

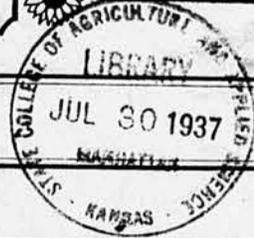
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

July 31, 1937

Number 42



Range Ponds

They're Worth the Work

THE cool depths of a good farm pond look mighty good to a farmer in the heat of summer. Farm ponds were the primary objective of the first AAA range program in Kansas, which got off to a late start in the fall of 1936. Farmers and ranchmen in Kansas built and were paid a benefit allowance on 430 ponds or pasture reservoirs. About 150 put down wells for which they received \$1 a foot of depth, up to the maximum allowance. For all range improvement practices allowances were based on the carrying capacity of the pasture.

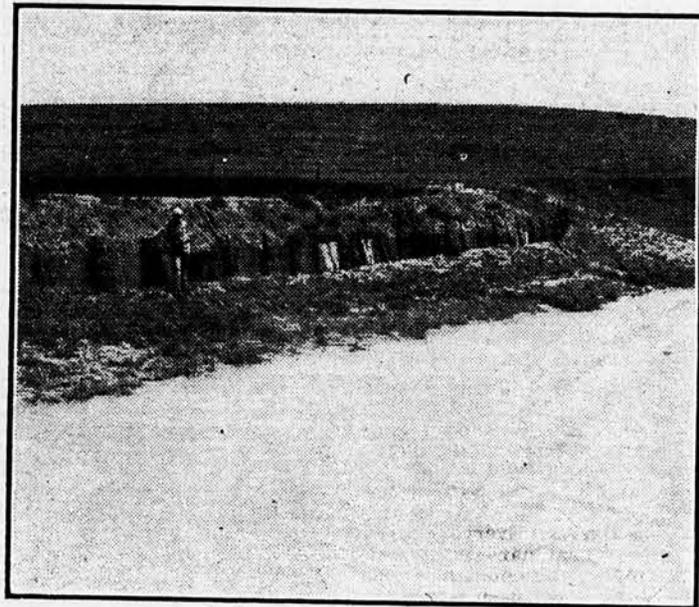
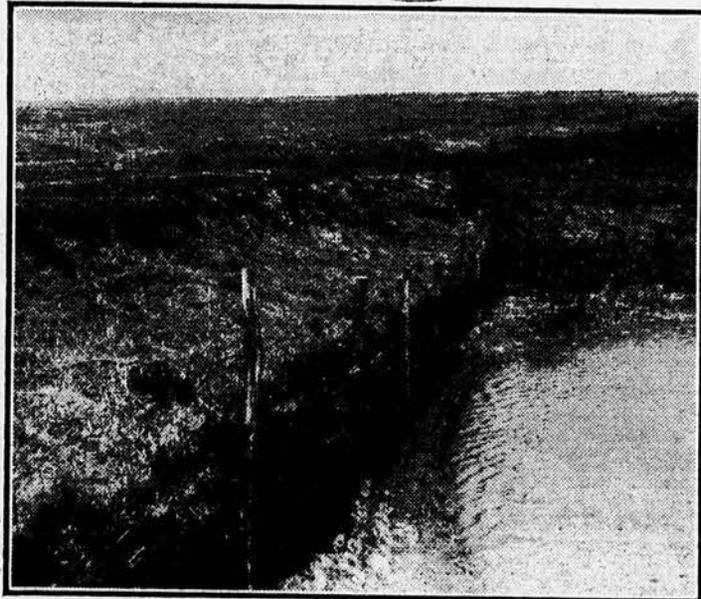
The 1937 range improvement program began last spring, a trifle late, but earlier than the year before. It provided payments for contour furrowing, development of springs and seeps, pond building, wells, water spreading, range fencing, reseeding, rodent control, and deferred grazing. This broadened the program greatly and provided means of actual grass improvement.

One ruling of the new program was to limit co-operators to a minimum of 320 acres of grassland. It was found the cost of administration was out of proportion if payments were made on limited acreages. Figured on a flat basis of numbers some [Continued on Page 13]

Top: Martin Kistner, Stuttgart, moved more earth than any other Phillips county farmer in the range program to build this dam. A private road crosses on top of the dam. It is protected against water-lashing by several feet of straw packed behind wire netting. As the straw rots away more can be hauled in.

Right: This pond of A. H. Morgan and Son, Phillipsburg, drains 300 acres of nearly all grassland. The dam was rip-rapped with discarded, metal auto-hoods; held in place by wire netting and good posts. Paul Nelson, county farm agent, in the picture.

Below: Range program pond, built by O. A. Whitney, Phillipsburg. There are 840 acres of grassland on Mr. Whitney's ranch, and more unproductive farm land is being turned back to pasture. This pond has water enough in it to last many weeks, but it lacked 5 feet of being full when the picture was taken.



\$ Dollar Wheat \$

Means Health,
Wealth and
Prosperity for
all Kansans---
and that means
more time for
Kansas farmers to listen to
their favorite radio pro-
grams over



WIBW 580 Kc. . . 5,000 Watts
The Capper Station

Hear---
Ezra Hawkins
6:15 p. m. Monday,
Wednesday & Saturday
on Alka Seltzer Hour



**Henry
and
Jerome**
6:45 a. m. Daily
The Stemmons
Program

Roy Carlson
I G A Program
9 a. m. Daily



WIBW The Voice of Kansas
580 Kc. . . 5,000 Watts

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

I have some good Whiteface yearling steers on long grass which average 500 to 600 pounds. I prefer to sell in August. What is the best time? Or I have barley and can give a short feed if you think it will pay. Or would you sell right now and buy choice stock calves for next year?—F. W. S. Halstead, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that you will net more by following the number one plan, above, than either of the other two. There are about 8 chances out of 10 that it would pay to give them 60 days feed, if you can get started before August 1. In this type of year Corn Belt feeders usually pay more for stockers relative to the fat cattle market than the same cattle will really be worth 60 to 90 days later. If by August 15 or September 1, the cattle market is steamed up and the market papers are reporting a keen interest from the Corn Belt farmers, then it probably would be better to sell and forget about the gain which you would get by keeping on grass another 6 weeks, or the gain that you might get during the next 4 weeks if you already have put them on feed August 1.

I have some pigs born in early April weighing between 40 and 50 pounds now. We have wheat worth between \$1 and \$1.10 a bushel. We can buy barley for less than \$2 a hundred. Would you advise selling pigs now and selling wheat, or would you carry them along on grass until new corn is ready or would you feed them the wheat and finish for September?—J. A. W., Mansfield, Mo.

About 9 chances out of 10 that you would be better off to follow the third program, that is of feeding the wheat or barley or oats to the pigs and selling them as light lights as early as possible. The hog market should improve some, but if it doesn't the market should still be high enough to net more than the cash market for the wheat. If by August 15, the fat hog market is considerably above the late July hog market then you can sell out as stock pigs or shoats. If at that time the wheat market has caught itself you probably can hold it until there is some strength later in the fall. In doing that you probably will net more for your pigs and your wheat than by selling both now.

Do you think it is a good time to buy a few breeding ewes to start a farm flock? If it is, would you buy now or wait until fall?—H. J. K., St. Paul, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that you will be better off to wait until later to buy your ewes as there appears to be only about a 50-50 chance that lambs will be as profitable during 1938 as they were in 1937. There is an unusual interest among lamb feeders and farm flock owners to increase production because of the profits for the last 2 years. Unless business improves another 10 to 30 per cent next year in order to give a strong outlet for wool and mutton, a man who buys breeding ewes this fall will feel that he made a bad bargain by the summer of 1938. On the other hand, the price trend by September 15, may be such as to warrant your purchases. If it does you still would have time to plan your production program so as to get your spring lambs sold before May 15 next spring. I suggest you write in again on September 1.

I have some big Whiteface steers weighing more than 800 pounds. Would you advise starting feed August, September 1, or October 1. I have oats and barley and new snap corn by September 1.—H. J. W., Whitewater, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that you will net more by starting on feed at once. The market on this class of stuff is now topping out. I will suggest you keep in touch with the market every week, as this class of cattle will decline before choice stocker calves. It is almost certain now that you can net more with a short feed than you will by giving them a longer feed.

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two weeks beginning July 31, 1937

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

Highlights of the Next Two Weeks

Saturday, July 31 and August 7

- 6:15 p. m.—Ezra Hawkins and Bar Nothing Ranch Boys
- 6:30 p. m.—Gus Haenschen's Guest Stars
- 7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 8:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade

Sunday, August 1 and August 8

- 8:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
- 8:30 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
- 8:55 a. m.—News and Weather
- 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.—Harmony Hall
- 3:00 p. m.—Our American Neighbors
- 3:30 p. m.—Governor Huxman (August 1)
- 3:30 p. m.—The People Speak (August 8)
- 3:45 p. m.—The Concert Master
- 4:15 p. m.—News
- 4:30 p. m.—The Spelling Bee
- 5:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
- 5:45 p. m.—News
- 6:00 p. m.—Gillette Summer Hotel
- 6:30 p. m.—Texaco Town
- 7:00 p. m.—Universal Rhythm
- 8:00 p. m.—Lewisohn Stadium Concert
- 9:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 9:05 p. m.—Gus Arnheim's orchestra
- 9:30 p. m.—Jay Freeman's orchestra
- 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Franklin XX News
- 10:30-12—Dance Orchestras

Monday, August 2 and August 9

- 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
- 8:45 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (also 9:45 and 10:45)

Tuesday, August 3 and August 10

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

Wednesday, August 4 and August 11

- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
- 6:30 p. m.—Laugh With Ken Murray
- 7:30 p. m.—Palmolive Beauty Box Theatre

Thursday, August 5 and August 12

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

Friday, August 6 and August 13

- 6:30 p. m.—Allee Faye with Hal Kemp's orchestra
- 7:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
- 8:00 p. m.—News Review of the Week
- 8:30 p. m.—Cabinet Members Series

Riding on the Contour

For about a year, M. M. Taylor, Thomas county agent, has been talking contour farming to the farmers of the county, and he doesn't let up on the subject when he gets home at night, his friends report. In fact, the family has been having contouring for breakfast, dinner and supper. Taylor's small daughter Marilyn Ann, age 3, has even got the idea. Recently when Mr. Taylor went home and announced that he was going on the 4-H club Project Tour, Marilyn piped up with, "Daddy, can Mamma and I go on the contour with you?"



Barbara Jean Yungmeyer and her father, O. A. Yungmeyer, dairyman in the Wichita milk shed, and member of the executive committee of the Wichita Milk Producers Association. They are showing a milk cooler which uses cold well water, and Miss Yungmeyer is holding a seamless milk pail—both items in improved milk quality. The building is the Yungmeyer milk house.



Wichita Dairymen Have Model Plan

THE lowest level of fluid milk prices in any city territory in the United States was what 1,200 dairy farmers in the Wichita milk shed faced in 1931. Now they are getting the highest prices of any city between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi. And milk is no higher to the consumer than in other cities.

What has done this? A carefully organized and managed association of the dairymen. The Wichita Milk Producers Association has an executive committee which bargains with the milk bottling plants. The plant managers approve of the plan. Their supply of milk has been stabilized. Quality is improved. Milk comes into the Wichita market in an orderly manner and according to seasonal demand. Dairymen who sell their milk thru the association have been getting 65 to 66 cents a pound of butterfat for all milk up to their base or quota.

In March 1931, the Wichita Milk Producers Association was organized and a membership drive started. The territory included all or part of Sedgwick, Harvey, Reno, Harper, Kingman, Sumner, Butler and Cowley counties. More than a year and a half later the membership was completed with about 800 dairymen joining, every member paying \$1.

Mark Abildgaard, present manager of the association and formerly a dairyman in the milk shed, briefly tells of some of the early trials of the milk marketing venture. In February, 1933, the bank in which the funds of the association were on deposit closed its doors and left the dairymen with a month's bills for manager's salary and office rent due. Every member had authorized a check-off or deduction of not to exceed 5 cents a hundred pounds of milk, but the dealers had not agreed to deduct it for the association. They were suspicious of the entire "deal," and the membership of the association was dissatisfied and discouraged.

The first victory of the association, in February, 1933, was to prevent a reduction in price of milk delivered by the dairymen, from 32 cents down to 28 cents a hundred pounds. Within the next 4 months the price was boosted to 50 cents a hundred. Then price wars began between the dealers and the dairymen who deliver raw milk direct to consumers.

Their Milk Producers' Association Stabilizes Both Price and Supply

Floyd Woods, of Clearwater, president of the association, reports that there were instances of milk retailing at 2 quarts for 5 cents during the summer of 1933.

On March 16, 1934, the milk marketing license set up under the AAA, went into effect and a milk administrator was placed in the Wichita territory. Those interested in the Wichita Milk Producers Association believe the AAA license has been a great help to them in winning their fight.

"If we are to sell milk on the basis of how the dealer uses it," Mr. Woods said in his 1936 report, "it is necessary to have some one operate the market pool and figure blend prices. It seems entirely advisable to have an outside party handle this and if that party is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, certainly we can have confidence in him."

Briefly, the Wichita set-up works this way: Of the 800 members in the association, about 350 actually are delivering milk under the plan. Every active member is given a milk base which is re-adjusted every 3 months. He receives the top price for all milk up to his base. If he brings in more he is paid a lower price for the surplus. If the dealers have more milk than the daily consumption, the milk must be used for manufacture.

One of the successful features of the association plan is the check testing department. The tester takes samples of every member's milk as delivered to the plant, 3 days out of every pay period. Samples are tested for butterfat at the association's labora-

Below: Part of the dairy herd of O. H. P. and Robert Smith, of Derby, who are satisfied and active members of the Wichita Milk Producers Association.

tory. This is for the purpose of checking on the accuracy of the dealer's test. E. W. Evers, a director from Belle Plaine, remarked that he believed the check testing saved dairymen the annual cost of their check-off for cost of operation.

The dairyman simply has a contract with the association in which he agrees to deliver milk under its supervision. The directors of the association do all the bargaining with the dealers. There is provision for an arbitration board if agreement cannot be reached, but thus far it has not been necessary.

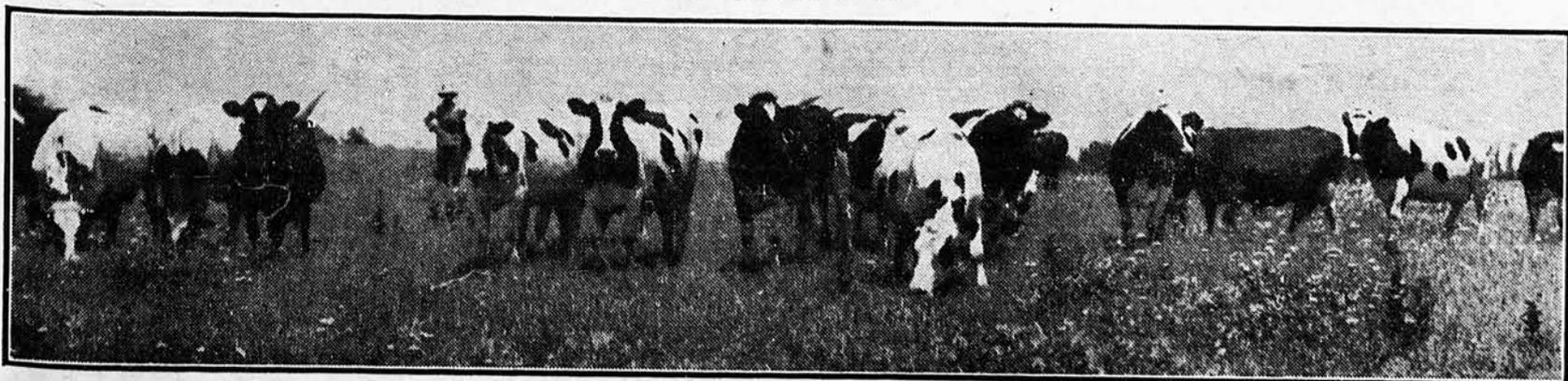
Milk delivered under the association plan must be of high quality. Surpluses or shortages are prevented because the seasonal consumption of the city is known and the quotas are figured on that basis. If one dealer gets too much milk and another is running short, a few dairymen are transferred to keep the milk coming thru where it is needed.

Trucks from the dealers pick up all the milk. There has been some re-organization of the pick-up routes to save crossing-over and duplication, but this has moved slowly as the routes are owned by private individuals and too much shuffling would be an imposition on their rights of ownership.

The average daily milk consumption in Wichita, of pasteurized milk from the plants, is 58,000 pounds. The association keeps about 115 per cent of this amount coming in.

A feature of the Wichita milk producers plan is that the financial set-up is very simple. While the association is authorized to collect as much as 5 cents on a hundred pounds of milk, the most ever collected has been 3 cents a hundred. The only property owned is office and laboratory equipment. Three people are employed, a manager, check tester, and office girl. The association operates efficiently but economically. No stock has to be subscribed. Simply a \$1 membership. Then only members who are actively delivering milk pay any of the cost of operation, and everyone pays according to the amount of milk he sells.

A number of significant statements have been made about the Wichita market plan. "It is the best example of co-operative milk marketing in the (Continued on Page 15)



My Hobby Is Small Farms

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAVE long cherished a hobby. I suppose that most people who have hobbies consider them of more importance than they really are; perhaps that is true with mine. My hobby is small farms, perhaps they may be called maintenance farms; tracts of land of 5 to 10 acres located near some city or town where the owner of the tract may have all the freedom of the country and all the conveniences of the city or town.

I am happy to say that the idea is growing. More and more men with families are building homes within 10 miles of Topeka, and no doubt the same thing is going on all over the country. Good roads and the automobile have made this possible.

The New Deal administration had a good idea, but ruined it by undertaking to build such expensive homes that no family with a moderate income could afford to buy one of them.

The plan I have in mind contemplates the building of a modest home with other necessary buildings such as hen house, cow barn and hog pen. A large part of the work necessary to erect these buildings could be done by the man and members of his family, if he has a family, without any outlay of money, except for materials. Instead of a home costing several thousand dollars, all the buildings necessary would not cost more than \$1,000 or \$1,200 in actual cash.

A man who has a family and a job in town could produce enough on this small tract to supply himself and family with food and have a surplus to sell for cash.

It might help to solve the unemployment problem in that the man with the job in town could work at the job for say 4 to 6 hours a day and let another man, also with his country home and small tract, take care of the job for another 4 to 6 hours a day. Around the country home there could be planted trees, shrubbery, flowers, fruit trees, vines and all kinds of small fruits that can be grown in the locality where he lives. A single good cow would supply abundant milk, butter and cream for the family. A small flock of hens would supply all the eggs and fries and boiled chicken with dumplings that the family could devour. A good sow would provide all the pork the family could consume. The man and his family would be as nearly financially secure and independent as can be imagined. With good roads and a cheap automobile a distance of 10 or even 15 miles from town would be no handicap. He could easily drive in a distance of 15 miles in half an hour and back home in half an hour after working hours.

The plan would not prove to be a success in all cases. There are people who cannot reconcile themselves to a country life. They do not like to cultivate the ground or get a joy out of seeing things of their own planting grow. But I believe such people are in the minority. The average man or woman likes to work in the soil and see the fruits of his own planting develop. Such a man and family could make such a home a place of increasing beauty in addition to an insurance against poverty.

I believe that it might go far toward solving the problem of unemployment and poverty.

We Will Have Corn

THE Kansas wheat crop has been harvested and the greater part of it sent to market. The next crop to worry about is corn. I have learned long ago not to figure a corn crop in Kansas before the first of August, and not to express any positive opinions about it even then, for a Kansas corn crop is not entirely matured and out of danger until the middle of August.

All that can be safely said about it just now is that the present prospect is better than it has been for several years. There are at least two important ifs yet in the road between now and a matured corn crop: If we have a couple more general rains, and if the weather doesn't get so bloomin' hot that it will ruin the corn crop even if there is enough moisture in the soil.

On the other hand, even if we do not get sufficient rain, if the weather continues temperate, there will be a fair crop of corn in Kansas. And then we will hear the complaint that there are not enough hogs and cattle to eat the corn. Pope once pessimistically declared that "Man never is but always to be blessed." But he preceded that statement with the other that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

And I may remark that nowhere in the world does hope do more springing than here in Kansas. Our hopes can fall farther and come up quicker than any other place that I happen to know about. So let us hope for a good corn crop without being too blamed certain about it.

Weather Predictions and Family Cures

ED BLAIR

Spring Hill, Kansas

We should go back t' the airy days,
Said Truthful James to Hiram Hayes,
Back ther to wher' we got our fac's
Frum Ayers 'n' Hostetler's ominacks.
Fac's on weather 'n' fac's on cures
Fer all the ills that man endures.
Them ominacks then, sure proved true
On tellin' the weather the hull year through!
In January, Ayers might say:
"Cold spells, probable most any day.
Feb'uary—Changeable rain 'er snow
March—Southwest winds, hard, will blow.
April—Better lookout fer showers!
These, most allus forestall May flowers.
June 'n' July—Heat comes to stay
Th' latter month purty good time to hay!
August—Of stagnant pools beware!
Take ague medicine made by Ayer!
September—Corn should be in the shocks
Watch fer a storm at the equinox!
October—Frosts, and, November, sleet
Take our Pectoral 'n' soak yer feet!
December—Weather will bring a change!
Care fer yer stock on the Western range!"
Hostetler's Stomach Bitters was rich
Rescuin' drinkers nigh into the ditch
Read testimony—"Send six bottles more"
Send it to me care o' Jinkinses Store;
I've plain quit loafin' around saloons
Since tryin' yoor Bitters.

—Yours, Hiram Prunes."

(Copyright, 1937)

The Price of Wheat

IT SEEMS scarcely possible that the farmers of the United States can gloat over the misfortunes of farmers in any other country, especially the farmers of so fine a country as Canada. But the hard fact is that the high price of wheat in the United States is almost entirely due to the unfortunate shortage in the wheat crop in Canada. If Canada had a big crop, no legislation emanating from Washington could have held up the price of wheat in the United States.

And if there are wheat farmers in Kansas who believe that a low price for wheat is a thing of the past they are due for an unpleasant awakening. Canada can raise enough wheat in a favorable year to feed half the people in the world. The wheat fields of Canada can produce a billion bushels in a single year, and it does not require more than 60 million bushels per annum to supply the needs of the people of that great dominion. That will happen perhaps next year, and then the Kansas wheat raiser will be out of luck.

