

KANSAS FARMER

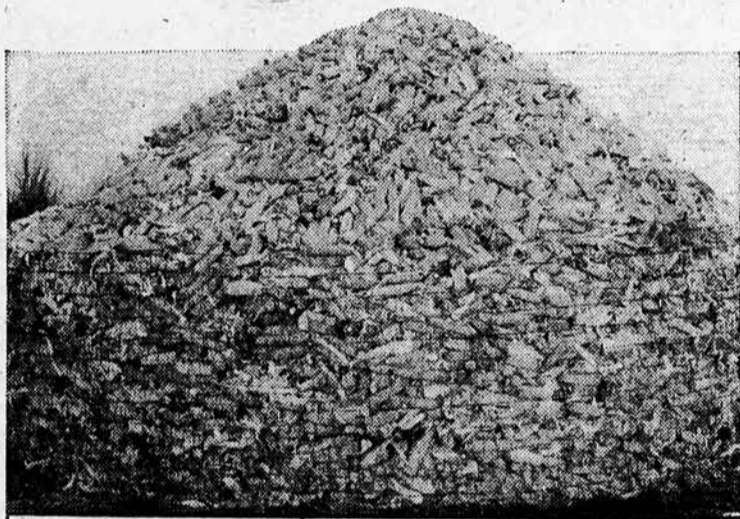
CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 44

When Shall We Buy Stockers?



When feed supplies over the United States are large following years of scarcity, prices of stockers and feeders usually make an early fall sprint with best buys for farmers later on. Often supplies are more liberal in late fall, too.



USUAL TREND OF STOCK CATTLE PRICES WHEN FEED IS PLENTIFUL				
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER



When feed supplies everywhere are short, as they were in 1936, stocker and feeder prices tend to make a late summer "low," and then strengthen, as buyers finally size up their crops and come into the market.

USUAL TREND OF STOCK CATTLE PRICES WHEN FEED IS SCARCE				
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER

There are many factors to consider in buying livestock to use in converting feed crops into cash. But history tends to repeat itself so that records of past years are some help. Read further about markets on page 5.

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.

Should Plant Mixed Corn

John Ellenbecker believes that farmers should plant mixed seed corn. For instance, if 90-day, 100-day, and 130 or 140-day seed are mixed together and planted in the same field, if the season is unfavorable to growth of early corn, pollen from the tassels of the later corn will provide the necessary pollen for the late as well as some of the early corn which might shoot silks after belated rains. While early corn now is past time when late rains can produce ears on it because the tassels are void of pollen, late corn can still produce for there will be sufficient pollen on the tassels to contact the silks.

Oasis Among Dry Fields

The luxuriant growth on the Pete Molz farm, Stanton county, resembles that on rich bottom land. The reason is that Mr. Molz irrigates his 162 acres with a pump that throws 600 gallons of water a minute and runs it day and night. The well is 86 feet deep and water stands within 30 feet of the top. His farm is a green oasis surrounded by the un-irrigated, sun-parched fields. Charlie Winger, another Stanton county farmer, also irrigates 100 acres and it is said that these two farms will produce more feed than all the rest of Stanton county.

A Fine Fish Story!

News that comes from the Ottawa County State Lake, says fishing is unusually good. Dr. Filbert was out fishing on the lake the other day and a good-size large-mouthed bass, weighing about 4 pounds, jumped in his boat. Dr. Filbert had his rod at rest beside him, reports the state fish and game department, the fly hanging over the edge of the boat. According to his story, the fish did not even touch the fly or any part of his tackle. The bass leaped out of the water after the fly, missed, and landed in the boat.

"Shrop" Rams Sell Well

W. G. Buffington, of Geuda Springs, Cowley county, sold 4 of his registered Shropshire rams at the Southern Kansas sheep sale held at Harper, for an average of \$35 a head. These local rams looked good in a sale that brought out consignments from several leading Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado flocks. Mr. Buffington's consignment was in just good farm condition, but were big, well-developed rams showing plenty of mutton type. Thirty-five choice rams were sold in the auction.

New Way to End Blowing

Barney Weber of Ellis county claims that he has found a new way of plowing to keep soil from blowing. He takes the moldboard off the plow and just uses the lathe. It cuts the ground loose and raises the soil high enough to let fine dirt fall thru and leaves all the weeds and stubble on top of the ground, according to Mr. Weber. He says that this method kills all the weeds but leaves stubble and weeds partly attached to the upper soil and so reduces the possibility of blowing.

Outstanding Rams to Gray

Two top-notch rams from the Harper county Sheep Breeders Ram Sale this month were taken home by J. E. Burns and George Monical, Gray county, to head their flocks of sheep. Both are short, blocky, low-set, rugged "typie" rams—the kind that will sire top market lambs.

Mr. Burns' ram is a Hampshire consigned to the sale by F. H. Means, manager of the Colorado State Fair, one of the prominent Colorado Hampshire breeders. The ram was sired by

a grand champion ram at the Colorado State Fair and Denver show, and was second in his class at the Colorado State Fair.

Monical's ram was consigned to the sale by Henry Schmidt, the largest purebred Shropshire breeder in Harper county. The ram is from the sire of the champion pen of lambs on foot and in the carcass contest at the Kansas spring lamb school in Kansas City this spring.

Basin Lister Effective

"The basin-lister is effective in conserving soil moisture," said Charles Neuforth of Buffalo township, Barton county. He bases this statement on the results he received by basin-listing his stubble land in preparation for the seeding of the 1938 wheat crop. Mr. Neuforth used the basin-lister on all of his stubble land and a few days afterward received a 1½ inch rain. No washing or sheet erosion occurred as usually happens after such rains and the moisture was held up on the slopes instead of running down to the flats. In this way the moisture is evenly distributed and made available for plant growth on all portions of the field.

Irrigation Increases Feed

While in many parts of Barton county feed crops are suffering from dry weather the feed crops on the Frank Wood farm, operated by W. C. Nicholson, are making a big growth and promise a big yield of first quality feed. Atlas sorgho has been irrigated three times from a large well from which an electrically-operated pump delivers 1,000 gallons a minute. Milo also has been irrigated. This will supply an abundance of feed for lambs.

Beats 40-Bushel Wheat

Eight acres of brome grass on the farm of J. O. Krouse, Pottawatomie county, has a value more than equal to the price of the land, reports L. E. Willoughby, extension crops specialist. Mr. Krouse seeded the grass in 1932 and has used the land for pasture, hay, and seed production. In 1935, he harvested 30 bushels of seed to the acre, worth about \$2 a bushel. This was \$480 worth of seed from 8 acres. The prospect this year is about as good as in 1935.

The Krouse cows like the brome grass pasture so well that they must

be driven from it to eat wheat or native grass. During a crops tour sponsored by the Pottawatomie County Farm Bureau recently, it was estimated this field of brome grass was better than a field of wheat yielding 40 bushels to the acre and that the land could not raise over 20-bushel wheat.

A Big Melon Crop

Melon growers in the Kaw Valley report a large crop and a quality product this year. There are hundreds of acres of cantaloupe and watermelons in the valley. The first rush of home-grown watermelons sold for 1 cent a pound or less. Cantaloupe could be bought wholesale at from 15 cents to 35 cents a bushel. One grower in the Fall Leaf bottom became disgusted with the low price and fed his cantaloupes to his dairy cows. He reports that the fancy feed has increased the flow of milk and meets with approval by the herd.

Good Crowds at Tours

Beef tours in Southwestern and South Central Kansas counties this month have attracted good crowds, and have been attended by many prominent people. Representatives of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange and commission men were on hands for a part of the tours. Those in the Southwestern section were attended by Will G. West, Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, and secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association.

Electrocutes 'Hoppers

Martin Erickson, Axtell hardware merchant, has invented a machine which catches and electrocutes grasshoppers. A model attached to the front of a truck has a large sheet of galvanized iron mounted to form a scoop 4 by 5 feet. As the 'hoppers fly in front of the truck and strike the scoop they fall down into the narrow opening of a drum which extends the full length of the scoop. The rounding sidewalls of the drum prevents the escape of the pests. As the drum fills the electric current is applied and death results.

The electrocution apparatus consists of a 6-volt storage battery to which a series of heavy coils have been attached to produce more than 200 volts of electricity. A steel rod rotates inside the drum of the catcher

Time to Enter Husking Contests

YOU are invited to enter the state husking contest of Kansas for 1937. It will be held somewhere in the state late in October. The state meet is open to county champions, and every speedy husker should send his name to the Contest Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. All will be lined up in county meets, and county winners from all over Kansas will fight it out for the state championship late in October.

This big farm show of the season is free to everyone. Details will be handled by the contest manager and his helpers. The Kansas champion will get \$100 cash, also a silver trophy cup

from Senator Capper, and a free trip to Marshall, Missouri, November 4, to try for the national husking championship. Second high Kansas man gets \$50, and is eligible to enter the national contest where champions from all the Corn Belt states "husk it out" on the national battlefield. Prizes in the final meet will range up to \$100. Third, fourth, and fifth places in the Kansas contest win \$25, \$15, and \$10 respectively.

If you are a good corn husker, send in your name to be entered in your county meet. Don't wait until later. Details of the many county contests make early entries necessary.

Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: I would like to represent my county in the Kansas Husking Contest this year. I will enter a contest in this county to determine the husker who will go to the state meet.

Name

Town..... County..... RFD.....

My age is I have husked..... bushels of corn in one hour.

Best fields of corn in this section will average.....bushels to the acre.

Gets \$190 an Acre

The first seed crop of Crested Wheat grass ever to be harvested in Kingman county was cut by Pete Beat on his farm in Dale township July 7. A tract of a little less than 1½ acres was cut with a combine and yielded 700 pounds of seed. County Agent Fred Cromer states there will be at least 600 pounds of re-cleaned seed and that the cheapest price quoted on this seed the last year was 48 cents a pound.

Crested Wheat is a new fall perennial grass which is attracting considerable attention as a pasture and hay crop. Due to the demand, most of it so far has been cut for seed, but with the increase in the supply and the consequent decrease in price it is expected there will be a large increase in the acreage. The situation is similar to that of Sudan grass when it first was introduced a few years ago. Mr. Cromer states that the grass which Mr. Beat harvested will continue to grow and make pasture this fall, altho it will not produce another seed crop.

and causes the current to jump from the walls of the drum thru the 'hoppers bodies to the rod.

When Mr. Erickson is ready to empty the drum he opens one end and out pours the dead 'hoppers. After a recent demonstration he collected more than 10,000 'hoppers or more than a bushel basket full. He plans to build a larger model in the future with a scoop 10 feet long. The electrical current will be controlled from the panel of the truck and a revolving screw will turn out the 'hoppers from one end of the drum after it has filled.

'Hoppers are such good conductors of electricity that their bodies glow red hot when the current is turned on the machine.

Contours Revive Pastures

Lester Stanton, of Stanton county, contour furrowed his pasture this year with furrows running about 25 feet apart. When the furrows were run the pasture looked bare and to all appearances the grass was dead. Grass is beginning to show over the pasture and it looks as if it will come back. Mr. Stanton believes it would not have revived had the contour furrows not been made.

Harvest 'Hoppers With Dozer

G. L. Brown, of Penokee, Graham county, is another farmer that harvests grasshoppers with a 'hopper dozer. His dozer is made of galvanized iron and he hooks it on behind his tractor and pulls it along the edge of his fields. He has caught as many as a bushel and a half of 'hoppers during one drag. In the bottom of his dozer he places about 18 gallons of water and a small amount of crank case oil.

Third Best in U. S.

Brown county, in earning power and diversified crop production, is among the three best counties in the United States according to Dr. S. G. Dreyer, assistant veterinarian of the animal husbandry department of the U. S. D. A. The only other two counties outranking Brown county in the United States, Mr. Dreyer says, are Edgar county in Illinois and Susquehanna county in Pennsylvania.

No Poisoning From Corn

In all trials to date in the use of corn that has been treated with poisoned bran mash, there is absolutely no evidence of danger in its use, either as table corn, as feed for stock, or when the fodder is used for stock, reports Donald A. Wilbur, entomologist of Kansas State College. Experiments in which 10 times as much poisoned bran mash has been scattered over corn as that recommended, and the fodder fed to cows, has not produced the slightest injury to the cows. In view of these experiments, we can safely use corn which has been treated with poisoned bran mash.

Erysipelas Is New Threat

Scattered Cases of Swine Disease Are Reported in Kansas

By TUDOR CHARLES

HOG raisers who like to play safe will want to keep an "eagle" eye open for swine erysipelas. This malady is one of the most serious ailments known to affect hogs. In its serious outbreaks it rivals old-time cholera trouble, and it may strike much quicker and more fatally than "necro." In the process of getting back in the hog business we may meet up with this unwelcome stranger.

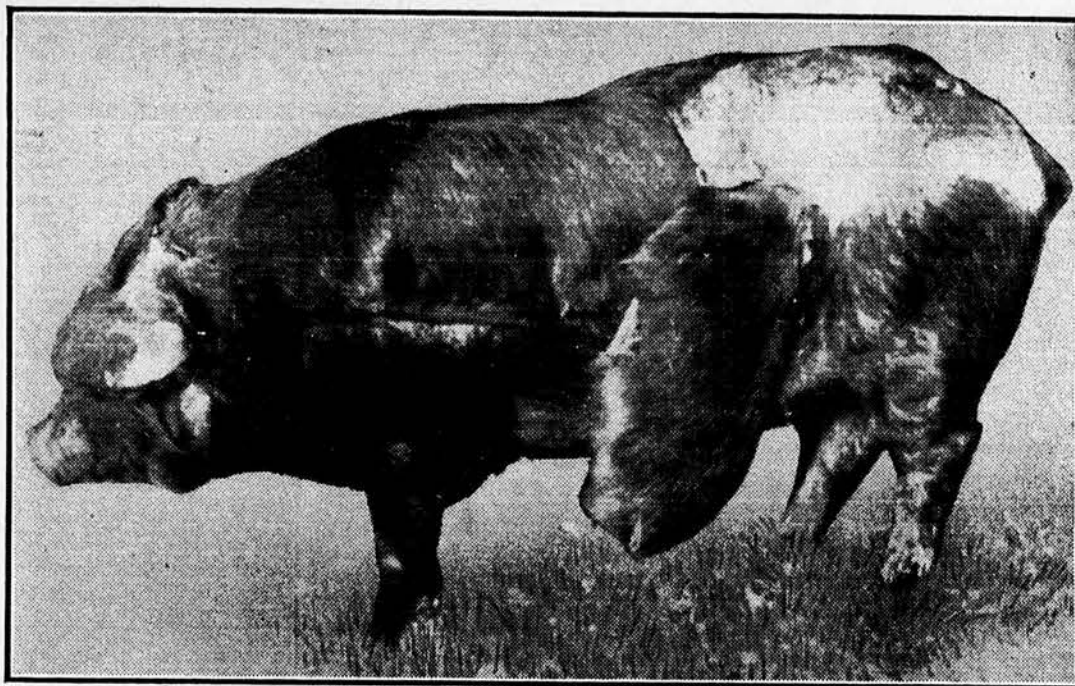
Without trying to alarm, but to indicate that we do have this dangerous disease in our midst, we point out that 3 cases of swine erysipelas were reported in the vicinity of Manhattan this month by Dr. E. J. Frick, in charge of the veterinary clinic at Kansas State College. Asked whether this indicated the disease might be found abroad over the state, Dr. Frick said he had been too busy with local cases to find out, but the supposition is that there is at least chronic infection here and there. Will G. West, Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, said a government veterinarian working out of his office had found only scattered cases to date.

Unless you have had first hand, personal dealing with swine erysipelas, or have made some study of veterinary medicine, then you are probably in the same "boat" with editors of Kansas Farmer. We knew virtually nothing of it until we started a study, prompted by reports of outbreaks we ran across in a recent trip in Nebraska. After considerable reading into veterinary reports on this disease, and asking direct questions of veterinarians and hog specialists, we have decided that here is the making of a "fine kettle of fish" for Midwest hog raisers, if the trouble should get into high gear along with re-stocking of thousands of farms with breeding hogs from scattered herds and lands.

Erysipelas of hogs has been known to exist in this country as "diamond skin disease," a chronic form, since 1921, say investigators in the Bureau of Animal Industry. There were only a few isolated cases until 1930 when an outbreak was reported in South Dakota. Since then the malady has appeared in nearly all states.

The cause of the disease is a bacillus—germ to

Below: Acute arthritis in swine erysipelas infection. Note the swollen condition of joints and front feet in particular on which the animal refused to bear weight.



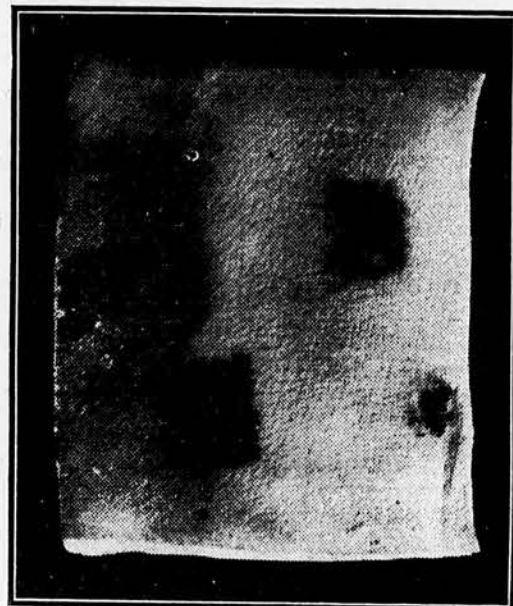
Above: A severe chronic case of erysipelas. Necrosis or deadening of the skin results, and huge pieces slough off.

Right: Urticarial—or skin—form of swine erysipelas, showing diamond-shaped areas remaining on skin after hair has been removed. This was a chronic case.

Below: A section of the abdominal region of an experimental pig that gave his life for science, and the control of swine erysipelas. This pig died of acute form, 3 days after being given the disease in Bureau of Animal Industry tests.

us common folks—that may be found in the blood or organs of acutely affected hogs. Sometimes it also is present in the enlarged joints of animals having the chronic form. Infection evidently is spread by contact of diseased with healthy hogs. Young pigs 3 months to 1 year old are most likely to contract erysipelas.

This discussion has indicated that there are two



common forms of swine erysipelas—chronic and acute. In acute form the infection begins with a body temperature of 106 degrees F., or more. As trouble develops, the appetite is lost and the hog appears disgusted with life. Complete prostration is likely to follow and perhaps sudden death.

The acute form closely resembles hog cholera and it is important to consult a veterinarian if such symptoms show up. Vaccination for cholera by the owner, or a veterinarian, will be absolutely ineffective if the disease is erysipelas.

Then we have the chronic form of this disease which localizes in the muscle tissues, joints or skin. In the joints it causes enlargement, or arthritis.

The skin form, or urticarial form if you wish to be technical, is the background for the term "diamond skin disease." Affected areas of the skin are roughly diamond shaped, but the disease may be so mild it will go unnoticed until the hog is slaughtered, scalded and cleaned. These areas, if noticeable, are likely to be dark red or purplish in color. Altho hogs so infected may make a gradual recovery, reports the Illinois College of Agriculture, they are unprofitable in the feed lot. Sometimes the skin will slough off in large, unsightly pieces.

Infections of swine erysipelas are transferable to man, particularly when there are scratches or cuts on the hands.

Strict sanitary measures are important in preventing the disease, advises the Bureau of Animal Industry. Removing healthy animals to clean pastures and treating the sick ones with anti-swine erysipelas serum, which is beneficial in the acute form, is the best way to check an outbreak. Herds in which a high percentage of the animals display acute symptoms may return to normal after treatment, without reaching the chronic stage. The serum has little value in the chronic form.

Serum treatments are only effective for about 10 days, and then must be repeated to keep pigs in a healthy condition.

There is danger here. Unscrupulous hog owners can vaccinate sick hogs and sell them thru community sales or terminal markets unless prevented.

This uncommon disease seems dangerous to Kansas hog producers right now, because we are just starting to rebuild our hog business. Shipping breeding hogs from farm to farm, and state to state, is going to aggravate the spread of the disease, unless careful precautionary measures are taken.



Poverty Can Be Wiped Out

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I STILL am greatly interested in this Farm Chemurgic Council and the Chemical Foundation. The word chemurgic is still new enough to intrigue me. Perhaps chemistry is not going to accomplish as much as the enthusiastic hope to accomplish, but I believe that chemistry is going to greatly improve economic conditions. Farm products which are now wasted will be utilized. Elements in the soil necessary to production, which have been lost thru the ignorance of the cultivators, will be restored. Dozens of new and useful products will be discovered and will add to the diversity of income and lessen the chances of failure. It already has been proved that farm production can be more than doubled and cost to the acre reduced, but so far the program for better production at reduced cost is merely in its infancy. The fulfillment of the chemurgic dream is still in the future.

With the development of scientific soil cultivation the number of farms will be multiplied by five or six, maybe by 10, while the size of individual farms will be correspondingly reduced.

Happy will be the time in the United States when its cultivable area will be filled with small, well cultivated farms, owned by the men and women who cultivate them. When that time comes, if it does, then we will see poverty as nearly wiped out as is humanly possible. There will be no unemployment problem, few if any tramps wandering about the country; no general relief at public expense as now; no looking to the general government as an indulgent provider of jobs for everybody and ample provision for those who do not have jobs.

A centralized government controlling every person's private business is incompatible with our economic and political system. If that is what we are coming to, then we may just as well bid farewell to independence and cease to dream of human liberty.

There are two political and economic philosophies. We will follow one or the other. The one philosophy is based on the theory that citizens of this republic are sovereigns of it; that the government belongs to them and not they to the government. That theory assumes that the principal province of the government is to keep order, to prevent the strong from wronging the weak; that government being the social and economic machine set up for the purpose of establishing and maintaining public order, must be supported by industry; that it does not create wealth but does enable industry to preserve and utilize the wealth it has created.

There is a constant tendency to increase the cost of government beyond what is necessary and when that is done it necessarily places an unjust burden on industry. In the old fable it was not the first bundle of straw that worried the camel, which had a strong back, but the owner of the beast, seeing that

More or Less Modern Fables

A YOUNG bullfrog was sitting along side of a Kansas creek after the sun had gone down, enjoying the cool of the early night. Suddenly he saw a bright light coming his way. It fascinated him so that he did not make an effort to move. An old and experienced frog near the youngster, saw the light and immediately jumped into the creek, at the same time calling to the young frog in a deep voice to get a move on himself before that light came nearer. The young frog sat still apparently paying no attention to the warning until suddenly he was swept into a net.

As the captor went on with the young frog in the net, the old frog said with a rumbling croak: "That smart-aleck son of mine has found out when it is too late that if a frog wants to live he had better keep away from the bright lights."

A city farmer came into possession of a blooded pig. It had a long pedigree and the owner talked to every person who had the politeness and patience to listen to him, about what a wonderful pig it was. The pig was the pet of the whole family of the city farmer. It was given a daily bath of perfumed water and a beautiful silk ribbon was tied about its neck by one of the young ladies of the family. But one day the pig got out of the aristocratic hog-house in which it was kept and wandered out into the country. When the city farmer finally found the pig it was wallowing in the muddiest mud-hole on the farm onto which it had strayed.

As he saw the satisfaction with which the blooded pig wallowed in the mud, he remarked with disgust: "I find that you may feed a hog on dainties and bathe him with rose-water, but just the same he is still a hog."

Old Age Vs. Youth

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Said Old Uncle Grim
With a sigh and a tear
"Where are the honest folks
Now, living here?
Where are the people, that
Once we could trust
Without a law to tell them they must?
Times have so changed
From the days long ago
Everything's worry now
Everything's woe!"
"Maybe we've changed,"
Said his Crony, today
"Maybe we've traveled
Till tired by the way.
Though tricksters reap
In these passing years
Still ardent youth
Shall go on without fears.
Each morning's sun
A new day ushers in
Youth stands erect
With the courage to win!"

(Copyright, 1937)

It carried a reasonable-sized load without complaint, piled on more and more until he reached the limit of the camel's endurance, and when that time came just one little straw completed the disaster and broke the camel's back. The cost of government cannot be increased much more without grave danger to our political and economic structure.

John W. Johnson

IT WAS with a real and profound regret that I learned of the passing of my long-time friend, John W. Johnson, at Willmar, Minn., on August 15. John and his brother Jesse have been connected with the livestock department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for many years. These two brothers probably knew more livestock breeders in the state of Kansas and were known by more livestock breeders than any other men in the state.

For more than a quarter of a century they have made a business of visiting with all kinds of breeders and have attended many hundreds of sales of high-grade and purebred stock. There was not another man of my acquaintance who knew so much about the history and breeding of both cattle and horses, but especially of cattle, as John Johnson. He not only knew his business but he had the confidence of hundreds of breeders. Those who took his advice, profited by it, and those who did not generally made a mistake.

For several years John had been in poor health, but remained cheerful and uncomplaining. We think he knew that his trouble was incurable, but he faced the future without complaint or fear. I liked John because he always was kindly, companionable and sensible. He had, it seemed to me, a sane view of life. He was tolerant in his opinions, altho he had rather positive opinions about a good many things, but was not filled with half-baked theories and fads of doubtful merit. He always struck me as an unusually tolerant man with more than ordinary poise and dignity.

I cannot say that his death was entirely unexpected. For a good many years his face has indicated the slow progress of the disease that was sapping his vitality, but he always was a good sport and I have no doubt that when his hour came to die he met death cheerful and unafraid.

As he seemed to get a good deal of pleasure out of life I wish that he could have lingered longer, for he had scarcely reached his middle sixties. He had, however, lived longer than the average allotment of years and had lived in the most interesting age the world ever has seen.

The question often is asked: "Is life worth living?" The question cannot be answered either by a general and sweeping "Yes" or by an equally sweeping and general answer "No." It is a question which must be answered by the individual. In the case of John W. Johnson I would say yes. He lived com-

fortably and apparently rather happily. He neither seemed to envy the man who had made a greater success than he, nor showed a feeling of assumed superiority over the man who had not been as successful as he. He was neither domineering nor a truckler. Meeting, as he did, a vast number of men of action and courage, qualities which a man needed and must have, if he made a success of the livestock business, he came to have a rather broad vision and excellent judgment of character. That was the reason he was a very superior livestock advertising man.

The good judge of character is the man who can weigh with reasonable accuracy the good and the evil in the people they become acquainted with—their strength and weakness. John W. Johnson's judgment of men was keen and generally accurate, and on the whole was a charitable judgment.

The memory of John W. Johnson, covering many years, to me is a pleasant one, unmarred by any bitterness or incidents that I would like to forget, and that seems to me to be a good life record.

Spray for Thirsty Lands

I AM INTERESTED in the plan suggested by former Governor, former Congressman and former President of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, Hon. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray to conquer the "Dust Bowl." He proposes to have the government sink a deep well on each section down to the permanent underflow, and then with force pumps, not only pump the water to the surface, but force it into the air to an altitude of 50 feet or such matter and there it would be caught by the winds and scattered about in the form of spray over the thirsty lands. His plan would call for the sinking of 250,000 wells at an estimated cost of perhaps 250 million dollars.

How much he estimates for maintenance of the wells after they have been dug or bored, is not stated. I am, however, inclined to believe that the plan, even if feasible, would not be sufficient to anywhere nearly irrigate the great "Dust Bowl" but it certainly would help. While the artificial rain would not be evenly distributed, it would tend to change the temperature and possibly that might make it easier for the natural clouds to open up and rain.

One thing is certain: It would not be nearly as great a waste of money as some of the hair-brained projects that are being proposed and even tried out at present. It might help to relieve the weather constipation that has prevailed over this part of the mid-continent for the last 3 or 4 years.

Food for 25,000 Families

THERE are several million acres in Kansas which might be brought under irrigation with comparatively little expense. Each million acres would provide a very comfortable living for at least 25,000 families. They would not be affected by drouths or even by dust storms. These irrigated acres would sustain in comfort and even luxury a population equal to at least half of the present population of Kansas. Why are they not developed? I do not know.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

ARTHUR CAPPER Publisher
MARCO MORROW Assistant Publisher
H. S. BLAKE Business Manager

EDITORIAL STAFF

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Roy R. Moore Advertising Manager
R. W. Wohlford Circulation Manager

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Farmers Must Decide This

FARMERS of the United States, as I see it, face an important decision in the next few months. As soon as Congress meets—whether in regular session next January or in special session before that time; odds are that it will be in January, but a special session is one of the possibilities—it is scheduled to start consideration of the proposed "ever normal granary" farm bill.

What the Congress will have to decide is whether the measure will include a provision by which the producers of any of the five major export commodities—wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice—can put into effect compulsory production control thru controlling marketing, when the commodity they produce is threatened with destructive prices thru piled-up or piling-up surpluses.

The reason I say farmers themselves will make this decision, is that one of the reasons Congress did not act at this session was to give the members of Senate and House a chance to get the opinions of farmers in their states and districts on this proposition. Unless the farmers themselves believe that control during emergencies is necessary, there is no use in government trying to force such control upon farmers.

Now I take it that most farmers are like myself, in regard to attempts to control production. To say I dislike the idea is to put it mildly. The whole idea is repugnant to me. I believe in abundance, not scarcity. I want to see the man who runs a farm, run it the way he thinks best. Permanent prosperity comes from people having plenty, instead of not having enough.

But as I see, farmers producing these export crops that I have mentioned are faced with a condition that requires careful analysis before a final decision is made.

Farmers must sell their crops at a profit, or face distress; many of them the loss of their farms.

In years of normal production, producers of wheat, cotton, corn—marketed thru livestock—tobacco and rice, will grow more than can be consumed in this country. If they also produce more than can be marketed at home and also

abroad, then prices will fall. If surpluses pile up for a very few years—sometimes one year only—there will be a disastrous drop in prices.

That is what has happened to cotton this year. At the end of the latest cotton marketing year, we had in the United States what might be termed a normal carry-over—5 million bales.

The size of this year's crop, and present world demand for cotton, indicates that at the close of this marketing year the cotton carry-over will be around 9 or 10 million bales. The cotton futures market, a few weeks ago, adjusted itself to the probability of the 5 million bale carry-over, plus the 4 million or 5 million bale surplus. And the futures market dropped accordingly. And, of course, the cash prices followed the futures price downward.

If the cotton states should go ahead and produce an additional 4 million or 5 million bale surplus next year—well, almost any of us can figure out what that would mean to cotton prices.

Wheat still commands a good price. There is not a world surplus. The United States is not threatened with an abnormal carry-over. Kansas probably will plant its greatest wheat acreage this fall. If the rest of the world does not get good crops next year, there will be a profitable market for our wheat.

On the other hand, if both the United States and Canada, and the world as a whole, has a wheat supply that exceeds the market demand—the wheat grower is interested more in how much wheat the world will buy; not how much it could eat if it had the means to buy—then the wheat market next year might follow the course of the cotton market this year.

Similarly with the other major export crops.

I am laying this situation, as I see it, before readers of the Kansas Farmer, because I would like to know from you what you believe ought to be done about it.

The Pope-McGill bill in the Senate, on which farm legislation probably will be based, carries a provision that if two-thirds of the producers of any of the major export commodities named,

vote in a formal referendum to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to do so, he may require as much as 20 per cent of a normal year's production to be held off the market.

The holding off the market would be made compulsory upon all producers—thru imposing a penalty tax per unit on the producer who did not have his 20 per cent in reserve, either on his farm or in storage—until the embargo against marketing this 20 per cent was removed. The penalties would apply to contract signers as well as non-contract signers. Contract signers would get conservation payments, benefit payments, and commodity loans sufficient to give them about a normal income from their production.

Now as I see it, the farmers themselves have the right, and also the power if they will use it, to make the decision this fall as to what Congress should do about compulsory control when any of these commodities faces price-destroying surpluses. If the majority of farmers will make their desires known to Congress, then Congress will bow to the will of the majority.

For myself, I would like to know what Kansas farmers think of this proposition. I wish you readers of the Kansas Farmer would let me know what you think of it.

What Farm Land Is Worth

FARM land values are coming back. That is a good sign. They are not coming back too rapidly. That also is a good sign. To the young man about to buy a farm, I would suggest this simple rule. A farm is like any other business property—worth what income it will yield; not what you may hope to sell it for to someone else later on. Secretary Henry A. Wallace suggests that farm land as a rule is worth 20 times the net rent after paying taxes. In other words, if the land rents for \$5 an acre, and the taxes are \$1 an acre, the land is worth 20 times \$4, or \$80 an acre. Land favorably situated, where fertility is easily maintained, might be worth 30 times the net rent.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Feeding Plans That May Do Best

FARMERS with feed crops on hand or rapidly maturing, but not enough livestock to consume them, are naturally wondering what might be the best kind or class of livestock to buy.

No one can be sure, and of course, any kind of stock may give a good account of itself, if wisely bought. However, the prospects of profits from just plain livestock handling or feeding are not more than 50-50, if we accept the opinions of economists, commission men, and general observers of the livestock market.

To begin, we have two general statements by Homer J. Henney of Kansas State College. First, "From August 1937 to December 1938, projects on breeding or growing out livestock probably will return more for each dollar of feed than fattened livestock projects."

Second, "From August 1937 to August 1938, a dollar's worth of grain probably will return more thru fat hogs than fat cattle or sheep, and more thru fat sheep than fat cattle."

This indicates it may be wiser for Kansas farmers to let Eastern corn growers supply the lion's share of the grain-fattened cattle at the lower prices which are quite certain to rule within a few months. Any cattle which are on feed now, however, are in a better position, altho they may do better sold as feeders, unless they are ready to go by early fall. Commission men are cautioning farmers about holding livestock after mid-fall for the purpose of consuming corn from this year's crop.

The second general statement of Mr. Henney, is caution against depending on cattle to convert grain into good prices during the next winter and spring. He is inclined to favor hogs and sheep for fattening projects. Hogs are going to be scarce as feeders, and even more scarce as fat animals. Sheep are favored over cattle, for one reason, because the cattle peak for this season is being made this summer, while lambs have lagged behind.

As a possible guide to planning feeding projects, Mr. Henney has arranged a number of feeding plans in their probable order of greatest net profit or least loss. He has given consideration to first cost of animals this fall, probable feed prices, and selling prices. We believe this list of feeding plans will be valuable to farmers in every county of Kansas, particularly because they favor either intensive production methods which allow a farmer to devote much labor in a relatively small capital investment, or growing out projects which may be accomplished with a maximum of roughage and pasture, and a minimum of grain.

The suggested projects follow in the order of their profit possibilities:

1—**SOW AND LITTERS:** Purchase tried sows now, bred to farrow in September. Breed sows to farrow again in March. Sell surplus as breeders from both litters in July, August and September 1938.

2—**PULLET AND EGG PRODUCTION:** Purchase pullets now and close out in August of 1938. A highly favorable feed ratio will be the factor im-

portant in profits. Pullets already owned fit in this class.

3—**GILTS AND LITTERS:** Purchase gilts in October or early November. Breed for early spring farrowing. Sell sows and surplus pigs as breeders; others as fat hogs in September of 1938.

4—**COWS AND CALVES:** Purchase bred heifers or cows soon. Sell calves grain fat in October or November of 1938. Keep cow for 1 or 2 years longer.

5—**FEEDING PIGS:** Purchase in November and sell as fat hogs in March or April. Even with the high cost of pigs, this project ranks fairly high with corn around 50 to 60 cents a bushel. (This is the only fattening project that ranks above center position.)

6—**WINTER, GRASS AND FATTEN CALVES:** Purchase light-weight calves in November. Winter well, graze, and grain feed so as to go to market as killers late in 1938. The selling price a pound is likely not to be any more than the purchase price a pound. Profits will have to be squeezed out of efficient operations, cheap wintering costs, and shrewd marketing in the fall of 1938.

7—**SHEEP BREEDING:** Purchase good yearling, or 2-year-old ewes right away. Sell surplus ewes as breeders in April and May. Sell best ram lambs in fall for breeding purposes, if purebred. Keep best ewe lambs for a year. Sell others as creep-fed lambs in April 1938.

8—**WINTERING CALVES:** Purchase choice 300 to 400 pound steer or heifer calves in November. Winter well and sell as stockers and feeders in spring of 1938. Cheap roughage costs rather than an advance in price must be looked to for profits, if any. Low grade stockers by November might indicate more profit than choice for this program.

9—**EWES AND LAMBS:** Purchase 3-to-4-year-old range ewes before September 15. Creep-feed lambs and sell both ewes and lambs in March or April of 1938. Profits here must come from efficiency in production. Neither the buying price nor the selling price will be as favorable as last year.

10—**FATTENING LAMBS:** Purchase feeders soon. Finish early and head for the December-January market, or buy light lambs late and head for March.

11—**FATTENING CALVES:** Purchase choice 300 to 500 pound stocker steer or heifer calves in September. Sell fat during the March to July period of 1938. (Don't let 50-cent corn encourage one into paying too much for the calves).

Farm Income Figure Up

The 1937 cash income of farmers of the nation will be about 9½ billion dollars, according to estimates of Department of Agriculture economists. This will be almost 1½ billion dollars more than last year and more than twice as much as the 1932 figure.

Dust, Not Wheat, Raised on Dry Seedbed

By TUDOR CHARLES

WE MAY not know the exact solution of wind erosion on our Western Kansas soils, but we do know that seeding wheat in dry soil isn't going to do the job—this year or any other.

That is the decision one comes to in sizing up the situation from every available angle. L. L. Compton, college extension crops specialist, who spends all of his time in Western Kansas, states the definite conclusion, "that wheat seeded in dry soil produces dust storms, but wheat seeded in wet soil produces a good yield." By wet soil, he includes a moisture depth of 25 inches or more.

These conclusions are drawn from the results of 446 demonstrations conducted by 230 farmers in 28 Western Kansas counties. That is quite a num-

ber went above 11 bushels. You remember the other 82 per cent "blew out."

Forty-four per cent of the second group, carrying from 7 to 18 inches of moisture, made 1 to 10 bushels of wheat, and 8.6 per cent did better than this.

Moisture depth of 19 to 30 inches made a yield of 1 to 10 bushels on 32.5 per cent of the fields, and 11 bushels or more on 25.4 per cent.

But here is the group which proves it pays to test moisture content with an auger and not with the toe of the shoe. Of those wet down 31 inches or deeper, only 36 per cent fell in the 1 to 10 bushel group, and 52.2 per cent, or more than half of the entire 136 fields, beat 11 bushels.

Two very important questions pre-

number went above 11 bushels. You remember the other 82 per cent "blew out."

In Greeley county, F. H. Kleyman produced 15 bushels of wheat an acre on summer fallow land, while wheat on land that was not fallowed was not good enough to harvest.

Land summer fallowed last season and planted to wheat produced 12 to 15 bushels an acre for "Bill" Morris, Gray county. Wheat on land not fallowed was a failure.

Dale Bookstore, Stafford county, said he harvested 25 bushels an acre from summer fallow land that was wet down 48 inches at seeding time. In the same field, wheat growing on stubble land that was wet down 12 inches produced only 12 bushels. Summer fallow more than doubled the yield.

Asa Payne, of Cheyenne county, has farmed near McDonald for 35 years. During this period he never has had a wheat failure except one year when hail destroyed his crop. Mr. Payne said the reason for his success as a wheat grower is that he has consistently practiced summer fallowing. "Thorough summer fallowing stores moisture in the seedbed," he said.

"Wheat seeded in wet soil produces wheat. Wheat seeded in dry soil produces dust storms."

Blank Listing Urged

Many Southwestern Kansas Agricultural Conservation committeemen realize this fact and are requesting that farmers who expect to receive a soil conservation check blank list all land that is too dry to seed to wheat. In Stanton county the county commissioners are co-operating by listing land upon which the owner or operator is obstinate or unconcerned. The cost of such listing is added to the taxes on the land under the authority given in the Kansas soil drifting law. Nearly all farmers are co-operating wholeheartedly, however, so the commissioners have had very little listing to do.

County Agent H. O. Wales reports Stanton county will have a wheat crop next year if only land with 2 feet of moisture is seeded, and protection is provided these fields by blank listing those that are too dry to seed.



A field of wheat raised by F. H. Kleyman, Greeley county, that made 15 bushels to the acre. It was summer-fallowed last year. Wheat after wheat wasn't harvested.

Mr. Compton makes this urgent suggestion as wheat seeding time approaches, "Let's not forget the dust storms of last spring in these pleasant days of Autumn."

How can a farmer make a living if he doesn't seed his land? That is a common question, and a logical one. First off, if seeding in dry soil has less than 1 chance in 5 of even living thru until harvest, and then only a 50-50 chance of making 11 bushels to the acre, we can't make a living that way. Furthermore, seeding in soil which is just wet in the first few inches made no better showing in the 1936-37 tests than if the ground had been dry.

We believe the best way to handle soil with a low supply of moisture—less than 25 inches, Mr. Compton advises—is to list it or protect it from blowing otherwise, and aim to seed it to sorghums next spring. That is, if a 1938 crop is desired. The land will also be in good condition for seeding to wheat a year from now, if soil drifting is controlled.

It often is claimed that listing won't check soil blowing, but observations by Mr. Compton in his year-around travels over Western Kansas, have convinced him listing will control the soil on the "hard" lands. Concerning sandy lands, he says, "They rarely get far outside the fences anyway. It is the fine soil of the 'hard' land that causes our storms."



Asa O'Donnell's 14-bushel wheat on summer fallow, at right. His 4-bushel crop on cropped land, at left. Harvey Stewart, Cheyenne county agent, in the picture.

ber of demonstrations, and the findings should bear a lot of weight.

County agents, with the help of farmers taking part in the tests, determined the depth of moisture in the soil at wheat seeding time in the fall of 1936. At harvest, yields were recorded on these fields. Forty-four of the 446 fields tested were wet to a depth of 6 inches or less at seeding time. Thirty-six of these 44 fields or 82 per cent were completely destroyed by drouth and wind.

Dry Fields Go Unharvested

Of 152 fields which were wet down from 7 inches to 18 inches at seeding time, 47.7 per cent were a minus quantity long before harvest.

One hundred fourteen tests which showed from 19 to 30 inches of moisture lost only 42.1 per cent of their number by abandonment.

But 136 fields were wet down 31 inches or deeper and only 11.8 per cent of these failed to come thru with a crop.

Going back to the fields that were dry or nearly so, 9 per cent made from 1 to 10 bushels an acre, and the same

number went above 11 bushels. You remember the other 82 per cent "blew out."

How deeply should moisture have penetrated the soil in fields that are to be seeded?

How can moisture be accumulated to the desired depth?

On the basis of 1937 results, the answer to the first question seems to be "25 inches or deeper"; and to the second, "summer fallow."

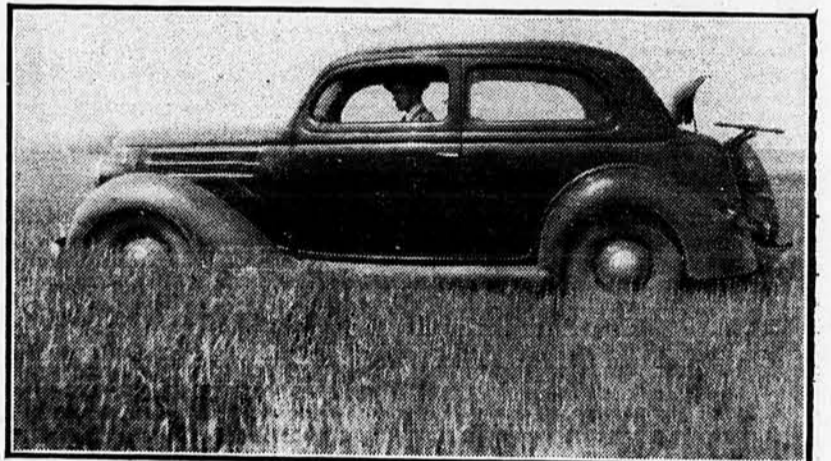
The average yield on demonstration fields that were wet down 24 inches or less at seeding time was 3.8 bushels an acre.

More than half of these fields, or 55.6 per cent, where moisture had not penetrated below 24 inches, produced less than 5 bushels an acre; 53.4 of them were entirely destroyed by drouth or wind.

The fields wet deeper than 24 inches produced an average yield of 11.4 bushels an acre; 80.9 per cent yielded 5 or more bushels an acre.

Of 183 fields that were wet deeper than 24 inches, 162 had been fallowed last summer.

On the farm of Asa O'Donnell, Cheyenne county, wheat grown on summer fallowed land averaged 14 bushels an



The front wheels are in wheat which made 25 bushels an acre for Dale Bookstore, Stafford. There were 48 inches of moisture at seeding time. The rear wheels are in grain which made 12 bushels to the acre, with 12 inches of moisture at seeding.

Easier Farming on the Contour

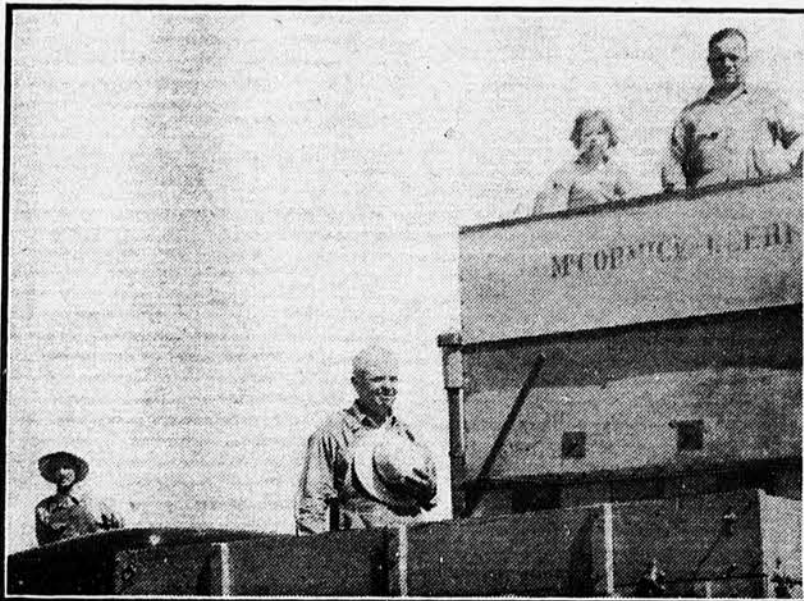
By SHERMAN HOAR
Barton County Agent

CONSIDERABLE contour farming, especially in preparing land for wheat, is being done by W. E. Esfeld of this county. He finds it makes more turning due to point rows, but this inconvenience is more than offset by the advantage of always pulling on the level. He reports that his tractor performs more efficiently on the contour as compared with pulling up and down hill.

In addition to the advantage of "farming on the level" there is also the larger advantage of saving soil and moisture. Contouring will do much to prevent sheet erosion which is much

like a thief that works quietly. When a field is being robbed by sheet erosion, the theft may go on for years without the farmer knowing it. Erosion which carves deep gullies is pretty obvious, but sheet erosion works so slowly and quietly that it may not be evident until too late. If a farmer looks at his rolling fields from a distance and sees light-colored knolls in dark colored fields, or if the color of a sloping field fades to a light tan or grey as his eye travels up the slope, he is seeing the results of sheet erosion.

Let's do more "farming on the level" and save our good, productive top soil.

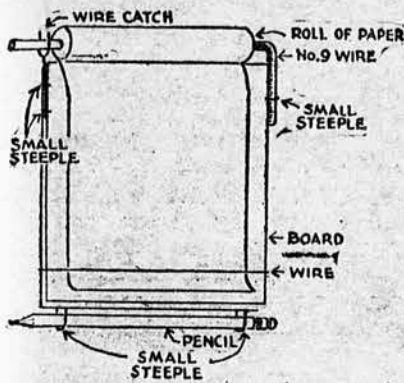


Asa Payne, McDonald, who has raised 35 consecutive crops on summer fallow land, losing one of them from hail. He is one of the pioneers of fallow in that section of Cheyenne county.

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Handy for the Kitchen

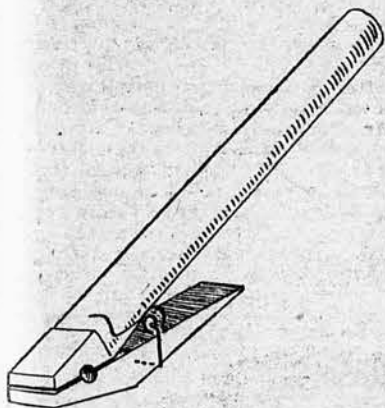


For the grocery list or laundry items, or memorandum, use a 1-inch board 3 by 5 inches sanded and varnished for smooth writing. A small roll of paper is put on wire at top and drawn over board with bottom wire holding it in place. The device may be painted to harmonize with the kitchen. —Milton G. Wright.

Chickens Put in Basket

So many people say, "Why, I never thought of that," when they see the crate I use for delivering a few chickens. With no cost or no work, the ideal crate is a half-bushel or a bushel basket with lid. This is easy to handle and when the lid is properly placed, the chicken is safe and can be taken out easily. This is much better than delivering chickens in sacks. —Mrs. E. Hammett.

Useful in Canning



With the canning season here, this device will be found useful. Take apart a spring clothespin and discard one-half. Replace with 12 to 16-inch length of stick or broom handle. This makes an ideal gadget for holding the dishrag which makes jar washing easy. —E. H.

Moth Balls for Bugs

Potato bugs have been very much of a pest on our potatoes and tomatoes. Altho we whipped them out, they would return. Other methods also were tried, but we could not rid the plants of the bugs. Finally we placed 2 or 3 moth balls on the ground under every vine. These evaporated and the bugs left. —Edith Irby.

Kerosene for Screens

After removing all dust, wipe screen doors with kerosene and they will look new. As long as the odor remains mosquitoes and moth millers will give the screens a wide berth. —O. B. Talburt.

Teaching Children Economy

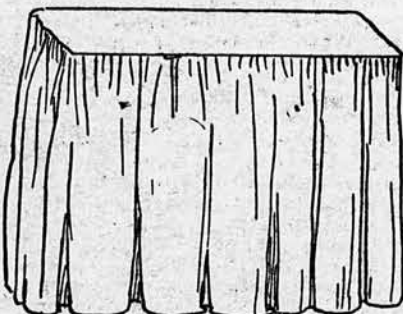
Make a small sack about 24 by 14 inches, larger according to size of family, from old gunny sacks. Sew a wire around the edge of the top as this will hold the sack open, and hang it inside the stairway or closet for pieces of old rags which are not fit for making into rugs and quilts. This saving might be given in charge of small girls in the household. It prevents rags from being strewn in the backyard or other places and at the same time teaches thriftiness. The rags may be sold for

a few pennies to the ragman which is the child's own spending money. The boys can collect scraps of old iron as these pieces become useless around the home, and be ready to obtain a few pennies of their own from the man who chances to come past buying such material. —Susie C. Hall.

Tape the Door Knob

For door knobs that come off, put knob on, assemble all parts, especially see that the screw is in its place, hold everything in position carefully, and wrap about 2 layers of adhesive tape, covering entire space between knob and door. This treatment will make a knob stay on for years. —L. W. B.

Sewing Machine Is Used

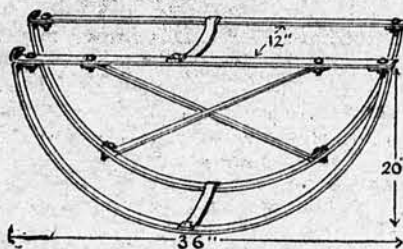


My old sewing machine made a nice dressing table. The head was removed and a board put in the bottom so that it would hold books, papers, and the like. The wheel was removed, but left the treadle and braces. The treadle makes a convenient place for slippers or magazines. The drawers may be used for toilet articles. Three yards of cretonne were gathered on a wire and fastened to the top. A mirror hung above the dressing table completes it. —Lena Bussey.

Enlarged Grain Hopper

A good way to reduce the number of trips from the drill to the grain wagon, is to increase the size of the grain hopper. To do this, I put on an 8-inch extension which increased its capacity from 3 to 10 bushels of seed. I use 8-inch boards all the way around and fitted the end boards according to the taper of the box. Strap iron and 1 1/2-inch stove bolts were used for bolting the box to make it substantial. —C. H. P.

Saves Heavy Lifting



This device saves heavy lifting when trying to get fuel from an oil barrel. The rockers can be made from old wagon trees. The cross pieces can be made from old flat iron and the braces from 3/8-inch rods. The barrel can be held in a level position by putting blocks under the rockers. —Eugene Williams.

Oiled Once a Year

About once a year, my large clock refuses to run. I lay it on its back and pour in kerosene until all parts are saturated. In a day or two, I replace the clock, attach the pendulum and start it. Time guaranteed for a year, which is as long as the professional cleaner gives. —Mrs. R. A. H.

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MOUNTAIN COPPER CARBONATE

Visiting Good Clark County Herds

By CARL WILLIAMS
Clark County Agent

FORTY-FIVE cattlemen from 5 counties participated in a beef cattle tour of some of Clark county's finest beef herds August 9. The first stop was at the Arnold ranch south of Ashland. The Arnolds have 8,880 acres of grass and a purebred Hereford herd of 400 cows, 362 calves and 80 yearling heifers.

The J. P. Campbell ranch, now the Acres Livestock Company, has 21,000 acres of grass and is carrying 150 cows, 150 calves, 1,000 yearling steers and 600 2-year-old steers. The steers are getting 2 pounds of cotton seed cake a day on grass, are of excellent quality and are carrying considerable flesh.

The H. B. Gabbert ranch with 6,000 acres of grass has 350 cows, 200 calves, 210 yearling steers and 50 head of yearling heifers. He is creep feeding the heifer calves whole oats and cotton seed meal.

The next move was to the Charles Greene and Arnold Berns ranch of 10,800 acres range land. The ranch is carrying 70 head registered Hereford

The last stop before dinner was at the Ravenscraft pasture leased by Earl Alexander. Mr. Alexander has 40,000 acres of grass located in Clark and Comanche counties and at the present time has 2,500 yearling Matador heifers, 1,000 yearling and 2-year-old native and JA steers, and 500 cows. A large covered water storage tank was inspected by the crowd.

The caravan moved to the E. A. Stephenson ranch just north of the Bluff Creek State Lake for dinner. Mr. Stephenson assisted by Perry Cummings and others cooked 30 pounds of steak on some old jail doors which were thrown over fires built in oblong trenches. Large quantities of beans also were consumed and 14 gallons of ice cold lemonade were just enough. A short program of talks was held immediately following the dinner in the shade of the walnut grove. Those appearing on the program included J. J. Moxley, extension livestock specialist, A. D. Weber in charge of beef cattle work, and E. G. Kelly, entomology specialist, all of Kansas



An example of good cattle in Southwest Kansas. Registered Hereford heifers and calves on Charles Greene's ranch, Clark county.

cows, 200 purebred and grade cows, 30 yearling heifers, and 9 head 2-year-old registered bulls. This herd has been reduced from about 1,000 head down to the present number during the last 2 years due to the drouth conditions.

The fifth stop was at the W. H. and H. A. Mull ranch having 19,000 acres of range land. The Mull herd of Herefords now consists of 1,000 cows, 1,000 calves, 47 bulls and 40 yearling steers. Of this number 750 cows with calves are in Texas where the Mulls have leased grass in order to save and build up their pastures in Clark county. The men were interested in the series of springs with tanks below which the Mulls have developed in the last few years.

At the J. S. Hudson ranch of 6,664 acres of pasture the group saw some of Mr. Hudson's Angus cattle. This was the only herd viewed during the day which were not Herefords. There were 150 cows and 100 calves on the ranch at this time. Quite a number of creep fed calves were recently sold to an Illinois feeder by Mr. Hudson.

Elmer Broadie's pasture just west of Ashland has about 2,800 acres of grass on which he is running 225 head cows and 210 calves. These cows were wintered well and remained on the wheat pasture until about June, and the condition of the cows and calves demonstrated that Mr. Broadie was wise in utilizing his wheat.

Overflow of a Big Wheat Harvest



Wheat piles, approximately 50,000 bushels and part of the 106,700 bushels grown by Albert Weaver and son, Gordon, at Bird City. Their 5,000 acres of wheat had an average yield of 21 bushels to the acre.



Here are views of a variety of wheat for which its originator holds great hopes. The variety is Kanocks, selected by Joseph Ellenbecker, Marysville. The variety has given a good account of itself in that locality. The Kanocks can be identified from the sign. The other Mr. Ellenbecker called "ordinary" wheat.

Newer Wheats Challenge Old

IN THE 1937 co-operative wheat tests, we find new wheat varieties outstanding. It was a good year for them. In Eastern Kansas, Kawvale lead the list in 20 comparative tests, with an average yield of 25.4 bushels. Tenmarq, a variety not intended for Eastern Kansas, was second with a 22.4 bushel average. Then came Clarkan, a third "new" variety, with 21.9 bushels. Blackhull, Turkey, Michigan Wonder, Harvest Queen, and Fulcaster followed with yields of 19.1, 16.1, 15.6, 15.3 and 12.1 respectively. Rust damage caused certain varieties to fall so low.

These Eastern Kansas tests check quite well with the average of the last 6 years, in which Kawvale, Tenmarq and Clarkan averaged the highest in this same order.

In 11 Central Kansas tests, Kawvale again led the ranks, with average yields of 34.3 bushels. Tenmarq was next with 32.5; then Clarkan, 31.8; Blackhull, 29.4; Turkey, 29; Kanred, 28; Harvest Queen, 23.5; and Fulcaster, 18.4 bushels.

In South Central counties in those lying close to the Oklahoma line, Tenmarq was the highest yielder in 21 comparative tests. Cheyenne—another new variety—was second with 26.5 bushels in 16 tests. Blackhull, Turkey and Kanred ranked close to the leaders. This rating of the older varieties has been born out in the 8-year averages of South-Central Kansas tests.

Altho Tenmarq's questionable winter hardiness prevents Kansas State College specialists who developed it from recommending its use in extreme Northern and Western counties, it gave a good account of itself

this year. Tenmarq led the list in North Central counties for 1937 as it does in the 8-year averages. The 1937 average in 11 tests was 34.7 bushels. Blackhull made 33.4; Turkey, 32.3; and Kanred, 29.6.

In the Southwestern counties, the yields were Tenmarq, 9.7 bushels; Blackhull, 9.4 bushels; Turkey, 7.2 bushels; and Kanred, 6.8 bushels. Cheyenne and Early Blackhull also gave a comparatively good account of themselves with yields of 8.4 and 8.8 bushels.

In Northwestern counties, Tenmarq again led with 24.2 bushels in 6 tests. Blackhull and Kanred nearly tied for second, with 22.3 and 22.2 bushels; and Turkey made 21.7.

This same order was established in 11 tests in Western counties. Tenmarq was outstanding, then came Cheyenne and Early Blackhull, followed by Blackhull, Kanred and Turkey in close company. The range of yields was from 17.6 to 15.1 bushels.

In an average of 32 tests in which Cheyenne, the Nebraska wheat, was tested this year, it led with 25 bushels all of the other hard winter wheats.

More difference in yields was found among the varieties grown in Eastern Kansas, than among the strictly hard wheats. This was probably due to rust susceptibility of some varieties, for the 6 and 8-year averages do not show a wide range of difference in yields. Perhaps, a bitter winter would cause Blackhull and Tenmarq to fall away down in the Northern and Western sections, while Cheyenne, coming from Nebraska, might be outstanding along with Turkey and Kanred which are most winter-hardy of older varieties.

Bindweed Program Progresses

REPRESENTATIVES of state, educational, penal and charitable institutions, railroads, county officials, and multiple landowners, including insurance companies, Federal Land Bank and other agencies, attended a state bindweed conference at Topeka August 12.

Also to announce the new bindweed program over the state 9 regional meetings are being held. Meetings have been held in Holton, Ottawa, Chanute, and Wichita. The remaining schedule includes Clay Center, August 23, Osborne, August 24, Colby, August 25, Garden City, August 26, and Kinsley, August 27.

The plan of organization for the bindweed program, according to T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor, calls for the organization of county bindweed committees of 5 members. This committee will have complete charge of the program in their county. Township committees will consist of the township trustee, the township Farm Bureau vice-president, and a third member chosen by the first two members. The township committees will have the responsibility of appointing leaders for every rural school district. The district school leaders are to visit the farmers of their district at least once every year and discuss bindweed problems with them.

W. G. Ward, acting dean of extension, stated at the meeting in Topeka that satisfactory and desirable working arrangements have been made between the state extension service and the state board of agriculture in conducting the bindweed program. County agents and extension specialists have been working on bind-

weed education and eradication for many years. Much of this work has helped to bring about the enactment of the bindweed law.

Comanche County Boys Win

Comanche county made an enviable showing at the Southwest Kansas 4-H club judging school held on various farms in Ford, Clark and Kiowa counties. This was a 2-day event with Carl G. Elling, extension livestock specialist, in charge. Classes of hogs, mules, sheep, beef cattle and horses were judged. Fourteen classes in all were placed and discussed for the 87 boys, leaders, and county agents present, about 73 boys took part in this event.

Comanche county won 5 of the 8 awards made. Ralph Deewall was high individual on reasons, high individual on horses, and high individual of the entire contest. Clifford Case was second high individual and Tommy Carleton third high individual of the entire contest. Other attending from Comanche county were Clair Parcel, Leroy Deewall, Wayne Bird, George Smith, Frank Tarr, and H. L. Murphey, county agent.

One of the feature events of the 2 days was the night spent on the Old Fritzlem Ranch south of Kingsdown where Stevie Stephenson, the manager, was host. A broiled steak dinner was served Friday night followed by recreation and then an educational discussion on livestock was given by the various leaders present. The boys slept under the stars on the prairie that night and were hungry for the scrambled eggs and bacon the next morning.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

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

I can buy 500-pound medium grass heifers for 6 cents a pound. I have some grass, oats, new corn and can buy cottonseed meal. Could a person feed these 7 to 10 weeks and get in before the market breaks?—R. L. C., Burden, Kan.

About 4 chances out of 10 that you can sell this kind of heifers with 10 weeks short feed for enough to pay out. Cattle prices are now on the seasonal peak. When the break comes on finished heavy steers, it also will affect the lower grades. This kind of heifers bought later on and fed this same way for the March market should make a fair sale for the feeds you mention.

Is it safe to go over into September with 190 to 200 pound shoats? Am feeding cheap wheat.—V. S. U., Thayer, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that the seasonal peak on fat hogs was made the first week in August. On the rally in September, prices should be high enough to show a profit on shoats fed cheap wheat, but one is not justified in feeding past the next rally any hogs fat enough to sell close to market-topping hogs. There are about 8 chances out of 10 that the price will decline more rapidly than one can put on the gain, as soon as the next rally is past.

I have 600-pound good Whiteface steers on grass. Should I sell now? If I do, when should I replace? Is it safe to hold these over?—W. G., Newton, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that you will profit more by selling these yearlings as stockers before September 15, than you will to carry them until November 15, or to carry them over another year. A big corn crop after a small crop such as in 1936 usually causes cattle prices to decline quicker than one can make them gain in weight. If you keep them over you should figure on going until late in 1938. A safer, saner program would be to sell out and replace with light-weight, choice quality calves in November or December.

What is the best way to dispose of a lot of cheap oats and probably a lot of sorghum seed this fall? Would you hold for higher prices and sell for cash or feed to some kind of livestock?—E. D., Parsons, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that oats, kafir seed or corn will net more fed to shoats, brood sows, turkeys, poultry or dairy cows during the next 12 months than it will if sold for cash. These 5 types of feeding programs probably will show a favorable feeding ratio during most of the 12-month period. Dairy and poultry products are expected to remain at profitable prices for several months ahead. Hogs may be purchased in November and should show a profit for 3 to 8 months after the purchase.

Less Corn in Shortgrass Land

By HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

MANY localities in Western Kansas have been fortunate enough to get good rains in the last few days but as a whole the soil is dry and the feed crops are suffering badly. Corn in this section is a near failure. Some fields have been cut and put into the silos. The yield of silage was about 3 tons an acre. There was no grain on the forage. A few fields of corn that looked like they might make some corn have failed due to the fact that the grasshoppers ate off the silks and the ears only have a few scattering grains on them. It has been a long time since this section of the state has produced enough corn for the local needs. There is a smaller acreage of corn planted every year and more farmers than ever are saying, "I am thru planting corn until we can get some wet winters and springs." The sandy land along the south side of the Arkansas River used to be fine corn land but in recent years millions of hoppers have hatched in the pasture land along the river and they migrate to the corn fields on the sandy land and soon ruin the crop.

Farmers are becoming moisture conscious. They have come to realize there is a definite relationship between the amount of moisture in the ground at seeding time and the yield of grain at harvest time. Last year a seedbed moisture survey was carried on in 21 western counties, among them Pawnee county. The results of last year's survey showed that on 166 fields that had 2 feet or more of moisture at seeding time the yield was 13.3 bushels an acre. On 136 fields that were wet less than 2 feet at seeding time the yield was 4.1 bushels per acre. Only 14 per cent of the latter group yielded as much as 10 bushels an acre.

Warns Against Wire Worms

Our county agent has issued warnings and information about the wire worm infestation in this section. He states that the counties west of Russell and Rice counties are heavily infested with the false wire worm. He advises the farmers to handle their wheat seedbeds so as to have plenty of top soil moisture at seeding time. If the seed remains in the dry soil only a few hours severe damage may result. The worms do not attack the sprouted seed or the plant roots. With this information in mind many farmers are going to work down the ridges earlier than usual so that if a rain comes the

soil will all be wet evenly and there will be a minimum chance for the worms to destroy any of the seed. Since more of the worms are present this year than usual we wonder whether they have moved east from the "dust bowl" due to the absence of grain in that section of the state. The rabbits moved out when the food supply failed in the west and probably insect life is about as smart as the rabbits.

Livestock Is Dying

There are many horses and cattle dying thruout this section. The horses have the sleeping sickness somewhat similar to the plague experienced in 1913. The dead animal business is on the boom. A neighbor said he saw a truck go by with 9 dead horses in it. I saw another truck with 6 or 8 big Holstein cows in it. The cattle are dying from cane poison for the most part. It seems to be the young horses that are dying. Some seem to think the older horses have poorer teeth and are unable to eat the grass so close and thus do not get enough of the poison to kill them. In 1913 it did not matter whether or not the horses ate any grass, the disease took them all. An outbreak of the disease now would about wipe the horse population out. During that great siege we lost 8 horses and some of the neighbors lost every horse they had.

We have been having considerable trouble in our shelter belt with the cottonwood beetles. Before we knew they were present they had girdled many of the young trees and they were breaking over and the tops dying. The trees will likely sprout out again from the root but it stunts the growth badly and ruins the shape of the young tree. When we have a few spare moments we have been walking along the rows killing any beetles found. The beetles are about 1½ inches long, are black and white spotted and have long black antennae.

Big Cucumber Growers

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Finch have grown more than 1,000 bushels of cucumbers during the last 12 years on their farm near Marietta. This year they have more than 1,500 hills. The average yield runs about 5 gallons a hill. The cucumbers are irrigated with water pumped from a well into a stock tank.

POULTRY HEALTH

By Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian; Specialist in Poultry Diseases

Worm Your Flock If You Want Eggs This Winter.

BECAUSE egg prices, in all probability, will be high this fall and winter, every poultry raiser will want to keep his laying flock in steady production. That means, of course, that the flock must be strong and healthy, and that it must have the vitality necessary for high production. It means, further, that the birds must be free of worms, because worms not only steal the feed that is needed for eggs, but invariably lower the birds' vitality so that they become susceptible to many serious diseases as well. In the end, this means fewer and fewer eggs, and maybe no egg profits at all.



tests have shown that they cause no drop in egg production with laying hens—no loss in weight with growing stock.

Convenient, Effective, Inexpensive

Because of their combined action against both round and tapeworms (Tetragona), Rota Caps are the convenient caps to use. Because they contain Rotamine, they are the effective caps to use. And because of their low price, they are the inexpensive caps to use.

For Flock Treatment

Because of its convenience, many poultry raisers prefer the flock treatment for growing birds as well as for hens already in production. In such cases, Avi-Tone is recommended, not only because it gets the round worms, but also because it acts as a conditioner, stimulating appetite, aiding digestion, and helping to build up strength and vitality. What's more, tests have shown that Avi-Tone actually tends to increase egg production. Avi-Tone comes in powder form, and is easy to mix with wet or dry mash.

Get a Free Copy of Dr. Salsbury's New Poultry Health Manual

One of the most complete books on poultry diseases, how to recognize them and how to control them, ever offered to poultry raisers. 96 pages. Fully illustrated in natural colors. Get your FREE copy now from your local Dr. Salsbury dealer.

Dr. J. E. Salsbury

Your local Dr. Salsbury dealer carries the above-mentioned preparations; ask for them by name. Prices: Rota Caps, Pullet size, 100 caps for 90c; Adult size, 100 caps for \$1.35. Lower prices on larger quantities. Avi-Tone, 6 pounds for \$2.00. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa. Adv. No 4

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You wouldn't chop silage with a sickle! A modern cutter does it 100 times faster. But "modern" cutters are as vastly different as the profits from different cows. Blizzard, for instance, has ALL the usual features PLUS several distinctive features not found on ANY other machine. Its all-angle pipe delivery (see left) is a sample. Blizzard's famous "14 points" of leadership also include "gears housed in oil"—"aluminum system"—"tractor hitch"—"moly alloy cutting wheel—knife adjustment at full speed, etc. Chops hay, fills silo, without changing a nut or bolt! Don't select ANY cutter anywhere, until you get our new 3 color catalog, 63 illustrations. Why pay more elsewhere—and get less! Get a Blizzard this year, and be completely satisfied. Write Dodson Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan., or to

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SEPT. 12 to 18

For 57 years the Kansas Free Fair has been the parade ground of Kansas Agriculture and Livestock. This year "the state's greatest outdoor event" will attract 400,000 Kansas men, women and children... they will see the resources of the state in beautiful array. Liberal cash premiums await those who exhibit. Make your entry now.

SUNDAY NITE—Kansas Statewide Beauty Pageant
MONDAY and TUESDAY—Harness and Running Races
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY—Open Automobile Races
SATURDAY—Thrill Day—Airplane Crash Thru a House

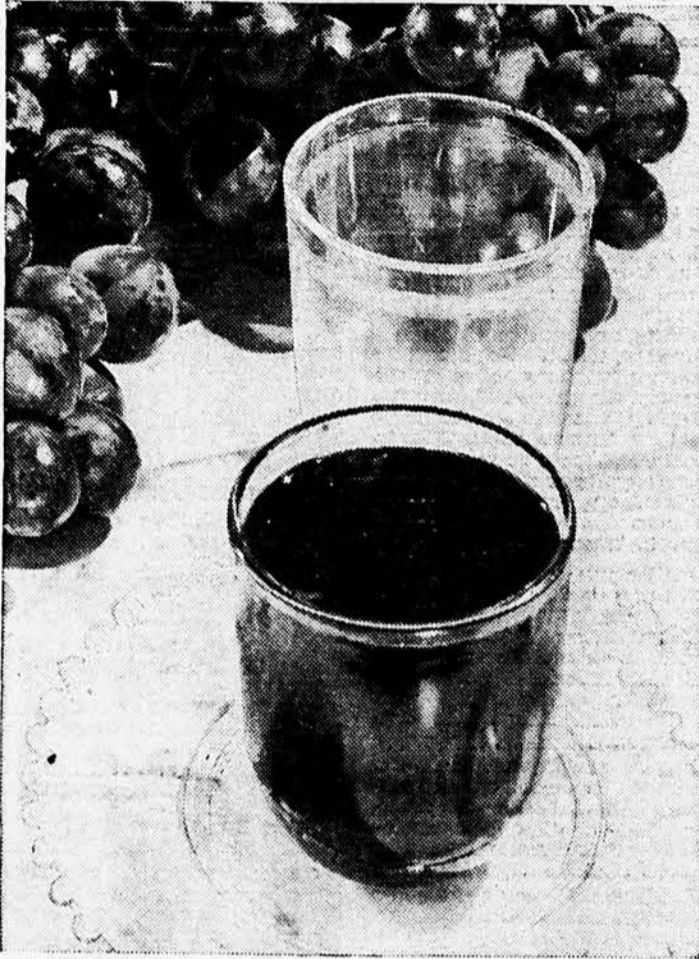
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KANSAS' OWN FREE FAIR

Grape Vines Are Turning Purple

By RUTH GOODALL



One of the sweetest things that comes in glasses—grape jelly. Rich wine red in color, and of a consistency that spreads but never runs.

H EADLINES in the newspapers give every indication the world is preparing for war. Boys and girls, little ones and big ones, are getting ready for school, but housewives, God bless 'em!—are preparing to sweeten next winter's breakfast toast. In fact, this is the time of year women are prone to neglect everything else for canning. And it's a good thing women are preserving-minded, for usually the only criticism to be made of the jam-and-jelly cupboard is that it doesn't hold enough to last thru the year.

With the vines turning purple, home makers begin to visualize glass after glass and row upon row of wine-red sweetness, for grape jelly will always be a favorite when biscuits come hot from the oven, or waffles make the main part of the meal. Of course, you know how to make it, likely you are still using the recipe handed down from grandpa's grandma, but maybe you wouldn't mind a change either. If so, well here it is:

Grape Jelly

4 cups (2 pounds) grape juice
7½ cups (3¼ pounds) sugar
½ cup bottled fruit pectin

To prepare juice, stem about 3 pounds fully ripe grapes and crush thoroly. