

KANSAS FARMER

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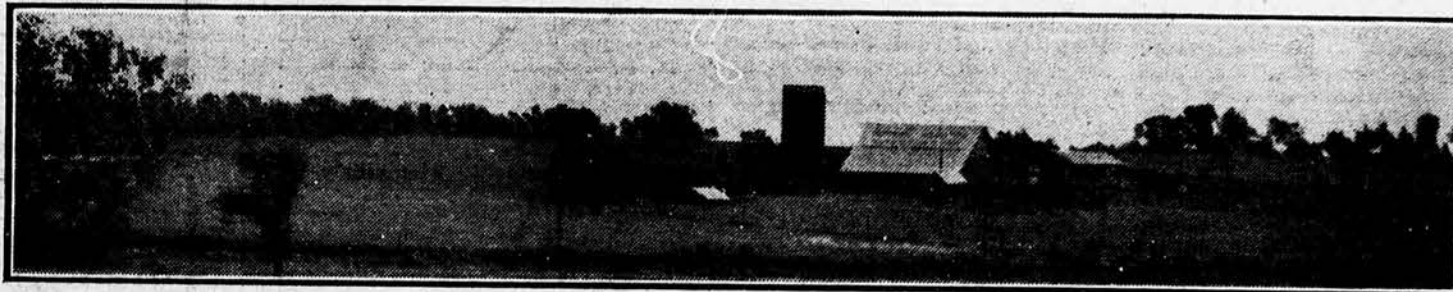
MAIL & BREEZE



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A complete view of the Vocational Agriculture farm at Wakefield. At left and front center in the picture is temporary and native pasture. At right and back center are orchard and potatoes.

Student Farmers

Learning by Doing, These Vocational Agriculture Boys Run a Profitable Farm

A GOOD example of successful use of a demonstration farm in Vocational Agriculture work is found at Wakefield. The Vocational class there has been operating a complete farming unit since 1932. It has been able to show a small profit in dollars and cents, not to mention the practical training given the boys.

A small block of land at the north edge of Wakefield was turned over to the school by the city a few years ago. In 1932 a small barn and chicken house were built. The cost of the 20-by-40-foot laying house was \$420, and of the barn \$600.

The boys of the department and their instructor have carried on various livestock projects. In the year ending June 1, 1936, they showed a net profit of \$270. At the close of 12 months on June 1, 1937, there was a profit of \$157. Their policy leans toward small projects, carried out in a conservative way. The object is to show the boys how a reasonable profit can be made without too much risk.

A ewe flock is the only permanent livestock project at the present time. Frank Brandenburg, instructor, is in charge of the purebred Hampshires this summer. There are 13 purebred lambs in Sudan pasture on the small 3-acre farm, while the ewe flock of 20 head is being grazed in the city park. The department has only enough netting wire to fence half of the park at one time, so the fence is moved every few weeks. This aids in stomach worm control. The noticeable fact in the grove of trees and bluegrass is that the ewes have cleaned up nearly all the weeds where they have grazed.

The sheep project showed a profit of \$146.59 when the inventory was taken

June 1, 1937. There will be a ready market for the purebred Hampshire rams.

All of the 1936 pullets of the laying flock were sold late last spring. The poultry project showed a loss of \$47 for the year. Mr. Brandenburg explained that actual egg production showed a little profit over feed cost during the fall and winter, but the loss was built up in the fact it cost 69 cents to raise the pullets and put them in the laying house, while they brought only 35 cents apiece when sold.

TWO sows owned by the Vocational department farrowed in September, 1936. The primary feed bill was 175 bushels of ground wheat for the 2 sows and 13 pigs. At 6 months old the pigs weighed 211 pounds. Sows and pigs were all sold and made \$57.50 for the winter.

A new silo will be filled from a small field of Atlas sorgo the department has rented near the farm, and from plots which the boys are growing on their home

farms. This will be paid for by the department after it has been fed to livestock next winter. In all probability the boys will handle a small cattle feeding project.

The Wakefield Vocational Agriculture class is one of the oldest in Kansas, organized July 1, 1922. A. L. Guy, who has been on the school board for "25 or 30 years" was one of the early champions of this type of farm training, and still serves. Other members of the board are A. W. Yarrow and J. E. Kerby.

With the support of these men, and the community as a whole, the Wakefield Vocational farm has every opportunity to grow and prosper, and continue to turn out young men who will be assets to farming. Not all of them will remain at home but this type of training always results in the home community getting its share of every year's "crop."

The Wakefield boys have carried the home project plan one step farther. These students have their problems to work out whether it's on an experimental farm or an individual project under the watchful eye of the instructor.

Activities of vocational agriculture students always will be carefully reported by Kansas Farmer, both in its pages and over the air on the Kansas Farmer daily 12:15 noon broadcasts over Station WIBW.



If one of the hens should perch on top of the laying house, this is the view she would get of the rest of the lay-out. The new silo is all complete except a cover over the ante-room in front.

What Kansas Asks in AAA of 1938

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

RECOMMENDATIONS for a 1938 Soil Conservation Program for Kansas were drawn up at Manhattan last Saturday, by the Kansas Agricultural Program Advisory Committee of 45, and submitted to national AAA heads at Washington. This committee is made up of 3 farmers from each of the state's 15 type-of-farming areas. They should be in position to know what farmers think of the farm program of the past, also the present one, and what next year's program should be like.

In their 3-day meeting, members of the committee, plus 8 farmers representing special crop interests and the state AAA heads, agreed—and recommended to Washington—that the 1938 AAA should be definitely announced before wheat seeding time this fall so Kansas farmers can plan their operations to better advantage.

Before final resolutions were drawn, E. H. Leker, executive secretary of the state agricultural conservation committee, gave an analysis of recommendations for a 1938 program gathered in 102 county meetings of farm leaders. Few counties recommended the elimination of any practices approved for payment under the 1937 program. Twenty-two counties requested that weed control in pastures be approved for payment; 11 counties requested an increase in the payment for deferred grazing and approval of this practice for non-crop farm pasture land, as well as for range land; 7 counties suggested that the construction of farm ponds be approved for payment; 7 counties desired the addition of gully control as an approved practice; and 9 counties asked that Sudan grass grown for pasture be given a soil-conserving or neutral classification.

Approval of timothy as a perennial grass for seeding alone was requested by 14 eastern counties. Under the present program, timothy can be seeded for payment only in mixtures containing not more than 15 per cent timothy by weight. Four Eastern Kansas counties requested that a soil-conserving classification be given soybeans and cowpeas cut for hay. At present these crops are eligible for payment only when turned under for green manure.

Central Kansas suggestions centered around cover crops, green manure crops, and contour farming. Six counties asked that sorghums and Sudan be approved as cover crops; 4 counties requested increased payment for contour farming; 3 counties asked that non-leguminous green manure crops be approved.

C. R. Jaccard, college extension economist, presented separate recommendations based upon the work of county planning committees during the last 4 years. Seeding legumes and returning crop land to grass are the two major practices which should be emphasized in the 1938 program, he said. "There are 2 million acres of land in cultivation that should be back in grass. Why not attempt to make that permanent diversion this year and take those 2 million acres out of future programs as applied to crop land?" Mr. Jaccard asked. "There are not more than one million acres of leg-

umes standing in Kansas today. Taking the state as a whole, one-half that many acres must be replanted before a single diversion acre can be counted. It seems that the practical thing to do in 1938 is to forget diversion for a while and spend the money to get alfalfa and Sweet and Red clover planted by farmers who know what it is worth and how to get a stand. County planning committees want 2 million acres of this kind of legumes. Obtaining them would have more effect on improving the agricultural income in the state than 5 million acres of diversion to idle land."

Under the AAA program, about 20 million dollars are available to Kansas for soil conservation each year. In the past, money has gone to farmers in two types of payments—one for diverting land from soil-depleting uses, and the other for seeding soil-improving crops and adopting soil-conserving practices. If the diversion payment were to be discontinued and all of the money spent for soil-conserving crops and practices, this money would be sufficient to set up a soil-building allowance of 60 cents for each acre of crop land in the state and 30 cents for each acre of pasture, or some similar ratio, Mr. Jaccard suggested.

In their recommendations the "Committee of 45" urged abandonment of the principle of payment for diverting land from soil-depleting uses, and the establishment instead of a farm allowance based upon measured crop and pasture acreage. Also, that the maximum payment which any farmer might earn under the next AAA program be determined by an allowance for each acre of crop and pasture land on his farm. The exact rate of this allowance would depend upon the funds available, the rate per acre for pasture would necessarily be smaller than the crop land rate. To have the maximum allowance available, the farmer could not produce soil-depleting crops on more than a specified percentage of his crop land.

Southern Great Plains

Southwestern Kansas delegates recommended that the AAA issue a special docket for their region as an amendment to the state program. Salient features of the proposed special program are:

General Practices

The farmer leaders suggested that the 1938 program should embody these changes from the procedure followed in 1937:

Red and alsike clover and other approved biennial legumes—\$4 an acre for establishing a stand without harvesting a nurse crop; \$2.50 for seeding without establishing a stand or with a nurse crop harvested. Present rates are \$3 and \$2.

Payment of \$2 an acre for establishing a stand of timothy without harvesting a nurse crop, \$1 for seeding without establishing a stand or with a harvested nurse crop, and approval of the use of grass and legume mixtures containing not more than 40 per cent timothy by weight. Under the present program, timothy is approved for use only in mixtures containing not more than 15 per cent by weight.

Payment of \$1 an acre for cowpeas and soybeans planted in rows and cut for hay. The present program provides payment only when these crops are turned under for green manure.

Payment of 60 cents for 100 feet of terrace construction. The present rate is 40 cents.

Give neutral land classification to crop land seeded for temporary pasture.

Extend the application of range-building practices to non-crop farm pasture land as well.

Range Practices

Recommendations for the range-building provisions of the 1938 program suggested doubling the range-building allowance and adding several new practices. The major suggestions follow:

Increase the range-building allowance to \$3 times the grazing capacity of the range land. The present allowance is \$1.50 times the grazing capacity.

Provide a payment of 60 cents a rod for the construction of a 5-wire fence around ponds constructed under the program and a payment of \$2 a cubic yard for rip-rapping the dams, both practices to be optional.

Include pocket gophers as well as prairie dogs for the rodent control payment.

Increase the deferred grazing payment to \$1 an animal unit for each full month the animals are kept off the grass.

Institute payment for reduced grazing. It was suggested that this payment be two-thirds of the lease rental value to the head for each animal grazed less than the 1926-1932 base.

Add weed and brush control as a new practice with a payment of 35 cents an acre for the acreage mowed.

Add cactus control to the range practices, with a payment of \$1 a cubic yard of cactus grubbed and ricked.

Orchard Practices

Several prominent orchardists and vegetable growers attended the meeting to offer suggestions for meeting their special crop problems, among them being Emmett Blood, Wichita; M. D. Bartlett, Olathe; and Charles Speaker, Kansas City, Kansas. Pointing out that it has been difficult for many fruit and vegetable growers to take part in the 1936 and 1937 programs, they suggested increasing the rate of payment for leguminous winter cover crops from \$2 to \$3.50, adding lespedeza to the crops approved for green manuring, providing payment for the use of phosphate fertilizer in connection with any legumes grown on orchard or vegetable land for green manure, and changing the provisions of the program relating to application of organic matter so as to permit their application to vegetable land as well as orchards and vineyards and to permit payment for the application of as little as 1 ton to the acre, with a maximum payment of \$5 an acre for the application of 5 tons.

No diversion payments would be made. A farm allowance would be set up based upon the measured crop land and pasture acreage. The co-operating farmer could earn this allowance by adopting approved practices. The rate of payment for each practice would vary according to the relative productivity of the various individual farms. Thus a man on poor land of low productivity could earn as large a total payment as a man on a much more productive farm but would have to perform more practices.

Definite soil moisture requirements would be included as a part of the program specifications relating to the seeding of legumes and grasses. In the case of alfalfa, for instance, no payment would be made if the field were not wet as least 4 feet down at seeding time. Two feet of moisture would be required for Sweet clover.

The rates of payment for many of the practices applicable to this area would be increased considerably above their 1937 level because of the omission of the diversion payment. Establishing a good stand of alfalfa or perennial grasses without harvesting a nurse crop would earn \$5 an acre.

Controlled summer fallow would earn \$1 an acre, fallow tilled on the contour would earn \$1.50, and fallow tilled with a basin lister, \$1.60.

Allowing crop land to return to grass would qualify for a payment of \$3 an acre, provided this land was not permitted to blow and provided the operator and owner designated the acreage as definitely intended for restoration to grass. In following years, this acreage would be removed from the crop land base and considered as non-crop pasture.

Both contour listing and cross-wind listing performed either in the fall or in the spring would qualify for small payments.

As a positive wind-erosion control measure, any farmer who was notified by his county AAA committee to till land to prevent soil drifting and who failed to do so within 15 days, would be subject to a deduction from any AAA payments which he might earn. This deduction would be equal to five times the soil-building allowance rate per crop acre for each acre affected by blowing.

These recommendations will be considered by the AAA at Washington, in connection with similar suggestions from other states.

Good News From Short-Grassland

By HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

ARRIVAL of the 1937 wheat harvest brought with it some disappointments and some real pleasures. The pleasure came in the form of the good price. When we can sell wheat from the combine at around \$1 a bushel it makes a farmer smile. The late moisture helped the crop, but it came too late to make a good yield. If we could have gotten an inch of moisture 3 weeks sooner we would have had an excellent yield. The crop was so far gone when the rains came the plants sent up a lot of new shoots. This made the condition bad for cutting. Some of the heads were dead ripe and others still green. Summer fallow wheat was very good and there was little uneven ripening there.

Buffalo Grass Is Not Dead

There has been a lot of discussion about the grass in the pastures in this section. At a distance they have every appearance of having nothing but weeds in them. In looking over our pasture this morning we were surprised to find a lot of buffalo grass showing up. There probably is at least 2 to 4 plants to the square foot. When conditions are favorable, buffalo grass spreads rapidly. The main thing that will help it most is not to pasture it too close. While visiting a friend recently I was attracted by the unusually nice grass in the yard. On inquiring I found that 2 years ago he obtained some buffalo sod and set pieces of the sod about a foot apart all over the yard. Now the grass has spread and is a thick, soft mat that is beautiful. Nature has her plants set in our pastures and they will spread in a few years if conditions are favorable. The yard referred to has been watered frequently and no pasturing has been done.

Looks Like Spring Now

Since rains have come and stopped some of the soil blowing in the western part of the state the country has many aspects of spring. The weeds and thistles have started up like spring. Farmers have turned over thousands of acres. Some of the land has been planted to

maize and broomcorn. If rains come in July a big crop of maize will be produced. A great deal of the listing and plowing has been done so as to qualify for the soil payments. A neighbor who farms extensively in the western part of the state says he would like to find some "stubble seed" to plant. If any one has some "stubble seed" now is the chance to find a market. I think if folks ever get a stand of stubble again they will be very careful to save it.

Excellent for Winter Feed

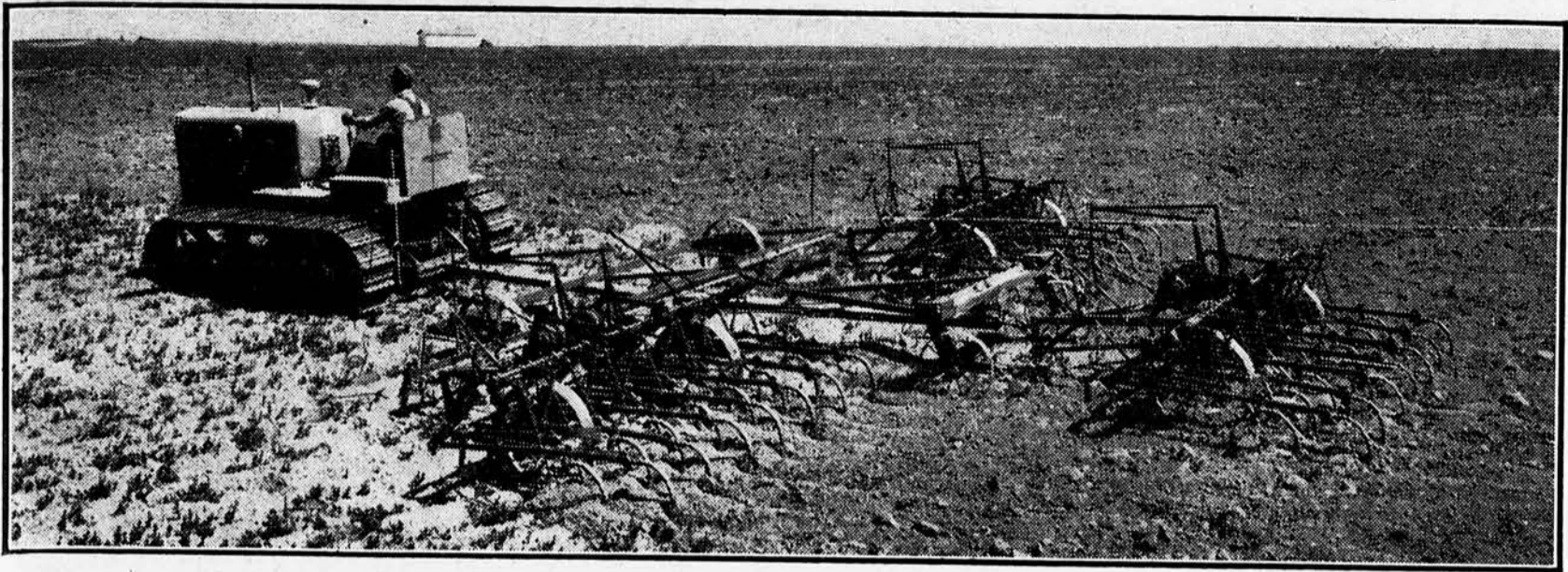
Harvesting oats and barley has been quite a problem this time. The crop was too short to bind and the weeds and thistles would have increased the difficulty. Most farmers have used the mower to harvest these crops. Some cut the crop early and made hay out of it. The thistles were young and tender about the time the grain was in the soft dough stage. The crops handled as hay will make an excellent quality of feed this winter. If a farmer is equipped to grind the hay this winter there will be no waste and stock should thrive on the roughage.

We Like Electric Fences

Farmers are interested in the progress being made in the development of electric fence. Some are using battery types and others who have highline connections are using current. A short time ago we rigged up an old magneto with a fan from an old car and wired it to the gate where the cattle tried to get out. When a good stiff wind was blowing the magneto put out a lot of current and we had fire flying in all directions. Our difficulty was that the ground was so dry that the ground contact was poor. We bolted the magneto to the turntable of an old windmill and put an old fan from the wheel of the windmill on for a tail to keep the magneto in the wind. The impulse spring and case was removed and the 6-bladed fan put in its place and the nut screwed tight. When the wind blows the cattle don't bother the wire gate. A few shots is enough to remind them that maybe the thing is hot all the time.



"You know it kinda worries me, I don't know if we're goin' to a race or to the fertilizer works!"



Working field bindweed with 3 spring-tooth cultivators at the Hays Experiment Station, where an infestation of the pest is serving as a laboratory for all of Western Kansas.

Preparing for Battle

The Bindweed War, With the New State Law Aiding, Will Be a Long Fight to the Finish

By TUDOR CHARLES

A NEW deck of cards is being dealt this month into Kansas' field bindweed fight. The new noxious weed law, popularly called the bindweed law, went into effect July 1, and T. F. Yost of Cowley county took up his duties as representative of the state board of agriculture in execution of the bindweed fight.

Work will proceed slowly, for Mr. Yost is certain to be faced with more duties than he can give prompt attention. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, comments that a thoro study of old methods and new, in bindweed control, will be made. The board is not ready to adopt "official" methods authorized by the law, nor does it expect to be for some time to come.

Education of the public, both in city and country, will be the first step. People must understand the program, know why the weed problem is so serious, and get a general idea of common methods of control, before actual control and eradication can proceed.

Township and city tax levies for bindweed control were made July 5, and county levies will be made August 5. It will be January 1, before county funds are available for use. So the program of control and

eradication with funds from this levy cannot begin on farms until the spring of 1938. However, Mr. Mohler said, a number of towns and townships must have had funds available under the old noxious weed law, because they already have selected their local weed supervisors and are eager to begin work.

A policy of careful deliberation in starting the bindweed fight will mean bigger results in the long run. Mr. Mohler believes at least 10 years will elapse before bindweed is brought completely under control, and eradication will be a race against time.

A number of bindweed control methods already have been used widely in Kansas. Clean cultivation, smother crops, spraying with sodium chlorate, salting, and close grazing have been carefully tested by our agricultural experiment station workers. They are known to be generally successful as means of control or eradication.

However, there is much to be learned about bindweed control, and the experiment stations do not claim to have developed "fool-proof" methods. Also, recommended control methods are not always followed to the letter and this usually results in unsatisfactory kills, unless someone happens to come across a variation which is an improvement over the standard method, in that particular case.

For these reasons, there is much experimentation at all times on Kansas farms, in an attempt to find cheaper and more complete means of killing bindweed.

A number of farmers have been using dry application of sodium chlorate. Some of the most extensive work has been in Shawnee. Sixteen years ago, O. H. Doerschlog who farms near Auburn, discovered a weed which he and some of his neighbors called "wild sweet potato." It was field bindweed

Right: F. L. Timmons, in charge of bindweed control investigations at Hays Experiment Station, holding huge bunches of bindweed pulled out by the cultivator at work in the picture. This shows badly infested land.

Below: Allen Engler's bindweed-fallowing tool, used near Pauline. It consists of seven 16-inch sweeps on a regular row-crop cultivator. Each sweep overlaps several inches. The cultivator is weighted down with 2 logs.



and evidently came to the farm in some alfalfa seed. By 1935, the bindweed patch was about 10 rods across and had obtained a vigorous hold on the soil.

In early November, 1935, Mr. Doerschlog scattered 100 pounds of dry sodium chlorate on the patch. A partial kill was obtained and in mid-September, 1936, 40 pounds of the chemical was applied to the remaining plants. Every trace of the bindweed disappeared.

Dry sodium chlorate has given best results when applied about October 1, when there is plenty of

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The Cost of Producing Wheat

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

BY THE time this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is circulated among its 400,000 or more readers, the wheat harvest will be ended. A good deal of the wheat will be threshed and marketed and the wheat growers will know just how much of a crop they raised. It no doubt will be better than some of the most pessimistic have predicted, and not so good as some of the most optimistic have guessed.

As always is the case, there have been several flies in the wheat farmer's ointment. The rust struck some fields which promised bumper crops in May and early June and wrought ruin in some fields. In other cases fields which promised little or nothing received some late rains and turned out much better than expected. If the farmers sell their wheat as rapidly as it is threshed it should bring into their pockets, after deducting enough wheat for the fall sowing, between 125 and 140 million dollars, a sizable wad of money.

I have read and heard a great deal from supposed experts about the cost of producing wheat. The figures mean nothing at all as a practical guide to anyone who is thinking about engaging in wheat raising. There are certain items of cost which must be figured in planting, harvesting and marketing every field of wheat. There is the value of the land itself and a reasonable interest on that value. There is the cost of preparing the ground for seeding; there is the cost of the seed; there is the cost of harvesting and then the cost of marketing. Each one of these items of cost varies greatly according to locality.

The price of wheat land in Kansas varies from \$2 or \$3 an acre to \$150 an acre. The interest on the investment, therefore, varies from almost nothing to perhaps \$9 an acre. The high priced land generally is held in comparatively small farms and the amount farmed in wheat is comparatively small. The farmer with a quarter section of high priced land cannot afford to invest in such machinery as immense wheat drills and combines which would lie idle at least nine tenths of the time. He plows his ground with a single or maybe a double riding plow. The wheat is sowed with an ordinary drill. When it comes to harvesting the wheat, it is cut with a binder, gathered and shocked by hand and then stacked, or in some cases, if a machine can be obtained at the time the wheat is shocked, is threshed out of the field. All of these operations cost money and sum up the total cost of producing the wheat. The cost to the bushel depends, of course, on the yield to the acre.

On the other hand in Western Kansas the wheat fields often comprise thousands of acres. The cost of the land is nominal. The ground is prepared for seeding with immense gang plows capable of turning over 30 or 40 acres a day. Or in many cases the ground is broken up with great disk plows covering even more a day than the gang plows. The wheat is sown by immense drills, or gangs of drills, drawn by great tractors. Finally the wheat is threshed by great combines which will cut and thresh from 30 to 50 acres a day. The cost an acre therefore on these vast wheat fields is very small, but it might happen as it has during the past years of extreme drouth that the cost to the bushel is large because the yield was exceedingly small. To undertake to estimate the cost to the bushel of raising wheat in the entire United States, or even in Kansas, is sheer nonsense.

Wheat growing, like most other kinds of farming, is a gamble; the difference between wheat raising and some other kinds of farming is that wheat raising is a more uncertain gamble than the others. No wheat grower can depend on averages in making his calculations. Whether he will have a profitable crop depends entirely upon local conditions and the state of the market at selling time. If weather conditions are favorable at sowing time and at harvest time; if his field is not hit by rust, chinch bugs, or hail; if he does not have too much rain at the wrong time or too little at the right time, and if he gets a fair price for his wheat after he has harvested it, it probably will show a handsome profit.

If a farmer continues to raise wheat continuously for a period of 10 years, using the best approved methods and finds at the end of the 10-year period that the cash balance is in his favor, that he has succeeded more years than he has failed, I mean by that has made a profit more years than he has gone in the hole, so far as his wheat is concerned, then I would say that he can call wheat raising a success. If, on the other hand, at the end of 10 years he is in the "red," has had more unprofitable wheat crops than profitable ones, then he had better quit the wheat raising business and try something else.

When I was a boy on an Ohio farm we did not raise much wheat. As the farm was operated on the

When Kindred Minds Commune

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

I roamed again today where in my prime
I trod with them, my pals, long years ago
With skies as blue, the floating clouds sub-
lime

And nesting birds that fitted to and fro.
And there were songs of birds to thrill me
there,

And roughing winds that played among
the trees.

That all bespoke a day so free from care
But then, at first, my heart was not at ease!

I missed the laugh of those who shared a
part

Of each bright day when woods invited
here,

Whose presence filled the longings of the
heart

With joy and sweet contentment, hope and
cheer.

Those dreams of ecstasy that carried on
Throughout the days that followed, keep-
ing sweet

The temper, though gnarled problems dared
to spawn

And drive my fondest day dreams to defeat.

I missed all these; but then sweet fancy
came

And played again, as I lay down to dream,
And pals of old called me again by name
While slowly threading woodlands, by the
stream;

So now I know, when Gentle Spring comes
back

That kindred minds in sacred spots
commune

Though far apart fond memories, thread
the track

And greet again the loved, with hearts in
tune.

(Copyright, 1937)

self-supporting basis we aimed to raise enough wheat to "bread" us, as the saying was; that is we aimed to raise enough wheat to make all the flour and bread that was consumed at our house. The ground was prepared by plowing it with a single walking plow. An acre and half a day was considered a fair day's plowing. After the ground was plowed it had to be harrowed with a small triangular harrow. If the ground was cloddy it had to be re-harrowed. Then my father would take a bag of wheat hung over his shoulder and sow the wheat on the field by hand. Then it had to be harrowed in. There was no more monotonous and wearisome work on the farm than tramping over a plowed field driving a team of horses hitched to a harrow.

When the wheat was ready to harvest, it was cut with cradles. Frequently the neighbors exchanged work at wheat cutting time. I have seen 5 or 6 cradlers moving down the field swinging their cradles in perfect unison, and laying smooth, even swaths behind them. To this day I recall it as one of the most inspiring sights on the farm. After the wheat was cradled it must be hand-raked, bound with straw bands, then gathered into shocks and hauled to some place near the barn and be stacked. I recall that I was reckoned as a good stacker. I also recall that stacking wheat was mighty hard, hot work. Then when the stack had gone thru the "sweat" as it was called, the men who run a threshing machine came and threshed it.

Threshing day was a glorious occasion. The neighbors exchanged work. It was one of my pleasant duties to go around to the neighbors and notify them that on a certain day we would thresh and ask them to send a hand and maybe a team of horses to help pull the horsepower. The horsepower was attached to the threshing machine with a long tumblerod. Attached to the power were 5 great sweeps and a team of stout farm horses was hitched to each sweep. The men who owned the threshing machine supplied two

of the teams and the farmer and his neighbors three teams. The owners of the threshing machine took turns, one standing on a little platform over the horsepower and driving the horses round and round while the other owner fed the sheaves into the machine. The sheaves were thrown down onto a platform where the bands were cut and then the sheaf was fed into the cylinder of the machine.

It was a proud day for me when I attained to the position of band cutter. If the feeder was an expert, as he generally was, the band cutter had to mind his motions. He must cut the band just before the feeder reached for the sheaf. If he didn't he was likely to cut a finger or two off the hand of the feeder, which also was likely to sort of rile him.

Stacking the straw was a mean, dirty job, especially for the man who stood at the tail of the machine in the days before the strawcarrier was invented. I have filled that position and know whereof I speak. Often there was ragweed in the straw which added quite a good deal to the misery of the occasion.

But when the sun was high in the heavens the old dinner bell let out its welcome summons. Talk about the "music of the spheres" or the deep tones of the organ which fill the vast cathedral with its melody until the very rafters shake with the force of its reverberating tones. They are well enough, but as compared with the music of the old dinner bell calling the threshers to dinner, they are as a jangling discord, a jarring clangor of unwelcome noise.

Every farm wife prided herself on her threshing day dinners. Chicken fried, chicken and dumpling, fresh biscuit hot from the oven, roast beef, preserves, not just one kind but three or four; pies—apple, peach, cherry, pumpkin. Fond recollection brings the threshing day dinner down the long corridor of memory and places it before me. Yes, wheat raising was a long, wearisome grind but many an old man turns with ineffable longing to the days when he was young, when the neighbors gathered together, when they washed the grime from their hands and arms and faces at the horse-trough and then gathered about the long table out under the trees and filled themselves with the delightful food prepared by the farm wife and her neighbors.

In those days no farmer knew what it cost him a bushel to grow wheat. Neither did he know what it cost him to raise a steer or a hog. According to accurate bookkeeping it is entirely probable that he did not have a milk cow that gave enough milk to pay for her keep. According to bookkeeping every hen on the place was a loss. He did not worry with figures or bookkeeping. He and his family had enough to eat, enough work clothes and extra suits for church and other social occasions. At the end of the year if there was some money left he perhaps bought a family carriage or what was nearly as good, a light spring wagon, called a "democrat." Just why it was so called I never knew. Farming wasn't run on business principles. However, there was far less discontent and complaint among the farmers of that day than there is now. We say this is an advanced age. Maybe so. I am not so certain.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Farm Bills Might Pass

UNTIL the Senate disposes of the Court Reform bill, it is difficult to predict with certainty what will happen to several important farm measures, or to say exactly what will be their provisions if they are passed.

Today the indications are that a Farm Tenancy act will be passed. The appropriations will be so small that only a few farmers in each county in the United States will be financed by the Federal government in the purchase of a farm. In other words, the actual financial help to tenant farmers will be but a drop in the bucket. Yet the important thing is that a start has been made. If the plan works well in the next 3 years, then undoubtedly a larger sum will be made available.

Indications are also that a wheat crop insurance bill will be enacted into law. Its exact provisions also are unknown until the Senate disposes of the court bill. But the general plan will be to insure 50 per cent of a crop on a farmer's base acreage, the farmer to pay his premiums in wheat. The premiums will range from 1-10 of a bushel on wheat land in the general farming country, where 10-year records show consistently high yields, to 1 bushel an acre in the semi-arid sections of the Wheat Belt, where yields are uncertain. Premiums will be based on experience of the last 10 years on each farm, adjusted to the experience of wheat land in the country in which the farm is located.

Passage of the general farm bill—otherwise the ever-normal-granary bill, or the "AAA of 1937"—seems unlikely at this session, but is barely possible. If the session lasts until late fall, and Canada gets a large enough crop to force world prices to a low level, this session might pass a modified measure.

The marketing quota provisions of the bill as originally written, and as introduced in the House by Representative Flannagan of Virginia, are meeting widespread and vigorous opposition. Under these provisions, the Secretary of Agriculture, upon a finding that surpluses threaten market prices, could require that all farmers, whether contract signers or not, should hold up to 20 per cent of their crop of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco or rice, in storage; any of the 20 per cent reserve marketed would pay a penalty tax of 60 cents a bushel for wheat, 50 cents a bushel for corn, and so forth. Feeding livestock for market is made marketing by legal definition.

Senators Pope and McGill of Kansas, administration Democrats, have drawn up a counter proposal, by which it would take a two-thirds vote

of all producers of a commodity—contract signers and non-signers having the same voting rights—to make such marketing quotas effective. I shall favor some such provisions as these if the bill is to be passed; the idea of compulsory control is repugnant to me, as I believe it is to most people.

Paves Way for Dictatorship

AS A RULE, I do not discuss political matters in the Kansas Farmer, but I consider the court proposal now under consideration in the Senate of such vital importance to every citizen, farmers included, that I cannot refrain from a few comments upon it.

I cannot support the President's proposal to allow him to name 6 additional justices on the Supreme Court. This proposal can mean just one thing: President Roosevelt wants to be assured of a court that will hold whatever legislation he desires to be constitutional.

The compromise proposal, allowing him to name one additional justice a year as long as there is one—or more—justice over 75 on the court, is just as bad in principle; almost the same in results.

Both proposals would allow the President to impose his will upon the Supreme Court of the United States. I hold no brief for the court. I think it has made some bad decisions; has set itself up to determine governmental policies as well as pass upon constitutional questions.

But to give the executive power to dominate the judiciary would be worse, and down the road would lead to much worse things than have been suffered by the few narrow and prejudiced decisions the Supreme Court has made.

President Roosevelt today has more power than ever was wielded by any of his predecessors in the White House. To give the executive power to control the judiciary paves the way for a dictatorship. And we want no dictatorship in this country.

Kansas Can End Bindweed

I LIKE the way Kansas is going after the bindweed problem. If you have had this pest on your farm, or have it now, no one need tell you how serious a menace it is. Just try to get a loan on your land, making sure to state that you have a heavy infestation of bindweed, and see how eager the bank is to count your farm as 100 per cent security. Talk to farmers, as I have and as the editors of Kansas Farmer have, regarding

how much bindweed reduces crop yields; how much it costs an acre to get rid of it, aside from losing the use of your land. It's enough to make a man lose sleep.

But I feel that a big step has been taken in the right direction in enacting a state law outlawing bindweed, and in putting on the job a state director of bindweed control. This is the most energetic program ever attempted in Kansas to control and eradicate a noxious weed. I know Kansas farmers will co-operate to the fullest extent. It is a tremendous job and will take time and patience. But it can be done.

It seems to me that J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and the other members of the board, made a wise choice in selecting T. F. Yost, former Cowley county agent, as state director of this important work. I understand he has been in county agent work for 15 years and is a graduate of Kansas State College. That he is eminently well-fitted for this important job, is obvious. I think our Kansas county agents as a group set a very high standard of efficiency. Their work as county agents has been invaluable to our state.

In the Arkansas City Traveler I read this interesting comment: "The Kansas Bindweed had better settle up its earthly affairs and make its will, because its day is done. Ted Yost has been named state director of bindweed control. . . . Yost is the most determined fellow you ever saw. When he starts to accomplish something he accomplishes it. . . . doesn't know how to quit. Yost now is up against the toughest assignment he ever has struck, but he is the boy who can stop bindweed."

I should like to say this sort of recommendation could be printed in most Kansas counties about their county agents. I am glad Mr. Yost is on the new job and I wish him great success.

You will recall I introduced two bills in the Senate for the purpose of aiding Kansas farmers in controlling the bindweed menace. One would provide Federal aid to supplement state and local funds for organized efforts to eradicate this pest. The other bill would cut in two the tariff on sodium chlorate, the present price of which make its use almost prohibitive for the average farmer. Sodium chlorate is one of the most effective solutions for destroying bindweed. I feel we need all the help on this problem we can get.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

Market Barometer

Wheat—Somewhat higher, expect fall to be strong point.

Corn—Steady for balance of July and into August.

Hogs—Reduced market supply for immediate future, prices steady to stronger.

Cattle—Choice grades of finished stuff steady, lower grades weaker.

Lambs—Expect downward trend for the present.

Butterfat—Steady to slightly higher.

Eggs and Poultry—Steady to higher for eggs. Steady to lower for poultry.

I would like to buy some choice or fancy 500-pound Whiteface or Angus steer calves this fall to winter and then feed 100 days next summer. Would you do this and when would you buy?
—R. D.

About 8 chances out of 10 that your cattle will sell for \$2 to \$4 less a 100

pounds in the fall of 1938 than the same cattle will sell for during August or September or October of 1937. Despite this, your program is sound, but I would wait until I saw what size of corn crop we will have in the United States. If, on August 1, the corn crop is being estimated more than 2 billion bushel, I would defer buying calves until late in the year. If, on the other hand, on August 1, the crop is being estimated to be about the same size as the crop of last year, I would buy cattle at the low time in August or September.

I have 125 spring and early summer pigs. What would you advise doing with them? Also have some sows bred for September farrowing. Would you full feed them and sell in August or let them farrow?—J. H. H., Tipton, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 it will pay to finish out the pigs and keep the gilts. The small U. S. corn crop of 1936, and the unfavorable ratio the first half of 1937, will cause hog prices in July, August and September to average much higher than during the first

half of the year. Grain prices apparently are headed for higher ground but odds favor finishing the pigs rather than selling. If grain prices advance, perhaps hogs will advance a larger percentage so that it will pay to finish them out. If by July 15, the reports indicate a U. S. corn crop less than 2 billion bushels, I would keep the sows for farrowing. If such another small corn crop occurs hog prices will advance to new high levels in 1938, unless business turns sharply lower in 1938.

I have some culled out cows. When should they go? Will it pay to creep-feed calves this year?—W. F., Kincaid, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that you have missed the best time to sell the cull cows. Gains from now on seldom affect the drop in price. If the drouth area increases, low grade cows and heifers will decline sharply altho higher fat cattle prices might hold steady choice stocker and feeder prices. Yes, with fat cattle due to make new peaks ahead this fall, it should pay to creep-feed calves if grain prices do advance.

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	\$15.50	\$12.00	\$ 7.75
Hogs	12.50	11.20	10.40
Lambs	11.25	11.25	9.25
Hens, Heavy	.15	.15	.15½
Eggs, Firsts	.20	.16¾	.19½
Butterfat	.28	.27	.31
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.30½	1.25½	1.16½
Corn, Yellow	1.29	1.19	.97½
Oats	.52	.53	.41½
Barley	.74	.79	.69
Alfalfa, Baled	22.00	20.00	19.00
Prairie	14.50	11.50	13.50

What is the market forecast for this fall for buying stockers? Does it look good to you?—G. W., Lawrence, Kan.

About 6 chances out of 10 that it will not be as profitable as last year in case there is a big corn crop. It is too early yet to tell about the size of the corn crop.

"Rio Vista"—A Dream Home

By **BERNARD C. ARNOLD**
Osage City, Kansas

A SPANISH type farm house, which is as attractive and as conveniently arranged as any city home, has just been completed on the 320 acre farm located on the Marias des Cygnes river, 14 miles southwest of Osage City. This home of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Umdenstock stands as proof of ingenuity and willingness to plan.

Mrs. Umdenstock was the architect and supervisor of the building of this—her dream home. Based on her experiences, she has planned a home that is up-to-the-minute in detail. Visiting the Better Farm Homes train, Mrs. Umdenstock found that she had most of the conveniences shown and many others on their farm which fittingly has been named "Rio Vista" or "River View."

The kitchen is the most elaborate room of the house. Here every convenience for the housewife is found. A lavatory is provided for workers just inside the back door. Built-in cupboards line the large kitchen and built-in with the cupboards and cabinets is an electric dish washer, perhaps the only one in Osage county. Additional electrical appliances are a refrigerator, a range, and a washer. An outside refrigerator is built in the north wall.

The woodwork of the combined sun-room and dining room and the open staircase is of native walnut cut on their farm. The house has been insulated thruout and the hot-air heating system readily can be changed to a

ventilating system in the summer. An electric motor is used to pump water from a well to all parts of the house and an electric heater is used to heat the water. A modern bath and shower is found upstairs.

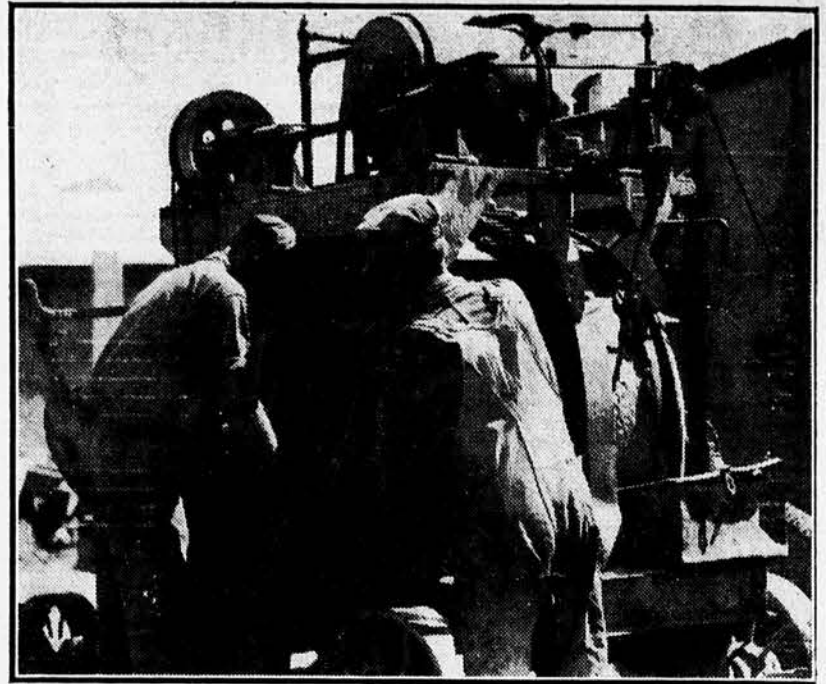
Finishing touches are being added in the landscaping of the yard and the making of a formal garden.

Wheat Pasture Worth More

Wheat pasture had more value than wheat to be harvested for grain in 1937. The large acreage of wheat seeded last fall and utilized for pasture this spring has resulted in more farm income than any possible grain crop, believes L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College extension crops specialist.

Mr. Willoughby reported that at Manhattan, wheat seeded last September and utilized for pasture in the fall and spring, produced 103.5 cow days pasture an acre. While on wheat pasture, the cows produced 2,822 pounds of milk and 112.3 pounds of butterfat. In addition to pasture the cows ate 85.2 pounds of food grain. Figuring the value of grain at 2 1/4 cents a pound, the cows returned \$31.77 an acre for the wheat pasture. This is equivalent to a yield of 40 bushels of wheat to the acre if harvesting costs are taken into consideration.

The Agricultural Conservation Program encouraged this practice.



Mixing grasshopper poison bran mash in Rush county. The Federal government supplied bran and poison. The county bought sawdust and charged 50 cents a hundred pounds for mixing the bait. Farmers who wished to mix onions or oranges with the mash, bought them and took them to the county "barn" to have them included. An ordinary concrete mixer was used to stir up the mash ingredients.

Loans for Rural Power Lines

By **CORDELL TINDALL**

FIRST loans by the Rural Electrification Administration for Kansas have been approved. They include 4 projects, located with headquarters at Hoisington, Ionia, Iola and Horton with a total of \$300,000 to be borrowed.

The Utilities Service Company, of Hoisington, was granted a loan of \$35,000 to be used in constructing 35 miles of power lines to supply electricity to 100 customers in Barton, Pawnee and Rush counties. Power will be purchased from the Larned municipal plant, according to present plans of J. R. Murphy, of Hoisington, who is sponsor of the project. The new line will serve the town of Albert, in addition to farm customers located on the line.

The Jewell-Mitchell Co-operative Electric Company, of Ionia, will borrow \$195,000 for a line 185 miles long. This is expected to supply 568 families in the 2 counties.

A loan of \$65,000 has been approved for the Co-operative Power and Light Co., Inc., of Iola, to build 60 miles of line to serve families in Allen and Neosho counties.

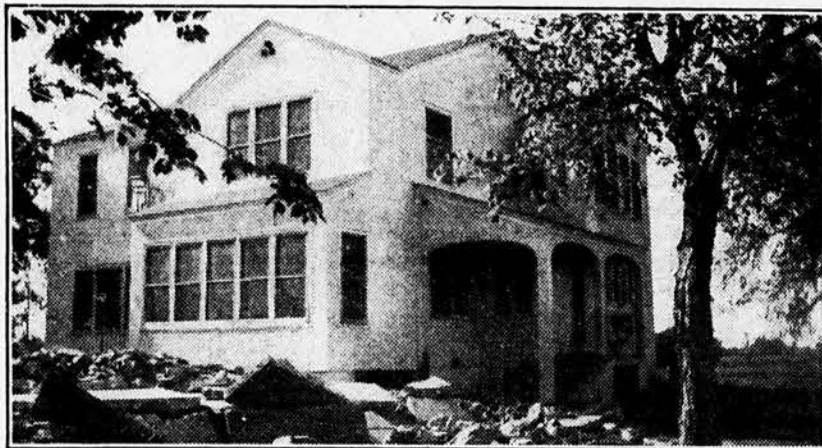
The Brown-Atchison Co-operative Electric Association, Inc., of Horton,

has been granted a loan of \$10,000 to aid in construction of 95 miles of line for 269 families in Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson and Nemaha counties.

A number of REA projects are still under consideration in Kansas. Organization work has been done in Shawnee county and surrounding counties, in Washington county, and Dickinson and Geary counties. In all cases the plan is to build lines with the funds and buy current from established companies. In some cases the REA project will not be co-operative, but instead private operators will contract to supply current to users on the new line.

List Stubble—Don't Burn It

Where wheat stubble land is to be seeded back to wheat, the lister method of summer preparation appears to be generally best, particularly if there is a heavy growth of stubble. Lister allows air to get down to the stubble as it is close to the tops of the ridges. Then, as the furrows are filled again, the stubble is brought over on the surface, where it helps hold the soil.



Rio Vista—Home of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Umdenstock, Osage City.

Movies Come to the Farm

THE Rush County Farm Bureau is the first county in Kansas to own and use a movie and talking machine in its educational program. Frank Zitnik, county agent, convinced the Farm Bureau board of the merits of the idea, and they purchased a com-

plete outfit, which retails at \$540. A \$75 screen also was bought. Mr. Zitnik now is working on a plan to generate 110-voltage current from his automobile, so that he can set up the outfit any place in the county where high-line electric power is not available.

One might wonder how a county farmers' organization can afford to own a machine of this kind. The answer lies in the wide opportunity for entertainment and education, afforded by showing films to the boys and girls as well as to adults.

Cartoons, with music and sound effect, are rented by the Farm Bureau at \$3 a week. They are kept 2 weeks. Industrial films and those from the U. S. Department of Agriculture may be obtained by paying the transportation charges. These usually amount to \$3. At these figures Mr. Zitnik can arrange a program of movies filling about 1 1/2 hours, showing at a series of 10 or 12 community meetings at a cost of only \$9 for film. He plans a program of this kind every 2 months.

Meetings are arranged for community buildings where power is available. Everyone likes the comedies, and even the children take an interest in the unusual educational films. About 30 minutes speaking is included on the evening's program, making 2 hours in all.

Mr. Zitnik says the moving picture machine serves two purposes; it is educational, and provides entertainment.

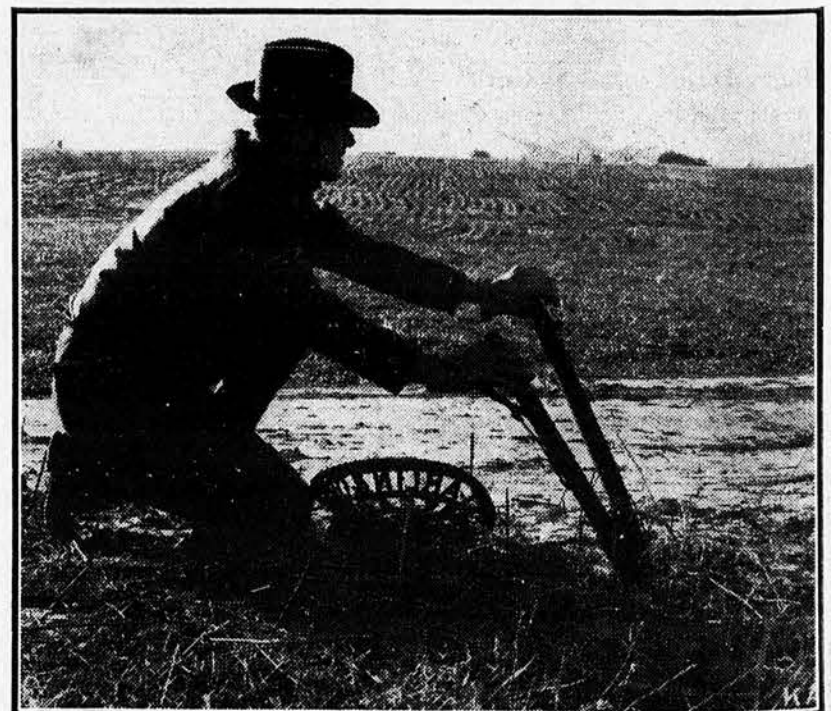
Many of the educational films show such scenes as the national corn husking contests, big livestock and dairy shows, 4-H club gatherings, and nationally important questions. Several such meetings have already been held.

Sudan Makes Quick Growth



Sudan grass 31 days after planting. A heavy growth that can be maintained thruout the growing season.

Plow Loses Battle With Soil



Here is what is left above ground of the plow that Charles W. Shields, Coffeyville, left standing in a low point on his farm a few years ago. Silt washed down from the fields above and left only the seat and levers in sight.

Our Busy Neighbors

ALL OVER KANSAS

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

Hauls Bundles in Sweep

Teams and bundle racks are getting scarce in the Wheat Belt. So W. A. Budde, Rush county, is going to use the sweep rake on his tractor, along with one provided by his neighbor, to haul bundles in to the thresher. They are going to save their straw for livestock feed by binding and threshing. They bought a new binder, and to save money had it delivered "knocked down," at a price discount. They had plenty of time to set it up themselves.

Lambs Pay for Pasture

Sheep have paid Vernon Melton, Rooks county. Eighty ewes raised about one lamb apiece this year. Feed was too scarce in 1936 to get many twins in the 1937 lamb crop. The first lambs Mr. Melton sold off wheat pasture last spring netted \$9 a head over shipping expense. The next bunch brought \$8 a head over costs. The ewes and lambs were grazed on 16 acres of wheat all fall, winter and spring, with only a little hay and 80 bushels of barley in addition.

Water for the Chickens

So they would have plenty of water handy for hens and pullets in laying houses, the E. E. Stewart family, Fulton, put eaves-spouts on one of the buildings and drained the rain water into a cistern, from where they lift it with an ordinary pump.

Big Hopperdozer Yield

One hundred and fifty gallons of grasshoppers were removed from a 20-acre alfalfa field in one day by H. Koehn, Canton. The 'hoppers were caught in a "hopperdozer" attached to a car. This hopperdozer is 12 feet long and has a pan of kerosene in which the 'hoppers fall after hitting the screen.

Alfalfa in Strips

Two 40-foot strips of alfalfa on the contour across an 18-acre field are a part of the strip-cropping program this year on the C. L. McGuire farm in Franklin county. He believes that these strips will aid in controlling erosion as row crops are planted on the contour between terraces. Fifty acres on this farm are protected by terraces and there are two farm ponds that are fed by a 50-acre drainage area most of which is covered with grass.

Blocked Roadside Water

A big roadside ditch emptied rain water into John N. Luff's wheat field, near Bison. Because it was cutting a gully, he laid terraces on the hillside, and dammed the roadside ditch so the water couldn't pour out of the road into the field. Woven-wire check dams were placed in the ditch to cause it to fill. The terraces let the water in from the field more gradually. The gully already is filling. Roadside water enters the field at a lower point where it does less injury.

Makes Bindweed Machine

Edward Koelzer, who lives south of St. Benedict, has made a machine with which to fight bindweed. He tried the salt treatment, he said, and had unsatisfactory results and decided that the spray treatment is too expensive for him. So he tried scorching or burning the pest.

The machine he has made uses a pressure spray tank and nozzle and he has attached a gasoline burner similar to the Bunson burner and sprays the plants with flame. A similar treatment is used by railroad companies. It is said that scorching the foliage is effective in destroying the root system.

Mr. Koelzer hopes to further per-

fect his homemade farm weed burner. The method is inexpensive and he believes it may be the solution to bindweed control. He has only a small patch of bindweed on his farm and is making no attempt to cultivate the infected soil but will apply plenty of heat.

Chopped Hay Was Saved

About 50 tons of alfalfa hay were bought by John Peck, Shawnee county, and chopped and blown into his big hay mow. This occurred during the wet weather of May and the hay evidently carried a little too much moisture, for it started to heat. Because of the fact the hay was chopped, having been run thru an ensilage cutter, workmen were able to shift it about in the barn until the hot spots were cooled off. A trench

was dug thru the pile of hay lengthwise and sidewise, opening up the very heart of the pile where the heating occurred. The hay was not badly damaged.

Best Corn After Clover

Sweet clover carries a delayed "kick" in its effect on the soil. Harold Polhamus, of Parker, has a field of corn, a part of which grew Sweet clover 4 years ago. By mid-June you could tell by the corn where clover had been grown. The color was darker, stalks bigger and a foot taller. Of course, it is husking time this fall that counts, but Linn county farmers have found that Sweet clover corn usually comes thru with the best yield.

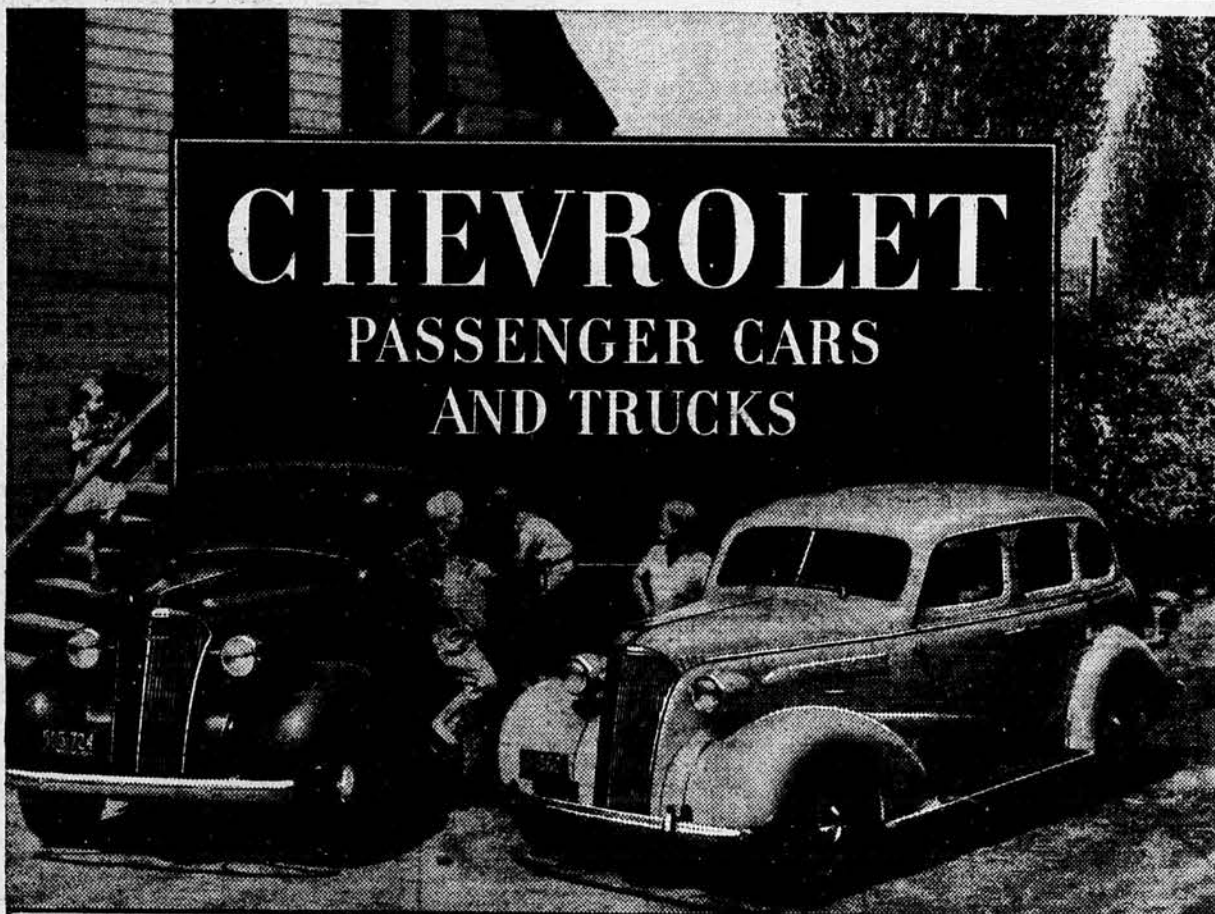
Yield Nearly Doubled

Thirty acres in one wheat field, and 20 acres in another, were well summer-fallowed by H. G. Gravenhorst, Woodston, the summer of 1936. The yield on these fallowed areas was nearly twice that on the steadily cropped



"Just hold your horses till I get some bait on this hook!"

land. Summer fallow really proved itself in the 1937 wheat harvest. Such results can't be disregarded.



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prepare seed beds or when equipped with 16-in. duck foot sweep, makes a summer fallow tool. It can be equipped with 9-in. standard lister bottoms for seeding a row crop 28 inches apart, or a side row crop attachment may be had to seed a row of row crop the width of the drill in summer fallow land.

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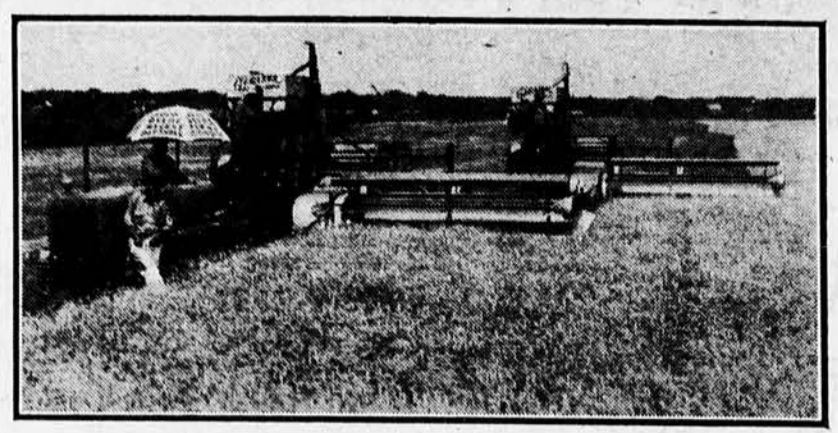
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We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.

Eastern Kansas Sees Combines in Tandem



HARVESTING wheat with a pair of 12-foot combines in tandem, on the R. E. Adams ranch, near Maple Hill. The combines are hooked together by a manufactured scissor-hitch, which makes them work together without missing any wheat, except a very small amount at the corners, which can be picked up later. This is a field of 160 acres of Tenmarq wheat which made around 25 bushels to the acre. The land formerly was in meadow. Mr. Adams had 1,100 acres of excellent wheat on his Wabaunsee county land this season. In addition there were 250 acres of oats, barley and rye. The tandem combine outfit harvests 75 to 80 acres a day. Another combine is used in smaller fields and to clean up corners and open up fields.

Eyes Should Have Life-Long Care

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

FROM the very beginning of life the true physician seeks to guard his patients from eyes diseases, starting at birth. Seldom are babies born blind. In a large percentage of cases of so-called congenital blindness the eyes were perfect at birth. The trouble came thru infection of the eyes while passing thru the birth canal, resulting in blindness from the disease known as Ophthalmia Neonatorum. It is to prevent this calamity that doctors put "antiseptic drops" into the eyes of the newborn. The human eye is one of Nature's great mysteries, a masterpiece of the Creator. It is part of the brain itself for it is nothing more than a wonderfully complex vision box with lenses, screens, and protective surfaces that make possible the visual responses of the optic nerve, a brain prolongation. Happily for the human race the eye is wonderfully virile and adaptable. The eyes with which we are born serve most of us very well altho they may have some imperfections. Human ingenuity has brought out the fact that most of those imperfections can be relieved if recognized. For much of this improvement we have to thank the advances in the study of optics.



Dr. Lerrigo

have a test of vision. The child himself has no way of knowing whether his eyes are up to the mark. He sees things just as he has seen them all of his life and naturally supposes that he sees just as do other people. A child will not complain of poor vision. The city or county health officer will give a simple visual test to any child, or failing such official a simple test can be given by a school teacher using a school test card. Every day some "backward" child is discovered, whose sole trouble is inability to see the black-board or his books.

Testing the eye does not end with school life, however. As the adult reaches 40—quite often, at an earlier age—changes take place in the eye that are sure to produce eye strain unless the aid of spectacles is given. In general, if there is no astigmatism or other defect, reading glasses for close work will supply the need. But since your eyes are among your most precious possessions, let there be no guesswork about your needs.

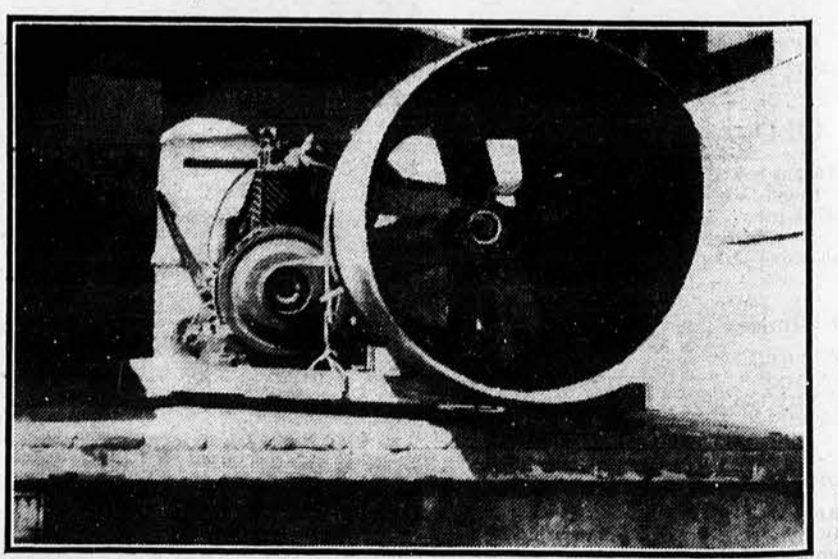
If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

This Form Is Uncurable

Is there any chance to be healed from Pernicious Anemia, and with what and what causes it?—S. N.

There are several forms of Anemia. The variety classed as pernicious is not curable, but the patient so afflicted has a much better chance now than before liver compound and similar treatment came into use.

Spreads Bait Over Fields

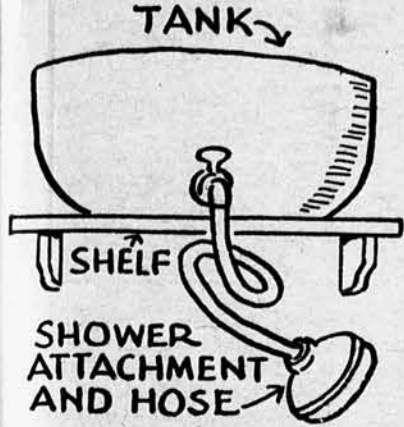


This is a grasshopper bait spreader devised by E. W. Ficken, Bison. It was made from an old auto fan and a small gasoline motor. It is mounted at the rear of a farm truck and the grasshopper poison is piled in front of it and scooped into the back side of the fan.

Ideas That Come in Handy

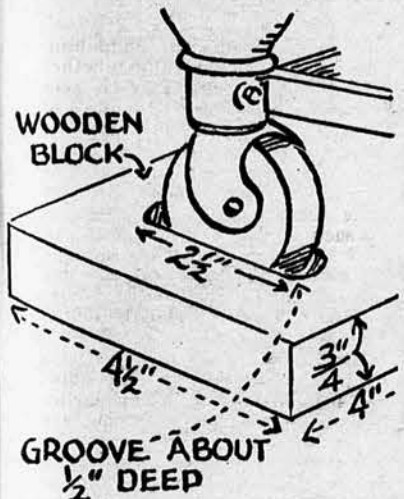
BY FARM FOLKS

Shower for Home



I made a very convenient shower bath from an old cream separator tank. I bought a shower attachment for 20 cents which consists of a 4-foot hose and a shower head and it fits the faucet perfectly. The tank was placed on a shelf and the person taking the shower stands in a tub.—E. M.

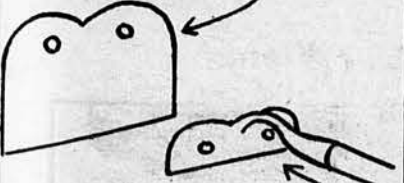
Holds Machine Steady



We made wooden foot rests to keep our gasoline motor powered washing machine from wandering or jiggling about when in use. We made 4 blocks 4 1/2 by 4 inches and about 1 inch thick and with a chisel gouged out a groove about 2 1/2 inches long for the 2 1/2 inch castor, about 1/2 inch deep and as wide as the castor—just large enough so that the castor fit into it nicely. One of these was placed under each castor and the machine stays put effectively.—T. W. Denton, Sherman Co.

Garden Hoes Renovated

NEW BLADE CUT FROM A CROSSCUT SAW



OLD DISCARDED HOE

An old hoe and a piece of old crosscut saw blade, as shown in diagram, may be turned into a new hoe, at small cost. Just a little work and 2 1/4 by 1/2-inch stove bolts does it all.—C. W. R.

Saltshaker Sows Seed

At turnip sowing time I put my seed in a large salt shaker and sow it. In this way the plants are not too thick.—Mrs. Earl Wilson.

Portable Refrigerator

An excellent portable refrigerator may be made from a tool box taken from an old car. Have a tinner make a lining of galvanized iron, about an inch smaller than the box. In this space use ground cork or sawdust as insulation material. A partition should divide ice

and food compartments. Provide a drainage hole leading from the ice compartment, attaching a piece of rubber tubing, if desired. Fastened to the running board this ice box is ideal for use on trips and is also convenient for use in the harvest fields.—Benjamin Nielsen, Aurora, Neb.

Handy Chicken Waterer

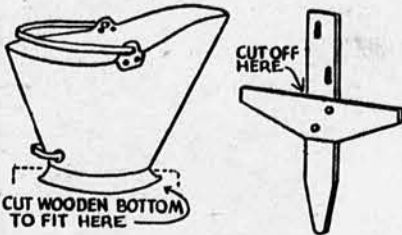
I made a handy chicken waterer from an old carburetor and gasoline tank. I connected the carburetor to the tank with an end of copper tubing, put the carburetor in a shallow pan and when the water reaches the float level the float will shut it off. A hole must be drilled in the float bowl to let the water run into the pan.—Paul Freese, Lincoln Co.

Used Old Windshield

Our kitchen sink had no back or splashier on it, so I took an old windshield from a discarded automobile, removed the iron frame, and painted one side of the glass with two coats of white enamel. This glass fits just along the wall of our sink, painted side to wall. It now can be wiped off easily

and always looks white. So many visitors have admired the sink idea.—R. F.

Uses for Cast-offs



A good foot scraper can be made from a broken steel fence post, as shown at right in the picture. Cut the post off just below the top of the anchor plate. Drive the post into the ground, smooth side next to step or walk. Leave enough of the anchor plate above the walk to make scraper.

When the bottom wears out of the coal hod, do not throw it away. Cut a new bottom from a board to fit the flange (as shown at left) and nail in place below the original bottom of hod.—Mrs. Max Buck, Dickinson Co.

When I buy new books I give them a protective coating of clear shellac. If this is done before they are used, they can be easily cleaned and will keep their new appearance.—W. W.



**YEP,
LAMENESS
ALL GONE!**

Horses can't tell you what relief Absorbine brings. But they can show you by the way they work. Nothing like it for sprains, strains, swellings. Never blisters—never removes hair. And horse can work while you use it. Great antiseptic for cuts, boils, sores. \$2.50 at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE



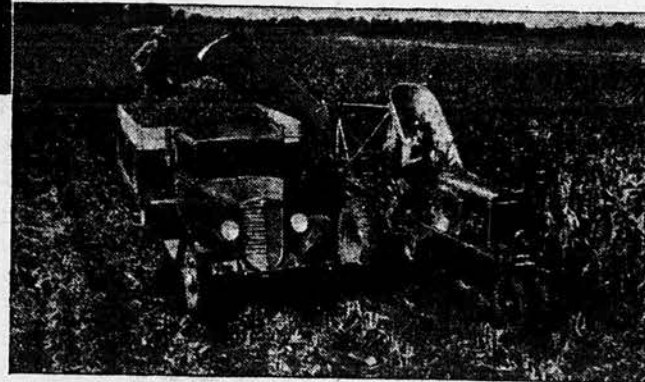
Get Your Silage in Fast with McCORMICK-DEERING Equipment



Above: The McCormick-Deering 1-row Power Corn Binder being operated through the power take-off of a Farmall 20 Tractor. A 2-row size is also available.

At Left: The popular McCormick-Deering No. 12-B Ensilage Cutter has a capacity of 10 to 16 tons an hour, cuts silage into various lengths, and requires only 12 to 20 h. p. for operation.

Below: The McCormick-Deering Ensilage Harvester cuts the crop, reduces the stalks to silage length, and delivers the silage to a truck or wagon in one operation in the field.



WHEN the crops reach the right stage for making the best silage, speed is the order of the day. All hands will turn to getting this valuable feed into the silo without delay.

Be prepared for this important work. Place your order now with the McCormick-Deering dealer for a McCormick-Deering Corn Binder and Ensilage Cutter. Or if you want to make silage in one operation in the field, a McCormick-Deering Ensilage Harvester will be the best investment.

McCormick-Deering Corn Binders do a good job of cutting all ensilage and fodder crops. Horse binders are available in vertical and horizontal types. Power-operated

tractor binders are built in 1 and 2-row sizes. McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters can be had in four sizes with capacities ranging from 3 to 25 tons an hour. These binders and ensilage cutters have proved their efficiency for many years.

See the McCormick-Deering dealer about these machines.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. (INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING

Now Is the Time to Can the Culls

By MRS. D. H. GIGG

FOR those poultry-raisers who do not buy sexed chicks there arises about this season the yearly problem of what to do with a batch of young cockerels that, with feed costs high, are eating their heads off, and for which no decent price can be had.

This was the problem put recently by a woman-questioner to the Home Economics expert on a radio farm program. It is the same problem that is troubling many a farm housewife these days. This woman stated she had tried to sell her cockerels but was offered only 10 to 15 cents for them. She hated to let them go for that poor price—could she can them successfully with a wash boiler? The answer was brief and must have been most disappointing to the questioner—the H. E. expert regretted to say she could not and would not advise trying to can chicken without a pressure cooker, "as it might have tragic results."

Let me say at the beginning, in deference to the Home Economics expert, that I thoroughly agree the pressure cooker is the safest and best way to can meat. But what of the woman with the all-too-frequent problem of low-priced chickens and high-priced feed who can't possibly buy or borrow a pressure cooker?

The Two Essentials

The answer is that, given two things, meat can be successfully canned with a wash boiler. By successfully I mean that in my own case, I have canned chicken by this method for several years and have never had a jar spoil, altho I have kept some jars for almost a year after canning. Those two essential things are, a strict observance of all the main rules of canning—sound clean jars, new lids, and thoro sterilization; and one of those wire racks put out just for wash boiler canning.

A word about this rack. It has everything necessary—false bottom, handles for lifting, and adjustable divisions that will take 8 quart, 10 pint, or 6 half-gallon jars. You can get it in any hardware or mail-order store for 35 cents and it is worth many times its price in saving of cracked jars, burned fingers, and general labor and worry.

If you are working alone it is best to have just 8 or 10 chickens, according to size, killed at a time; for you will find that plucking, cleaning, drawing, cutting up and browning that number, besides washing jars, is quite enough work for one day.

Be certain all animal heat is out of chickens before you start canning. Prepare your chicken as for frying, only do not dip the pieces in flour before browning—flour form a crust that hinders heat penetration and may spoil the keeping quality. Store the browned pieces in a roaster over night.

Now We Are Ready to Can

Next morning put your wash boiler on the stove, fill two-thirds full of cold water, put in the rack and into it fit the clean jars, seeing that they fill with water. This heating the processing water and sterilizing the jars in one operation saves time and space on your stove-top. Then put on your roasters to heat up the meat—one in the oven if room is scarce—also two kettles of extra water to boil.

When the jars have boiled for 15 or 20 minutes and the meat is heated, you are ready to begin packing. Take out a jar at a time, pack it—not too tightly—with pieces of meat to within an inch of the top of the jar. Add a teaspoonful of salt and some of the pan gravy—made up with boiling water if there isn't enough to go round—adjust a sterilized lid and screw down tightly. Those lids with the separate rubber-rimmed top and screw ring are the best. Slip the filled jar back into its place in the rack . . . and so on until all the jars are filled. Add extra water from your kettles until the water in the boiler is about an inch above the tops of the jars—keep the water at this level by adding more from time to time—and after it comes to the boil again, boil steadily for the required time, 3½ hours for pint jars, 4 hours for quarts, and 4½ for half-gallons.

Another pointer from my own experience—it is best to can only the fleshy pieces; the big bony pieces of

Go Easy on the Pepper

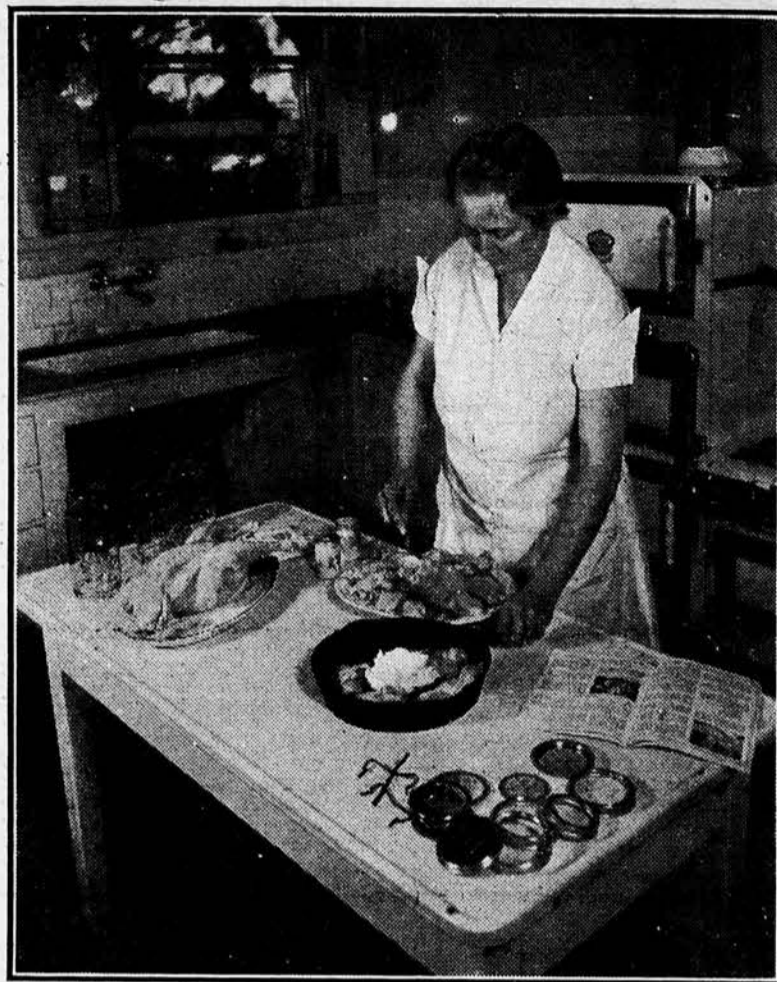
Once valued as the equal of gold and silver because of its popularity in seasoning food, pepper has been used many times as money. Alaric the Goth, who besieged Rome in 408, demanded a ransom of 5,000 pounds of gold, 30,000 pounds of silver, and 3,000 pounds of pepper. Soldiers of the Middle Ages thought themselves fortunate to lay hands on it when raiding the enemy's strongholds, and pepper was given as a reward for many outstanding services.

the back haven't enough meat on them to justify their presence in the jar. They are hard to fit in and harder to get out. The two drumsticks, two thighs, the breast cut in two pieces, and the fleshy half of the two wings—these will fit into a quart jar comfortably.

The bony parts, the wing tips and the necks I put in a pot and boil till the meat is ready to fall off the bones. Later I can this stock, with the small pieces of meat from the bones, in pint jars, a half-teaspoonful of salt to each jar, and process for one hour. This makes excellent gravy; or, with a half-cup of rice, half-cup of chopped onion and one cup of diced potatoes, a soup that is easily prepared, tasty and nourishing.

The gizzards (cut up) and hearts I also can separately, in pint jars, for gravy. I never can the livers but use them fresh, dipped in fine bread-crumbs and fried whole; or chopped up and formed into little sausages or patties and fried, for the canning day lunch.

Not only will those jars of plump meat in their golden-brown jelly be a joy to behold on the cellar shelves; but especially for the small-farm woman who has to help out-of-doors in summer—with the cherry crop, or



For that unexpected call to provide something good to eat—and in a hurry—canned chicken is an ever-blessed boon.

tending garden, or hoeing—they will prove an ever-blessed boon, for a supper of chicken-pie with crisp biscuits on top; for a cold lunch of chicken salad or sandwiches; for that unexpected hurry-up call to provide something for a picnic; or for church or school affairs.

And in this way you will find you get in meat value several times what the ten cents a cockerel would buy in the stores.

Beauty After Thirty

Beauty is not a question of age—or of youth. The fresh charm of seventeen becomes the serene loveliness of seventy. For beauty never stands still. It grows—or it may fade and wither. Keep your own beauty growing—remain young in spirit and take day-by-day, sensible care of your good looks. —Lilla Rutherford.

Let's Have Fun With Numerology

FOR a surprise, a novelty, a grand amusement for your crowd—try numerology. It's not a bit hard to "get the hang" of the figuring part—regular kindergarten stuff. Then you're set to study names and see what they mean in character traits, whether they jibe with the meaning of birth dates—all sorts of fascinating personal details.

They picked up the numerology book

just for fun—and now they're amazed!

"Let's see whether we're soul mates," Max said to Iris, with a grin, and after a glance at the instructions they quickly determined that Max was a Number Three, Iris a Number Nine.

"Now what about these Nines?" Iris wanted to know, and soon she and Max were reading, "You put humanity above self, service before gain. You scorn all that is petty, small, and

cheap. 'Visionary,' 'artistic,' 'poetic,' are adjectives well applied to you. You spend your money as you do your emotions, lavishly. You require an artistic outlet."

"The numerologist who wrote this book certainly 'had your number,'" exclaimed Max. "You must keep on with your music. And look, you're advised to marry a Number Three! We made no mistake, did we, hon?"

"I can't say for certain till we check up on those Threes," laughed Iris. And they read, "Your personality wins you friends and business. You're a gay, debonair, witty, popular with a strong under-current of ambition. You're more likely to succeed in business than those with a grim determination to get ahead."

"Now, that's lucky for me—you'll be able to make money that I like to spend so lavishly," jokes Iris, but she's really amused to see how the analysis of the Threes has revealed just those traits she likes best in Max!

Our 40-page illustrated booklet, "Numerology and Astrology," will show you the trick in no time. Liven up your set with a new interest. The book is only 15 cents. Order it from Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Those Leftover Egg Yolks

By MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

A good way to solve the problem of what to do with the egg yolks left over after making an angel food cake is simply to hard cook them. Bring water to a boil in a covered saucepan, drop in the yolks, one by one, reduce the heat and let the water simmer for 15 minutes. Store the cooked yolks in a cool place. Use them in sandwiches and salads or creamed dishes. When grated they make a colorful garnish. They keep a long time without drying out as the uncooked yolk will.



1	6	5	9	9	9
MAX	ROGERS	IRIS	LINN		
4	6 9 7 9 1	9 1	3 5 5		

The Voice of KANSAS WIBW

—580 Kc—

"Neighbor Jim"



Above we see "Neighbor Jim," the singer and philosopher on the new Montgomery Ward programs heard over WIBW Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 8:45.

COMPLETE NEWS SERVICE

WEEK-DAYS

5:45 a. m. 2:00 p. m.
7:00 a. m. 4:15 p. m.
8:30 a. m. 5:45 p. m.
12:00 noon 10:00 p. m.
11:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS

8:55 a. m. 5:45 p. m.
4:15 p. m. 10:00 p. m.

Alarm Clock Club



The young man at the left is none other than E. H. Curtis, heard every week-day morning on WIBW's Alarm Clock Club from 4 until 7 o'clock. Curtis also is well known as the commentator on the H. D. Lee News each week-day at 12 noon.

E. H. Curtis

D. Lee News each week-day at 12 noon.

Kansas Gospel Singers

7:45 - 8:15 a. m.
Mons. thru Sats.

The KANSAS FARMER MARKETS

12:15

(Except Saturdays)

Four Days of "Heaven"

By MRS. ANNA McCORMICK
Valley Center, Kan.

(Vacation Contest)

Four days of resting, playing, visiting, and irresponsibility—that's my vacation every year. It costs the sum total of \$4.40, and for me it's an ideal vacation.

This vacation camp is sponsored by our county farm bureau. It is held at Camp Bide-a-Wee, an attractive place, with a beautiful large lodge and cool screened cabins. The four vacation days are so arranged that we can wash on Monday, cook some extra food for the family, pack our clothes and go to camp. Then we come back in time to brush up a little after the folks have "batched" for four days before Sunday comes.

While we are at camp we read, knit, play games, or rest—do just whatever we please. We don't wash a dish nor touch a broom—just rest, visit and make friends. There are book reviews, swimming, splash pools, shower baths and lectures on up-to-date subjects.

This vacation of mine is the only time I ever have that is free from care and duties. My body is rested and my mind brightened. It is wonderful!

"Frogs" for Flower Bowls

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

Every homemaker has a particular bowl, dish or modernistic glass jar that is just right for certain flowers. These containers can be made into flower holders you will enjoy using. Fill each about two-thirds full of hot water and pour on melted paraffin. The paraffin floats and spreads out. It should be about one-half inch thick. When solid but still soft, punch holes for the flower stems, using a pencil. The water may be changed without removing the paraffin "frog." Should the paraffin become dislodged, it is a simple matter to replace it.

Lina's Roadside Bakery

By MRS. BELL CARROLL

"Some women would rather cook than do anything; others would rather do anything than cook!" So said a certain observing man—men do observe such things, you know. Lina happened to be one of the kind that hates the sight of a mixing bowl and would live on canned beans before she'd cook anything. So she went to college, to learn how to be an interior decorator,

and maybe some day be able to hire her cooking done.

Four years of culture made Lina quite an accomplished young lady, but there weren't any openings for budding interior decorators just then. Lina came home to her father's farm, and soon grew bored with inactivity.

The wide highway running past the farm gave her an idea. Yes, Lina hated to cook, but she had to do something—and her mother was a willing helper. One morning found Lina setting up a little roadside stand, and displaying golden brown pies and crisp cookies for sale to passing motorists.

Now Lina has a pleasant income from the very work she thought she hated. She's finding it not so bad after all. It just goes to show, the more set we are in our opinions, the greater possibility of having them changed some day!

Rainbow Jelly Gifts

By MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

Have you ever seen or tasted rainbow jelly? It makes a colorful addition to any Christmas basket and will be especially pleasing to invalids. Each time I make jelly I pour about an inch in pretty jelly glasses and set them away until my next jelly-making spree. I usually pour six or seven contrasting colors in the glass before it is full. Of course, my friends try to classify the kinds. To give them more to guess about I flavor some with other fruits. I boil mint leaves with apple jelly and color it green. Then I mix apples and grapes for another color and flavor. It's fun to see just how many different combinations you can make.

Facts We Know To Be True

By MRS. J. F. S.

Altho at times our faith in life is considerably shaken, we thankfully realize that the passing years have taught us:

That while a small percentage of our population are murderers, kidnapers, racketeers and generally no good, the greater percentage are peace-loving neighborly folks.

That bearing and raising babies is one of the most enjoyable professions in the world.

That a good husband is the handiest thing in a woman's life.

And that for very ounce of unhappiness in this world there is a bushel of happiness if you just look hard enough for it.

Colorful Wooden Salad Set



SOMETHING new and mighty nice to have are the colorful wooden salad sets which brighten the household's serving equipment. The bowl is adaptable to many different uses, being an attractive receptacle not only for salad, but for fruits, nuts or popcorn. The brilliancy of its finish is not only "easy on the eyes" but servicable too, for it is impervious to water, acid, grease and hot foods.

This eleven-inch-in-diameter wooden bowl, and the fork and spoon are inexpensive and easily decorated even

by the inexperienced artist. Get your undecorated wooden articles—you will find them at the dime store, the hardware counter, or any mail-order house—and then write to Kansas Farmer for the decorating designs. With them we'll send you full instructions for their application, color treatment, as well as directions for finishing the wood. Just address a postcard to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for them, if you'd like these designs for making a salad set of your own.

HERE'S WHY I INSIST ON KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES



"NO OTHER corn flakes please my family as Kellogg's do. They're made better. Packed better. Taste better. Give me Kellogg's every time!"

The matchless flavor and crispness of Kellogg's Corn Flakes are the result of exclusive methods of manufacture. Kellogg's are the only corn flakes kept oven-fresh by the patented WAXTITE inner wrapper.

The market for corn, milk and fruit created by Kellogg's amounts to millions of dollars a year.

Ready to eat. Many generous servings for a few cents. At all grocers. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.



SAY "Kellogg's"
BEFORE YOU SAY
"CORN FLAKES"



More Power at Lower Cost

FUEL is the biggest factor in the cost of running a tractor. Exclusive John Deere two-cylinder engine design makes it possible for you to burn the money-saving fuels such as distillate, fuel oils, and furnace oils *successfully and efficiently*. You *save* on fuel costs.

Exclusive two-cylinder engine design gives you fewer, stronger, heavier, more rugged parts that wear better and last longer. You *save* on upkeep costs.

Exclusive two-cylinder engine design lets you inspect and adjust a John Deere tractor yourself. You *save* on expensive mechanical help.

A straight-line transmission, and belt pulley right on the crankshaft, put more power on drawbar and belt. You *save* by doing more work.

Ask your John Deere dealer for a demonstration, or, check the coupon below.

JOHN DEERE TWO-CYLINDER ECONOMY-SIMPLICITY-DEPENDABILITY TRACTORS

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois, Dept. A-111

Send illustrated folders on the tractors I have checked.

General Purpose Tractors (6 Models).

New Model "G" General Purpose (3-plow).

Models "AO" and "BO" (orchard).

Models "AR" (medium) and "BR" (light) Standard Tread Tractors.

Model "D" 3-4 plow, Standard Tread.

Name

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TWO in ONE FOR HAY

GEHL

NEW Streamlined SILO FILLER

Modernized to the minute for greater capacity, fast, clean cutting at lower speed and less cost; low feed table; large, self-feeding beater roll; unbreakable fly wheel; enclosed gear transmission, F-1-3; Throws green corn 45 feet high with 5 lbs. minimum. Cuts and stores hay at hay fork speed. Saves man in mow. Stores hay in half usual space. Increases feeding value of hay. Cattle clean it up better. Ask about the molasses feeder for "Grass Silage." Write for details and low prices.

Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., 434 Water Street, West Bend, Wisconsin

Distributed by... Interlocking Cement Silo Co., 720 No. Santa Fe Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Circular FREE Send Postal

Preparing to Battle Bindweed

(Continued from Page 3)

moisture in the air and soil, and at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre.

The yard of the Auburn High School was heavily infested with field bindweed. Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent, became interested in control of this infestation with the dry treatment, and obtained the help of H. A. Noyce, vocational agriculture instructor. On October 1, 1936, blocks exactly 1 rod square were marked on an evenly infested part of the school yard and several different treatments were used.

The following results were noted on June 10, 1937:

Sodium chlorate, 2 pounds; salt, 3 pounds—nearly complete kill.

Sodium chlorate, 3 pounds; salt, 5 pounds—100 per cent bindweed kill, soil not damaged.

Sodium chlorate, 5 pounds—100 per cent bindweed kill.

Sodium chlorate, 5 pounds; mixed with 3 gallons water—100 per cent bindweed kill.

Sodium chlorate, 2 pounds, feeding shorts, 3 pounds—nearly 100 per cent bindweed kill.

Sodium chlorate, 4 pounds; feeding shorts, 2 pounds—100 per cent bindweed kill.

Sodium chlorate, 3 pounds; feeding shorts, 1 pound; salt, 1 pound—100 per cent bindweed kill.

Mr. Hale has been watching results of dry sodium chlorate treatment on a number of farms in Shawnee county. He believes the biggest disadvantage of the dry treatment alone is that it is difficult to see where it has been applied. On big patches a few plants may be missed.

Feeding shorts were used with the sodium chlorate to slow down absorption by the bindweed leaves, and to aid in scattering. Also, the shorts help to show where the material has been applied, making the whole process more thoro.

Salt Strengthens Chlorate

Use of a limited quantity of salt with the chlorate, is an idea Mr. Hale has been following. While 5 pounds of salt to the square rod does not harm the soil noticeably, it seems to make the chlorate more effective.

A good plan is to summer-fallow a bindweed patch carefully, beginning as soon as the weed shows up in the spring, and repeating the cultivation as soon as the weeds appear again. This will require working every 5 days in the spring, and at least once a week until well into July. Then less frequent cultivation usually keep the weed down. Mr. Hale believes it is well to let the infestation get a fresh start a few weeks before treating with sodium chlorate. Absorption must take place thru the leaves about the time cool weather or frost are checking growth.

Bindweed quite often starts in a field from an infestation of a few plants. If these aren't controlled there is a vigorous, thriving mass of bindweed in a few years, from which the plants are spreading 10 feet or more every year. Summer cultivation will usually check the plants which are on new land, but the old "mother" plot will keep coming back, for it has a "choke-hold" on the soil. These patches are the ones to be treated in the fall after a season or two of fallow.

Summer Fallow As Control

A number of Shawnee county farmers have successfully controlled and eradicated bindweed by summer fallow. L. P. Pressgrove, Tecumseh, is the recognized pioneer of this method in his community. He had a small patch which was plowed 11 times in 1934. The first plowing was only 2 inches, then he went deeper each time until the last time over the soil was turned as deep as 12 inches. He and his son Martin have absolutely killed bindweed by this method.

A later development by the Pressgroves has been a blade cultivator, 4 feet wide, which cuts the roots of bindweed below the surface. Altho simple summer fallow won't always kill bindweed the first year, the Pressgroves have definite proof that they did kill it in this way, and they believe that determined effort with summer-fallow will kill out any patch.

Allen Engler, Pauline, is following a thoro system of summer-fallow to control bindweed, on the David Hughes farm. There are about 15 acres which have been infested for years. Mr. Engler equipped his tractor row-crop cultivator with 7 16-inch sweeps. He can work the bindweed area, which is located in an irregular area in a wheat field, in about 6 hours. He started cul-

tivating the patch in mid-April, working every 5 days. By late May he worked once a week. In late June considerable bindweed would be showing up after 5 days.

The sweeps did a thoro job of tearing out the bindweed roots. They were weighted down with two logs to make them work at a depth of 5 to 6 inches. Cost of the 7 wide sweeps for the cultivator was \$8.40, including 40 cents for sharpening.

Last year Tom Fergel, Berryton, fallowed two patches of bindweed with a plow. One, on which the work was done regularly, had only a trace of the weed left. On the other, where work wasn't so methodical, the kill was poor. It appears the most important caution is to work the soil every time the weeds begin to appear. Harvey Wulfskuhle, J. J. England and August Flohrschutz are 3 more farmers who are using summer-fallow to control bindweed. In one case Mr. England threshed a straw pile on top of a small area of the weed and killed it.

The summer-fallow or clean-cultivation plan of bindweed control has been recommended for many years, but it seems to be just getting started in Eastern Kansas.

Good Crop on Bindweed Land

In Rush county, W. A. Budde bought an 80-acre field which was badly infested with bindweed. He worked the field 26 times the first summer with a duckfoot. The second summer he worked the soil only 6 times. Then last fall he seeded the "eighty" to wheat. This summer he harvested better than 25 bushels of good quality wheat to the acre. If he had seeded the field every year, he would have wasted his seed and labor, for even with normal yields in that section, the weed-infested land wouldn't have made a crop. As it is he got a good crop this year, while cropland wheat in the neighborhood is almost a failure. And he found only one plant of bindweed on the field this year.

Important work in testing bindweed control methods for Western Kansas will be done at the weed laboratory established in 1935 at the Hays Experiment Station. Recommendations will not be made on new methods until they have been tried thoro. But when the experiment station is ready to place its final "OK" on various methods we can depend upon their suitability for that section.

In the meantime, salt, at the rate of 1 pound to the square foot, is the surest method for small areas or low-value land. Careful spraying will give beneficial results, on larger areas, and will cost \$35 or more an acre for 3 or 4 treatments, all costs of equipment and labor included. Summer-fallow or clean-cultivation seems to be the most economical remedy on large areas.

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will be glad to see that you get a free copy of Bulletin 269, Field Bindweed and Methods of Control, published by Kansas State College. Or you can write direct to the college, at Manhattan. It may help you in your individual battle with the pest.

Rye to Pay the Cost

A novel, but seemingly practical idea, comes from Ottawa county, where a number of farmers hope to follow summer-fallow on bindweed land, with rye seeded for winter pasture this fall. The idea is that rye will make enough income in the form of fall, winter and spring pasture to more than pay the cost of summer cultivation. It can be seeded around October 1 in the fall, too late for bindweed to come up and make seed. Then plowed up about May 1, so it won't infest the land with rye seed and the bindweed may be worked again. This plan has merit for the Western half of Kansas. It may be a means of living with bindweed and getting an income from the land, while gradually beating it out. If the bindweed produces seed, care will have to be used to keep livestock from carrying it to clean land. What do you think of this idea?



L. P. Pressgrove, Tecumseh, credited with being the first in his community to prove that clean summer-fallow will kill field bindweed. Read how he did it.

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two weeks beginning July 24

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

Highlights of the Next Two Weeks

- Saturday, July 24 and July 31**
- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Boys
- 6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet-Gus Haenschen's Orchestra and Guests
- 7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 8:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade
- 8:45 p. m.—Patti Chapin—the Melody Girl
- 9:30 p. m.—Harlem Minstrels
- Sunday, July 25 and August 1**
- 8:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
- 8:30 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
- 8:55 a. m.—News and Weather
- 9:00 a. m.—Organ Moods
- 9:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family
- 10:30 a. m.—Salt Lake Choir and Organ
- 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
- 1:00 p. m.—Everybody's Music
- 1:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players
- 2:00 p. m.—Law Enforcement League
- 2:15 p. m.—Living Dramas of the Bible
- 4:15 p. m.—News
- 4:30 p. m.—Chevrolet-Gus Haenschen's Orchestra and Guests
- 5:00 p. m.—Christian Science
- 5:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
- 5:45 p. m.—News
- 6:00 p. m.—Gillette Summer Hotel
- 6:30 p. m.—Texaco Town
- 7:00 p. m.—Universal Rhythm
- 10:00 p. m.—Franklin XX News-Joe Nickell
- Monday, July 26 and August 2**
- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
- 7:00 p. m.—Shakespeare Play
- 8:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—K. P. & L. Musicale
- 10:30-12 p. m.—Dance Orchestras
- Tuesday, July 27 and August 3**
- 6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet-Gus Haenschen's Orchestra and Guests
- 6:45 p. m.—McKinney and Kenna-Karlan's
- 7:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
- 7:30 p. m.—Camel Program With Benny Goodman's Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Folies
- Wednesday, July 28 and August 4**
- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
- 6:30 p. m.—Laugh With Ken Murray
- 7:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Program
- 7:30 p. m.—Palmolive Beauty Box Theater
- 8:45 p. m.—Frank Morgan-Dodge Program
- Thursday, July 29 and August 5**
- 6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet-Gus Haenschen's Orchestra and Guests
- 6:45 p. m.—McKinney and Kenna-Karlan's
- 7:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs
- Friday, July 30 and August 6**
- 6:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp's Orchestra With Alice Faye
- 7:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
- 8:00 p. m.—News Reviews of the Week
- 10:00 p. m.—Franklin XX News-Joe Nickell

Kansas Breeders Offer Cash Prizes

By A. D. WEBER, Secretary
Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.

THE Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association will award liberal cash prizes to owners of the three high ranking Shorthorn herds in the 1937 Kansas Beef Production Contest. This contest is sponsored by the Extension Division, Kansas State College, and is

These winners also have found that it pays to winter the cows well. Only when this is done can one expect a high percentage of strong, uniform calves. Early calves are better suited to a project of this kind than late calves. Kansas Shorthorn Breeders are in-



Good Shorthorn calves, like these on William Shaffer's farm, Columbus, make fast gains when fed some grain along with their milk. These are winter calves, just right for entering a beef production contest.

conducted annually under the supervision of J. J. Moxley, Extension animal husbandman. All breeds of beef cattle are eligible to compete.

In order to participate in this contest, a farmer must keep certain records under the direction of the county agent in his county. Final awards are based upon the performance of the herds entered, special emphasis being placed upon the following:

1. Method and cost of wintering the cow herd.
2. Average daily gain of calves from birth to marketing.
3. Method and cost of feeding calves.
4. Selling price of calves, also carcass grades if available.
5. Net returns a cow.

Previous winners of this contest have found that it pays to mate grade cows of good type with thick, purebred bulls. Depth and width insure rapid gains; compactness is associated with early maturity; smoothness means good prices for finished steers and heifers.

interested in this beef production contest because they believe that calves sired by good Shorthorn bulls excel in weight for age, mature early, and bring top prices. They want to encourage the use of good Shorthorn bulls on Kansas farms.

Small grains may be used to good advantage in creep feeding calves. Even if the calves were not creep-fed prior to harvest, it will pay in many instances to start feeding grain when pastures begin to fail.

Creep-fed feeder calves are frequently more uniform than non-creep-fed feeder calves and increased weight is obtained with a minimum of grain. Calves handled in this manner are eligible to compete in the Kansas Beef Production Contest; and present indications are that the feeding and management methods used between July 1 and November 1 will determine the winners of the special cash prizes offered by the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

If Thieves Are Not Locked Up They Go Right on Stealing

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

IN THE opinion of J. H. Walters, R. 1, Fall River, the only way to prevent thieves from stealing a farmer's property is to put them behind prison bars. Mr. Walters has pretty good proof for his theory. He reports that a quantity of alfalfa hay was stolen from him about December 4, 1936. Soon after this, the remaining alfalfa hay and also some prairie hay was stored in a bin, in a safer place. Eighteen bales of oats hay was left where it could be taken more easily. Nine bales soon disappeared. Some evidence had been gathered, after the first theft and officers were on the lookout for the suspects. A capture was made, after two men, who were being watched by officers, attempted to steal chickens. They were Phillip and Arthur Teichgraeber. The accused were tried on the Walters theft, proven guilty and given 6-month jail sentences. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided between Service Member Walters and John Russell, who made the arrest.

theft and required to serve 6-month jail sentences. Since Emig played an important part in the arrest and conviction, a \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, went to him.

Stole Posts; Left Holes

At last something has been found on a farm, which seems to be safe from thieves. L. P. Ridings, Burden, says that the thieves who stole 200 posts from his farm seemingly had no desire to take the post holes, too. About everything else on the farm seems in danger of being stolen, according to reports coming to the Protective Service. The two men, convicted of stealing the Ridings posts, R. A. Goodale and Robert Browning, were given 60-day jail sentences. A Kansas Farmer reward was divided among Service Member Ridings, Sheriff Dick Day and Undersheriff M. I. Williams, Winfield.

Wheat Thefts Are Common

Stealing of wheat and other grain has been common enough in the past. The presence of a comparatively large crop, bringing a very good price, will mean an increase in thefts. The Protective Service advises its members to take every precaution for the safety of wheat stored in bins during the coming months. If possible, avoid storing wheat on unoccupied farms. Mark your wheat in some way so you can identify it in case it is stolen and found. If you have reasons to fear a raid from thieves, install a burglar alarm. Remember that altho your wheat has escaped the drouth, dust storms, grasshoppers, hail, etc., thieves may get it yet, "if you don't watch out."

Followed Each Other

A lively game of hide and go seek was played by Paul Emig, R. 2, Gypsum, and the thieves, who stole wheat from his farm. First, Mr. Emig got sight of the thieves, and followed them some distance. When he found them, he ordered them to follow him, as he drove toward the sheriff's office. They obeyed for a while, and then decided it was time for him to be "it" again. So, they went in the opposite direction. Then Emig called for help. He put officers on the trail and they followed the culprits until they were arrested. At the trial, John E. Lantz and Leland L. Steele were convicted of the wheat

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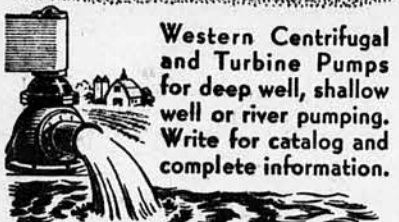


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Fight for Party Control—Court Bill Talk—Labor Split Open

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

FOR the present, perhaps for several weeks to come, Congress has cast aside everything else while President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the conservative leadership of the Democratic party fight it out for control of the Democratic party, and of the 1940 Democratic national convention. The modified supreme court proposal, submitted by Senators Logan of Kentucky, Hatch of New Mexico and Robinson of Arkansas, is being debated in the Senate.

Senators Wheeler of Montana, Clark of Missouri, Burke of Nebraska—all Democrats—leading the fight against the measure, say they will filibuster all summer, if necessary, to prevent a vote on the measure. Senator Robinson, Democratic floor leader, expects the opposition to wear itself out in about a month.

"We have the votes to pass this bill," Robinson assured the Senate in his speech opening the debate. And defied Wheeler to allow the Senate to vote.

"Let's vote on the original bill," Wheeler dared Robinson, "why not?" Replied the astute Senator Robinson, expected to be named to the supreme bench in place of Justice Van De Venter, retired:

"We do not have the votes to pass the original bill. We do have the votes to pass the substitute."

All the polls taken to date indicate Robinson told the truth.

No Executive Reorganization

Unless the unexpected and unlikely happens—and happens several times—President Roosevelt has killed the chance of his executive reorganization program being enacted at this session of Congress. And that probably means it will not be enacted at all. And also John L. Lewis and his CIO have made it extremely difficult to pass an hours and wages law at this session.

At the beginning of the session, and well into April, chances looked good for the executive reorganization. It generally is recognized in informed circles that the executive branch of the government, with some 100 agencies running wild, is in need of reorganization. Also until the last few weeks it was rather taken for granted that Congress would pass a bill providing maximum hours and minimum wages in industry affecting interstate commerce.

But President Roosevelt's insistence on his unpopular proposal to "pack the Supreme Court," and Lewis's attempts to subordinate all government and all other interests to his CIO, have stirred so much resentment that by the time the court fight is over, Congress may just fold up and go home.

Lewis Frightens the Public

The wages and hours bill is not definitely dead. But its chances of passage are not nearly so good as they were even a month ago. Lewis frightened the general public with his aggressive campaign to dominate affairs. And for the time being, at least, he has split labor wide open.

Also, the death of Congressman Connery of Massachusetts, chairman of the House labor committee, took the most effective friend of labor out of the House. His successor, Rep. Mary Norton of New Jersey, does not have the understanding, the aggressiveness, nor the standing which Connery had.

Two farm measures, the farm tenancy bill and the wheat crop insurance bill, seem to be so far along in Congress that their passage today looks almost, altho not quite, certain.

The "AAA of 1937," otherwise the "ever normal granary" bill sometimes called the "general farm bill," is being kept alive with occasional oxygen treatments from the White House. Passage seems very unlikely.

Senators McGill of Kansas and Pope of Idaho have rewritten the original measure, which was drawn by the AAA people and sponsored by the American Farm Bureau, and are sponsoring it in the Senate.

The only vital change proposed by the McGill-Pope plan is the so-called referendum by the growers of each commodity included in the act, at the

beginning of the marketing year. The original plan, and the one followed in the Flannagan (Virginia) bill in the house, would have the Secretary of Agriculture determine the total supply of each commodity in sight, and proclaim the commodity loan and benefit payments to be made on the basis of this determination.

For example, with the total supply of wheat other than white wheat at normal or below, under present price relationships, the Secretary of Agriculture would proclaim a surplus reserve loan rate of 96.9 cents a bushel, with benefit payments from 4 to 17.1 cents a bushel—whatever it would take to give the wheat grower his parity price of \$1.14 cents a bushel.

Under the McGill-Pope referendum—which has been approved in principle by the Farm Bureau and the AAA—all commercial wheat growers would vote whether or not to accept the conditions laid down in the secretary's proclamation. If two-thirds of the votes cast were aye, then the conditions would be binding for that marketing year. If less than two-thirds vote aye, then the AAA would withdraw from wheat aids and wheat control for that year.

Unless the session should last into late fall, there is little chance of passage of the ever normal granary measure at this session. But the bill should be on the calendar for action next ses-

sion, if there is farmer demand for a control measure.

Senators Capper of Kansas and Gillette of Iowa have introduced jointly another bill to amend the Packer-Stockyards act. This measure is not due for final action at this session. Its authors hope to get hearings and possible committee action.

The Capper-Gillette measure would require registration of all packers with the secretary of agriculture. It would give the secretary access to virtually all books and records of packers and stockyards. It would bring all stockyards, except those which are merely delivery yards for a packing house, under regulation by the secretary. This is the provision most desired by the Department of Agriculture. The measure also would require in the future—not applicable to those now engaged in the business—that all new dealers, commission merchants and marketing agencies for livestock get certificates "of public necessity and convenience" before they could operate.

Another important feature of the measure would place the burden of proof upon the stockyards or commission firm which increased its charges; the secretary could suspend the operation of any changes in charges for 180 days pending hearings.

26,000 Boy Scouts in Camp

Some 26,000 Boy Scouts gave Washington the biggest show it has had in years. Their tent encampment was really organized. Their pageants in the big arena at the base of the Washington Monument draw capacity crowds after the first night, when Washington discovered the boys put on real shows. And it was by far the best behaved organization that ever held a convention in Washington.

Berry Growers Visualize New Crop

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

FOLLOWING one of the most successful seasons they have had in years, strawberry growers in this section already are preparing for next year's crop. Old patches have been cut off comparatively close with a mowing machine and now those old beds are being renewed by plowing under one side of every row. This narrows it, leaving the newer plants on the outer edge of the remaining strip. Sometimes they plow out the center of the row leaving the newer plants for next year's bed on either side. This work always is done as soon after harvest as possible so that the young plants will have time to form good roots and crowns before winter.

As the plants produced from the first runners will produce most of next year's berries, later-formed runners are discouraged with the hoe. Growers try to get the plants spaced about 6 inches apart. With strawberries, fruit bud formation occurs during September and October and perhaps later. The number of flowers every plant will produce next year is decided this fall, and depends upon the care the plants get during the summer and up until winter. Many of the best strawberry fields in this county are in young appl. orchards as an inter-crop to help defray the cost of bringing the trees into bearing. Here at Echo Glen the strawberry acreage has been gradually reduced every year as blocks of young trees reached maturity.

Insects Now Trouble Berries

Until only a few years ago strawberries were comparatively free from insect pests. But now there are a number of insects to give the grower trouble, chief of which is the strawberry leaf-roller. It is a very small, greenish, almost transparent worm which folds and fastens the leaves of the strawberry together and then feeds on the inner surface of the leaf. This pest has been very active here this summer and heavy infestations are expected to develop. The most effective means of control is to spray with arsenate of lead before the leaves are rolled, for after this happens the worm is thoroly protected from any poison that could be applied. Mowing off the leaves and burning them immediately after harvest is also recommended as a control measure. The writer is informed that Kansas has a man at

Wathena investigating this particular insect.

This week marks the end of the black raspberry harvest. Two dollars a pint crate was the peak price paid the grower, which considering the increasing difficulty of raising raspberries, is not enough. Due to the disease, anthracnose, raspberries are no longer a profitable crop and fewer of them are being set out each year. Along with blackberries, a one-time popular fruit here, they are gradually fading out of the picture. A few red raspberries are grown in Doniphan county but the acreage is not comparable to that devoted to the black caps. Of recent years the Latham variety has attained greatest popularity among the growers but because it winter-kills so badly its continued planting is being discouraged.

A Lull in Insect Battle

For the first time since early spring apple growers in Northeast Kansas are getting a breathing spell and sprayers are idle for a few days. There is a lull in the warfare against codling moth. This is a period of inactivity between the first and second broods. Moths from the overwintering worms have emerged now and the eggs they deposited have hatched. The damage has already been done and continued spraying at this time would be useless. However, the respite will not be long for the second brood moths will soon begin to emerge and growers will want to have their trees freshly covered with arsenate of lead by that time. It is expected that there will be two more peaks of emergence this summer and this will mean at least two more spray applications. Already we have sprayed 7 times here at Echo Glen Farm.

But even if the spray rig are silent the orchard men themselves are not twiddling their thumbs. A practice new to this fruit section is being tried out by quite a number of growers. With long, hooked poles they are going thru their orchards jerking off every apple that shows wormy. These are piled in small mounds, sprinkled with kerosene and burned. This is a form of thinning that seems most commendable for obvious reasons. Aside from actually destroyin worms with a potential progeny of thousands, getting rid of these defective apples cannot help but improve the quality of the fruit that is left on the trees.

Busy?—Don't Neglect Your Flock!

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

MIDSUMMER on a Corn Belt farm on which are raised diversified crops keeps most farm women as busy as the farmer. Most of us have become accustomed to hatching and starting the young flock in the midst of corn planting.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Then in midsummer we must snatch a minute here or there from other demanding farm tasks to give the growing chick some extra care that means so much to their growth and development. It may be that extra roosting space must be provided

—or perhaps we need to give a moistened mash occasionally to hasten growth or stimulate jaded appetites. Possibly worming may be needed. If the young stock is growing nicely then the laying flock may need a little attention, for in order to have a good average production for the year we must keep up the hen's vitality so that she can continue to lay over a 50 per cent production during the summer months. A flock that averages 160 eggs a year must make the days count. In July they must average 17 eggs, 15 in August, 13 in September, 5 in October. It may be necessary to feed a moistened mash once or twice daily during the hottest days to get the hens to consume enough mash to keep up production. Be sure that there is plenty of shell making material. Hens can't lay eggs without shells. So when they do not get sufficient shell making material they slacken production, and perhaps finally quit altogether. One experiment station reported that hens that received no limestone nor oyster shells laid thinner shelled eggs, and were poor layers. Neither did their eggs hatch well during the hatching season. Loss from breakage was far greater in selling market eggs. One poultryman I visited had a small open box nailed to the end of the mash hoppers. It was certainly handy for the hens and was noticeable for the poultryman so that he wouldn't forget to

fill it when filling the hoppers. It sounds great to read of the Massachusetts hen that holds the world's record for consecutive laying—producing 231 eggs in as many days—but we must remember that she had everything needed in addition to her natural ability to lay so many eggs. Our farm hens cannot do their best unless they have the necessities at least.

Keep Only Young Birds

I hope that not many of you are having the trouble one reader is experiencing. Her flock of hens get thinner and thinner until nothing is left but skin and bones. They get lame. The liver shows yellow nodules. Only the old hens 2 years old or older are affected. She fears tuberculosis—and she is undoubtedly right in thinking so. A local veterinarian can give the tuberculin test that will remove the reactors. If a large per cent show they are affected it would be better to kill and burn those, then market all the healthy ones. This disease rarely effects young birds under 1 year of age—so a very good method of combating this trouble is to keep the pullets every year until they cease laying in their first laying year—then market them. In this manner of handling poultry, and with proper plowing, liming, cleaning and spraying the disease can be eradicated in a few seasons, and with little loss from this disease.

Worms Easily Controlled

Worms may be troubling the young stock. Roundworms may be controlled by adding 2 per cent tobacco dust to the regular mash or one may give the flock treatments of reliable poultry wormers. Tapeworms can usually be controlled by giving 1 ounce blue vitrol in 15 gallons of water to the laying flock. One level teaspoonful in 5 gallons of water is enough for young chicks 6 weeks of age. And give in wooden, crockery or enamel drinking troughs or fountains.

Potatoes for Chicken Feed

Chicken feed is high priced. If you are fortunate enough to raise a good crop of Irish potatoes, how about feed-

ing some to the flock of chickens? The Ohio experiment station made some interesting tests with potatoes. They reported that unmarketable potatoes may be used to advantage in either fattening poultry or for feeding layers. Broilers fed a ration containing cooked potatoes made 12 per cent better gains in weight than did another lot that received raw potatoes. Raw potatoes did not prove profitable. Cooked ones returned 36 per cent per bushel. Growing pullets that received 8.5 pounds daily to 100 pullets and which were 56 per cent of the total feed eaten, returned 25 cents a bushel on the basis of prices paid for other feed. Raw potatoes in this test were again not satisfactory.

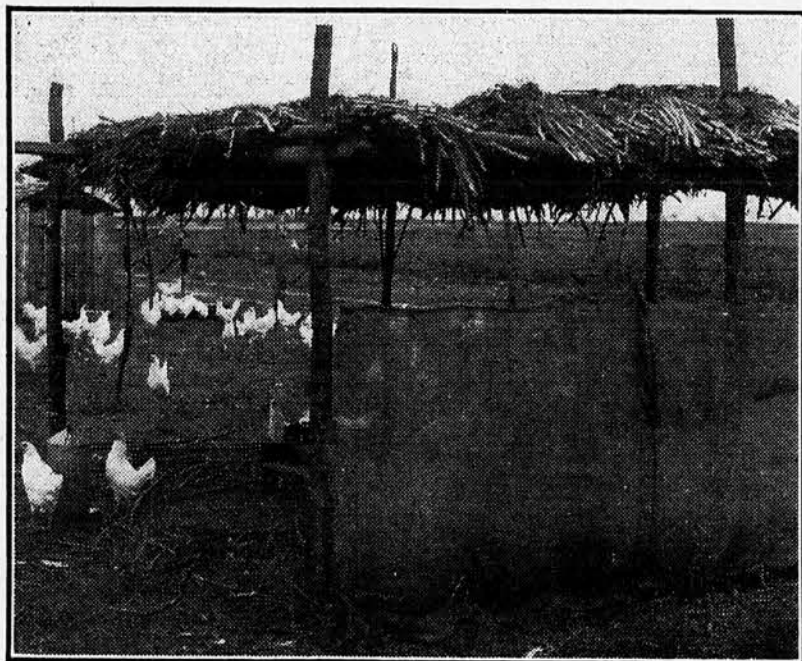
With the laying flock, cooked potatoes made up 30 per cent of the entire ration. One suggestion in feeding potatoes is that equal parts by weight of soft boiled potatoes, mixed equally with dry mash be fed moistened daily to the layers.

Here on our farm we have never used cooked potatoes for growing chicks (nor are we likely to this year) but we have used our small spuds for 20 years for our laying flock thru the coldest days of winter when a good warm mash is relished by the flock. We didn't know when we started doing this of the value of the potato as hen food, but we did know the flock enjoyed their potatoes for an afternoon lunch from their songs of contentment when we fed them. I suppose it holds true with the poultry flock, just as with humans, that most wholesome foods that they enjoy are equally good for them.

Fallowed Land Best

Part of Marion Bartlett's wheat crop blew out on his Rooks county farm the spring of 1936. This land was fallowed, while the remainder was left for harvest. Last fall the entire field was seeded to wheat. The wheat on fallowed land didn't blow last spring and it was ready for harvest several days before the other. In addition it yielded nearly twice as much as the wheat on crop land.

A Range Shade Made More Eggs



AN OPEN shade for pullets on range, apparently made considerable difference in the 1936 egg production of W. C. Isern's laying flock. This low-cost shade provided on the Isern farm near Alden, was made of weathered sorghum bundles, laid on a wire netting frame about 6 feet above the ground. Except for the framework of the shelter, which was of poles, the entire structure was made from waste materials. Wire netting was strung along the south side of the shelter to support some 4-foot burlap, made of old gunny sacks. This burlap broke the south winds, but still allowed air to pass thru.

A pullet, Mr. Isern observed, will not go far for water when the weather is hot. So he placed feed and water at the shade and as a result his pullets developed very satisfactorily. They were more comfortable than if they had been forced to seek shade behind the buildings or inside of them. All the feed and water they wanted at frequent intervals aided in their development. Since the ground water level is shallow on the Isern range, they put down a pump and provided fresh water right at hand. Better development of the 1936 crop of pullets is believed to be responsible for the increase in egg production over former years.

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The growing period is the time in which to lay the foundation for future weeks' production. These sturdy 13-week pullets at Larro Research Farm, had just been changed to Gold Medal Egg Mash when this picture was taken.

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Black Feather

Ninth Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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In Preceding Installments

Rodney Shaw, last of the independent fur-traders to oppose the Astor Company, comes to Mackinac to talk terms. He earns the right to wear the Black Feather, symbol of physical superiority. Shaw is asked to submit his independence to the company but flings defiance at Astor. He falls madly in love with Annette Leclere, who also is loved by Burke Rickman, a Company lieutenant who wrecked Shaw's former partner, Leslie, an aging trader, admires Shaw's spirit and offers him goods to combat the company in the Pillager country. But as Shaw prepares to leave after a whirlwind courtship of Annette, Rickman, who learns of his plans thru Annette who unknowingly betrays him, stabs the already dead Leslie.

Shaw is arrested and imprisoned for the crime. With Shaw in prison Rickman leaves for the Pillager country. Shaw escapes with the aid of a fle smuggled in to him by Basile, his trusted man. Driving his men at an unheard-of pace, he passes Rickman in the night. But one night as Shaw's men sleep Rickman damages his canoes making it necessary to return to an Indian canoe maker to have more built. Rickman goes on to the Pillager country with rum for trade. Shaw has the Indian speedily build him a light canoe for two men and tells Basile of a mad plan he has.

BURKE RICKMAN was no empty braggart; his reputation for competence was not without good foundation.

Convinced tho he was that he had dealt Shaw a blow from which he never could recover in time to make his bid for the Pillager trade effective, he drove his men desperately on the next stage of the march.

Up thru the diminishing streams with an eastward flow he pushed to that bog which marked the height of land between Lake Superior and the Father of Waters. Then down, boiling thru Sandy Lake, threading the waterway that drained it and, finally, breasting the lusty flow of the Mississippi.

But a light canoe makes twice the speed of a laden one. And two men work more adroitly and with less confusion than a score. So Rodney gained with each hour he and Jacques plied their paddles or grunted over portages.

Still, Shaw was impatient as he questioned occasional natives or read sign of passing days in the places where the brigade had camped and it was not until the Mississippi had become a small river with rapids to negotiate laboriously and many twistings that he stepped ashore to find ashes still hot where food had been cooked at dawn.

And now they went cautiously, hugging the inside of bends, scouting ahead by foot occasionally to determine that their progress was safe for still another hour from observant eyes.

Night, and Rodney Shaw wriggling on his belly thru long grasses to look across and down upon the camp of his adversary.

In the morning he waited until the brigade would be well on its way before blowing up even a hatful of cooking fire, that smoke might not betray him. He netted fish in a pool for the evening meal, not daring to risk a shot at fowl or animal which would have fed him for fear that his presence might be made known to the men he trailed.

Again, he found Rickman's encampment impossible of approach but, landing there the next day, he discovered part of a haunch of venison and he and Jacques glutted themselves on the meat in safety.

For 5 more days they hung close to the wake of the brigade, Jacques so alarmed that he held back in the paddling when Rodney felt it safe to push stoutly ahead. Stinging words remedied this, but the man worked as one under the lash, not gladly.

Five nights, Shaw went forward and reconnoitered and returned to roll impatiently in his blankets and await another day.

Hot days, with the wind carrying the arid breath from not-too-distant prairies, gave to a sudden change. The Northern sky clouded and rain began to fall in late afternoon.

The river banks were higher and Shaw all but ran into full view of toiling *engagés*. He turned the canoe

sharply into bushes which overhung the water and, going ashore, went forward alone to observe.

The downpour became heavier, more insistent, and Rodney's buckskin clothing stretched soggy. He saw the last of the canoes brought up the lengthy, straight rapid, men working to their waists in the boisterously tumbling water. He saw the goods piled on shore and covered; saw the canoes upturned and oilcloths stretched over them to shelter the men; saw Rickman's tent pitched and a fire started.

Water ran down Rodney's back and the wind blew cold. Motionless, he should have been even more uncomfortable than the men yonder but he was not. He was warm, glowing with a sense of impending achievement. His hour, he felt, had come!

The two men on guard made efforts to keep the fire going. They were not successful and finally he saw them draw blankets over their heads and sit together tight against one of the canoes.

The downpour increased. No lightning nor thunder accompanied it, but the roar of falling water smothered the turmoil of the rapid and the thrashing of trees under the gusty wind made the night a bedlam.

Rodney crept closer to the encampment. Rickman's tent loomed above him, vaguely outlined against the sky. He stood there a long interval striving to hear sounds of man, but only the noises of the storm rewarded his efforts.

A dark hulk rose above him, which was the first mound of packages, snug from the rain. He circled this, crawling cautiously. His heart hammered his ribs, now, and his mouth was as dry as his back was wet.

Quick, now! he told himself. Cautiously he drew out the underfolded edge of oilcloth and felt for the cold sides of the oaken casks. The first came out and he carried it quickly to the stream, rolling it in. The slight bump and splash were lost in larger noises. He carried another and surrendered it to the current and another and still another. Liquid gold, that was, being given to the Mississippi; his last chance at survival in the trade, this work he did tonight!

He warmed to the task. His body and his hammering heart and spirit all warmed. He worked as a man will for life itself.

One and 2 and 6 and a dozen! . . . He searched frantically with his hands for more. That was all! Not so much as a toddy for a tired trader at the end of a day's march had he left!

Crouching, he groped along the bank to make sure that no kegs remained in sight. He found 3 resting in the water's edge and shoved them into the current. Then, chuckling a bit, he slipped in after them and crossed to the other side and made his way downstream.

Jacques, curled like a wolf beneath the stretched cloth, awoke with an alarmed grunt at Shaw's touch.

"Come! We march!"

"Now? Tonight? In this storm?"

"Ay! Now. . . And in safety! In this storm we pass the camp of the brigade without suspicion! . . ."

ON A GREEN and azure and golden morning, Rodney Shaw emerged from the rice-choked stream which drained it into the lake of the Pillagers.

To his right, which was the northern side of the lake, lay a clearing on a gentle slope and the stock-

ade and buildings of a trading post gleamed against the background of forest, a blockhouse perched above the gaping gate.

"Nor'wester's," he muttered. "Too elaborate an establishment for an independent. And it's Astor's, by forced purchase. We won't trespass, Jacques!"

A mile further on, tucked behind a sheltering point, he saw the second stockade and outlay of buildings and headed toward it.

The place was all—was more—than he could have hoped for. The stockade was of stout pickets ten feet tall, sharpened on the end. Within was a storehouse, trader's quarters with fireplace and well-packed earthen floor, and a house for the men, all of logs.

Within an hour after he had landed, three canoes approached from as many directions. Hunters, these, come to appraise this new trader and to give Rodney his first sight of the Pillagers.

He made his visitors meager presents and explained that his canoes, laden with goods, were on the way.

"But why does the trader take the small fort?" one asked. "A voice like a murmuring wind has come up the Mississippi. It has told us that the old Company has gone forever. It has told us that the Company from the island of the Great Turtle will trade in the fort. Is not the trader from the Company?"

A little stab of apprehension ran thru Rodney. He told himself it had been nonsense to hope that the Pillagers would not know that the American Fur Company would replace the outlawed Nor'westers. Frankness, then, was essential.

"That voice spoke what is true," he said. "The great Company does come. It may be that its goods will arrive before mine arrive. But the great Company is like a raven, waiting to pick the bones of hunters. I am not of it. I am a little trader, a friend to the hunter, who will come and live with you. I will stay a long time. I will not depart when seasons of poor take and privation come. I will stay, aiding you thru the dark winters of scarcity, and prospering with you when the sun of plenty shines once again."

An old man grunted assent. "Voices have told here that the great Company trading alone enslaves the hunters," he said.

"The voices spoke truth. I will give you tobacco." He handed small amounts of twist to each. They smoked and talked further and at what he thought a proper time Rodney asked the location of Standing Cloud's camp.

"I bear for him a token of brotherhood," he said and was somewhat nettled that the grunts which followed the statement were not more enthusiastic.

But they pointed out the way to the chief's lodge and soon Rodney was headed there.

A tall gaunt Indian, naked to the waist, legs encased in finely tanned buckskin, sat on a rush mat. The chief's face betrayed no emotion, neither animosity nor friendliness. Rodney came to a halt before him, his right hand upraised.

"Standing Cloud," he said, "I have come many leagues to have talk with you. I have come to trade with you and your people. But first I have come to bring you words of praise and friendship from my brother, Leslie."

The other grunted impassively, his eyes busy on Shaw's face.

"Leslie hungered to come," Rodney continued. "Leslie waited many days to come with me. But a great sickness of the breast was upon him. He is departed. They poured sand over him at the island of the Great Turtle."

Standing Cloud stirred slowly at that.

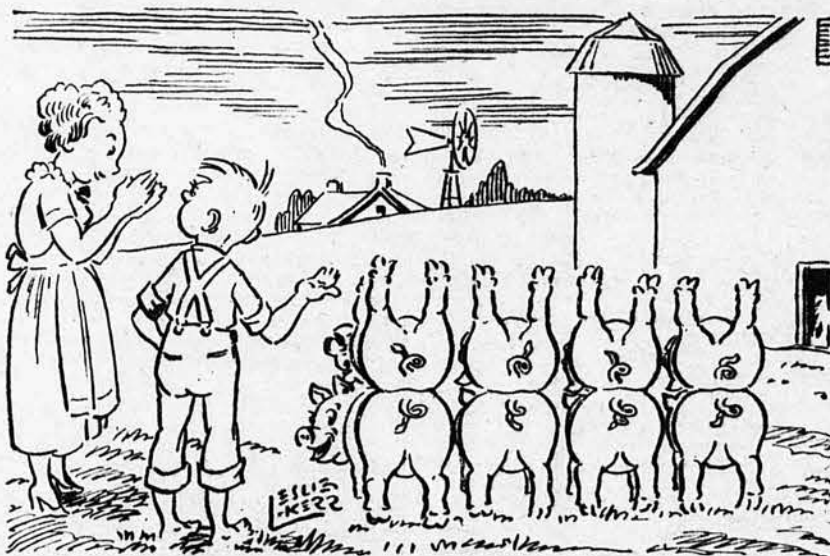
"Your words cast a cloud across the sun," he said. "Leslie was my friend. But for him sand would have been poured over Standing Cloud many moons ago at the prairie of dogs."

"It is so. Leslie spoke of this to me. But he could not come. So he sent me to bear you words of praise as a brother and to return this stone to you."

He reached into his pouch and extended the ornament. The man took it, eyed it, turned it over. He looked long at Shaw then and grunted.

"Let us smoke," he said briefly and Rodney drew a sigh of vast relief, knowing he had been accepted without further question.

They sat, then, facing one another,



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cross-legged on the mat of plaited rushes and Standing Cloud began to talk earnestly.

Leslie had been more than his friend, he said. Leslie had been his brother. Leslie had saved his life at the risk of his own.

"I then told Leslie I was his brother. That I would act as his brother and as a brother to his brother. I gave him this stone that he might send it with one so I might know him. I do not suffer my words to fall on the ground and be buried. I am saddened to hear words that Leslie is under the sand. But the coming of his brother makes the sky pleasant again."

"That, as well, makes my sky pleasant," said Shaw. "There is upon its face but one cloud."

Tells Story of Struggles

He told, then, in detail, the story of events leading up to his arrival there, even going back to relate how his trade on the St. Joseph had suffered at the hands of the great Company.

He omitted nothing of importance, knowing that the Indian was always prone to believe the first version of any narrative reaching his ears, and Standing Cloud listened attentively, betraying by chesty grunts his sympathy and understanding.

"So the great Company's goods will arrive before mine. Flaming Hair will appear burdened with presents while my hands are empty. But the Pillagers must know what evil comes to hunters when the great Company alone is among them. Will my new brothers await the coming of my canoes?"

Standing Cloud pondered at length. "My pathway is clear and bright," he said. "My eyes are not clouded. There is but one way for me to travel. That is to help my brother's brother. I go, now, to the lodge of Black Beaver. I will come to your place and talk in another sun."

Rodney left, then, with a feeling that perhaps all was not to be simple; that despite this chief's friendly attitude influences were at work within the band which would not be to his advantage.

Who was Black Beaver? he asked himself.

Shaw put this question to the Weasel, a talkative Indian who had appeared early the next day to visit him, taste his liquor, smoke his tobacco, beg for presents.

Black Beaver was the medicine man, the jessakkid, the Weasel informed him. A mighty worker of magic, Black Beaver. A man of wealth and wisdom, Black Beaver. But not always a man who walked straight and in the light. The Weasel never walked in darkness. He was always a friend to the trader. This little trader would do well to listen to the wisdom of the Weasel and close his ears to the lies of Black Beaver.

Standing Cloud, the principal chief, was respected; Flat Mouth, the war chief, was acknowledged a great man. But Black Beaver was the dominating influence. It was Black Beaver who held the key to trade, not Standing Cloud or any other. This explained the lack of enthusiasm displayed by hunters yesterday when he claimed brotherhood with the chief.

A Power in the Tribe

And, more than that: this Black Beaver, if one believed a half, a third, even a smaller fraction of what the garrulous Weasel yawned, was a shrewd and acquisitive trader himself, exchanging influence for goods. It was evident to Shaw that he had been an ally of the Nor'westers and an invaluable asset to them. He had withheld hunter's medicine from those who traded with the independent; he had even declared Windigo the river of the Laughing Musquash so that none of these hunters, for whom it was a favorite ground, dared go there. So widely accepted was his edict that not only did the Indians believe in it but the little trader's *engages* would not venture up Laughing Musquash for the white clay with which the buildings had been washed.

The fact that Standing Cloud, evidently desiring to favor him, had set off on the yesterday to talk with Black Beaver added to his uneasiness. If tribal influence could be secured for a price, if a rascal had greater influence with the hunters than Leslie's friend and his own friend; and, devoid of goods as he was; and with Rickman only 2 or 3 days behind with an abundance of presents . . .

For 3 days, then, Rodney campaigned to establish himself in the good will of

the Pillagers and awaited the promised coming of Standing Cloud and the expected call of Black Beaver. Neither appeared, much to his annoyance and dismay.

Handicapped Without Goods

Others came, two score of them came, bringing their wives and children. Several families camped on the flat just to the westward of the stockade. They stalked into his post and sat on the hard packed ground outside his storehouse and tasted the spirits he gave them sparingly and smoked his tobacco and accepted his gifts. But when the door opened, their eyes were ever ready to explore the interior of the room where his goods were to be kept and when Shaw made presents and explained that his goods had not yet arrived the grunts were clearly of disappointment.

Rodney's temper grew short with the suspense and he was forced to hold himself in check.

It was not fitting that he again seek Standing Cloud and he did not believe it good strategy to go to Black Beaver's lodge. So wonder and misgivings gnawed at him.

(To Be Continued)

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The Gods Arrive—By Grant Levi. Lippincott, \$2.50. A panoramic drama of the 7 years from 1928 to 1935. Karl, Jerry, Greta and the rest are very real characters, first in the post-war days, then the boom days and the crash. This story is full of drama, showing the 20's and 30's side by side.

Marconi the Man and His Wireless—By Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr. Macmillan, \$3.50. The interesting story of Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy. A striking biography, giving a vivid picture of the man and his work.

Mansions in the Cascades—By Anne Shannon Monroe and Elizabeth Lambert Wood. Macmillan, \$2.50. This is a delightful story of the outdoors in the Cascade Mountains. The principal characters, Dr. John Kenfield and his wife, Helen, are searching for the returned health of the doctor. Camping in the open, searching for food, encounters with wild life in the Cascades, make most enjoyable reading. It's the doctor's own prescription—to get back to nature. His situation makes the story. Building shelter, following animal trails, finding food, encounters with wild animal life and finally finding their Eden and the building of Cedar Mansion.

For Children—Two very fine children's stories are "The Runaway" reissued with woodcut illustrations by Gwen Raverat—Macmillan, \$2.50; and "Another Here and Now Story Book" by Lucy Sprague Mitchell and co-authors—Dutton, \$2. This latter volume contains many fine short stories and some poetry for children of ages 2 thru 6. Beautifully illustrated by Rosalie Slocum.

Gone With the Wind—By Margaret Mitchell. Macmillan, \$3. The Pulitzer prize winner for this year. If you do not care to buy this novel for yourself, your club might enjoy purchasing the volume. Different members taking so many chapters to review. The story of Scarlett O'Hara is interesting from the first sentence to the very last. It's a book every one is reading and discussing. You'll want to know what it's all about.

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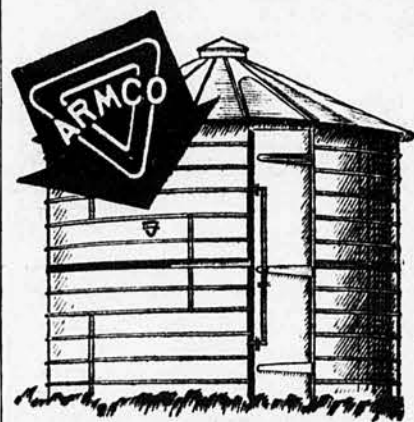
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**Until Dinner
Is Ready—**

BY THE EDITORS

Original Kansas Farmer: The first farm in Kansas was cultivated in the valley of Stonehouse Creek in Jefferson county in 1927, more than a quarter of a century before Kansas Territory was opened to settlement. Daniel Morgan Boone, relative of Daniel Boone, came to Stonehouse to teach agriculture to the Indians. He operated a farm of 100 acres.

Stolen Windmill: A windmill was taken down, carried across a wheat field and hauled away at the Del Cox farm, south of Downs in Osborne county, recently. The thieves were considerate enough to leave a full tank of stockwater.

Bird Warning: Edwardsville, Ill., may have an ordinance requiring all cats to wear bells as warning for birds. A local sportsmen's club is sponsoring the action to reduce the destruction of songbirds by cats.

Love in Sky: "I Love You" written in huge letters made by a skywriter as his airplane floated above a suburb of San Francisco recently. The lover, an electrical supply salesman, confessed, "My plane is equipped with a sky-writing device and I just got the idea I would like to write 'I Love You' in the sky above my girl's home."

Housewives Victors: Housewives of Chanute sat for 2 days in chairs by the curb of a dusty street and wet the earth with garden hose while demanding that the street be paved. City officials pondered, then sent out an oil truck to oil the streets while pondering further as to whether they would pave the street.

Invited Trouble: John Williamson, a retired farmer of Sabetha, is in the market for bindweed seed. He believes it will build up his soil and that it will be an asset to his farm. He expects to lay in a good supply of the seed so that he will be able to meet the demand for spring sowing. Meanwhile Kansas is waging official war against the spread of bindweed. This weed is an "outlaw" in the state.

Cheap Diamonds: Willard J. Hershey, of McPherson College, exhibited to scientists a diamond made from gum arabic, the starch of the tropical arabic plant. He has made other diamonds from starches and sugars.

Too Smart: Herds of wild horses have outwitted 60 cowboys in an isolated section in Arizona. "Those mustangs are smarter than us," said Dave Esplin, pioneer Western cattleman. Only about 100 of the tamest of the herds estimated at 600 were caught in corrals.

Ranks Thinned: The farm population of the nation declined this year for the first time since 1929. The agriculture department estimates 31,729,000 persons lived on farms at the first of the year, 80,000 less than a year ago.

Royal Visitor: Crown Prince Gustaf Adolph, of Sweden, has been invited to visit Kansas by Rep. Frank Carlson. Many people of Swedish descent live in the Smoky Hill river valley in northern McPherson and southern Saline counties. Many have relatives living in Sweden and visit them now and then. The Prince will be given a royal welcome if he does visit this section.



"Must be a vitamin I up and dug!"
"Vitamin nothing, that's only a bug!"

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GROUND GRIP TIRE
**THAT PROVIDES STILL GREATER
TRACTION AND SAVINGS**

FIRESTONE
has done it again! All you have to do is to examine the amazing new Firestone Ground Grip Tractor Tire and you will quickly understand why it provides still greater traction, greater drawbar pull, and makes greater savings in time and fuel. The basic Firestone patented Ground Grip tread design has been retained, but the extra heavy bars of rubber are spaced wider and built higher. The tire cleans itself still better, providing much greater traction.

Farmers everywhere are welcoming this new tire, for tests show that tractors equipped with it consume up to 50% less fuel, as compared with tractors equipped with steel lugged wheels. With this amazing new tire you get up to 30% more available drawbar pull on dry sod — up to 40% more on stubble — and up to 50% more on wet plowed ground, than with any other tire made.

Only Firestone can build all this extra traction into a tractor tire because only Firestone has the patented extra construction features of Gum-Dipped cords which are stronger to resist the strain of heavy pulling, and two extra layers

of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread which bind the tread and cord body into one inseparable unit. The tread is made of specially compounded rubber which resists the action of sun, rain, and snow. See this amazing new tire at your Firestone Implement Dealer, Tire Dealer or Auto Supply & Service Store today. You will want a set on your tractor so you can make the savings that only Firestone Ground Grip Tractor Tires provide.

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

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



FOR CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS AND ALL WHEELED FARM IMPLEMENTS

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