Golden Apples of Old

WHERE," asks a reader, "is found the first reference to oranges?" The Encyclopedia Britannica says that the orange was a native of India and spread from there all over the tropical and semi-tropical world. The story of Hercules and Atlas told in Grecian mythology refers to the orange, altho not by that name, grown in the Gardens of Hesperides. At one time when Hercules was wearing the belt as the champion heavyweight of the world, he grew restless on account of the fact that he could not get any matches. He offered to take on two or three of the best men there were at the same time—but they shied off. Having heard considerable talk about an orchard on one of the Philippine islands which grew nothing but golden apples, undoubtedly oranges, Hercules announced to the proprietor of the Greek restaurant where he took his regular meals, that he wanted to be marked off the register for about 6 weeks as he wanted to take a little trip.

To show that he meant business, Hercules tied a large iron poker in a double bow-knot and left it with the restaurant keeper as evidence of good

faith. He then proceeded on his journey until he came to an ocean in which the island orchard was located. It would be necessary to either hire a boat or wade out to the island, and there was no boat handy. He, however, found the giant Atlas who had a steady job holding up the sky and made a deal with him to wade over to the island and get a few bushels of the golden apples or oranges while he, Hercules, would hold up the sky.

This arrangement was perfectly satisfactory to Atlas, who wanted a vacation anyway. Hercules adjusted the burden of the sky to his shoulders and Atlas, who was tall enough so that he could wade any of the oceans without difficulty, waded over to the island, the "Garden of Hesperides," and loaded up with a couple of bushels. After loafing round and enjoying himself for a day or two Atlas returned, playfully tossing the oranges up a hundred feet or such a matter in the air and catching them as they fell. However, he gave no indication that he intended to take the sky back onto his shoulders.

Hercules was very hot under the collar but he realized that he was on the spot. He couldn't just let the sky drop and smother everybody on earth in addition to putting both the sun and moon out of kilter. So he just smiled and tried to look pleasant and remarked with a pained, forced, laugh that Atlas was certainly a great joker but that he, Hercules, was in something of a hurry to get back home. Atlas then remarked sort of casually, as he peeled an orange and sucked the juice, that he had not figured on taking on his old job, that he had been offered a better thing in a traveling circus; that after having held up the sky for several thousand years it was getting blamed monotonous.

"You don't mean to say," yelled Hercules, who was a hot-tempered person, "that you intend to go away and leave this thing on my shoulders!"

"Don't get gay, young feller," said Atlas in an insolent tone of voice. "It seems to be on you at the present writing and if I am reasonably well acquainted with myself the temperature will be very low when I take up my old job. Ta ta, young feller. I may return in 400 or 500 years and see how you are getting along."

"Wait a minute," said Hercules, as he saw that Atlas was getting ready to leave. "I have something here that I want to show you. There is a giant over in my country who has been knocking on you; says you are no good and that he could saw a better giant than you out of a basswood log."

"Who is he?" asked the exasperated giant as he pulled a large oak tree out roots and all, to relieve his feelings. "Tell me where to find him. I will break him into small pieces and scatter him over the landscape."

"I have his name and address on a card in my inside pocket," said Hercules. "If you will hold up this sky for a moment I will find it for you."

Then Atlas, who was not onto the ways of the confidence man, unsuspectingly took the sky off Hercules' shoulders while he hunted for the card. But as soon as Hercules was relieved from the burden he placed his thumb to his nostril and taking the golden apples from the pockets of Atlas, he walked away saying: "My evergrown chump, I will have to leave you now."

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Interest Help for 2 Years

A MONTH ago I called attention to what I believed was a mistaken attitude taken by President Roosevelt in opposing continuation of the 3½ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank mortgages for another year. Since that time he vetoed the bill for the lower farm interest rates for the next 2 years—3½ per cent for the current fiscal year; 4 per cent for the year ending June 30, 1939. The measure also reduced the interest rate on commissioner loans to distressed farmers from 5 per cent to 4 per cent for 2 years ending June 30, 1939.

Congress last week decided that President Roosevelt was wrong in vetoing the measure. The House passed it over his veto, 260 to 98. The vote against his veto in the Senate was 71 to 19. So the bill passed.

I know there are a lot of folks who do not understand this matter of interest on Federal Land Bank mortgages. The Federal Land Banks are the farmers' federal reserve system, in a way. They were organized to give farmers the benefit of the lowest possible interest rates, and to provide farmers with adequate financing at these low interest rates.

The land banks sell their bonds to raise the money to lend on farm mortgages. The farmer is supposed to pay 1 per cent more than the land banks have to pay on the bonds issued.

The result is that mortgages taken at different times pay different rates of interest. Some mortgages taken at a time when money was "dear" take interest rates as high as 6½ per cent. Most of those taken prior to 1933 bear higher than 5 per cent interest. Farmers who take out land bank mortgages now are contracting to pay 4 per cent.

It seems to me that all these mortgages should bear the same rate of interest. The bill passed last week over the President's veto takes care, measurably, of the interest problem for the coming 2 years. Before that period is up I propose to get a law passed to refinance Federal Land Bank mortgages at a low rate. Personally, I believe 3 per cent is high enough interest to pay on farm mortgages. I do not believe that most farms will pay out at a higher rate than that. At the very least the old high interest rates should all be brought down to the low level of interest that now prevails.

No More Judges Needed

PUBLIC opinion forced abandonment of President Roosevelt's ill-conceived proposal to allow him to pack the Supreme Court by empower-

ing him to appoint additional justices. The plan was wrong in principle. It would have made the judiciary subservant to the White House, paving the way for possible dictatorship. Furthermore, we do not need any more Supreme Court judges. I opposed the bill from the start. So did the majority of the people of the United States.

Our form of constitutional government is not perfect, but it is by far the best workable form of government for an intelligent democracy of Anglo-Saxon peoples. If it ever is changed, the change should be made by the people themselves, not thru usurpation of power by any of the three branches of our government—legislative, executive or judicial.

Defeat of the court packing proposal is a healthy thing for the United States. I rejoice with you that Congress protected the people against this proposal.

Delay on "AAA of 1937"

AS I TOLD you 2 weeks ago, I do not look for final action on the proposed "AAA of 1937" at this session of Congress, either favorable or unfavorable. The plan now is to hold a series of regional hearings all over the United States this fall and early winter. Farmers themselves will be urged to come before a Senate subcommittee and tell what they want in the way of production control, if any. In other words, Congress proposes to go to the grass roots to get information on which to base the expected revision and extension of the Soil Conservation Act into a permanent piece of general farm legislation designed to obtain parity income for agriculture.

Stop Handling Charge Increase

I HAVE introduced a bill in the Senate to put a stop to these arbitrary increases in livestock handling charges at stockyards and by commission firms handling livestock. The Secretary of Agriculture already has more or less nominal control over charges at the public stockyards, but only after the charges have been put into effect. The burden of proof under existing law, where the secretary has any power at all, is upon the Department of Agriculture to prove the charges are unreasonable.

Under the measure which Senator Gillette and I have just introduced, the burden of proof is upon the stockyards or commission firms to prove that any new charges are reasonable. The secretary would be empowered to postpone the going into effect of new or increased charges for

180 days, pending hearings to determine their reasonableness.

This bill also would require registration with the secretary of all packing houses, and give him virtually complete access to the books and records of all packers and stockyards owners. I think the bill is a good bill, and will do my best to get action upon it by this Congress.

Tenants Get This Help

CONGRESS finally has passed, and the President has approved, the Farm Tenancy Act. The funds provided—10 million dollars this fiscal year, 25 million dollars next year, and 50 million dollars a year thereafter—will not take care of all worthy tenants who want to own farms. But it will help some. It is a step in the right direction, a worthwhile experiment.

I also was glad to support the appropriation of 1 million dollars for grasshopper control. That is a million dollars expended in the public interest. I regret that the federal authorities resist all proposals for the Federal government to aid in bindweed control.

I still have hopes that the House committee on agriculture will report favorably on the wheat crop insurance measure that the Senate passed early this session. I cannot understand why the bill is being blocked in that committee. Rep. Clifford Hope of Garden City, one of our own Kansas congressmen, and ranking Republican on the committee, is doing all he can to get the majority to approve the bill. In my judgment the House will approve the measure, if and when it gets out of committee.

Unwholesome Price Spread

FARM income for 1937 promises to be the highest since 1929, and may approach the 1929 figure. Estimates now range from 9½ to 10 billion dollars. But it is discouraging to note that prices of things the farmer has to buy are advancing more rapidly than farm prices. In fact, the general level of farm prices has been falling since last January, while the general level of other prices has been increasing.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Will Pay to Make Turkeys Good

Market Barometer

Cattle—Generally high prices for cattle, altho extreme tops may not go to the general run of finishers.

Hogs—The top may not have been reached yet, but prices are not expected to go much higher.

Lambs—Steady supplies and prices seem probable.

Wheat—Plenty of strength in the future for those with faith.

Corn—Price losses may be expected.

Butterfat—Some strengthening in general market.

Eggs and Poultry—Steady to higher.

FROM all indications, the 1937 turkey crop in the United States will show at least a 25 per cent decrease when compared with the record of 20 million birds in 1936. Sale of hatching eggs and poults in Kansas was considerably under normal. The turkey crop this year can be marketed in a more orderly manner and will, no doubt, be more in line with the consumer demand. This means that Kan-

sas growers should make their birds good by careful feeding.

Recent advances in egg prices bear evidence that the low point of the year is past. However, storage stocks are said to be 20 per cent above a year ago, which will tend to hold down the usual rise from July to December. This rise was quite large last year due to liquidation of poultry and short feed supplies.

After the turn of the year into early 1938, with storage stocks of eggs exhausted, economists see higher egg prices than in 1937. This should mean much greater net returns, since feed prices will be lower than in 1937. The number of chickens raised this year is expected to be lower even than the slack years of 1934 and 1935. C. E. Dominy, poultry economist of Kansas State College, observes that heavy supplies of poultry which accumulated last fall, have not reached a normal figure. This situation will continue to have a price-depressing effect on the farm price of chickens for several months. On the other hand, consuming demand is good due to the relation of the price of dressed poultry in comparison with other meats.

Slaughter supplies of sheep and lambs probably will continue larger than a year earlier, until at least

September. The general condition of ranges and pastures in the West now favor rapid finishing of this year's lamb crop. A larger than usual seasonal increase in lamb marketings from the Corn Belt and from Western states is expected in late summer. Slaughter supplies during this period may depend, however, on the number of lambs taken into the Corn Belt for further feeding. Reports indicate that lambs are coming to market carrying much fat this summer and packers may bid too strong for feeders. In this case there might be slight reduction in the number of lambs finished for later marketing.

Counteracting this possibility is the prospect of a good corn crop, and farmers are expected to bid sharply higher if necessary, to get Western lambs for early finishing. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports, "The extent of further declines in lamb prices in the next few months will depend partly upon the demand which develops for feeder lambs."

Seasonal declines in hog prices this fall are expected to be smaller than usual. This is because the limited number of pigs and the increased supply of corn will induce farmers to carry hogs to heavier weights, rather than mar-

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	\$15.75	\$13.50	\$ 8.35
Hogs	12.50	11.90	10.65
Lambs	10.50	10.50	9.85
Hens, Heavy	.17½	.15	.15½
Eggs, Firsts	.18	.20	.21½
Butterfat	.28	.26	.32
Wheat,			
Hard Winter	1.29½	1.24½	1.22
Corn, Yellow	1.30	1.26	1.12
Oats	.41½	.52	.46½
Barley	.74	.74	.81
Alfalfa, Baled	21.00	22.00	19.00
Prairie	14.00	14.50	12.50

ket them at the usual time from late fall to early winter. This will mean steady, altho light, supplies of hogs thru the period when price losses are usually expected.

Cattle prices will continue well above those of late 1936. Slaughter supplies will be lower, especially among the better grades. Lower grades of killing cattle will be supported by an active feeder demand which is expected to develop with maturity of what now appears to be a fairly large corn crop.

Thin Floors Cut Concrete Costs

HOMER CALL, Chautauqua county farmer, remodeled his poultry house recently, installing a straw-loft, improved roosting quarters, and the new thin section concrete floor. The work was a co-operative demonstration carried on by the Portland Cement Association, the Chautauqua County Farm Bureau, and the Kansas State College Extension Service.

The straw-loft, wide poultry house is growing in popularity with poultrymen thruout the state. With the added feature of assured dry floors with the thin section concrete, poultry houses in Kansas are becoming more and more satisfactory shelters from the wide variations in temperature and moisture conditions typical of the state.

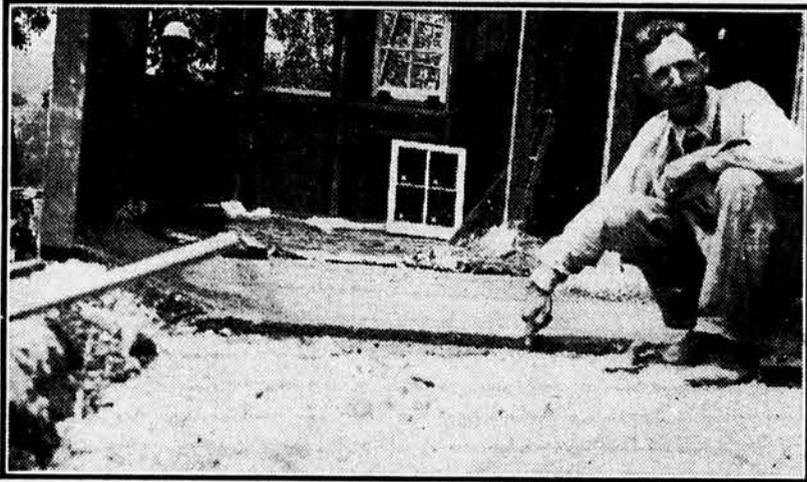
In his demonstration of the value of insulation above and below in poultry houses, Mr. Call put in a layer of loose straw 8 to 10 inches deep above a 6-foot

crete penetration and a 1-inch concrete cover, or a cover of from 2 to 2½ inches of concrete on top and make a satisfactory floor.

The dimensions of Mr. Call's house floor were 23 by 40 feet. He used 15 wagonloads of coarse rock fill, then put on 2 wagonloads of crushed rock in every section to fill the large interstices and level the floor before putting on the concrete.

The thin section concrete floor saves some money in the sense of cash paid out. In terms of labor, it is more expensive than other types of floors, but is particularly recommended for old or remodeled poultry houses.

County agricultural agents in all parts of the state are prepared to discuss poultry buildings and equipment. Bulletins on farm buildings will be sent free upon request by Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



The concrete cover need not be more than 2 inches thick if the fill and concrete are well tamped.

high poultry netting ceiling in the front part of the remodeled house. In the back portion, above the roosts, he placed a layer of tightly packed straw between the roof and poultry netting which was nailed to the under side of the rafters.

Summer ventilators were installed under the eaves at the back of the house and in each end of the straw-loft. Windows all along the front of the building and in the ends will provide light and ventilation.

In building the insulated floor a good fill of rock, cinders, or coarse gravel should be laid in such a manner that the final floor is from 10 to 12 inches above the outside grade line. The terrain outside the poultry house must be graded so as to drain away any excess surface water. A good bond must be obtained between the fill material and the concrete. The fill must be thoroly tamped to avoid further settling. The concrete floor must be entirely watertight to prevent moisture from moving up thru the floor by capillary action.

When the fill is properly made and good quality concrete used, the entire depth of the concrete, including the penetration into the fill material, need not be more than 3 inches. Thus a 6- to 8-inch fill of crushed rock, well put in, may be covered with a 1½- to 2½-inch penetration of mortar, or a 1-inch con-

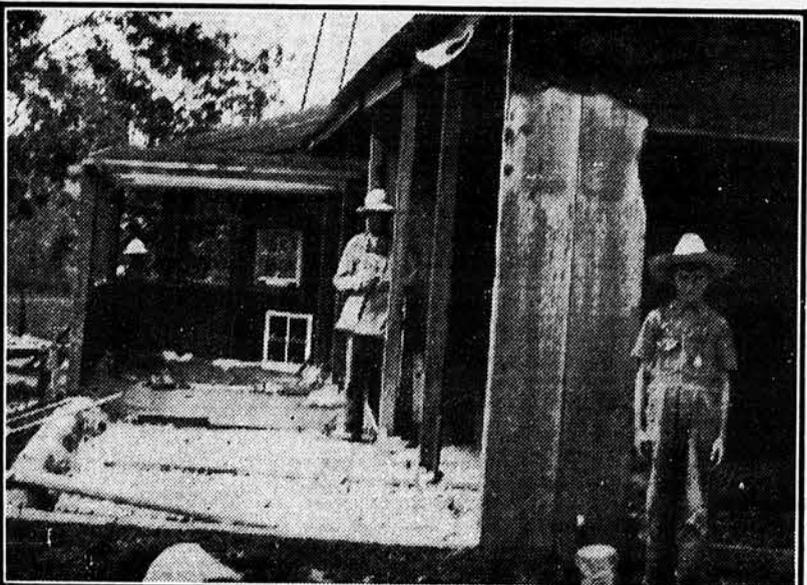
Surpluses to Needy

More than 5½ million pounds of surplus farm products, bought by the government to relieve markets, were distributed in Kansas during 1936 to needy and unemployed persons, by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Goods distributed in Kansas include: Canned beef, 304,853 pounds; beef tongues, 557 pounds; oxtails, 175 pounds; dry skimmilk, 160,050 pounds; flour, 114,043 pounds; enriched oat cereal, 80,000 pounds; rolled oats, 240,000 pounds; fresh apples, 1,278,000 pounds; dried beans, 100,000 pounds; cabbage, 205,482 pounds; citrus fruit, 734,400 pounds; cauliflower, 4,500 crates; onions, 784,500 pounds; dried peas, 360,180 pounds; fresh peas, 1,307 hampers; dried prunes, 1,080,000 pounds; dried peaches, 180,000 pounds; and pears, 15,200 boxes.

Brome Grass on Pasture

Brome grass was established on pasture land and the general grazing capacity increased by Rush Quail, Topeka, dairyman. He scattered brome grass seed on top of manure in the spreader and hauled it to the pasture, spreading it the same as on crop land.



Rock fill in the new section. A thin layer of concrete is then spread over this fill.



V. S. Crippen, Oakley, with 2 rows of red cedar. The small trees were planted a year ago, the larger row 10 years ago.

Red Cedar Undaunted by Drouth

RED CEDAR has proved itself about the most drouth resistant Kansas tree. It has lived thru the past few years, and provided good windbreak all the while. Ten years ago, V. S. Crippen, Oakley, planted a long windbreak of red cedar. He cut the tops back several times to make the trees grow close to the ground.

A year ago, Mr. Crippen, now Logan county agent, planted another red cedar windbreak around a new loca-

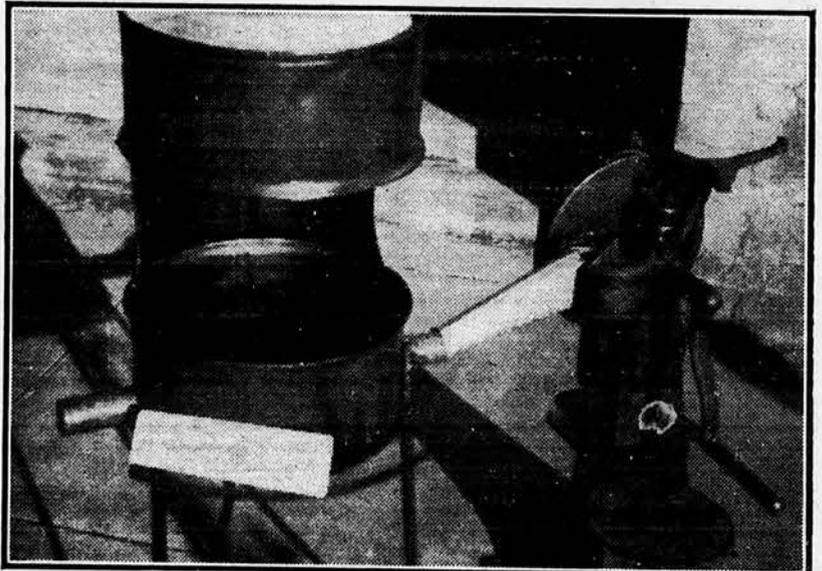
tion. It was watered and has made good progress. He also has had good success with Chinese elms. He prunes them twice yearly, in the spring and in August. He believes fall pruning saves food supply in the roots during fall growth. He has had good results by keeping the tops of elm trees quite closely trimmed. This apparently provides a balance between tops and roots which enables the tree to cope with Western Kansas conditions.

Student Smithies Make Own Forges

KINGMAN High School vocational agriculture students under the direction of E. D. Chilcott have made forges for use in farm shops. These forges were made from discarded 50-gallon gasoline barrels cut to form

boards were used to make the remainder of anvil.

This type of anvil is widely used and has proved satisfactory for light blacksmithing work. There are many farm repair jobs in forge work such as sim-



A forge made by the vocational agriculture students of Kingman High School from an old barrel and cream separator.

the fire box and hood. Air is blown thru a 2½ inch pipe by means of 10 or 15 ¼-inch holes drilled in the middle of the pipe. One end of the pipe was capped with wooden blocks so that it can be taken off to remove ashes and coal dust.

For the blower a discarded cream separator was used. A hole was cut in the bowl, either by a hacksaw or acetylene. The spindle was removed, 2 ¼-inch holes drilled and 2 galvanized blades of, 18 by 20 inches bent to form 4 fans were bolted on. The next step was to take the bottom out of a coffee can and make a cap for the top of the bowl in order to prevent loss of air. Then a circle was cut about 2 inches in diameter in the center of the lid so that air could get to the blades. A piece of down spouting 12 by 14 inches long was used to connect the blower to the forge. Fire clay, concrete or field clay may be used to line the forge. The 3 legs can be made from used pipe, wagon tires or other scrap material. The blower should be bolted to the floor to prevent traveling while turning.

The anvil was made from a piece of railroad rail 32 inches long. Two 2 by 8 by 32 inch boards were used for the upright rail rests while 4 1 by 12 24 inch

ple bending, drawing, upsetting and welding, which can be done by the average farmer, providing he has a forge and the necessary shop equipment. The described equipment can be made at little or no cost and by doing these blacksmithing jobs a farmer can save a great deal of money. It has been estimated that the average farmer's blacksmithing bill is \$20 a year. There are fewer blacksmiths than formerly, consequently, it often is necessary to drive several miles to reach the right blacksmith and then lose another half day waiting on the blacksmith to do the job.

This forge is not the only piece of work this class has done. They have made tool cabinets, work benches, feeders as well as acquired skill in concrete farm carpentry, harness repair, tractor and car engine overhauling. There are 33 boys enrolled in the vocational agricultural department at Kingman. E. D. Chilcott, is completing his second year as instructor. Mr. Chilcott is a graduate of Kansas State College. No phase of vocational agriculture training is more important than the farm shop as every farmer must be somewhat of a mechanic.

Free Boarders Eat Up Profit

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

FREED costs this year make it important that the marketing of unprofitable stock be done as soon as possible. Hens that have quit laying should be marketed if they are actually poor producers. Many good layers however are forced to quit just as a factory has to shut down when it runs out of raw material. For hens are nothing less than factories for producing eggs. One cannot always say that because a hen ceases producing she is a poor producer until one understands the reason, and the conditions under which she works. If egg making material is taken away, how can we expect many eggs? Many times a balanced dry mash is not given the hens in summer, and they are expected to keep up by picking up whatever they may be able to find. Poultry flocks must have just as good care to get a good summer production as they need winter care to get winter eggs. Heat has almost as bad an effect on the flock as does cold days in winter. If the flock is receiving reasonably good feeds, and plenty of clean, cool water, their houses kept reasonably clean, and still there are a number of hens molting, then one may be sure that such hens should be marketed. A few boarders will soon eat up all the profits made by the good layers when the margin of profit is small anyway. Check up on the ration, the grains, the oyster shell, the water pails, the poultry houses. It may be the flock is infested with lice. Examine under the feathers on the thighs, and vent, under the wings, under the throat. An easy method to use is painting the roosts with nicotine sulphate just before the fowls go on the perches for the night. After painting be sure that the poultry all roosts on the perches as it is the fumes of the nicotine that get the lice. It may be necessary to repeat the treatment in 2 weeks, and painting the roosts every 6 weeks will keep them free from lice. Or if you prefer, dip the hens in Sodium Fluoride, and do the culling at this time. Hens that are caught off the roosts before daylight and placed in coops may be quickly dipped early in the morning. It is an effective and inexpensive method.



Mrs. Farnsworth

skin is drawn tight across the abdomen, and feet and shanks show yellow in the yellow meated varieties.

To Boost Production

There are ways of helping to keep up summer production. Getting out the non-layers will give the others more room. Then one may increase the protein contents of the mash. An experienced poultryman writes that he manages his flock in this way. He gives his layers a moist mash, about all they will eat in 15 minutes, giving it at the noon hour. As the weather gets hot and his fowls begin to show less production he adds to his moist mash 1 pound of semi-solid buttermilk to every 100 hens. This helps until they begin to lag again when he adds ¼ pound dried skimmilk and a little later adds another ¼ pound. Under adverse weather conditions late in the

summer he gives 2 moist mashes a day and turns on the lights about 5:00 a. m. as days get shorter. He plans to hold up production in his laying flock until early November, when the pullets get ready to start laying. This system of management I am sure gives him better results than if he tried to force an early molt, and then tried to get the hens back into lay in the fall. Only an expert with poultry has success with the forced molt year after year. Weather conditions and the length of the days are against getting the older hens back into production in autumn and to make a success of such practices one must know his flock's needs. It is a better practice to keep the hens laying until pullets start.

Most of the high flock averages we read about are made by keeping the non-layers marketed, and keeping the flock in heavy production thru skilled feeding.

Market Young Stock Too

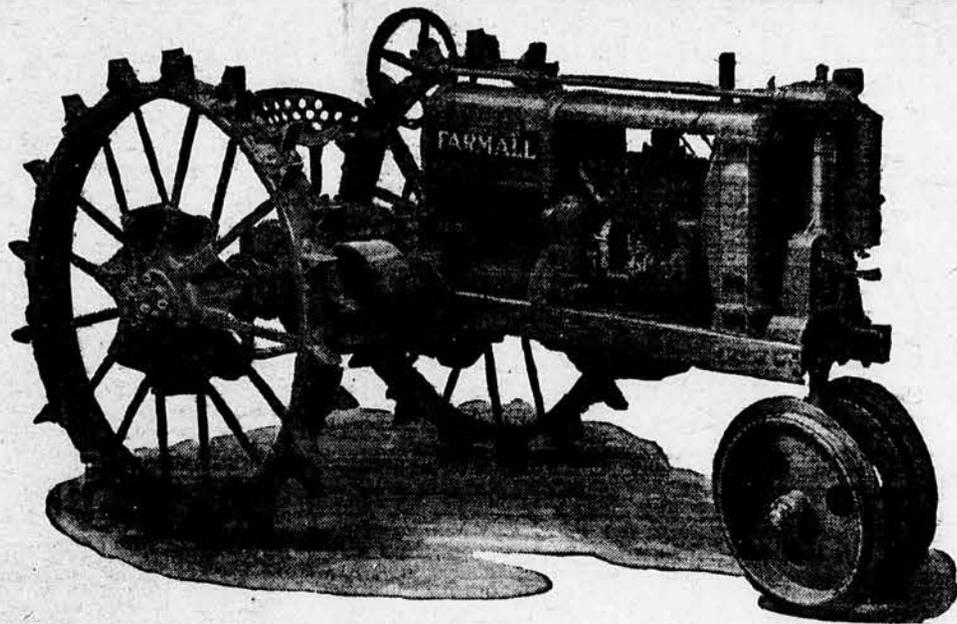
Nor is it important alone to give all attention to the old flock when it comes to culling. All surplus young stock

that is not needed for future laying flocks, or for table use should be marketed, 1½ to 2 pounds are good weights for marketing cockerels. More room for the pullets results in better growth and development. Look over the pullets for any undesirables to keep.

If young birds are not growing as fast as they should it may be due to tape worms. The comb and wattles lack the bloom and fineness that they should show in a good state of condition. Lameness, and paralysis in the flock is a good indication of tape worms. Notice the fryers that are dressed for the table. Split the intestines, place in warm water. The small worms are then seen more readily. Thick heavy mucus in the intestines are an almost sure sign that there are a large number of small worms present.

Buffalo Grass Growing

Buffalo grass in Rawlins county, that people thought was killed out by the dust storms the last 3 years, is starting up since the recent rains, and in some places is making a rapid growth.



FARMALL 12 Price REDUCED

to

\$625

f. o. b. factory

with regular steel-wheel equipment. Belt pulley \$4 extra. Same reduction on F-12 with rubber tires.

IN the face of the heaviest demand for tractors ever experienced, International Harvester makes an announcement that will be welcome news to every man who has not yet turned to power farming or who must make a tractor replacement soon.

The popular Farmall 12—newest and most useful of the all-purpose tractors in the McCormick-Deering line—has been reduced in price and can now be bought for \$625, f. o. b. factory. Although many important features and improvements have been added and costs of labor and materials have advanced all along the line, the new price of the F-12 is substantially lower than the price two years ago when the upturn in agriculture was just getting under way.

The Tractor Bargain of the Year!

This price reduction on the F-12 tractor will interest the majority of farmers in need of power. At \$625 the all-around utility of the Farmall 12 will meet the needs of many tens of thousands on areas ranging from ten in-

tensively cultivated acres up to the special and auxiliary needs of farmers with big acreage. The Farmall 12 is a true row-crop and all-purpose tractor that plows 4 to 7 acres a day, handles 2-row cultivation on a 20 to 30 acre per day scale, cuts hay at the rate of 20

to 33 acres a day, and does other work in proportion. Fuel economy is one of its outstanding features. It operates on many jobs on less than a gallon of fuel an hour. And like all McCormick-Deering tractors it runs efficiently on distillate.

There is a long list of Quick-Attachable machines which can be put on or taken off in from two to four minutes' time. There also are new tool-bar implements which greatly add to the utility of this famous tractor. See the McCormick-Deering dealer—place your order now for a Farmall 12. Use it for fall and winter work and be all set to go in the spring when everybody wants power and there are not enough tractors to fill the demand.

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

McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL

Mites May Cause Trouble

Hens that are in good flesh, and yet have a listless movement with pale combs and faces may be annoyed by mites. Look around the poultry house under the perches, in cracks, dropping boards, and nests. Spray the house with kerosene-crude carbolic acid solution or carboljeum.

In well kept flocks on good rations the early molting is a sure indication that the fowl is unprofitable. It is not necessary to handle every fowl to find the poor layer. Stand around in the house and look for the hen with the pale dried up looking comb, wattles and shrunken face. Catch such hens and their skin is hard and dry, the

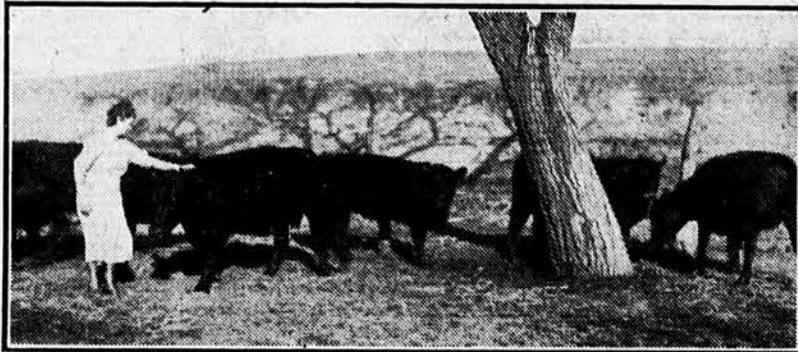


r. e. dell "Gr-r-r-r!"

4-H Club Projects Are Start of Good Purebred Angus Herds

TRAINING that farm boys and girls get along farming lines in club and school work will be valuable to them later. Direct proof of this can be seen in cases where their club activities grow right into a money-making enterprise. In 1931, Mrs. Dorothy Donnelly Bannister, Rice county, was a member of

purebred stock at many sales. Values are expected to respond considerably when feed supplies are normal again. Irl soon will be a full-fledged Angus breeder as he expects to continue in the farming business. He is just out of high school, and is a junior member of the Angus breeders association.



Ruth Donnelly Bannister with her 6 head of choice Angus cattle. The heifers were raised by Mrs. Bannister, during and following 4-H club work.

the Jolly Pepper Pods 4-H club of Little River community. She had been fattening beef steers for show and sale but wasn't quite satisfied with the way things were working out. She didn't have much to show after calves were sold and the profits, if any, were spent.

So that her labors might have a more permanent value, Mrs. Bannister, then Miss Donnelly, bought a purebred Angus heifer calf from Johnson Workman, Paradise. This calf was used as a breeding heifer in her club project. Since then she has bought several other female Angus. Her plan has been to sell all the bulls as young as possible and keep the good heifers. Now, 6 years later, Mrs. Bannister has 6 heifers and cows, all registered and of excellent quality. She said these cattle are worth \$1,000 to her, and they ought to be. She has raised them all herself, they are high quality and well-bred.

The heifers and cows have been carried along on roughage and pasture and have returned a good price when sold. Mrs. Bannister believes her herd will pay well from now on. She expects to become owner or part-owner of a herd bull soon, since she now has accumulated enough animals which please her eye, to justify a privately-owned sire.

Another club project in this community which has grown to business-like proportions, belongs to Irl Ramage, Little River. He is a 19-year-old farm boy, with another year of club work. But he already has accumulated 14 head of registered Angus cattle. His first heifers were bought from A. J. Schuler, Chapman, and Johnson Workman. This spring he selected a yearling bull and a club heifer from the herd of J. Al Schrader, Raymond.

Irl said he valued his 14 cattle at \$1,100 easily, considering the prices of

Flies Breed in Wet Straw

"All that is needed for an outbreak of biting flies just as serious as the outbreak in 1935, is a rainy season in late July or early August," warns E. G. Kelly, extension insect specialist, Kansas State College.

And to back his opinions, he reports attacks on cattle right now by the gray-colored biting flies. They breed in straw, especially oats, wheat and barley. They breed in some weeds. The flood rains of May and early June piled up much straw at the edges of small streams, and many piles are breeding places for the flies.

Kelly advises the use of the old pitchfork in scattering the straw. It may even require a "slip" to move some of it. If the straw cannot be removed, then a thoro application of oil to the straw will do. It is the decaying straw on which the maggots now are feeding and growing.

Straw manure in the barnlots should be hauled to the field and scattered, suggests Kelly. And scrape the ground clean where piles of straw have been rotting for the last 6 months. For, in the opinion of this specialist, a clean-up of the farm will be worth many times the cost in materials used by keeping flies away from livestock.

As another precaution, dairy barns can be screened, and the cows soon will learn to stay in the barn during the day and feed in the pastures at night.

Salt to Kill Bindweed

Seven carloads of salt were ordered by the Thomas county commissioners in June for townships and private individuals, to wind up a drive to fight bindweed. An increase in freight rates

of \$3 a ton, increased the cost of salt from \$4 a ton to \$7, on July 1. Many townships will use the salt to eradicate the weed along their roads, provided the owner of the land is making an effort to control bindweed growing on his land along the road.

New Disease Puzzles

There is a new disease among cattle and sheep in Rawlins county along the state line, that has veterinarians puzzled. The animals act as if their tongues are paralyzed and in most cases, the disease proves fatal. It is thought to be caused from eating poison weeds.

Kansan Wins Award

Carl F. Huffman, Kansas State College alumnus, received the Borden Award of a gold medal and \$1,000 in cash, at the recent annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association, for the outstanding research in the field of dairy production in the last 5 years.

Dr. Huffman, who was born and reared on a farm near Tonganoxie, was graduated from Kansas State College in 1917, majoring in dairy husbandry. Following graduation, he spent 2 years in the air service as a flying instructor, returning to Kansas State College as an instructor in dairying for one year.

He has been on the staff of the dairy department, Michigan State College since 1922, where he directs an extensive research program. His studies in



Carl F. Huffman

the field of mineral nutrition have contributed much to our knowledge in this field. He has a world wide reputation for his work on the phosphorus requirements of dairy animals. In addition, he has made fundamental contributions to our knowledge of the dietary factors carried in hay. Dr. Huffman has done considerable work with cottonseed meal as a dairy feed.

Steel Conquered the Prairies

By CORDELL TINDALL



A replica of the First Grand Detour steel plow, forged 100 years ago, in action at a demonstration of progress in making steel plows, held in Grand Detour, Ill., recently. Steel moldboards were necessary for the pioneers to conquer the sticky soil of the prairies.

NCESSITY is the mother of invention," says an oft-repeated expression. Such was the case of the modern steel plow. This year marks the 100th anniversary of the first steel plow made in Grand Detour, Ill., in 1837, and the history of this plow and the development of the plow industry have received considerable attention this year.

In the early days of our country the colonists along the Eastern coast used wooden plows and moldboards to break the ground, and altho they were clumsy and inefficient they served the purpose. But as agriculture moved west a new type of soil resisted the efforts of the pioneers as the gummy, sticky prairie soils would not scour from the wooden moldboards.

Major Leonard Andrus had founded the village of Grand Detour in one of the most fertile sections of Illinois. But the settlers were losing their enthusiasm as they attempted to till the sticky soil. One of the men who had come to seek his fortune in Major Andrus's town was a blacksmith, John Deere. Together, Major Andrus and John Deere fashioned a steel moldboard from a broken sawblade from a mill owned by Major Andrus.

The steel plow was a success and

soon an industry was founded in the little village of Grand Detour with Major Andrus and John Deere as partners. Major Andrus supplied the capital, John Deere the mechanical ability. This partnership finally terminated in 1847, but during its time the business had considerable growth. In 1846, the last year of the partnership, about a thousand plows were manufactured.

After the partnership was terminated John Deere moved to Moline, Ill., to start a plant of his own. That was the beginning of the present-day John Deere implement company.

Meanwhile Major Andrus remained until his death in Grand Detour. The succeeding management in 1867 resolved that the factory could no longer remain in a town without a railroad and moved the plow works to Dixon. In 1919 it was purchased by the J. I. Case Company and since that time has been operated as the Grand Detour Plow Division of that company.

Recently a Centennial celebration was held in Grand Detour at which time a memorial monument was dedicated to Major Andrus by his great-grandson, Leonard Andrus IV. Several thousand people attended the celebration, and part of the program broadcast over a national net-work.



Irl Ramage, Little River, Angus breeder and active member of the Jolly Pepper Pods 4-H club, with his father Earl Ramage. Both keep accurate records of their farm production and sales.

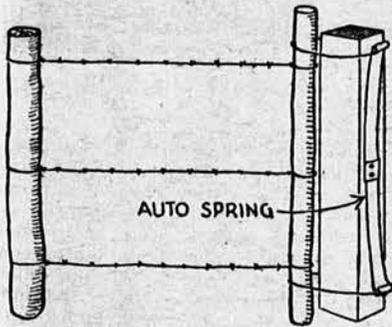
Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Will Stop the Leak

If the ice cream bucket leaks, try mending it by painting over the place with good white asphalt roof coating. Then place a heavy piece of cloth, canvas is best, over the leaky place. Then paint the outside of the canvas well with the asphalt. Let dry and apply another coat. This will work on water tanks or anything that does not need to be put about the stove. It is best to apply the asphalt roof coating on the outside of article to be mended.—Mrs. Dilla Lawlor.

Holds Gate Closed



Gates made from barbed wire may be kept tight when closed by the use of the lower leaf from an auto spring. Bolt the spring leaf to the back side of the post. Use No. 9 wires to secure the top and bottom of the gate and pass thru the eyes of the spring.—R. W. Taylor.

Removes Cylinder Ridge

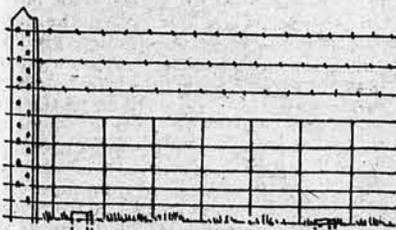


Many engine owners are annoyed by the ridge left at the top of the cylinder when ready to install oversize pistons or rings. A tool may be made which will remove the ridge. Slot a discarded piston on one side from the top down so as to hold a cutter made from a piece of a broken file which has one edge ground sharp. Insert the piston in the cylinder and rotate until the ridge is cut away.—R. W. Taylor.

Funnel for Weighing Fowls

Haven't you felt sorry for chickens when you saw them with tied feet and wings locked while being weighed? Here is a more humane way and it saves time as well. Roll a sheet of tin or heavy cardboard into the form of a cone or funnel and suspend this from the hook of the scales. The fowl lowered head first into this cone will not struggle and the weight may be readily determined.—Mrs. E. C.

Holds Wire on Ground



A number of broken and bent steel posts are usually to be found around any farm. They can be used to good advantage as braces to keep the wire from riding up the posts. Saw them into lengths 1½ or 2 feet long, drive them into the ground and fasten to the bottom wire. The piece of the post which was in the ground can be used by drilling a small hole thru one end for fastening.—B. E. M.

Lace Curtain Stretchers

Requires 4 pieces of soft wood, made in the shape of a window and the length of the curtains. Nail or put

screws at the end. Drive Victrola needles about ½-inch apart. The cross-pieces should be made longer in order to stand up after the stretcher has been made. Brace against a wall and you have a dandy pair of stretchers. Nearly everyone has used Victrola needles which could be used.—Anna Smith.

Wringer Hulls the Peas

Any kind of a clothes wringer may be used in hulling garden peas. Put the peas in on the same side as you would clothing. The hull separates from the peas and goes on thru. Place the blossom end in first, the pod laying on its edge with the seamed or straight edge down. Or the stem end may be put in first but pinch the blossom end enough to crack the hull so the peas will come out easily. The peas should be hulled while still fresh and brittle.—Imogene Tarode.

Easier Gate Opening

Often the gates on farms come down from their hinges and when this hap-



"Mom, it's near midnight, and Lucy's still hanging over the gate with that Smith guy."

pens, an easy remedy is to saw the bottom board in two so that there is about a foot of bare space in between the two sawed places. Then take a wheel from a discarded wheelbarrow and put in this space with two old gate hinges on the sides of two vertical boards that are nailed vertically to the

other boards. Then put the wheel spindles in the holes in the hinges and nail them in place. The gate will then roll easily back and forth when the gate is open and shut.—Joseph S. Scott.

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

"I AM GOING TO INVEST THOSE 1937 CROP DOLLARS Right Now"



IN THIS OLIVER ROW CROP "70"

Many farmers did not get the tractor they wanted when they wanted it during the past two years.

Many had to take a tractor less modern than the "70" in order to get their spring work done. The Oliver "70" is as modern as it looks. You step on the starter and move off as smoothly as in your automobile.

You ride at ease in the spring-and-hammock seat. Every control is right at your finger tips. The "70" handles like a modern automobile.

The "70" HC, with its high compression head and special manifold, gets maximum power and fuel economy from regular gasoline.

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gets maximum power and fuel economy from kerosene or No. 1 distillate.

Right now when your crop money is coming in is a mighty fine time to invest in an Oliver "70" Tractor.

You pick the fuel you want to use. You have a tractor with smooth, quiet, 6-cylinder power and real driver comfort. It will save you money on your fall plowing and belt work. It takes mighty little to carry it over winter. Then in the spring, the first day you can get on the land you have a tractor ready to clean up your spring work in a hurry at new low cost.

See your Oliver Dealer or check the coupon below on the tractor and tools that interest you.

See your Oliver Dealer or check and mail the coupon to Oliver, 1329 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; Dodge City, Kan.

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- Row-Crop "70" Tractor
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- Plain Drill
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- Disc Harrow
- Hay Tools



- Walking Plow
- Tractor Plow
- One-Way Plow
- Potato Digger

KF-7-31-37



The Paint Brush Wiolds Magic

By MABEL WORTH



YOU remember the story of Aladdin and his magic lamp, how when he rubbed the lamp and made a wish, lo, it came true!

It seems as if a paint brush is something of a modern Aladdin's lamp. Use of it in the home will actually transform many things.

Once it seemed as if painters were the only persons to be trusted to handle a paint brush. But today, nearly any of us, women, girls or boys, may easily become proficient with the paint brush.

Manufacturers have produced paints of the quick-drying type, some of which dry in a few hours, nearly any of which dry thoroly over night. Many also varnish as they paint, so that when completed the surface has a high luster. Such paints are easily applied, and virtually "fool proof."

Paint, the Miracle Worker

It is astonishing what one can do with a small can of paint, an inexpensive brush and an old piece of furniture. If we cannot buy new furniture, at least we may give a fresh dress to the old, as well as having the fun of making the transformation; and it is fascinating work.

Let's assume you have an old kitchen or dining table that is dingy and unattractive. You may feel it is hopeless, but not so. Scrub it thoroly with warm water and good soap, to remove all the grease and produce a clean surface.

Then give it one or two coats of a quick-drying lacquer type paint, treating the chairs to match, and you will have what appears to be a new set. Such a table is pretty used with a simple set of runners or doilies, instead of a tablecloth. You might make such a set of linen or cotton squares, joining with a fagot stitch in colors, or with strips of solid color of the fast-color type for easy laundering. Edges may be bound in the same solid color.

When you have finished with the table and chairs, I'm sure you won't be satisfied until you touch up other features in the room. For example, kitchen equipment like the kitchen clock, shelf, light fixtures, garbage can, and the refrigerator, may be painted so they will properly match your color scheme.

Colors and Climate

Here is another hint about paints. There are many colors, and it is wisest to suit the color to the climate and the exposure of the room—that is, which way the room faces, whether toward the sun or away from it. For example, if the summers are very hot and the room gets a great deal of sun, choose paint of a cool, gray tint, with trimmings of grass green or pale yellow. Perhaps you will prefer a solid color of light or lettuce green. This adds to the cooling effect. For remember what we see affects the temperature as well as what we "feel."

Possibly your kitchen table doesn't need a new paint dress. But you will find it fun to paint the wooden handles on the kitchen equipment. A friend used a dull orange for re-doing the handles of all her kitchen tools such as long-handled forks, spoons, dipper, and the like, even the teakettle handle! She said she had an artistic urge that week, and so trimmed them with a slender line of black, and the whole family admired the job.

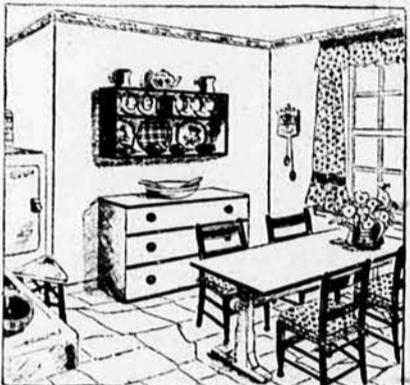
Last winter two young friends, a boy and a girl, who like many of us had

very little money for Christmas spending, got a can of paint and decorated household things as a Christmas treat and surprise for their mother. They even recoated the little children's toys and playthings. The surprise part came about because the young folks took advantage of an afternoon just a few days before Christmas when Mother and the children were away, and when they returned home everything was spic and span.

Here are a few other household things that may be easily redecorated or completely changed with a coat of paint and the magic paint brush:

Clothes hampers and household baskets; garden tools; radio cabinet; lampshades; traveling bags; children's wagons and wheeled toys; shelves in any room; the inside of bureau drawers—if you will use white, things are more easily found; picture frames; refrigerator; woodbox; cellar shelves and stairs.

There is a type of brushing finish which does not chip or crack and is



Clothes That Fit Perfectly

HER clothes fit her faultlessly! I wonder how she gets them so absolutely perfect." You've heard that sort of envious talk many a time. The secret is in learning how to place the right kind of tucks and darts exactly where they are needed. This clever fitting is flattering even if a woman's figure is perfect. But when the figure is a bit out of proportion—

non-inflammable. It is excellent for walls, woodwork, furniture, and almost anything.

Thinking of the magic power of color to give us new courage and cheer, it is interesting to know that long ago some folk sincerely believed that bright colors were sinful. Now we know that Nature's dress can not be wrong—and Nature's colors are nearly always gay. Color is sunshine itself. You have taken an ordinary glass prism and held it in a beam of sunshine and so broken that ray up into the "colors of the rainbow" in their gorgeous beauty.

Now We Have Color Doctors

The scientific folk, too, have helped us to recognize the curative powers in colors. Especially in mental cases are colors used to help restore folk. We may soon have "color doctors" indeed.

Quite recently some experiments were carried out to determine what is the attention value of colors—those which gain the attention most quickly. It was found red has the greatest attention value; green was second, and black ranked third. We might have expected that—isn't red always the signal of danger or "Stop," and green means safety, or "Go!"

It was found also that black is more effective on a white background, than white on a black background. That is doubtless the reason our newspapers have large black headlines on a white space.

And so our kitchens and work rooms of the home may be places of gay, warm shades, not dingy centers of drudgery. If you would like, paint your sink, or dish-washing table green; it will add to your pleasing outlook as you work.

If there is a hall or room that is rather dark and hard to brighten, you may place a gay orange or red vase on a little table, and it will transform that corner. Even two or three orange marigolds or poppies in a plain dark bowl will charm an otherwise dull room.



this is made in the pattern. The extra lift of the bust in the front will make the blouse sag and wrinkle under the arm. To correct this, set in a dart from the front edge of the under-arm seam on a line with the bust line, as in diagram 1. Don't let this extend too far out over the bust. It should be just long enough to take up the under-arm sag. Sometimes two darts are needed for a perfect fit.

To get a perfect fit when the shoulders are narrower than ordinary, take a dart in the shoulder seam—both front and back—as shown in diagram 2. This will bring the top of your sleeve—when it is stitched in—right to the top of your shoulders; and give you a trim, smart, tailored look.

Now suppose you like a close, shapely fit at the back of the neck, but plenty of fullness, both for looks and comfort, across the shoulders and back. Then make inside tucks— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and about 3 inches long—at the center-back of the neck. Up-and-down tucks, as shown in diagram 3, are best for slender figures with high shoulders; and short, radiating tucks, as shown in diagram 4, give the best fit to stout figures with full backs.

"How about waistlines?" you ask. Yes, they are important, too. Particularly this year, when fashion requires them to be so trimly fitted. The tiny tucks at the waistline of the blouse pictured show how to get this flattering effect.

"Do It Thus . . . And Sew"

And our booklet, "Do It Thus . . . And Sew," will teach you literally hundreds of other "professional" dress-making knacks that will help you to have more clothes and better clothes for your money. It contains 150 helpful diagrams. You can readily see from the following partial list of contents what a variety of sewing lessons it will give you:

- Bound Buttonholes
- Fitting Problems
- Plackets
- Putting in Sleeves
- Patch Pockets
- Circular Hems
- Smart Collars and Belts
- Decorative Stitchings

As an aid in making new clothes, bringing old clothes up to date, or making your own alterations in clothes you buy, you'll find this 40-page booklet a real life-saver! A copy of "Do It Thus . . . And Sew" is only 15 cents and may be obtained from Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Farm Home Air Cooled

By B. C. KAHR, County Agent

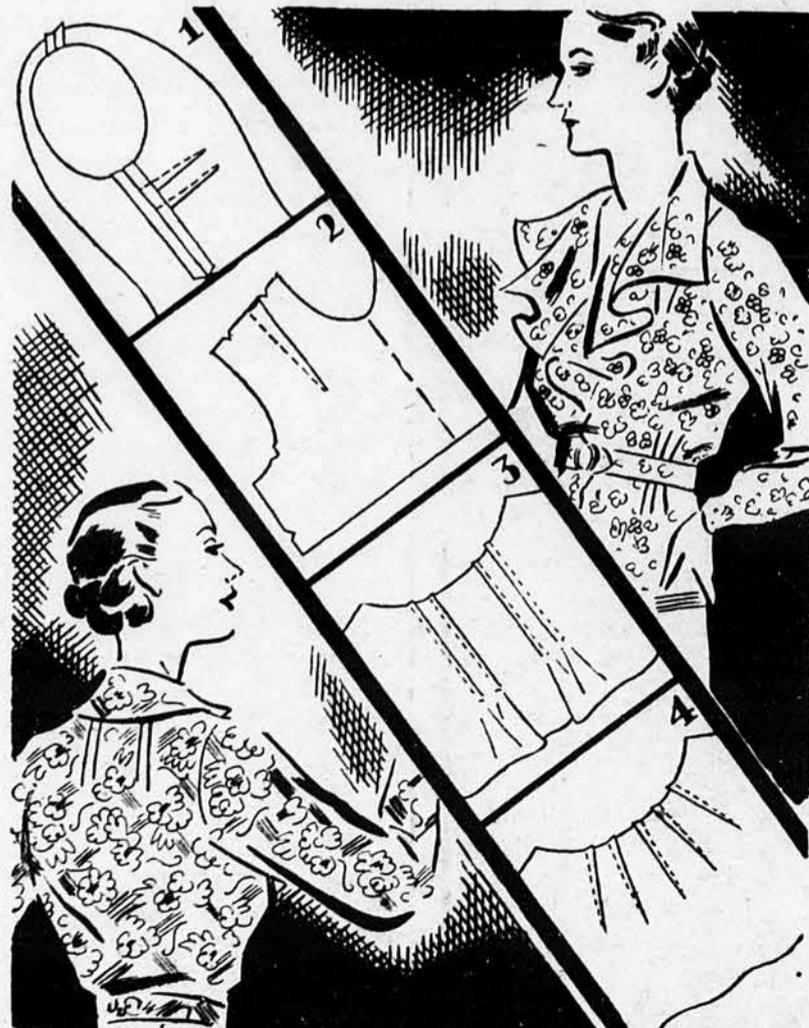
The Will McFarland family, southwest of Cimarron, is demonstrating that farm people can have the comfort of city air-conditioned homes. They have done it by a simple, cheap, home-made cooling system that any farm which has a well can install.

They put in an overhead stock water tank near the windmill and covered a porch with burlap sacks. The sacks are stretched and tacked on a frame that protrudes about 6 inches from the porch. Above the sacks and connected with the water supply tank is a perforated pipe which keeps the burlap moist. The air passes thru the burlap and is cooled to 80 or 85 degrees.

Cinnamon Lemonade

By MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

Like cinnamon candy lemonade? Then allow one tablespoon red cinnamon candies for each glass of lemonade. If all of your teeth are "sweet" just add a bit of sugar.



No Dishes to Wash!

By MRS. TRUBY ADAMSON
Coffeyville, Kan.

If you are a farm woman who can't get away from home on a long vacation by all means go to the Mother's Vacation camp conducted by your county farm bureau. It is inexpensive but refreshing. In my county the cost just barely covers the price of the food we eat.

Don't worry about your family. They'll be glad to co-operate in anything that will give mother her well-earned rest. My vacation started on Sunday. I listed all the work and chores to be done. Then we held a family conference and divided the duties. Together we worked out easily prepared menus and I baked a supply of bread and cake.

Then with everything organized at home I set off with my bedroll and table service, my wash clothes and my bathing suit. Within an hour after we arrived in camp we were divided into families. Each family had a surname and each member a nickname which was used thruout the camp. Refreshing and delicious meals were served and none of us helped with the dishes. Entertainment consisted of games

and discussions, contests and swimming, vespers and lectures. What a thrill it was to awaken and go swimming, then to come back in and primp a bit before breakfast instead of the usual hurry. Each day we became more interested and more carefree. We heard several good speakers—a student from France, a collector of Indian lore and a young and gifted minister. One afternoon we dressed in our best clothes and went to a movie. Another time a beauty specialist gave us a demonstration.

When the three days were over we parted from our new friends but promised to see each other the following year. Then we went home inspired and rested to find that our families could stand on their own feet if necessary.

Keep a Trip Diary

By LILLIE M. SAUNDERS

When taking a trip with children, provide each one with a notebook and a pencil fastened with a cord to the book. Of course, the mother should be likewise equipped. Notes may be jotted down while traveling, then completed when writing is a little less difficult. Encourage each child to jot down notations of things that are even seemingly minor. Later, if in camp or some place where time drags for the juveniles, clever stories may be written from the contents of these books. While so employed children learn many valuable, worthwhile lessons. Even quite small boys and girls will enjoy their notebooks, and in looking them over later, many things will be recalled that, otherwise, would be completely forgotten—and lost.

She Just Won't Talk

By MRS. W. G. T.

How Letty Jones hates to gossip! No, sree, she won't carry any tales. Why, if she knew for a fact that young Nancy Smith had been married secretly all spring, I believe Letty would come over here and sit and never breathe a word of it. That's all she'll do—sit and listen.

And she's such a good listener that before I realize it, she's drained me dry of all the news in the neighborhood, and gone off home without telling a thing she knows.

That's what makes me so mad. She does the same thing every place she visits. She must know more about the neighbors than anyone else. But she won't talk! I never knew anyone so aggravating!

S-h-h-h Stuffed Shirts!

By MISS T. O. G.

There was a great deal of glee and many smart comments passed around our neighborhood last winter when it was rumored our schoolma'am padded herself to attain a fuller figure.

But this spring most of the girls and women began making themselves tailored suits from old suits belonging to brothers, fathers and husbands. And, oh, what we discovered! Those broad shoulders—those manly chests—stuffed with cotton! That brave figure of a man we so admired has his coat padded with horsehair . . . the very man who laughed most scornfully at our schoolma'am . . . the man who would have us believe that he is perfect.

From now on we have to see men in overalls and shirtsleeves before we'll believe their "muscles" are genuine!

Colors for More Light

Possibly the women of the household will decide on the color of the inside paint but the men also will be around to get the good or ill effects of the color chosen.

Here is a chart showing the comparative values of different colors as to the amount of light they reflect.

Per Cent		Per Cent	
White	89	Buff	63
Ivory	82	Pale green	59
Canary yellow	77	Shell pink	55
Cream	77	Bright sage	52
Caen Stone	76	Silver gray	46
Orchid	67	Olive tan	43
Cream gray	66	Forest green	22
Ivory tan	66	Coconut brown	16
Sky blue	65	Black	2

A variety of good colors is offered here for dark rooms that need more light or brightening up, and as a rule the colors that reflect the most light are the ones generally preferred for interior color schemes.

Design This Dress

We Will Pay
\$100.00 in Prizes

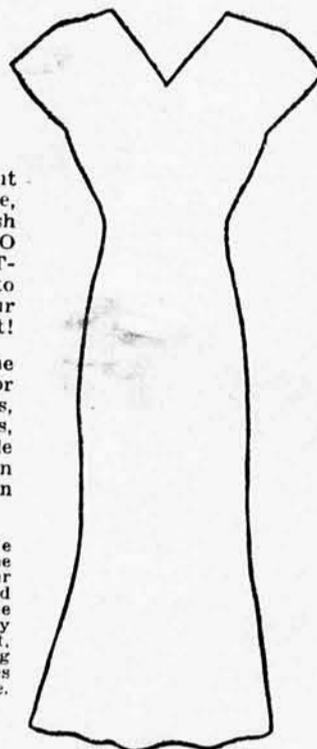
Publishers of magazines are always on the lookout for new and different styles of Dresses. Therefore, we are offering 27 prizes totaling \$100.00 in cash for new styles of Dresses. You DON'T HAVE TO BE A DESIGNER, A SEAMSTRESS OR AN ARTIST! What we want is a design that will appeal to you and to other women just like you, who are our readers. You know what you like—cash in on it!

Take your pencil and, on the illustration at the right, draw in whatever ideas you have in mind for making an attractive Dress, using either pleats, ruffles, fancy pockets, odd-shaped collar, buttons, etc. Maybe you have a Dress that you have made which you particularly like or which others like on you—perhaps you can get an idea from it to start on.



These designs show how your ideas may be worked in.

Don't say you CAN'T, for people who say they can't are just the ones who have good ideas. Your original Dress style will be judged by 3 competent judges, and for the design they judge best we will pay \$50.00 in cash; for second best, \$25.00; and for the 25 remaining prizes, \$1.00 each. Duplicate prizes will be given in the event of a tie.



FOLLOW THESE RULES

Don't color the illustration unless you wish. Plan a Dress for general, house, or sportswear. Use any kind of trimming you think best. Clip out the illustration above after you have finished the Dress and mail it to us along with your complete name and address. All entries must be mailed before September 15, 1937.

IF YOU ARE PROMPT in sending in your entry, you will receive a house dress as a special prize for promptness in addition to the cash already offered, if you are one of the winners. Send only one entry to

FASHION DEPARTMENT 104,

TOPEKA, KAN.

Sturdy Trio of Aprons

PROVE REAL DRESS SAVERS



Pattern KF-9349—We can't begin to give you a true picture of the gaiety and practicability of this apron trio! Too, you'll find these three easy as A B C to make! And here's your big surprise—all three are included in the same easy pattern, and are fun to make. Style "A," delightful in dainty lawn or dimity, and trimmed with a crisp, contrasting organdy frill would be grand for serving refreshments. Make "B" in sturdy gingham or percale, trim it with gay buttons, and you'll be rated a real "kitchen queen." Why not a polka-dotted dimity for apron "C," and a matching frill? You'll find these three cheery models the most practical "dress savers" in your wardrobe! Sizes small, medium and large. Small size aprons A and C require 2½ yards 36-inch fabric for each apron; apron B requires 2 yards.

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

As one day steps on the heels of another

THE WORK of the day is over and the robin sings his twilight song. It is the time to muse a little—to talk to the boy, maybe, of things that have happened during a busy life, and are to happen.

You'll recall when there was no such thing as a tractor—no such power as you've used all day in the fields. Binders, even, were scarce when you were a youngster, and the hands were calloused from swinging hand tools. People who talk about the good old days, you'll observe, seem to have forgotten the back-breaking toil that went with those days.

Economists and historians aplenty can tell us how this miracle of progress all came about. But advertising is an important factor too often overlooked. Advertising has brought you news of important inventions. Advertising has made it possible for millions of people to know more quickly about such things as tractors and binders. Advertising has sold more goods, and thus lowered the prices of many goods. Advertising has helped keep the farm abreast of the times . . . made farm life easier for all. And advertising will continue to do all this long after your boy has grown!

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.

Plants Sweet Clover Alone

"If you want to be dead sure of getting a stand of Sweet clover," says W. P. Howery of Hamlin, "plant it alone." Mr. Howery was one of several co-operators in Brown county who left unplanted strips of oats in an oats field where they were seeding clover. The clover was then seeded over the entire field.

In the blocks where no oats were planted the clover is much superior to that seeded with the oats. The clover is much taller, thicker and more vigorous. As a safety measure it appears desirable to plant at least a few acres of clover by itself rather than seeding it all with a nurse crop.

Tractor Handles Big Job

Farming in a big way is done by Kenneth, Frank and Junior Jordan, in Mitchell county. They put out 800 acres of wheat and used one combine pulled by a tractor. The outfit was rigged up with a lighting system so that they could harvest day and night. One extra man was hired to carry on this extensive harvest. This season the grain did not ripen evenly due to second growth in some of the fields, so part of the time the tractor was used at night to turn the stubble field for the next crop.

Pelican Comes to Kansas

A white pelican has been found on a pond east of Gretna and has been identified. The pelican had been banded by the U. S. Biological survey corps as a juvenile July 7, 1935, at Clear Lake Refuge, Modoc county, California, by Hugh M. Worcester. No doubt this pelican learned of the many grasshoppers here in Kansas and came to help the farmers protect their crops.

Fallowing Increases Yield

A neck of land in Herman Scheuerman's wheat field, Rush county, blew and ruined the stand in the spring of 1936. Mr. Scheuerman fallowed this piece of land, and left the remainder of the field for harvest. Last fall he seeded the entire field to wheat. This summer the neck of land which was fallowed last year could be plainly seen standing above wheat on land which produced a light harvest in 1936. The yield was much higher on the fallow ground.

Phosphate Improves Alfalfa

A bag of 45 per cent phosphate fertilizer was given to the Future Farmer Chapter of the Vocational Agriculture Department, Neodesha, this spring. This phosphate was divided among 10 boys and used to top dress 10-acre

plots on old stands of alfalfa at the rate of 100 pounds an acre. A small grass seeder, supplied by County Agent John Hamon, was used to make the application. The results have been both marked and interesting. Yields are calculated by taking a mower swath across the plot and comparing it with a mower swath the same length in the unfertilized alfalfa nearby.

Orty Orr, living on an upland farm west of Neodesha, weighed an increase of more than a ton of dry alfalfa an acre the first cutting and the second crop is looking good. Phosphate strengthens the root system, thickens the stand and gives the hay a darker green color.

Summer Fallow Proves Value

Some farmers are loath to adopt the summer-fallow plan on their wheat land, but near Beloit this season has been an eye opener. In looking over the fields one could easily tell to the row where the land had been summer-fallowed. The yield from some fields was from 30 to 45 bushels despite the dry weather, worms, fly, and various handicaps that wheat in this section underwent.

Good Sheep Pasture

Walter Daly, Mound City, reports that stubble fields which have a good growth of crab grass and wild prairie peas, will make fine pastures for sheep and late lambs. Since stomach worm infestation is the big danger with summer lambs, stubble fields make a safe place because they are free of worm eggs. Mr. Daly also calls attention to the fact that prairie peas, which are abundant in Linn county this year, are fine soil builders and are valuable as pasture, too.

Better Wheat For East

A 5½ acre field of Kawvale wheat near Mound City, belonging to B. L. Murray, made 196 bushels and tested 58 pounds. This doesn't sound so unusual at first, but the crop was on heavy, black land that made a big straw growth. It stood up well and showed only slight rust injury. Other wheat on similar soil in nearby fields was seriously damaged by rust and lodging. The Kawvale was certified and will be sold for seed. Kawvale is tolerant to black rust and is the recommended wheat for most of Eastern Kansas.

Profit From Alfalfa Seed

Twenty-three acres of alfalfa on Jay Bardshor's farm, Mount Hope, produced 11,532 pounds of re-cleaned seed in 1934; 9,298 pounds in 1935; and 5,236 pounds in 1936. Using the alfalfa for bee pasture added to the seed income, Mr. Bardshor believes. He followed the practice of cutting the first crop about 2 weeks after all his neighbors had cut theirs. This brought the second cutting into bloom after all

other alfalfa in the neighborhood was past the bloom stage. This, in turn, tended to concentrate all the bees in his field and caused better pollination and higher seed yield.

Cultivate for Joint Grass

Ralph W. McBurney, Mitchell county agent, reports that joint grass, also known as goat grass or aegilops, has been reported growing in the territory around Glen Elder. This weed has been uncommon in that territory. It is almost impossible to eradicate the weed without changing from wheat to a cultivated row crop for at least 2 years, Mr. McBurney said.

Sheep Made Money

A co-operative shipment of fat spring lambs was made recently by 5 Russell county farmers. They were Maurice Speere, Clyde Machin, Owen Crissman, Dean Gross, and Victor Keil. The lambs brought \$11.60 a hundred, top for the Kansas City market. These good lambs were produced largely on wheat pasture. Sheep have made these

Rains Cheer Short-Grassland

By HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

MUCH needed moisture finally reached this section of the state. Within 72 hours we had 5½ inches of rain. This amount is probably more than fell during the last 10 months. The low places in the fields were full of water and it was several days before field work could go on without a lot of running around mudholes. The last really big rain we had was on July 4, 1932. So now with an abundance of moisture in the ground, wheat ground preparation will go on in a big way. Tractors will be running day and night to save the moisture before winds and weeds take it all out of the ground. Considerable ground had been one-wayed and chiseled before the rain. Ground that had been cultivated some way will hold the moisture longer than ground that has not been worked.

Rains Test Damming Tools

The heavy rains gave the work of the chisels and damming equipment a good test. A neighbor had one-wayed his ground and then gone over it again with a damming tool. There was no water standing in ponds on the ground on which he used the damming tool. The one-wayed part of the field had ponds on it. This demonstration showed plainly that the water had been held where it fell on the land cultivated with the damming tool. Another neighbor used a chisel or digger in the stubble and then one-wayed part of the same field and in moving his tractor out of the field after the rain he had to cross the different methods of cultivation. He found his tractor settled 4 or 5 inches deeper on the chiseled ground than it did on the one-wayed part of the field. He said the tractor just raised up when it hit the one-wayed strip. Since we are learning that the moisture will stay down deep in the soil once it gets there it is likely a lot of chisel and damming equipment will be used in the next few years.

Feed Prospects Are Brighter

Until the rains came the feed situation in this section was about the worst it had been in several years. There were a few fields of good feed and corn but as a whole the condition was bad. We had sown feed twice and do not have much of a stand with the second sowing. Some kind of a bug ate the seed of the first sowing and the grub worms damaged the second seeding. In digging around we found there were from 6 to 11 grub worms on every square foot and as the feed came up the worms would cut off the growing point and the plant would die. In many places the grasshoppers had cleaned up most of the corn and feed. All the alfalfa

farmers a nice profit this year and some of them plan to increase their flocks next year if they can buy good ewes at a reasonable price. The price of lambs as well as wool will make sheep production one of the most profitable enterprises on the farm this year, reports Ralph Germann, Russell county agent.

To Build Range Lake

Range provisions of the conservation program are to be used to help finance the building of an extra large dam on the G. A. Gurley ranch in Elkader township, Logan county. The dam will be 20 feet high and will back water about ¾ of a mile up a rather narrow valley.

Molasses in Hopper Mash

An excellent kill of grasshoppers was reported by C. Frank Kadel, Mitchell county, from poison mash. He used molasses in the mash but no fruit. Examination showed the live hoppers were greatly reduced and even small hoppers were found dead.

Lister Contours Hold Water

No water escaped from a 1½-inch rain that fell in 1 hour on a 20-acre field that George Johnson, Ellis county farmer, had contoured with a damming lister the day before. The water was stored in the soil for future crop use.

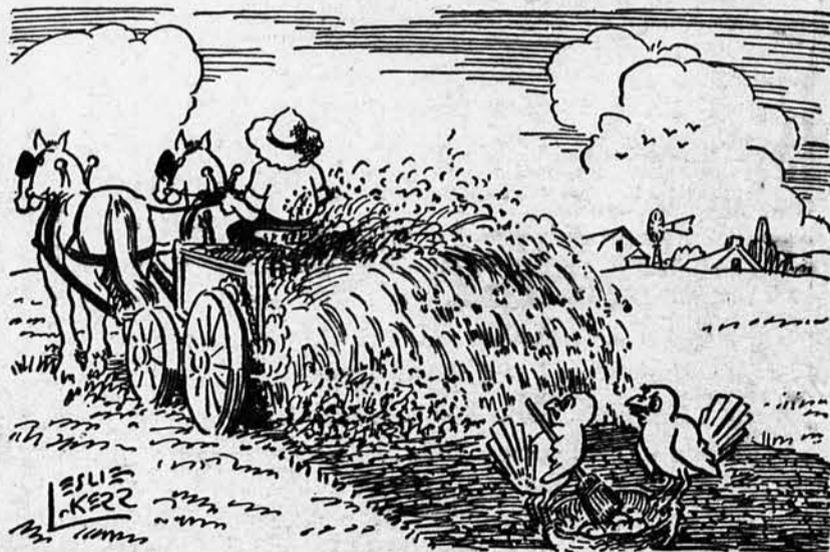
fields had been stripped and nothing was left but the stems. The hoppers will scatter out now and the feed can grow. The chances are good now for some early fall wheat pasture.

Stored Moisture Made Big Yields

The yield of wheat this year proved the worth of stored sub-soil moisture. A small field of wheat west of Larned gave an average yield of 54 bushels an acre. Two years ago the field was flooded for several days by overflow from the Pawnee creek. The sub-soil was thoroughly soaked at the time of the flood and now after 2 years the stored moisture produced the big yield. Just across the road from the 54 bushel field was another field of wheat but the flood did not reach it and this field made about 2 bushels an acre. Around over the country were numerous small fields that had been cultivated for 1 to 3 years in hopes that conditions would get right to sow alfalfa. Last fall several of these areas were sown in wheat and this year high yields were obtained on these limited areas, thus proving the necessity of stored sub-soil moisture as necessary to produce profitable crops. One man recently said every farmer in the western half of Kansas would be better off if they would just farm one-half of their land every year to wheat and summer fallow the other half. Think of the work and expense it would save and in the long run we would raise just as much wheat.

Little Wheat Stored on Farm

Most of the wheat in this section of the state went directly from the combine to the elevators and was either stored or sold. Probably not more than 20 to 30 per cent of the crop is held on the farm. Probably this is not the best thing to do every year. One of the big factors that caused the heavy run of wheat to the central markets this year was the large number of big trucks. When a farmer got 80 to 125 bushels of wheat in his truck it was the easiest thing to do to take it to the elevator and dump it. Storage rates are 1 cent a month and when the wheat is dumped there is no storage loss to the farmer. When the thermometer is parked around 165 it is a pretty big job to start in and shovel 125 bushels of wheat into a bin, so the psychology of the thing was to throw the old hat in the cab and breeze along over to the elevator, dump the load and get a ticket without getting out of the truck. Our local elevators dumped more grain for several days than they did in 1931 when we had the big crop. Only two teams came to the elevator during this harvest.



"Well, can you beat that! Right after my spring house cleaning, too."

What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

Epsom Salts Not a Poison

OKLAHOMA: The reports that Epsom salts have been used successfully in Oklahoma as a grasshopper poison are erroneous, declares F. A. Fenton, head of the entomology department at Oklahoma A. and M. College. "These reports were started from a few preliminary experiments made by a graduate student in connection with the University of Oklahoma," Mr. Fenton said. "The experiments were based on insufficient evidence and it is very unfortunate that this was given such wide publicity. We have since tested this material at Stillwater, and find it entirely ineffective as would be expected, because it is not a poison."

Wheat Most Economical

INDIANA: Hog feeding trials show that 95 pounds of ground wheat are equal to 100 pounds of good corn for producing gains. There are 33.3 bushels of wheat or 35.7 bushels of corn in a ton. Based on the feeding trials 31.7 bushels of wheat will produce as much gain on thrifty hogs as a ton of shelled corn. Wheat also requires only about two-thirds as much tankage as does corn with wheat equal to or less in price in corn. It is easily seen that wheat is the most economical purchase.

Corn Still Best for Hogs

ILLINOIS: To realize a profit by replacing high-priced corn with molasses in the ration for fattening pigs, the molasses would need to cost less than one-eighth to one-fifth as much as corn a pound, according to tests conducted in Illinois. Altho many cattle feeders have obtained satisfactory results by substituting molasses for part of the corn, test conducted by the agricultural college showed that molasses fed to pigs was unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the finish of the pigs, rate of gain, and saving of feed.

Serum Checks Erysipelas

NORTH DAKOTA: Use of anti-swine erysipelas serum has proved effective in checking losses in several in-

stances where the disease has been noted in North Dakota. Pigs with the disease do not show distinct symptoms but are likely to keep by themselves. Such pigs if aroused move quickly, sometimes showing evidence of pain.

Range Ponds Worth Work

(Continued from Cover Page)

small contracts cost more to administer than the amount of the payment.

This was also true of other AAA programs, but the reasoning followed is that the small operator deserves the benefits of a program as much as the larger operator. However, the range program was devised to develop range and not small farm pastures where work stock and one or two milk cows graze or loaf.

Meetings were held at Emporia, Ellsworth and Dodge City a few weeks ago, to get suggestions from ranchmen for the 1938 program. E. H. Leker, government representative for the AAA in Kansas, reported that interest was particularly evident in deferred and lighter grazing. This indicates ranchmen are eager to proceed along practical lines.

At Emporia, where the Flint Hills were represented, there was demand for payment to fence ponds. In Central and Eastern Kansas, farmers would like to see rip-rapping of pond dams included in the 1938 program. In Central and Western Kansas, interest in contour-furrowing was strong. Every section wanted cactus control.

Phillips county stepped out and led the state in pond building by a wide margin in 1936. Nearly one-sixth of the entire pasture acreage of the county was figured in the cash allowance. There are about 190,000 acres of grass in Phillips county, and 29,315 acres came under the range program.

Ninety-six ponds were built, and 13 wells put down. The 109 projects represented more than one-sixth of the entire number in the state. In building these ponds the farmers were paid under their allowances for only one-third of the dirt moved. Phillips county farmers believe the \$3,889.40 spent in the range program in their county did more permanent good for every dollar spent, than any government project.

Rainfall Stored for Later Crops



Contour lister furrows hold rain where it falls on the Dave Carney farm, Colby. This type of soil will store and hold much moisture and catching this much rainfall is often assurance of a later wheat or feed crop.

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Court Bill Dead—AAA Troubles —Tenancy Measure Goes Thru

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WITH the President's supreme court proposal definitely skidded out of the legislative picture in Congress, the question remains whether Congress will stay in session long enough to consider the following major legislation—or any part of it—labeled "desirable" by President Roosevelt:

Wages and hours bill.
Housing legislation.
Income tax loophole act.
Executive departments reorganization.

AAA of 1937 (new farm bill).
Creation of seven regional (TVA) districts for conservation and power programs.

The unwieldy three-to-one Democratic majorities in both Senate and House are breaking up into Liberal and Conservative groups, very similar to the "regular" and "insurgent" groups in the Senate during the Coolidge and Hoover administrations.

Conservatives in both parties want Congress to quit right now and go home. And they are riding high as a result of the court victory. Conservatives don't want any legislation dealing with maximum hours or minimum wages; they don't see where the Federal government belongs in the housing game; they are lukewarm on income tax changes, but probably will not oppose if a bill comes; they don't want a departmental reorganization now; they are afraid to vote against farm legislation, but want it blocked; they are bitterly opposed to anything like TVA.

However, the alignment will not be the same on any or all of these proposals as it was on the court issue. Such Democratic liberals as Wheeler of Montana, O'Mahoney of Wyoming; such Republican liberals as Nye of North Dakota, LaFollette, Wisconsin, fought the court issue bitterly. But they are for all or most of the other pieces of legislation suggested by the President, with modifications tending to cut down proposed powers to the executive contained in several of them.

Little Support for AAA of 1937

The proposed "AAA of 1937," as drafted by the Farm Bureau, as amended by Senators Pope of Idaho and McGill of Kansas, does not have enough active support to bring it to a vote at this session. The proposal for compulsory control thru marketing quotas is difficult to swallow.

Chairman Marvin Jones of the House committee on agriculture has introduced his idea of a general farm bill in a measure to which he also gives the title, "AAA of 1937."

In brief, Mr. Jones would extend the present soil conservation act to make special provision for the 5 major export and frequently surplus commodities—wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco. In order to receive conservation payments, producers of these commodities would have to agree to reduce acreages, and to withhold marketing of as much as 20 per cent of production on their basic acreages.

In return, these producers would be entitled to commodity loans, amount to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, to protect farm prices against declines caused by surplus production. They would be entitled, also, to additional benefit payments when required to reduce acreage or become subject to market quotas.

But farmers who do not sign conservation contracts would not be subject to any restriction as to acreages planted, production or marketing. The Jones bill, so far as control is concerned, is for purely voluntary action. It is based on the theory that the benefits would be sufficient to obtain enough signers to stabilize production to meet market demands.

In effect, government payments would be restricted to "family-size farm" holdings, so there would be little inducement for large landlords to co-operate in the plan.

Jones also would empower and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to act as "rate counsel" for individual farmers and farm organizations and the industry of farming before the in-

terstate commerce commission.

Another Jones gadget in the bill is authorization of 10 million dollars a year for research and development of industrial uses for farm products, along the lines advocated by the Farm Chemurgic Council.

The Farm-Bureau-Wallace group maintain that the Jones plan, down the road, would result in another "Farm Board" failure to peg prices in the face of uncontrolled production of surpluses.

But there seems little question that right now, if any general farm legislation is to be enacted, Congress and farmers would prefer the Jones bill to the Farm Bureau measure with its provisions for compulsory control of production thru marketing quotas.

The Jones proposal calls for processing taxes to meet the additional benefit payments necessary under surplus conditions, levied as follows:

Cotton, 2 cents a pound.
White wheat, 10 cents a bushel.
Wheat other than white, 10 cents a bushel.
Rice, 10 cents a bushel.
Hogs (when field corn producers require benefit payments and voluntary control), 25 cents a hundred pounds.
Tobacco, each grade defined in the act, 20 per cent of producer's sales prices.

No Great Need Is Felt

Here are some of the reasons why neither the Jones bill nor the Farm Bureau bill is causing much favorable excitement or demand for enactment from farmers at this time:

Farm income this year promises to exceed 9½ billion dollars, highest since 1929.

Hog prices in early July were the highest in 9 years. "Hog prices next fall and winter probably will average as high, or perhaps higher, than in the fall and winter of 1936-37."

Prices of most grades of slaughter cattle are expected to continue thru late summer and early fall, at higher levels than a year earlier, the BAE of the Department of Agriculture reports. But warning is given that if feed crop prospects continue favorable, prices of better grades of cattle may make more than the usual seasonal decline next winter and spring.

The world has small stock of wheat. Present prospects do not indicate large enough production in Canada to hurt world prices materially before the Argentine and Australian crops become available next winter.

"If lower wheat prices in the next few months are accompanied by large exports, prices would be expected to advance later in the year," according to the current issue of "The Agricultural Situation," published by the bureau of agricultural economics in the Department of Agriculture.

Few farmers will consider crop control for surpluses on a rising market.

The other side of the farm income picture is not receiving much attention, however. The BAE notes that prices received by farmers for most major products were sharply lower on June 15 than on May 15.

Since January the buying power of farm products, as measured against buying power of 100 in 1909-14, has dropped from 101 per cent to 93 per cent of pre-war. Farm prices have dropped since the first of the year from 131 per cent of pre-war to 124 per cent; prices paid by farmers have advanced in the same period from 130 per cent of pre-war to 133 of pre-war. Divide 124 by 131 and you get the buying power—per composite unit—of farm products.

Two Farm Measures Passed

During the court truce following the death of Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader in the senate, Congress passed two farm bills in rapid succession.

One was the previously highly controversial farm tenancy measure. The other appropriated another 1 million dollars to fight grasshoppers in the Great Plains states.

Both houses also passed, over the President's veto, the bill providing lower interest rates for farmer borrowers from the Farm Credit admin-

istration. This help will be welcome.

Following are the main features of the farm tenancy measure enacted into law at this session of Congress:

Only farm tenants, farm laborers, share-croppers, "and other individuals who obtain, or who recently obtained, the major portion of their income from farming operations" are eligible for loans.

Applications for loans will be made to the county agent—or some other person designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, in counties which have no county agent.

Approval or disapproval of applications rests with the county committee of three, to be named by the Secretary of Agriculture. These county committees will pass on each application, certify that the applicant is eligible and of character and experience indicating he will have a reasonable chance of making good; also that the farm is of such character as to give the owner a fair chance of making good on his loan. No farm in which any member of the committee, or relative within the third degree, has had an interest within the last year, can be approved for sale.

The loan can be as much as the value of the farm—but preference will be given eligible farmers (1) who are married, (2) who have dependents, (3) who can make a down payment themselves or who have livestock or equipment with which to start farming.

Loans Approved by Secretary

Loans approved by the county committee will have to be approved finally by the Secretary of Agriculture, presumably according to priority in that county. Due to comparatively small appropriations to be made to initiate the experiment, few loans will be made in any one county in the first few years under the act.

Appropriations authorized are, 10 million dollars the first year, 25 million dollars the second year, 50 million dollars a year thereafter.

No loan shall be made by the secre-

Cheap Way to Store Feed

For a long-time method of storage, why not bale some of the bright, new oats and wheat straw piled on farms now? Baled oats straw may be stored for years in a dry hayloft or under a water-tight cover. It will make good feed in years of feed shortage. It looks now as if there will be plenty of roughage in Kansas next winter, so perhaps the straw stacks can be spared for a later winter. Most owners of balers will operate for 5 cents a bale and the labor required is not great. Two or 3 men with pitchforks can keep most baling outfits running.

tary unless it is of such size as the secretary determines is "family sized" farm—on which a diligent farm family can make a living.

Mortgage or deed of trust given by purchaser will provide the following:

1. Repayment of loan within agreed period of not more than 40 years.

2. Payment of interest on unpaid balance at rate of 3 per cent per annum.

3. Repayment of balance, with interest, in installments under amortization schedules prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

4. Covenants also to protect security, to assure proper maintenance, prevention of waste, and "that such proper farming practices as the secretary shall prescribe will be carried out."

5. Borrower to pay taxes and assessments, and insure and pay for insurance on farm buildings.

6. Farm cannot be sold, without secretary's consent, in less than 5 years from date of purchase—this is to guard against land speculation. Otherwise borrower can pay out in full at any time, and obtain title.

No Magic! Just Clean Treatment

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WALKING the streets of a big city and passing a store which sells drugs, perhaps it would not be fair to call it a drug store, two big photographs drew my eye. In the first the face of a nice young boy was made revolting by innumerable scabs and sores. In the second a smiling, clean face "after taking" seemed to demonstrate a miracle of healing produced by some highly advertised skin remedy. The pictures did not bowl me over because, to my experienced vision, No. 1 spelled nothing more terrible than Impetigo Contagiosa, which is frightful to look at but is among the most common of the skin diseases of childhood. The usual description of "honey-like crusts" and the added information that they "seem to be stuck on" will bring the picture before the mental vision of any parent who has once seen it. Often it masquerades under other names such as eczema, cold sores, or scabs. It does not get well of itself but, work your magic with hot water and a good soap and then apply an antiseptic, and Presto!—a clean, smiling face.



Dr. Lerrigo

Impetigo may come on any part of the body but mostly appears on hands and face. One reason for confusing it with cold sores is its frequent choice of chin and cheeks near the mouth as a point of exhibit. It is a germ disease coming from certain types of bacteria that breed pus. It is not confined wholly to young children. Big boys who wallow in the dirt at football and follow with a bath in which the same towel does too frequent duty often succumb. If the infection creeps into a barber shop it may show up after shaving and be confused with that very stubborn ailment "Barber's Itch."

Its treatment must begin with clear-

ing away the crusts. They will soften under warm soapsuds and this application applied firmly without being harsh will remove them entirely. Mild antiseptics such as Boric Acid or weak dilution of Potassium Permanganate may settle early cases. But the standard application, after the crusts are removed, is Ammoniated Mercury ointment, beginning with 2 per cent for young children and stronger for older ones, applied twice daily. When Impetigo appears on the scalp one may as well suspect head lice and make an active search for them.

Cool Bath Good Tonic

I am troubled with pimples on my face. Could you give me a common method of controlling this?—E. D. N.

In young people it is common for the oil glands of the face to be active. Into the oily skin dirt from the air is ground. Thoro washing with hot soapsuds once daily to remove all oil and grime is good treatment. You should also tone up the skin of the whole body. The best tonic is a cool or cold sponge bath (taken in a warm room) every day and followed by a brisk rub until the skin of the whole body is in a glow. Reduce fats and sweets in your diet to the minimum amount needed.

Fumigation Is Useless

What about fumigating a house after a death from tuberculosis?—B. W. E.

Fumigation will accomplish nothing of value. Open the house thoroly to the sun and fresh air. Scrub all woodwork. Clean the walls and paper. All bedding should be sterilized by boiling if possible. Bedding and clothing that cannot be boiled should be hung out in the sun for a prolonged period. Everyone who was in contact with the patient should be examined and particularly warned to take note of any symptoms in any degree suspicious.

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.

Our Crop Reporters Say—

RAINS that have revived corn and other feed crops have delayed threshing. In some sections the corn was too badly damaged to revive but the rains have been welcome for pastures and stock water. Many counties report fine corn and row crop prospects. Plowing for the next crop of wheat already is under way. Grasshoppers continue to do serious damage in many counties and large quantities of poison bait are being used to combat them.

Barber—Farmers busy plowing for wheat after the good rain received recently. Pastures greening up again. Threshing nearly all done. Grasshoppers bad on alfalfa and trees. There will be a fair crop of fruit. Wheat, \$1.10; cream, 28c; eggs, 13c.—Albert Pelton.

Bourbon—Threshing being held back because of rains. Oats seem to be averaging around 25 bushels. Wheat poor and very low quality. Corn and row crops doing fine since recent rains. Pasture and pasture water in abundance. Second cutting of alfalfa is up. Grasshoppers plentiful. Eggs, 17c; cream, 31c; whole milk, \$1.45 cwt.—J. A. Strohm.

Cowley—Heavy rains July 15 to 17, broke our long spell of dry weather which already had burned early upland corn beyond help, but bottom corn likely will make all right. A few farmers with tractor power are plowing for next wheat crop. Wheat yields in valley are from 15 to 45 bushels an acre. Eastern Cowley was hurt by black rust. Most wheat stored either in bins or elevators. All stock scarce and high.—K. D. Olin.

Douglas—Poison grasshopper bait which has been distributed in this county is getting results. At some distributing stations the demand for the mash far exceeded the supply the first day, so some returned for additional supplies the second day. Home grown tomatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers and cantaloupes plentiful.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Geary—Most of county has received rain. Corn and kafirs in fairly good condition where grasshoppers are not bothering the corn. Hoppers keeping alfalfa and sweet clover stripped. Several farmers poisoning hoppers. Pastures in poor condition; some stockmen hauling water. Everybody plowing, preparing for a large wheat acreage this fall. Need a good, general rain.—L. J. Hoover.

Greenwood—Corn prospects good after recent rains. Not much threshing has been done. Oats selling at 35 cents a bushel, local demand. Pastures being mowed, weeds thick and grass hasn't much chance to grow.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—Threshing has been delayed by frequent showers. Some plowing for wheat. Many will sow Kawvale as it withstood rust better than other varieties. Some gardens destroyed by grasshoppers and other insects. Corn looking fine.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—Very limited rains have fallen in this county in the last 2 months. Alfalfa cuttings have been greatly curtailed. Wheat ranged from yields of 40 bushels of high test to a few bushels of very low test; average usually was good. Some rust damage. Oats crop unusually good. Corn generally beyond help. Sorghum crops may yet make a fair return if rains come. Some cane being put in. Gardens, especially tomatoes, have been harmed by dry weather. Pastures short. Cherries were a large crop and there will be a fair crop of apples and peaches, although many trees have died. The potato crop was not very good and prices were poor. Insects of all kinds have required much diligence and the use of immense quantities of poison to keep them under control. A large wheat acreage is being made ready.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Rain helped feed prospects although grasshoppers still are numerous. Wheat ground being worked. Pastures improving where not grazed too heavily.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Very dry weather was good for harvest, but early corn and some gardens badly injured. Showers came in time

to do much good and some are planting potatoes and making late gardens. Some wheat yielded very well, while other fields were so injured by rust the yields were very disappointing. The grasshoppers still are plentiful after all efforts to poison them.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—The rains have made good corn where the farmers had planted corn early and cultivated. Wheat threshing delayed by frequent showers. Late potatoes and gardens helped by rain. Not many good orchards in this part of Kansas.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Have had lots of rain lately. Threshing has been delayed. Some farmers stacking grain. Wheat and oats made good yield. Row crops look fine, but grasshoppers still doing lots of damage. Plenty grass in pastures. Livestock in good condition.—H. A. Gaede.

Marshall—We had a good rain recently. Will get some corn now, but 'hoppers still bad. Young chickens sold cheap at a recent sale. Wheat, \$1.17; corn, \$1.60c; oats, 40c; eggs, 15c; cream, 32c; hay, \$15 a ton; barley, 80c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Six inches of rain in 5 days has greatly damaged all grain in the shock. Fully half the wheat and oats in the fields is unthreshed. The yield of wheat averages about 15 bushels, oats 25. Corn was greatly benefited but the acreage is small. Livestock doing exceptionally well. However, there is a scarcity of cattle and hogs. Housewives busy canning fruits, corn and vegetables. Many farmers busy plowing and preparing ground for another wheat crop. Wheat, \$1.10; oats, 35c; corn, \$1.30; potatoes, 60c; eggs, 17c; hens, 13c; butterfat, 28c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Harvest completed, didn't amount to much, some fallow fields didn't do so badly. Some rain the last 2 weeks, but of a local nature. Not nearly enough to get the ground ready for fall seeding. The prospect for feed very poor, some being planted.—James McHill.

Osage—Row crops doing fine. Wheat threshing begun, wheat making from 5 to 30 bushels. Some plowing for wheat. A few farms have been sold this summer. Grain men are bidding around \$1 for wheat; oats crop light in localities, price 35c. Pastures poor. Dairy cattle falling off badly. Flies bad. A good many are selling whole milk to a Kansas City firm. Dairy cows in good demand.—James M. Farr.

Osborne—Harvest over with the best crop this county has had for years. Weather was fine until July 11 when we had from 2½ to 3½ inches of rain. Wheat cut from then on was bleached and most of it weedy. The county will get an average of about 20 bushels. There has been plenty of rain since then and all spring crops look fine. Grasshoppers still a serious threat and have done considerable damage. The good crop of wheat with the price ranging from \$1.08 to \$1.12 has made everyone wheat minded and an unusually large acreage will be planted this fall. Plowing progressing rapidly and the soil is in wonderful condition.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Big rains put fields in wonderful condition for working. Farmers busy plowing. Hail damaged gardens. Row crops look good. Land being measured for soil conservation. Considerable alfalfa being baled from windrow.—Paul Haney.

Rush—Recent rains varying in amounts from 2 to 5 inches have fallen over the county. Soil washing was bad in places. Top soil now is in excellent condition and is rapidly being worked for reseeding. Feed crops that survived the drought and grasshoppers are growing rapidly. Not nearly enough feed will be grown here to supply the demand. Pastures, too, have been greatly helped by rains. The plague of stock flies and grasshoppers has abated considerably, although hoppers still are bad in some localities.—Wm. Crottinger.

Sumner—We had 3 inches of rain the last few days helping pastures and water problem. Livestock doing well. Wheat and oats most all threshed or stacked. More grains bount this year. Plenty of good straw on most farms. Wheat averaged 15 to 19 bushels, oats 30 to 40 bushels an acre. Second cutting of alfalfa much better than first. Potato crop hit by sudden extreme heat

Topeka Milkshed Organizes

Milk producers and bottling plants of the Topeka vicinity recently signed a 10-year price-maintenance contract for the Topeka milkshed. More than 93 per cent of the farms and plants concerned have been signed. The contract creates the Topeka Milk Control Board, which is made up of 5 men from each of the 3 groups represented—the Topeka Farm Dairy Association, the Shawnee County Milk Producers Association, and the bottling plants. The milk board will have power to set prices and make decisions regarding distribution of milk, granted it by the agreement under which it was formed. Walter A. Smith is chairman of the board. Glenn Romig is president of the farm dairyman's group, and Harry Schmidt is the secretary.

causing heavy loss. Corn damaged too much to make a crop. Gardens about all gone, some fruit.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—Harvest is over, very poor yield. Most fields good quality, some fields too poor to cut. Everybody busy getting ground turned under to conserve moisture. Most of county has received local rains, but we still need a good, general, 3-day soaker to wet the sub-soil. Very little buffalo grass in pastures, weeds and thistles coming up. Most cattle looking good, a few bunches have been shipped to Eastern Kansas to pasture.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wilson—Too much rain for the grain in the shocks. Wheat is poor quality and yield not so good. Corn and kafir doing fine.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Dairymen Have Model Plan

(Continued from Page 3)

United States," believes James W. Linn, extension dairyman of Kansas State College.

"We succeeded because we stressed the idea that our plan was non-radical," commented J. D. Montague, Sedgwick county agent, who was an important cog in the organization process.

Mark Abildgaard, manager of the association, said "We got along because the board of directors was unselfish and public-spirited. They don't act on snap judgment, but study out their problems first."

Other officers of the association are O. A. Yungmeyer, Wichita, vice-president, and Lawrence Hadley, Valley Center, treasurer. All officers except the manager are directors. Additional directors are O. M. Coble, Sedgwick; Alfred Beyler, Harper; John Harms, Haven; J. W. Mies, Colwich; and Rudolph Nelson, Rose Hill. The executive committee is made up of Mr. Evers, Mr. Woods, and Mr. Yungmeyer.

24-Year Wheat Test

John S. Wood, Clifton, is continuing a co-operative test of wheat varieties with the U. S. department of agriculture, that was begun 24 years ago by T. C. Dodd of the Strawberry community. When Mr. Dodd first started this experimental investigation of the relative merits of different wheat varieties, only 4 varieties were tested, and not one of them is now recommended for Washington county, reports Leonard F. Neff, county agent there.

In the last 4 years Kawvale wheat has made an average yield of 26.9 bushels. Tenmarq averaged 24.9 bushels; Blackhull, 24.9; Kanred, 24.5; and Turkey, 23.7 bushels to the acre. Interest now is centering around Tenmarq and Kawvale, the two new varieties.

Straw Held Run-off

The windrow of straw left by the small combine on Howard Whetstone's farm, near Mound City, stopped erosion on a sloping hillside. Last summer after combining the wheat crop, the straw windrows were plowed under. During heavy rains this spring, the straw served as a check to catch the soil and slow down water run-off. Result was very little erosion. When the straw decays it will supply the soil with much needed organic matter. Walter Daly, Linn county agent, believes the straw from wheat ought to go back on the land. If the crop is bound and threshed he thinks it is important to put the straw stack in the field where livestock will bed on it and then it can be hauled back on the land.

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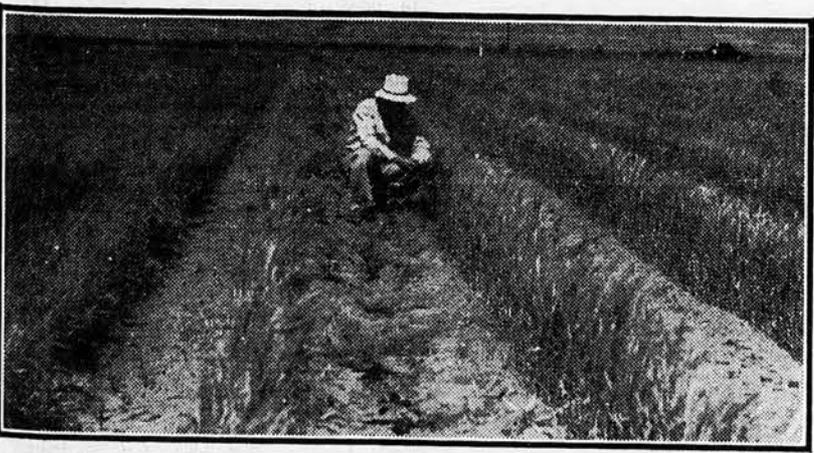
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Rowed Wheat Shows Its Merits



AT RIGHT, under examination of Laurence Daniels, Rooks county agent, is rowed wheat growing on the farm of Leonard Schruben, near Stockton. Eighteen pounds to the acre were planted with an ordinary lister. A large sorghum plate was used. Some of the wheat was covered by the weeder which was used to level the ridges last spring. This field gave every evidence of yielding twice as much as a close drilled wheat, at left, growing on crop land. The rowed wheat matured earlier. This appears to be an argument for the newer types of deep furrow drills.

Black Feather

Tenth Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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In Preceding Installments

Rodney Shaw, last of the independent fur traders, and Burke Rickman, employed by the Astor Company, are rivals for the Pillager trade. They are also rivals for the love of beautiful Annette Leclere. First attempting to hold Shaw on a false charge of murdering Leslie, Shaw's friend who gives him his goods for trade and a token of friendship from Standing Cloud, Pillager chief, Rickman leaves Shaw behind but after escaping Shaw and his men pass Rickman. Rickman retaliates by destroying Shaw's canoes but Shaw hurriedly builds a light canoe and overtakes Rickman at night and rolls his casks of rum into the river. He then goes on to the Pillager country with only a few goods, leaving Basile behind to bring his goods on later. Shaw is accepted by Standing Cloud but learns that Black Beaver, a canny, unscrupulous medicine man, is yet to be won over.

LATE the next afternoon into the lake came Rickman's brigade, men weary, canoes battered and patched, baggage and equipment bearing the marks of long and arduous travel. But flags flew and the red-haired trader stood with arms folded and chin high, an impressive figure, as they nosed the beach before the stockade from which he was to make his bid for trade.

Stolidly Shaw watched his arrival and shut his jaws as a dozen canoes coursed the lake, attracted by sight of arriving goods.

But within an hour of the time he landed Burke Rickman was afloat again. Rodney saw him shove out, two voyageurs manning the canoe, and head up the lake.

He closed the gate and had Jacques fetch a rifle and watched this approach thru the square loophole. Abreast the place, the paddles stopped dipping and Rickman's voice rolled across the water.

"The fort! Within the fort!"

"Ay!"

"Shaw! I come for talk. Step out!"

Rodney smiled grimly, having caught sight of a rifle muzzle protruding scantily above the gunwale. "Come ashore, Rickman, if you need talk! Have your men draw back, and come unarmed," he said sternly.

The other hesitated; then, after speaking to his men, he gestured them on and the canoe slid across the shallows.

Rodney did not slip the bar until the craft had drawn back a safe distance. The boatmen sat there, eyes on their commander, hands ready, he knew, to grasp rifles at the first indication of a menace.

The great gate then creaked inward on its wooden hinges and, rifle in the crook of his arm, Shaw advanced.

Rickman flushed. "I come unarmed," he said. "But you?"

Rodney laughed. "I specified how you were to land," he said easily. "I gave no pledge myself. Your men sit ready yonder and..." His eyes narrowed as they searched Rickman's figure. "The bulge beneath your shirt? Could it be a pistol tucked in your girdle, trader? Could it?"

"I came unarmed!"—hotly; too hotly.

"Then lift the shirt. No? ... Good enough, then! I expected as much, Rickman; hence the rifle,"—stroking the stock.

"What brings you here, concealing weapons?"

The other's mouth worked. "Rum!" he growled. "My rum. Company rum. I want it, Shaw!"

Rodney's head rocked backward in that tantalizing laughter again and Rickman's fists clenched and unclenched slowly.

"Want it, eh? Embarrassed by lack of it, are you? *Touché*, trader! That thrust pricked, eh? "I wish I had your rum, Rickman! I could use it, along with mine. And, if it were here, I'd defy even your numbers to take it back!"

"But your rum's not here, trader. The Mississippi has your casks. A day's delay to search below the rapid might have brought rich reward. ... Might have. So you read my handiwork in your missing casks? That balances a portion of our account, then!"

"You'll trip here as you tripped at Mackinac. ... Fine days and nights, you thought you had, did you?"—voice harsh with bitterness. "In high feather, were you, thinking your charms had bedazzled a woman? Well, she wormed what we needed to know from you, didn't she? And within hours your secret was passed to me. *That* for your competence!" And he snapped a thumb contemptuously. "Your days in the trade are numbered!"

His reference to Annette had sent a wave of anger thru Rodney; anger more at self than another.

"Ay, I admit tripping back yonder! But you and your trollop and your spurious murder charge couldn't turn the balance, could they? I'm here and I've rum and my goods are on the way and I'll hold these hunters close, Rickman, until my canoes arrive!"

"I won't trip again. Mark that down. That is why I forced you to come ashore alone while I met you with rifle ready. That's my bearing from henceforth. I take nothing for granted except your intent to stop at no extreme of violence. One move toward my oncoming canoes and I'll know and I've friends enough among these Pillagers to make you think hell's angels have been loosed."

"You bested me on the St. Joseph; your wench upset me at Mackinac; your scheme to hold me there behind bars gave me a bad brace of nights."

"But I'm ready for you now, Rickman! I'll suspect your every gesture, no matter how innocent it may be, and if you want the risk of a free trader's lead in your vitals, try more of your strategies here!"

He had swayed a bit, delivering this warning, and ended with a vehement nod.

"That's all of talk," he said. "That's all the talk we'll ever need, Rickman. ... Waugh!" he ejaculated, as old traders had for a generation expressed enthusiasm, and added in Ojibway: "Trader, I have spoken!"

Rickman stood a long moment, glaring at him. Then he nodded in malevolent agreement.

"Ay, we're done with words, Shaw! Wholly done with words!"

AND then, in the morning, word of Rickman's arrival having spread far, Black Beaver finally came to eye and appraise these traders, stopping first at Fort Shaw.

A magnificent figure, this Indian, except for the hint of approaching grossness in his body and the bright greed in his eyes. The sharp eyes probed Rodney's face; he accepted the presents spread before him; and with impassive countenance the man listened to Shaw's talk.

The trader tried all the oratory at his command. He chanted of his friendship for other hunters; he drew a series of pictures of the tragic circumstances which had befallen bands when the great Company had driven out little traders and had the people at its mercy.

But none of this elicited a jot of evidence that Black Beaver was favorably impressed.

"Your words have fallen on my ears," he said when the harangue ended. "There is no haste. Black Beaver will ponder on what the little trader has spoken."

Tall stories had been told of Black Beaver in Company offices and Rickman had marked them well and was prepared for this encounter. Would have been prepared had it not been for lack of liquor.

The medicine man had his tobacco, if not his rum. His eyes glittered like buttons at the presents spread before him, and under the spell of Rickman's sustained talk, under the influence of sight of the wealth of freshly stored goods in those buildings, Black Beaver tarried long.

Into his ears was poured the lie that Shaw's canoes might never come and, if they did, would prove to be but lightly laden. More gifts, and the way was open for Black Beaver's boastings of what he had done for the old company.

SIMPLE Indian! He knew what happened to hunters when competition among traders departed from the land. His avarice should have prompted him to balance Rickman against Shaw and Shaw against Rickman. But one of his greed and habits did not look too far ahead in the trade any more than one did in the hunt.

And he had never seen such an array of goods. There never had been such supply of goods on the lake. All but spirits. And spirits were coming, Rickman promised.

So the jessakkid left him and had his wives paddle him from lodge to lodge and proclaimed that he would make medicine only for hunters who accepted credits from the Company trader, and dissension spread among the people.

Dissension, indeed! The hunters respected Standing Cloud; they feared Black Beaver.

And puzzlement lay heavily upon them. What was a trader without rum? Or a trader without goods?

Not for days was Pillager trade secured. The debate among the old men had assumed something else than the expression of judgment which might affect the welfare of the tribe. It had come, now, to a final test of influence among them, Black Beaver battling to sustain his power that his greed might be satiated, Standing Cloud and his following making a strong bid for the recovery of authority usurped by the magician.

And then Black Beaver made his supreme effort. The jessakkid sent word from lodge to lodge that talk must be made; that all hunters must meet with the chiefs; that all ears must listen to harangue. ...

Over forty canoes were drawn to the beach by sundown; thrice that number of people were present, many men having brought wives and children. They wore their finery, beads and ceremonial stones; eagle feathers waved from the hair of younger men; caps made from the fur of skunks topped the skulls of others.

"My children!" standing Cloud addressed the tribe. His voice was full and resonant and on the salutation the rumble of guttural mutterings died away and except for the cry of the one night bird, the place was very still.

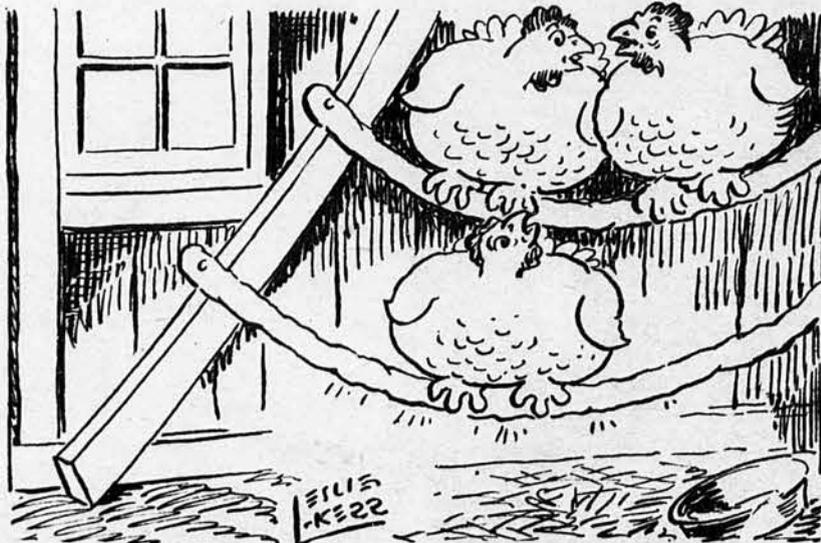
"My children," he repeated, "the chiefs have called you to council. Things that cause argument are abroad. We have tried to settle these things so all our minds will follow one trail. We have failed."

He paused, then, and even the whippoorwill ceased its call. He went on after a moment, reciting of the coming of Shaw, the arrival of the Company, the differences among the chiefs as to which trader's establishment should have the favor of the old men.

"The little trader has ever been as a brother to the hunter," he said and grunts of approval rose here and there about the circle. "The little trader comes among us and builds his lodge and is as one of our people. He stays among us. He does not urge us to accept greater and greater credits and hunt thru every moon. Under his trading, the beaver and musquash, the fisher and martin is not driven from the land. He is as the wise man who holds corn thru the winter that there may be seed for the planting when sunshine drives snow from the fields.

"These great companies are not so. They come as plunderers. They have no thought of another sun. They bid the hunters take all that walks and swims. They have no thought of what evil may befall the hunters when all is gone. They have thought only for the number of packs they may take in spring to their great houses.

"But this would not be so dark if the hunter received for his skins what



"Either he'll give us new perches or quit giving us fattening mash."

is right. When the great companies banish the little traders we know that they give less and less. The worth of a skin becomes smaller and smaller. Is it not so, my brothers?"

A chorus of assenting grunts was raised. But there were gaps in the chain of sound; all, it was evident, were not in accord.

Standing Cloud stood a bit straighter. It seemed to Rodney that the chief sensed the reluctance of many to agree with him and braced himself to break this resistance down.

He spoke of other days, of the time before the white trader came. He boasted of the Indian's self-sufficiency, his ability to live and survive as his fathers had done before him. And, lowering his voice to a saddened note, he talked of the manner in which luxuries had become necessities, the change which had taken from the native his independence and made him as a child, unable to keep his family sheltered and fed except for the trader's goods.

"There are among you," he declaimed, voice rising and swelling, "those who see only the one day. The ways we travel change. I am not one to say they shall not change again. I am not one to say that all great Companies are evil and their stay among us short and like running fire in the way they take fur from the land. But I do say this: wherever the great Companies have dwelt alone among our brothers, sorrow has come. I fear to see sorrow come to my people. My heart is heavy when I see that many of you will not await the coming of the little trader's goods before taking credits. My eyes see sorrow coming as a storm cloud if you listen to counsel that bids you take credits from the great Company and send the little trader away from us. Men of the forest, I have spoken!"

Flat Mouth spoke. Other old men spoke, all echoing Standing Cloud's words, all pleading that hunters await the coming of Rodney's canoes so he would be made welcome among them.

Black Beaver Makes His Bid

Black Beaver rose slowly, deliberately, and stood a moment in his place. Then, holding the gourd rattles in half raised hands he began to shake them with sharp, short movements and to the measure the seed beat against the resounding shells, stomp-danced toward the center of the circle, chanting a boastful song.

He reached the fire and circled it once, twice, thrice. A woman began to sway to the measure of his chant; across the circle another clapped her hands to the rhythm. The men sat motionless but Shaw could see their eyes grow brighter and fixed as this incantation fastened upon them the grip of its power.

And then, abruptly, the chant, the rattle, the dance stopped. Black Beaver stood, arms widely extended an instant; then let them sink slowly to his sides.

"Pillagers!" he said sternly. "Pillagers, who fear my power, stay silent that my words may reach your ears."

Another pause. Dramatic. Ominous with implied threat.

"Pillagers, who fear the power of the jessakid, who have smoke before your reason, stay silent that my words may reach your ears in time to stop evil!"

"It has been said to you that the company of Flaming Hair is evil. I say to you, the company of Flaming Hair is good. It has been said to you that two traders among us are better than one. I say that also.

"Soon," he cried, "the great Company will call its trader home unless you hunters make him welcome! The great Company is not evil. The great Company is good. But the great Company will not wait outside our lodges many suns longer!"

"Flew As an Owl"

"You ask yourselves: how does Black Beaver know that the great Company grows weary of waiting? I will tell you. I have flown as an owl to the island of the Great Turtle where the great Company chiefs sit in council. I have heard their principal chief say that unless the Pillagers accept credits they will send writing which will point their canoes to other places.

"You know what Black Beaver sees when he flies as an owl. You know that I flew as an owl to the Laughing Musquash and saw the Windigo there. Because I flew as an owl he could not catch and devour me. You know that because I flew there and saw the Win-

digo I kept many hunters above the sand, and wailing from many lodges.

You now ask yourselves why does it matter if the great Company sends Flaming Hair writing to go elsewhere. I will tell you why. Because, my children, I flew as an owl to where the little trader tells you his canoes are coming. No canoes are coming. The little trader has no canoes coming, my children. He speaks with the forked tongue when he says those words. If the great Company trader goes away you will have only the lies of the little trader to wrap around you as blankets, to make powder and lead for your guns, to smoke in your pipes.

"I have spoken, Pillagers! Flee to the lodge of the Flaming Hair as you would from a fire in the forest! Accept his credits before his chiefs grow angry. . . . Flee. . . . Flee, my children!"

Startled grunts rose in a chorus. Even the old men, Rodney perceived, believed and were frightened.

Shaw Goes Into Action!

And then Rodney Shaw was among them. Boldly, presumptuously, shattering all precedent for the behavior of whites at a council, he stepped within the circle, spreading his hands in appeal, pivoting his body from the hips first one way, then the other.

The babel of voices ceased to mount, hesitated, fell, dwindled to a startled silence.

"My brothers! I stand before you as a son before fathers. I stand before you as a son against whom lies have been spoken. I stand before you and ask that you listen to my words!"

"Do the Pillagers close their ears to one who has come among them as a friend?" he asked. "Do the Pillagers abandon the hope which has warmed their breasts like frightened children? Men of the forest, I ask to talk."

Perhaps it was his temerity, his shattering of precedent which stayed the panic engendered by Black Beaver's words. His appeal took their breaths, it seemed, for an instant.

Assenting grunts, a ragged and none-too-decisive sound, ran the circle, but before objection could be raised Rodney commenced to talk and his first words arrested them, gripped them.

"I stand before you to defy Black Beaver and his magic!" he cried.

"Black Beaver has frightened you with his forked tongue. He has told you that he flies as an owl and sees and hears many evil things. He says he flew as an owl and saw the Windigo in the Laughing Musquash. He says he flew as an owl and saw that my canoes filled with goods do not come.

"The Windigo is evil!" he cried. "The Windigo will devour white man and Pillager alike. The Windigo will devour them if they go where the Windigo is.

"The Windigo is on Laughing Musquash, Black Beaver has told you. I say that the Windigo is not on Laughing Musquash!"

A Challenge to the Magician

He raised to his toes and threw both arms wide, shaking his head for emphasis.

"I say that the Windigo is not on Laughing Musquash and I ask you to see proof of what I say with your own eyes. I say to you that I will go alone to Laughing Musquash. I will make my camp there. I will bring back the white clay which is found only on Laughing Musquash to show you I have been there. And I will return unharmed!"

"And when I do that"—relaxing—"what will my brothers say? Will they say that Black Beaver speaks what is so? Will they believe that Black Beaver flies as an owl and sees many things? Will you believe when he says my canoes heavy with goods do not come?"

Standing Cloud checked the confusion of voices. "The little trader has spoken!" he cried. "The little trader has said he will do things which we can see with our own eyes. If the little trader's medicine is greater than Black Beaver's will we not be pleased to see it, my children?"

They would be pleased to see it, indeed! Cries of approval resounded. The tide had turned against the jessakid! (To Be Continued)

Buyer's Faith Rewarded

One never can tell about Kansas crops. A Western Kansas man sold his wheat crop for \$250 last spring. After the buyer had totaled up his profits from the crop he had made more than \$1,000.

Yes, Grain, Too, Can Be Marked In Order to Prove Ownership

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

HERE are the answers to some more questions about the Protective Service. An earlier list appeared in a recent number of Kansas Farmer. This first question is of interest, at this time, to many farmers.

Q. How can I mark grain so it can be identified?

A. The most successful method we have found is to mix in with the grain small pieces of brown paper, on which is stamped or written the initials or identification mark of the owner. It is easy to prepare a sufficient quantity of marked paper, by the use of the Bloodhound Thief Catcher, a stamping device, supplied by the Protective Service. The printing is done either by use of carbon paper, or ink pad. This plan has proved successful in a number of cases in different states in the Central West. The marked paper should be wadded up and scattered thru the grain in sufficient quantity so it can be easily found by screening the grain, in case it is stolen and found. It is better to use paper about the color of the grain, as this is less likely to attract the attention of the thief.

Q. Does the Protective Service reward offer apply to goods stolen from a store on a posted farm?

A. No. It is stated in the published announcement that reward offer does not apply to goods kept for resale, or to a theft which occurs in a building open to the public. All farm property or such articles as are found on the typical farm are protected, if the farm is posted with a Protective Service warning sign. The protection is for bona fide farmers and not for merchants or filling station operators.

Q. When is a \$75 reward paid?

A. When an extra reward of \$25 is paid in addition to a regular reward of \$50. The reward offer states that a \$25 reward will be paid if thief who steals from a Service member is sentenced to prison for a term of from 60 days up to 2 years. A \$50 reward is paid if thief is given a definite sentence of more than 2 years to a penitentiary. An extra \$25 reward is paid when stolen property has been marked with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher and this mark plays an important part in the arrest and conviction.

Q. Does the Protective Service collect bad debts and "no account" checks?

A. No. The main purpose of the Protective Service is the conviction of thieves who steal from its members. A thief usually steals while the owner is asleep, or away. The owner has little chance to prevent stealing, under those circumstances. Accepting "no account" checks or contracting a bad debt is a different matter. Members are advised to use their judgment in business transactions. If the judgment proves faulty, altho, and the member

is unable to collect, he is advised to appeal to law enforcement officers and bring suit in whatever form the particular case calls for. The Protective Service assists its members in clearing up misunderstandings in business transactions, but does not guarantee collection of bad debts or checks.

Q. Is reward paid, if thief is paroled?

A. No. The Protective Service believes the only way to stop thievery is to give sure, prompt, and severe punishment. For that reason, it pays rewards only in instances where thieves actually serve sentences in prison. However, if thief is paroled, then breaks the conditions of the parole and is required to serve sentence later, the reward then becomes due.

Q. If a thief steals from a posted farm, but is convicted on another crime, am I entitled to a reward?

A. No. It has been the practice of the Protective Service, however, to pay rewards, if it can be shown that theft from Service member, and his efforts to bring the thief to justice, were responsible for the arrest, altho the thief may be convicted on another charge.

Q. If my Protective Service sign blows down, is my farm protected?

A. No. The reward offer applies only to instances where a metal Protective Service sign is displayed in plain view.

Q. My farm is posted, but my subscription to Kansas Farmer has expired. Would I be entitled to a reward in case of theft?

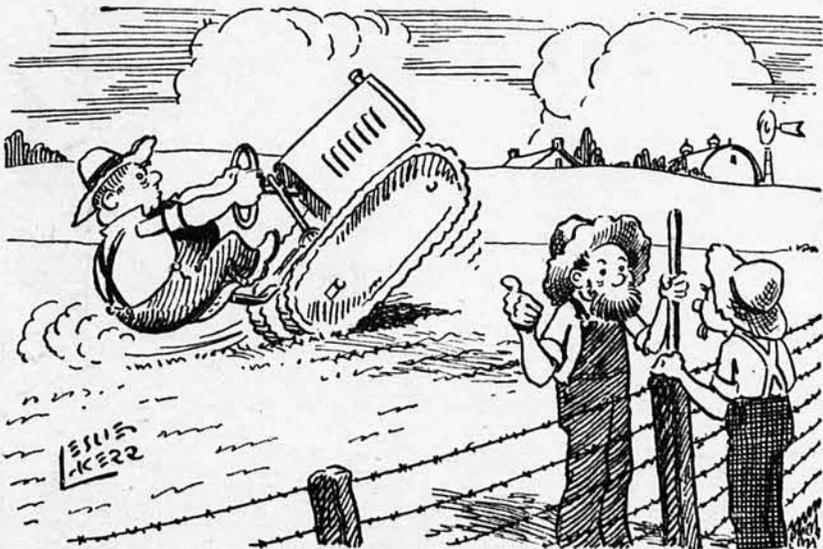
A. No. You are protected so long as your subscription to Kansas Farmer is paid in advance, and you keep a Protective Service warning sign posted at the entrance to your farm.

Q. Would the reward offer apply to theft of tires from a car, while the vehicle is parked in town?

A. No. A truck or automobile is protected anywhere, provided a Protective Service windshield sticker is displayed on the vehicle. This applies to theft of the entire truck or automobile and not to articles in the car, or truck, nor to accessories.

Q. Does the reward become due when the thief is convicted?

A. Reward becomes due when thief begins serving a prison sentence of at least 60 days. The Protective Service reserves the right to withhold payment of reward until thief has served as much as 30 days. This is to determine whether, in all probability, sentence will be served. If it appears likely that a parole may be granted immediately, payment is delayed until decision is made on request for parole. If parole is requested and denied, reward becomes due as soon as thief enters prison.



"The hired man can't decide whether to give up the tractor or Maw's corn cokes."

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$.80	\$2.40	18	\$1.44	\$4.32
11	\$.88	2.64	19	1.52	4.56
12	\$.96	2.88	20	1.60	4.80
13	1.04	3.12	21	1.68	5.04
14	1.12	3.36	22	1.76	5.28
15	1.20	3.60	23	1.84	5.52
16	1.28	3.84	24	1.92	5.76
17	1.36	4.08	25	2.00	6.00

You will save time and correspondence by quoting selling prices in your classified advertisements.

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RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter orders. If by copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for rented insertion. Heads and signatures limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

ANCONAS

BLOODTESTED ANCONA CHICKS \$5.00 HUNDRED. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

SQUABS

Read Up On SQUABS

Sold only 25 days old, LUXURY trade, all you can ship, every day in year. Why breed for ordinary trade? We give a large bonus in breeders for promptness. Write postcard for beautiful eye-opening free picture book.

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

FARM SEEDS

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

HARDY RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED \$11.50. Grimm Alfalfa \$12.00. White Sweet Clover \$5.00. All 60 lbs. bushel, track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia Kan.

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

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

FARM MACHINERY

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

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

SINGLE ROW JOHN DEERE CORN PICKER, looks like new, used one season, will sell or trade for wheat machinery. Newton Implement Company, Newton, Kan.

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

USED GLEANER BALDWIN COMBINES, Tractors and farm machinery. Shaw Motor Company, Grainfield, Kansas.

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

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

WANTED: A 3-DISC POWER LIFT PLOW for Farmall 10-20. Wm. Oest, Quenemo, Kan.

FOR SALE: JOHN DEERE HAY PRESS, \$250. Warren King, Fowler, Kan.

TRACTOR-AUTO PARTS

EVERY TRACTOR OWNER NEEDS IRVING'S 84 page 1937 tractor replacement parts catalog. Absolutely free. Thousands parts, all makes; tremendous price savings. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., 122 Knoxville Road, Galesburg, Illinois.

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

SILOS

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

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

FARM SUPPLIES

FARM SUPPLIES

Grain Bins, 500 bushel, \$75.50. Wire fence 18c rod and up. Barb wire, 80 rod, 12 1/2 gauge galvanized, \$2.75. Bale ties, plow shares, crucible steel fitted 12 in. \$1.60, 14 in. \$1.80, 16 in. \$2.10. Steel wheel wagon \$39.95. Wagon boxes, Mowen knives, 5 ft. \$1.90, guards 23c. Prime 28 gauge galvanized roofing per 100 sq. ft. \$4.35. Free catalog. WESTERN MERC. CO., 1604C Liberty, Kansas City, Mo.

ELECTRIC FENCE

SELL LEJAY'S

Electric Fence. Saves farmers hundreds of dollars. Easy sales—big profits. LeJay Mfg., 4331F Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill.

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

BABY CHICKS

RUPP'S Dependable CHICKS

This emblem insures the buying public of uniform healthy chicks. Either write or drive to our nearest hatchery for our 1937 Plans and Prices. Remember this year Rupp's do not require a deposit with your order. **RUPP HATCHERIES & POULTRY FARM, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rupp, Owners, Box D, Ottawa, Kan.** Branches at: Burlington, Garnett, Lawrence and Paola, Kan.

BATTERIES

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

KODAK FINISHING

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

AT LAST! ALL YOUR PRINTS IN NATURAL color. Their lifelikeness is outstanding; their beauty amazing. Roll developed, 8 natural color prints, 25c. Fast service. Natural Color Photo, C-31, Janesville, Wis.

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

ROLL DEVELOPED, EIGHT GUARANTEED Prints. Two Beautiful Professional Double-weight Enlargements 25c. Very quick service. Expert Workmanship. Perfect Film Service, La-Crosse, Wisconsin.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La-Crosse, Wis.

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

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

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

"XL" EIGHT "XL" ENLARGEMENTS FOR 25c or 16 "XL" prints. Professional quality. Daily service. Coupons. Send rolls to "XL" Service, 52, Laverne, Minn.

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

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

ROLL DEVELOPED, EIGHT GUARANTEED Prints, three Professional Doubleweight Enlargements 25c. Quick Service. Peerless Photo Shop, La-Crosse, Wis.

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

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

FILMS DEVELOPED, 25c COIN, TWO 5x7 double weight professional enlargements, 8 glossy prints. Club Photo Service, La-Crosse, Wis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUILDING MATERIAL

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

NEW LUMBER, Y. P. FLOORING \$2.75; W. P. Siding \$2.25; 1x12 barn boards \$3.00; Oak flooring \$3.25; Insulation board \$2.90; 2x4s to 2x8s \$2.60. Good stock of used lumber at attractive prices. Alexander Lumber & Fuel Company, 4810 East 50 Highway, Kansas City, Mo.

AUTOMOBILES

THIS AD IS WORTH \$25.00 on the purchase before Sept. 30, 1937, of any used car selling for over \$150.00. All prices are marked on the windshield in plain figures. Our used cars are above the average in appearance and condition and positively cannot be equalled for price.

KANSAS CITY MOTOR COMPANY
OLDSMOBILE DEALER
2409 Grand Kansas City, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL

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

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

HONEY

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

TOBACCO

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

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

DOGS

FOR SALE: ST. BERNARD PUPS, MALE AND female. The best farm watch dogs. Martin's Farm, Frankton, Colo.

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

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

SPARROW TRAPS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

LAND—KANSAS

560 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM AND UPLAND farm; 6 1/2 miles from Coffeyville, Montgomery county, Kansas; two sets of small improvements; free gas; price \$25 per acre; terms. Etchen Bros., Coffeyville, Kan.

160 ACRES, 3 MILES TOWN, GOOD 7-ROOM house, barn, well fenced, \$5,000; one-third cash. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND—MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA FARM BARGAINS. WRITE stating type farm preferred. Small down payments. Balance terms. Gunderson, 3135 3rd Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

LAND—MISSOURI

23 ACRE MODERN DAIRY FARM. ADJOINS Neosho, Missouri. 8-room modern bungalow, dairy barn, two chicken houses, double garage, electric lights, city spring water and beautiful shade trees. One of the most desirable places in the Ozarks. Priced for quick sale or trade. C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE—FARM WANTED

WILL BUY SMALL IMPROVED FARM, GOOD soil, plenty of good water. Pat Caldwell, Ulysses, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

CLOSING ESTATES: IF YOU HAVE AN ES- tate to close or a large farm or ranch to sell, communicate with the Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kansas. They make closing estates a specialty as they have sold large farms and ranches for more than 25 years. Write them for their booklet on subdividing and selling land at auction, ask them for references, they will sell your land and close your estate in 40 to 60 days and guarantee satisfaction, and make sales in any state.

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

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH- ern Railway Agricultural Empire. Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty Book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 702, Great Northern, St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

IN THE FIELD

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

Clyde Shade, Ottawa, Kan., owns a herd of registered Holsteins that is very strong in K. P. O. P. breeding. Mr. Shade has been in the registered Holstein business a long time. He is planning to hold a public sale sometime in October. If he does the sale will be announced later and advertised in Kansas Farmer.

John C. Keas, Barwood Farm, Effingham, Kan., has decided to sell his Ayrshire proven sire. He is an aged bull and the sire of 15 young cows and helpers out of the 22 that are now in Mr. Keas' nice herd of registered Ayrshires. He is selling him fully guaranteed and because he is keeping his helpers and young cows. This is a splendid opportunity for some Ayrshire breeder that wants to buy a proven sire at a very moderate price.

W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan., breed- ers of registered Shorthorns have for sale right now four very choice young bulls, 13 and 19 months old, they would like you to come and see before buying. Their phone number is 1401, Palmer, Kan. They are located 13 miles north and three miles east of Clay Center, Kan. If you are looking for a nice, well bred bull that will make a future herd sire you will be proud of, go and see these bulls.

In a recent letter received from W. G. Buffing- ton of Geuda Springs, Kan., the information is gleaned that the Buffingtons are consigning four good Shropshire bucks to the Harper sheep sale. Also that they are in the market for an outstanding mature registered Shorthorn herd bull. Mr. Buffington is planning a big show and consignment Shorthorn sale to be held at Arkansas City, Kan., in October. Anyone wanting to consign cattle to this sale should write Mr. Buffington at once.

E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kan., is the owner of one of the finest equipped commercial dairies in the state. The farm is a few miles north of Junction City and supplies much of the feed that is consumed, and the Acme dairy, located at the east edge of the city, is one of the show places at Junction City. About 90 registered Holsteins are in the herd. Mr. Miller has a contract to furnish whole milk at Fort Riley and at the present time is supplying the Fort with 300 gallons of milk per day.

The report is that the Kansas State Ayrshire Club's sale committee has done a mighty good job of selecting cattle for the state Ayrshire sale at Hillsboro, Kan., Saturday, October 30. There will be about 30 lots in the sale, selected from 12 leading herds of the state. They are DHIA herds. Federal accredited and blood tested. The offering will be a class of cattle that are always worth to the breeder that buys them all they cost him and then some. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

If you need some choice dairy cows, and have not already written the Sand Springs Home Farms, Sand Springs, Okla., about the 18 choice young cows they are offering, you had better do so at once. These cows have C. T. A. records but the pedigrees have been neglected, also they are purebred. The Sand Springs Home is replacing everything with registered cattle and is offering these splendid cows, 18 of them, at a sacrifice price that is not much if any above what they would bring on the market. We believe it is a rare opportunity for some Kansas dairyman to make a great buy.

Parker Stock Farm, Stanley, Kan., is one of the finest breeding establishments in eastern Kansas where registered Milking Shorthorns are grown and developed. The herd sire, Northwood Don 2nd, by Northwood Pride 4th, has 19 daughters averaging 9,182 pounds milk, and 361 pounds butterfat, an increase of 33 pounds milk, 10 pounds butterfat over their dams (by Northwood Pride, 22 daughters averaging 8,112 pounds milk, 319 pounds butterfat, ex Lily L 3rd, 16,830 pounds milk, 617 pounds butterfat, out of Iford Cactus 26th, 8,766 pounds milk, 365 pounds butterfat).

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., was married re- cently to a young lady that lived in Scranton. They had known each other since childhood. Mr. Rowe is well known over Kansas and adjoining states as a breeder of registered Poland Chinas. For years he has advertised and sold breeding stock all over the state and two years ago held his first public sale. With a fine lot of spring boars and gilts to select an offering from he has decided to hold another public sale October 20, cataloging 20 boars and 20 gilts. A large number of them will be by his outstanding herd boar, the 1,000-pound Cavalier. He is a Good News bred boar. One of the strong litters that selections will be made from, is a litter of six, sired by The Evidence, N. L. Farmer's good boar, Platte City, Mo. There were six sows in the Rowe herd that farrowed 65 February and

March pigs, an average of nine. Many of the herd sows are by The Chief, a great boar owned by H. B. Walter & Son and several times Kansas champion. It is pleasing to visit a herd where a crop of spring pigs like the Rowe lot is being grown so carefully and well as is Mr. Rowe's present crop of pigs. The 20 boars and the 20 gilts that will go in this sale will be choice and a large number of them suitable to go into the best Poland China herds in the country.

Hereford hogs are becoming popular in Kansas and several new herds have been established over the state. Probably the largest herd of registered Hereford hogs in the state is the O. R. Cunningham herd at Formoso, Kan., out in Jewell county. Mr. Cunningham is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and will continue it right along. At present he has for sale some nice purebred bred sows and a fine lot of pigs either sex. Later on he will have spring boars for sale old enough for service and spring gilts old enough to breed for next spring farrow. The Hereford hog is said to be an extremely easy feeder and a very desirable hog for the Corn Belt.

With the greatly improved conditions in North Central Kansas the North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville promises a very successful fair this fall, August 30, 31, September 1, 2 and 3. The fair's new secretary, Homer Alkire of Belleville, is an experienced district fair man, having been the president of this fair for a number of years. Frank Shoemaker, Narka, is the president and J. B. Angle, known, very likely, to more Kansas livestock breeders than any other man in the state, is vice president. Don't miss this, easily the third best district fair in the state this fall. The premium list is out and will be mailed promptly upon request to Secretary Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

The Park-Kan Hampshire farm, located in LaBette county, Kansas, near Parsons, is the home of good registered Hampshire hogs. The leading herd boar is a grandson of the noted boar Peter Pan. The past spring eleven sows farrowed 88 pigs and saved 80. These pigs are now being offered to the readers of this paper at very reasonable prices. Many of the litters were farrowed in February and March, and in a surprising short time they will grow into gilts of breeding age. Pairs can be furnished that are not related. Twelve mature sows will begin farrowing before many weeks and attractive prices are being made in order to move the spring crop and make room for the coming farrowing fall period.

Carl V. Trued and his brother H. S. of Tribune, Kan., are successful breeders of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. They live on different farms and own their herds separately but the herd bulls are owned jointly. The herds were established several years ago when about 20 head of heifers were purchased from good herds in Rock county, Wisconsin. Most of the descendants of these heifers were out of cow-tested herds with good records. The last herd bull used was a son of Glendale Ringmaster, a son of the noted bull Glendale Ringmaster. A heifer of this bull topped the Kansas Association sale on heifers selling for \$140 and the brothers have a good lot of young bulls for sale that are by the above sire.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer, R. C. Syphard, Stafford, Kan., offers for sale at private sale his splendid young herd of registered Guernsey cattle. All health and the scarcity of competent dairy herd help prompt the sale at this time. There are 20 females in the herd, all under five years old except two and the herd will be sold with a tb. and Bang's disease test. The herd has always been in perfect health and is now and will be sold that way. Of the females, 17 are to freshen this fall and they are a nicely marked, beautiful lot of young cows. The herd bull, is out of Valor's Crusader and is two years old. Here is your big opportunity to buy a herd of Guernseys, probably the only like opportunity in the state. Look up the advertisement and write him at once if you are interested.

Retnuh Farms, Geneseo, Kan., is the home of Dual Purpose Shorthorns owned and operated by Hunter Bros. and Dwight Alexander. It is one of the largest herds in the West and one of the very strongest in milk production. Occasionally they have for sale some females but almost always have on hand young bulls of serviceable age from high production cows. In our special dairy number last April we ran in their advertisement a picture of a beautiful Milking Shorthorn cow that was one of the many like her in the Retnuh herd at Geneseo. In this issue of Kansas Farmer you will find their advertisement offering for sale some females and a fine lot of young bulls. Write them for full descriptions and prices and if you can, visit the herd.

Out at Norcat, Kan., on the line between Norton and Decatur counties there is an opportunity to buy registered Herefords, about 70 of them at very attractive prices. H. F. Miller, about three miles out of Decatur, owns a nice, well bred herd that he has been a number of years in building that he wants to sell because of pasture conditions. Mr. Miller is not going to give his cattle away but he is going to price them at a very reasonable figure, especially to anyone that can use the most of the herd, also he will sell any number wanted. The breeding is excellent, the individuals of the best as the herd has been very closely culled for years. In fact it is an opportunity worth your time to investigate if you really want Herefords up to the standard in every respect at attractive prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

Sand Springs Homes Farms, Sand Springs, Okla., were heavy buyers at the Rainbow Ranch Milking Shorthorn sale held at Neodesha, Kan., last spring. The purchases were so satisfactory that they have recently bought 14 more top females from James H. Peck, proprietor of the ranch. In part payment Mr. Peck took 16 head of high grade Milking Shorthorn cows of unusual quality. They have CTA records and are bred back to registered bulls, coming from the leading herds. The grade cows were bred at Sand Springs Farms, where nothing but registered Milking bred Shorthorn bulls have been used for many years. Mr. Peck keeps nothing but registered animals on his ranch and for this reason the grade cows are being priced right for immediate sale. It is doubtful if another bunch like them can be found in the state.

Kansas Farmer is authorized to announce October 2 as the date for the reduction sale of registered cattle to be made by Woodrow Farms at Independence, Kan. James Woodrow, proprietor of this farm and herd, has been breeding good registered Herefords for some time. The offering of fifty head will comprise a number of choice young bulls of serviceable ages and an unusually good lot of breeding cows and heifers. In fact the sale could almost be called a dispersion, as not to exceed ten or a dozen females are to be retained. The great mature beefy bull Donald Stanway 24th sells along with a number of his

good sons. A large part of the offering were sired by the unusually good breeding bull, Intensity Beau, a Hazlett bred bull and a grandson of Bacaldo 17th. Mr. Woodrow was a buyer at the recent Hazlett dispersion, among his best buys was a ten year old cow for which he paid \$655. She had a fine heifer calf at foot by the \$3,950 bull Hazard Tone 74th and was bred back to the \$6,800 bull Hazard Tone 76th. Watch this paper for later announcement. Catalogs will be out later.

Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan., is selling 50 Poland Chinas at the fair grounds, in the sale pavilion, Wednesday, August 11, that surely will interest every one interested in the best in Poland Chinas, now that the outlook for corn is so favorable. It goes without saying that the prices they will bring in August will range much lower than they would in October. It is Mr. Gammell's show herd, featuring two yearling show boars, 15 very choice yearling and fall yearling gilts, 20 top spring boars, all the tops of over 100 spring pigs raised. They are by Pathway, the 1936 grand champion at the Kansas state fair at Hutchinson. Others are by Raven, a splendid son of The Raven, the 1936 world's grand champion. You have time to get the sale catalog if you write at once. Be sure to look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The Southeast Kansas Guernsey cattle consignment sale at Parsons on September 29 has drawn consignments from 15 breeders in three states. Farms that have listed cattle for the sale include: Fess Dairy and Sun Farms, and E. O. Shears, Parsons; C. D. Gibson, Thayer; George Samp, McCune; Carl Schoenhofer and W. I. Thomas, Walnut; R. H. Williams, Oswego; Paul R. Johnson, Independence; Harold Cowan, Fort Scott; Jo-Mar Farms, Salina; E. E. Germaine, Bern. Cattle from outside the state are consigned by L. E. Vaughn, Webb City, Mo.; Sunnymeade Farm, Bismarck, Mo.; Tom Cooper Farm, and Mort Woods, Ardmore, Okla. The sale will include 50 head of registered cattle and 30 head of grade Guernseys. Boyd Newcom of Wichita will be the auctioneer in charge. This is the first sale of registered Guernsey cattle to be held in Kansas.

The Norbys, Ayrshire breeders at Pratt, Kan., have quite a number of cattle on hand and will hold a sale, November 16. They write as follows: Mr. Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sir: "We want you to claim a date for our sale. We want November 16, if that date is open. If not give us the first date following the 16th that we can get. Fred Williams and the Ayrshire Breeders' Association fieldman was here yesterday making selections for the state sale at Hillsboro, October 30. From our herd they selected three full sisters sired by Champion's Colonel and two of them are safe in calf to Leto's Billy Roy, to freshen shortly after the state sale. We have a good many cows and heifers, sired by Champion's Colonel and bred to Leto's Billy Roy to freshen around our November 16 sale. We will sell around 30 purebred and 20 grades. There will be around 30 freshening near that date." Oscar M. Norby & Sons, Pratt, Kan., July 22, 1937.

The Odus Williams Jersey cattle sale held on the farm near Neodesha, Kan., July 21, while not a top sale, was one of the best dairy cattle sales that has been held at this season of the year for a long time. Recent rains helped the situation. The cattle, on account of flies and other unfavorable conditions, were not well presented. They were not broke to halter and showed off to poor advantage in the sale ring. Local auctioneers worked hard to raise the top price above the \$100 mark but were unable to do so. Col. McCulloch, advertised to make the sale, was unable to be present. A little less than \$2,000 was collected for the offering of 39 head, almost half of them being calves. Anyway the interest shown indicated a widespread interest in Jersey cattle. Buyers were present from points as far west as 300 miles. Mr. Williams expressed himself as well pleased with the outcome of the sale. The cattle would probably have sold for a half more later on in the season.

The sheep producers of Harper county, cooperating with the Farm Bureau and the Kansas Extension Service will conduct their third annual Southern Kansas ram sale at Harper, Saturday, Aug. 7. The sale will start at 1:30 p. m. Twenty-five purebred rams, registered and eligible to registration, will be sold at auction. Frank Means, southern Colorado, is bringing us 10 yearling and one aged Hampshire rams. The bloodlines of these 11 rams trace back to Finch, Blastock, Stralock, Monereffe and Rinehart breeding. This offering of Mr. Means' is giving Kansas breeders a rare opportunity to secure choice bloodlines. They represent the tops of 300 lambs. Fred Bowles, southern Kansas, is sending us four Kansas-grown Hampshires. Henry Schmidt, producer of the first prize pen of spring Shropshire lambs at the Kansas City school, will furnish four ram lambs. I. J. Worthington, Harper county, will have one February ram.

Moyer Bros., Oklahoma, need no introduction. They will have two Shropshire ram lambs in the sale. W. B. Buffington, central Kansas, is a long established Shropshire breeder and is consigning two 2-year-old rams. The sale is open to any southern Kansas sheepman that desires to purchase. This is your opportunity to secure good rams right here at your door. Plan to attend this educational sheep sale at the sheep barns, Harper, Kan., Saturday, Aug. 7. For a sale catalog address W. E. Gregory, Secretary, Anthony, Kan. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

- ### Public Sales of Livestock
- Guernsey Cattle
Sept. 29—Southeast Kansas Breeders Club, Lester Combs, Secretary, Parsons, Kan.
 - Hereford Cattle
Oct. 2—Woodrow Farms, Independence, Kan.
Oct. 4—Sutor Bros. estate, Earl Sutor, executor, Zurich, Kan.
 - Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 8—Elmer Pearson, dispersal sale, Ansley, Neb.
 - Kansas Ayrshire Club, Hillsboro, Kan. Sales committee: Fred Williams, Hutchinson; Ralph E. Jamison, Wichita and Marion Velthoen, Manhattan.
 - Nov. 16—Oscar M. Norby & Sons, Pratt, Kan.
 - Holstein Cattle
Oct. 20—Breeders consignment sale, Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager.
 - Poland China Hogs
Aug. 11—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
 - Sheep
Aug. 7—Harper county sheep producers. W. E. Gregory, Anthony, Kan., Secretary. Sale at the fair grounds, Harper, Kan.

Kansas Grand Champion Sale

Geo. Gammell is selling his great 1936 Poland China Show Herd at auction Sale in the Fairgrounds Sale Pavilion

Council Grove, Kan., Wednesday, August 11

This is surely an opportunity to buy the kind that will start you right in the Poland China business. Featuring the get of Pathway, his 1936 Kansas Grand Champion, Raven, a choice son of The Raven, 1936 World's Grand Champion, Gold Nugget, Mr. Gammell's second prize Kansas aged boar 1936 and many other noted sires, including Faragon, the 1935 Iowa Grand Champion, Universal, top selling son of The Evidence, New Chief Pilot, son of The Chief, Diamond King, Iowa junior champion, and others.

50 head in the sale: 15 choice yearling bred sows and fall yearlings, bred to Gold Nugget, Jr., and Gold Nugget Master Jr.; 20 top spring boars and 15 choice spring gilts, sired by Pathway and Raven, selected from 100 head.

This sale features two yearling show boars, the get of the Grand Champion, Pathway. For the sale catalog, write to

Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

Col. H. D. Williams, Denton, Kan., and Lester Lowe, Council Grove, Auctioneers
John W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

SOUTHERN KANSAS RAM SALE

To Be Held in the Sheep Barn, Fair Grounds, Starting at 1:30 p. m.

Harper, Kan., Saturday, Aug. 7

Bloodlines represented are: Means, Finch, Moncreiffe, of Colorado; Yohe of Iowa; Rowe, McKerrow, Wisconsin; Moyer, Moehle, Winchester, Oklahoma; Smith, Worthington, Buffington, Bowles, Merritt and Kansas State College; Seabrook, Canada.

In the sale are 25 registered Shropshire and Hampshire Rams, Purebred Mutton Rams sire Market-topping Lambs, 11 Yearling Rams, four Aged Rams and 10 Ram Lambs, 100 High-Grade native Breeding Ewes and Ewe Lambs. Sale sponsored by Sheepmen and Harper County Farm Bureau. For the sale catalog, address

W. E. GREGORY, Secretary, ANTHONY, KAN.

Clifford Williams, Auctioneer President, H. E. SCHMIDT
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Bulls

For sale, six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. T. B. and Bang's accredited.

TOM COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Consignment Sale

Southeast Kansas breeders announce second annual sale registered and grade Guernseys, Sept. 29, 1937. For information write

LESTER COMBS, Secy., PARSONS, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Start in Guernseys

Eight choice heifer calves and two registered bull calves for sale. Excellent foundation stock. Can ship in crates. Priced for quick sale.

LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Herd Offered For Sale

20 females, all under five years old, but two, 17 to freshen this fall. Molly Cohen and Heben descendants. Nicely marked. Herd bull, two years old, out of Valor's Crusader. \$2,000 for the herd. Will divide.

R. C. Syphard, Stafford, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Bull

16 months old. The dam of this calf is State Champion B. H. J. A. 9,132 lbs. milk; 466 lbs. fat. Write for information.

E. H. WHITLOW, RT. 1, TECUMSEH, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

FOR SALE

BROWN SWISS BULLS

G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sacrifice Dairy (grade) Cattle

with CTA production records. Thirteen fine Holstein females, "tops" in production, some eligible for Record of Merit except for pedigrees. Registered breeding program only reason for selling. This is your opportunity.

Sand Springs Home Farms, Sand Springs, Okla.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in the United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat.

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

SACRIFICE THIRTEEN FINE JERSEY

(grade) females with official CTA production records on hand. Replacing all grade cattle with finest registered individuals. These cows are large, well grown individuals, worth the money over the scales. Eligible for Record of Merit if pedigrees had not been neglected.

Sand Springs Home Farms, Sand Springs, Okla.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Scotch Shorthorns for Sale

Herd sire—Brown Dale Favorite. Former Sires—Babton's Fame, A. L. Senator, Marian Marshal. 10 choice bulls, 5 to 18 mo. old, price \$50 to \$75 each. 25 cows bred, some calves at foot. Write at once. W. W. Dole, Canton (McPherson Co.), Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales

Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, HLEVNA, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

30 CHOICE HEIFERS

Baby calves, to breeding ages. 15 bulls, one to 12 months old. 90 head in the herd. Everything T. B. and abortion tested. Best of breeding. All registered.

S. W. LOCKE, DeGraaf (Butler Co.), Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

30 HEREFORD COWS

For quick sale. Everything registered, including calves. Advertised this issue and price for quick sale.

H. F. MILLER, NORCAT, KAN.
On Highway 36 between Norton and Oberlin, Kan.

SHEEP

PUREBRED SHROPSHIRE BUCKS

15 good ones, half of them yearlings, rest early spring bucks. Sired by Okla. A. M. College rams. All of good quality.

Buffington Farms, Genda Springs, Kan.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Reg. Shropshire Rams

Extra good field yearlings. Dense fleeces, woolled from nose to toes. \$20 to \$35 each. Sired by K. S. A. C. ram, 1937 lambs by Brookhart. See our Shropshires at Parsons, Iola, Ellingham, Valley Falls, Belleville and other fairs. Also Topeka and Hutchinson.

Clarence Lacey & Sons, Meriden, Kan., Ph. 5420

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

RETNUH FARMS SHORTHORNS

Horned—Polled

Again we are in a position to offer a limited number of females of any age, and a grand lot of young bulls from our large herd of Dual Purpose Shorthorns, developed from old established families through hand milking, 25 years of constructive breeding. DHIA records kept under farm care. Write or visit.

HUNTER BROS. or DWIGHT ALEXANDER, Geneseo, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bred Cows—Young Bulls

6 young cows bred to a grandson of Glendale Dairy King. Cows sired by a grandson of Hollaudale Marshall. 5 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by a grandson of Hollaudale Marshall. Federal tested for T. B. and abortion.

Fred V. Bowles, Walnut (Neosho Co.), Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Young Bulls For Sale

Reds and roans. Out of heavy production Wisconsin foundation dams and sired by a grandson of Glendale Ringmaster. Priced for quick sale. Inspection invited.

CARL V. AND H. S. TRUED, TRIBUNE, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Rainbow Ranch Breeding Stock

Bulls of different ages, bred and open heifers. Best of breeding. 10 extra good grade CTA bred cows, now in milk.

JAMES R. PECK, NEODESHA, KAN.

SWINE

Spring Boars and Gilts

and pedigreed young sows of nationally famous breeding. Hampshires, Poland Chinas and Durocs are plentiful here. Have few Spotted Poland, Berkshires, Chester Whites, and O.C. Whites. Quality and breeding unexcelled, prices low.

Sand Springs Home Farms, Sand Springs, Okla.

DUROC HOGS

30 BRED GILTS

Superior bloodlines. Boars all ages, rugged, heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type kind. Shipped on approval, res. Stamp for catalog. Photos.

W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Berkshire Show Type

Quick maturing kind. Sow and boar pigs priced reasonable. Write or come and see.

V. J. HEADINGS, JR., R. 1, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Reg. Chester Whites

Serviceable Boars, weanling pigs, either sex. Bred gilts to farrow last of Aug. and Sept. 5 miles west on 40, 5 miles north of Russell. Martin Claussen, Russell, Kan.

HEREFORD HOGS

REG. BRED SOWS

—and pigs of either sex. Best for sale anywhere. The largest purebred herd of Hereford hogs in Kansas. My foundation came from Nebraska and Iowa leading herds. I can please you, come and see.

O. R. CUNNINGHAM, FORMOSO, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

PARK-KAN HAMPSHIRE FARM

80 spring boars and gilts. Pairs not related. Best of breeding and good individuals. No culls sold for breeders. Priced right for quick sale.

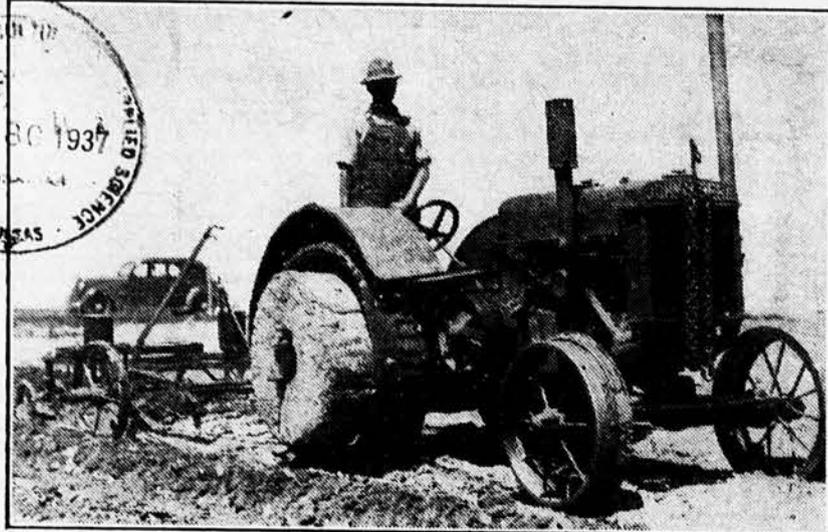
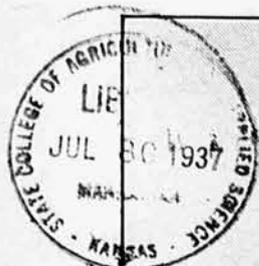
E. R. Trout & Sons, Parsons, Kan.

HAZLETT

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

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

Discarded Casings Replace Steel Lugs



The tractor with discarded rubber casings for wheel tread and concrete weights on each rear wheel, devised by Lowell Foley, Norton county.

LOWELL FOLEY, Dellvale, removed the steel lugs from drive wheels of his tractor, and bolted heavy, discarded truck casings around the steel rims. Then he made two 650-pound concrete weights and bolted one to each wheel. At last report he was receiving fine traction, plenty of power, and economical fuel consumption from this original device. He believes that steel lugs and too much weight increase the power necessary to move the tractor along, but rubber tread with plenty of weight seems to have the opposite effect.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

Educated Bugs: Packed in 300 cases, 100,000 beetles, all of them dead, have been donated to Kansas State College. They were the collection of the late Warren Knaus, McPherson publisher and entomologist.

Fish Food: Fishermen have a complaint against the 'hopper' pests. The 'hoppers' fall into the streams and ponds and provide so much food for the fish that even fancy bait fails to lure the fish for the fisherman.

Real Sermon: Convicted of reckless driving, a Florida man was sentenced to appear in the magistrate's court for the next 13 Monday mornings and give a summary of the Sunday sermon.

Radio Orphaned: Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the radio, died in Rome, July 19. In 1895 he announced, "I have discovered how to telegraph without wires." Today the radio is considered a household and farm necessity.

Welcome Harvest: Everyone benefits from a big wheat harvest, it seems. This year telephone companies report a greatly increased business, one big wheat center reports 4,000 long-distance calls relating to the wheat market handling in a 24-hour period.

Religion Tax: We knew it would happen sooner or later. A Jetmore lad put in a nickel and a token when the collection plate was passed at Sunday School.

Looked Ahead: J. W. Casida, 73, Paola, was buried recently in a casket fashioned by his own hands out of lumber sawed from a walnut tree which he planted on his homestead more than 50 years ago. Five years ago he cut down the tree, sawed it into boards and with the boards made two caskets, which he had lined with costly velvet. The second casket will be used when Mrs. Casida dies.

Safe Flying: Trans-Pacific Clipper planes recently reached a goal of 1 million miles of flying service over the world's widest ocean without an accident. The company issued a statement that the achievement has "little in common with the reckless spirit of daring which marked many of the he-

roic flights over oceans." Passengers on the big planes now include children, grandmothers, whole families and honeymooners.

Doggy Painting: A Chicago woman wanted a dog so she got out an old painting found in the attic and traded it for a cocker spaniel pup. Later the painting was discovered to be very valuable, an 18th century piece of art by Jean Baptiste Greuze.

Builds Fence: Arabs, resentful of Jewish immigration into Palestine, have been causing the British no end of trouble during the past year, so the British now propose to separate the warring factions by dividing the Holy Land into 3 states, one Jewish, one Arabian, and one British controlled.

Last Stop: The huge Russian monoplane which safely carried 3 Soviet fliers on a 5,288-mile non-stop flight from Moscow to Vancouver by way of the North Pole had only a little more than 10 gallons of gas left when they landed. And with no filling stations handy.

Tough Question: The Cincinnati public library was stumped when this question was submitted, in all seriousness: "Does the wife of the unknown soldier live in Cincinnati—and if so, what is her name?"

Happily Married: Quite contrary to the usual advertisement in the personal section of newspapers, a New York man advertised that he is still happily married after 6 years. It read:



"Migosh Bill . . . is there no limit to this trailer business?"

"My wife, Tesse, not having left by bed and board after 6 years, I am cheerfully responsible for all debts incurred by her."

War's Over: The boys in gray who fought with the Confederacy have agreed to call off all hostilities, even of thought, and smoked the pipe of peace with their Yankee opponents in a joint reunion held at Gettysburg on June 26.

Save Your Small Grain

With

Side view of Dempster No. 20 Furrow Seeding Machine.

DEMPSTER No. 20 LISTER TYPE FURROW SEEDING MACHINE

REDUCE your production costs with the **DEMPSTER NO. 20 Lister-Type FURROW SEEDING MACHINE**. With this genuine deep furrow seeding machine you can prepare the seed bed at the same time you sow the seed and that means larger profits for you. Meets your every need for **preparing seed beds, summer fallow, planting and tending row crops!** Thus, it gives you many machines in one, practically eliminates the need for many other expensive tools and cutting down your original investment.

Plants seeds the safe, correct way—down next to the firm, moist soil in a wide, flat 6-inch furrow where it begins to germinate and grow immediately and is not forced to wait for the first rain. It is a genuine deep furrow drill; equipped with 9-inch lister-type shoes, spaced 14 inches apart, which open up a deep furrow and scatter the seeds uniformly over the flat furrow bottoms. It can also be used to prepare seed beds or when equipped with 16-inch 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.

Increases Yield The **DEMPSTER NO. 20** lowers production costs by making possible the preparation of a good seed bed without plowing, discing and harrowing. Increased yields and profits have been obtained wherever comparative tests between the **DEMPSTER NO. 20** and the common surface drill were made under identical conditions.

Has dozens of other profit-producing features. See it at your nearest Dempster Dealer's at once!

Prepares Perfect Seed Bed

Splits ridges and prepares seed bed at same time. All the ground in a stubble field can be worked, the seed deposited in a first-class seed bed, and still all the trash mulch is deposited on top to better hold the soil from blowing and to catch and hold moisture.

The 8-foot machine shown directly above may be equipped with four 9-in. standard lister bottoms, spaced 28 inches apart, converting it into a 4-Row Crop Machine which is practical for seeding all classes of sorghum crops as well as to be used for seeding wheat in deep furrows.

DUCK FOOT SWEEP

The illustration to the right shows one of the 16-inch duck foot sweeps used when the machine is made into summer fallowing implements or tillage tools.

FREE

Write at once for free illustrated literature giving complete information about this remarkable furrow seeding machine. Learn about its many uses.
DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO. 719 So. Sixth St. BEATRICE, NEBR.