee has been particular about consignments and the foremost herds of Missouri as well as other states make up the sales list. Write H. A. Herman, Secretary Guernsey Breeders Association, Columbia, Mo., for catalog.

The opportunity to buy the get of the many times state and national champion Shorthorn bull, Gainford Marshall 1804097 should interest Shorthorn men. Gainford Marshall was undefeated on the entire show circuit of 1937 and finished the circuit by winning the grand championship at the Royal and International Livestock show. Forty-five lots make up the sale offering and many bulls and females are sired by this great bull. Ten families are represented in the female listing and they are the type that have been producing the show and breeding bulls raised on this farm. If interested in this sales offering send at once to R. C. Boeger, Salisbury, Mo., for catalog. It will tell in detail about the draft of excellent Shorthorns that he will sell at his farm 5 miles northwest of Salisbury on Tuesday, May 31.

It is a common error to measure the success of any business alone in terms of money. The business itself and the good accomplished, not alone for those engaged in the business, should be the yardstick. The income from a worthwhile enterprise should be the result of services rendered to those served by the business. Ira Romig, of Topeka, breeder and milk producer began this service more than 20 years ago. He continues the service and has enlisted his sons in the work. By honesty, hard work and gratitude he has made himself a place among the leading Holstein breeders of America. The herd now numbers about 100 head. Cows freshen every month of the year. The average cow is in milk about 10 months of the year with a rest period of about 2 months. It costs about \$75 to grow a helfer to breeding age. Bulls are kept for sale only from the highest producing cows. The herd has been on official herd test for 5 years, but D. H. I. A. work has been practiced for many years. For economic reasons if there were no other reasons, there can be nothing but high producing cows kept, feed costs, high priced land and overhead expenses of different kinds makes only the highest producing cows profitable. Cows 7 to 9 years old have already produced as much as 76,106 pounds of milk and 2,293 pounds of fat since they have been in production.

duction.

F. E. Wittum, Poland China breeder of Caldwell, founded his herd in 1908. During the years there has been much change of type, blood lines have come and gone. But the herd now owned by Mr. Wittum and his son, Cecil, continues with what has come to be known as the Wittum type. Mr. Wittum insists that type is largely the result of selection and proper mating of approved types. In recent years the firm has usually bred their own herd boars, buying an occasional boar to secure new blood. In doing this no attention is paid to show yard winnings and but little to blood lines. One of their chief boars recently purchased is, however, descended in anunbroken line from the noted Perfection strain. This, however, was only incidental. The pig was selected after hundreds of miles of travel because he was just the type the Wittums had in mind. Thick deep bodies, with short straight legs, wide heads and good coats must be a part of every sire that stays at the head of this herd. Sows failing to farrow large, uniform litters move quickly to the commercial market. Fifty to 70 per cent of 200 pigs grown on the farm annually go out for breeding purposes, the rest are sold for pork. The "Wittum" type Poland hog goes on the market at 6 months old weighing from 200 to 225. Wittum advertising appears in every issue of Kansas Farmer and breeding stock may be had any day in the year.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls

G. D. SLUSS, R. I, EL DORADO, BAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

IF INTERESTED IN POLLED SHORTHORNS

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

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns Good quality and well bred. Free of Bang's. See them at the HARRY BIRD FARM, Albert, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Two Outstanding Serviceable Bulls Attractive breeding. Three choice second calf springers. Five attractive open heifers. Two younger bulls. These are good lined, well bred Milking Shorthorns. Full particulars from H. C. McKELVIE, LINCOLN, NEBR.

ANGUS CATTLE



Laffin Offers Angus Cattle Choice ANGUS BULLS and FE-MALES for sale.

L. E. LAFLIN Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-k

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Hereford Bulls

few very nice bulls with extra good pedies. Prices reasonable.

GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KAN,

SUNNYMEDE FARM

A Daughter of

B.I.S. Mercedes Walker Korndyke



Sunnymede Korndyke Hartog

HER RED BOOK RECORD

Twice-a-Day Milking—Class "C"
s. 15,502 lbs. milk 505 lbs.
s. 17,306 lbs. milk 609 lbs.
s. 15,809 lbs. milk 553 lbs. 505 lbs. fat 609 lbs. fat 553 lbs. fat 20,166 lbs. milk 18,718 lbs. milk 665 lbs. fat

Herd now on its eighth year in Red Book Herd Test. Offering bulls of serviceable age sired by B. I. S. Mercedes Walker Korndyke.

C. L. E. EDWARDS Topeka, Kan.

Dressler's Record Bulls

the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

MISSOURI GUERNSEY BREEDERS SALE

In University Sales Pavilion
COLUMBIA, MO., JUNE 3
45 Females . . . 7 Young Buils

COLUMBIA, MO., JUNE 3
45 Females . . . 7 Young Bulls
CONSIGNMENT AND BREEDERS—
Guernsey cattle breeders of Missouri, Oklahoma and Mississippi are consigning 45 females of desirable age, several with D.H.I.A. and A.R. records, also 7 good young bulls. (All registered, Tb. and Bang's free.) This sale offers new blood for Kansas breeders. Send for catalog, mention Kansas Farmer, to H. A. Herman, Secretary, Columbia, Mo. (If unable to attend, send bids to Bert Powell in my care.)

3 REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS KOEHNS FARM DICK 203311. A tried sire we must sell due to many closely rolated females in herd. One 10-month-old and one 8-month-old bull. Have excellent type and out of D. H. I. A. dams. Their sires' dawn have outstanding records. These three bulls priced from \$60 to \$125. For detailed information write is Tomahawk Farm (R. 2), Olathe, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

ROTHERWOOD **JERSEYS**

"EAGLE" and OBSERVERS KING ONYX.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

For Sale --- Reg. Jerseys

Cows, heifers and bulls. Best of breeding production. Priced right for quick sale.

J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KAN.

Reg. Jersey Cows and Heilers -for sale. Good enough to enter any herd or to start a herd. Sophie's Improver and Masterman's Cunning Oxford foundation. Percy E. Lill, Mount Hope, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Plan to Attend
Central Kansas Ayrshire Show
Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., May 25
Select your future herd sire from exhibit of
Broadlawn Ayrshire farm.
FLOYD JACKSON, 226 1st, Hutchinson, Kan.

Livestock **Advertising Copy**

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

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

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

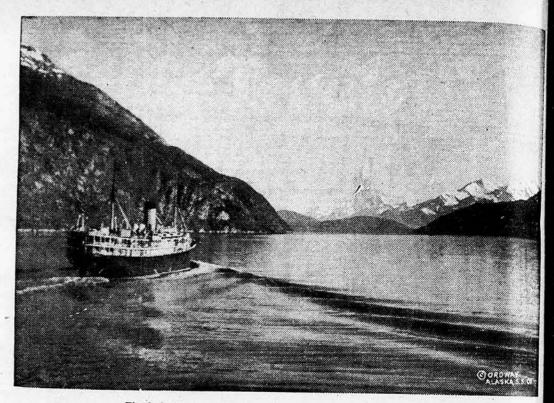
SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager, Livestock Advertising Department

All Aboard Capper Trip to Alaska!

By CHARLES C. HOWES



The S. S. Alaska cruising thru the calm waters of the inside passage.

AN you imagine anything more glorious and more restful than to sit back and enjoy eleven days cruising sheltered seas without a single thought of travel worry? This and more is what every member of the Capper Tour party will enjoy this summer when they set out for the Great Pacific Northwest and Alaska on July 23. Kansas Farmer is coeperating in this trip.

cperating in this trip.

On that date, and for 18 days thereafter, the Capper party will live in the coolness of our Northern province, will sail the Inside Passage aboard a de luxe steamer and enjoy the scenics wonders of the Rockies and Cascades.

wonders of the Rockies and Cascades.
Everything connected with the tour will be of the highest class. Travel by train will be in air-conditioned Pullmans, hotels will be of the best, you will eat the finest of foods, and the S. S. Alaska is second to none in the Northern service.

Just sit back in your chair now and

pay for the trip before you leave home. From the time you leave until you get back you can just relax and enjoy the scenery. All meals are paid for, hotels, rail and steamship fares, even tips are included. All the money you need to take along is for what curios and personal expenses you might have.

The Itinerary

The tour will leave the Kansas City union station at 5:45 p. m. of the above date via Rock Island, enjoying our first meal together en route across Missouri and Iowa. The train arrives in St. Paul the next morning where our Pullmans are transferred to the Northern Pacific Railway.

Here we head westward thru the beautiful lake country of Minnesota, into the rich farming region of North Dakota, thru fertile Galletin Valley in Montana. Regiments of mountains file past, mirror lakes, forests

steamer cruises quietly northward. It is almost like gliding slowly down a long cathedral aisle.

And then the first port of call, Ketchikan, a busy Alaskan city with up-to-date stores and shops. We enjoy a short stay ashore and arrive the next day at Wrangell. Here are some of Alaska's most interesting totem poles recording family histories. Here, too, are the outfitting centers for prospectors and hunters.

pectors and hunters.

In a short time after leaving Wrangell we enter Wrangell Narrows. For two hours the steamer threads its way through the channel with shores seemingly close enough to pitch pebbles onto. And at the northern end of the Narrows is Petersburg, the home of Alaska's shrimp industry and headquarters for fishing fleets. From the dock it is a short walk to the canneries while all around is scenery remarkably similar to that of Norway.

Taku Glacier

One of the most thrilling sights of the voyage is encountered soon after the boat leaves Petersburg. That is Taku glacier, actually two gigantic rivers of solid ice. Our ship pauses so that passengers may watch the huge icebergs dropping into the sea.

Next we visit Juneau, the capital of Alaska, with its mines, fisheries and life so much like that of our own home town. Here, however, is the largest quartz gold mine in the world, shops and stores, and a museum of early Indian and Eskimo lore. For those who wish, there will be an opportunity while visiting Juneau to take an automobile trip to Mendenhall Glacier where one can walk on the solid ice. This is not included in the tour cost but can be arranged before leaving.

Historic Skagway

Skagway is reached on Sunday, July 31, a town which sprang up almost

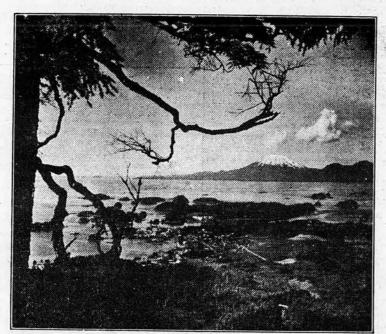
evernight during the gold rush of '97 and '98. The "Alaska" docks approximately twelve hours here, thus allowing time to visit Blanchard's garden and another side trip to Lake Bennett, this time via the White Pass and Yukon Railroad. The route follows the trail of '98 taken by the Klondikers. The cost of this scenic trip is worth every bit of the small additional fare.

We leave Skagway in the evening and two days later arrive at Sitka, one time capital of Alaska under the Russian regime. With its many historical points of interest this is a fitting climax to our tour. We leave Sitka for the return journey thru the Inside Passage and arrive at the pier in Seattle Saturday morning. Here we enjoy a sightseeing tour thru the parks and residence sections and a free evening to shop or visit other places about the city.

Homeward Bound

The party leaves Seattle for another delightful trip by daylight thru the Cascades to Spokane where there is another evening free for individual amusement. Next morning, another wonderful train ride thru mountains, 300 miles of grandeur, brings the Capper Tour to Glacier National Park. Here each tour member has the option of a motor bus sightseeing trip thru this great national playground. Those who do not take the trip will continue to St. Paul and then to Kansas City.

Every piece of equipment used on the Capper 1938 Summer Tour is in every sense the very finest that can be obtained. And yet the cost is so low that few indeed can afford to miss this delightful vacation. There is illustrated literature containing all of the details which will be sent you absolutely free. Make your inquiry by telephone, card, or letter to the Tour Director, Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas.



Sitka, with its beautiful land-locked harbor and historic appeal, is a spot of rare interest to every visitor.

try to imagine yourself in the land of the midnight sun with mountains, flowers, glaciers and other things of beauty all around. Or if you are historically minded, think of the gold rush, the trail of '98, Soapy Smith or the tales of the Klondike. You can see salmon canneries in operation, totem poles, interesting natives, in this land of enchantment.

All-Expense

Every bit of this wonderful event is available at a cost unusually low. You

and dashing rivers all combine in an unrivaled scenic panorama.

Seattle is reached on the morning of July 26 and we go immediately aboard the S. S. Alaska. Gently the craft gets under way, moving tranquilly across the calm waters of Puget Sound. Mount Rainier is to the south, the mighty Cascades eastward, Mount Baker on the north, and the snow capped Olympics to the west.

Sailing Sheltered Seas is truly the

sailing Sheltered Seas is truly the best description of the next two days aboard ship. Sheer mountain sides rise almost vertically on both sides as the

For a Glorious Vacati	ion
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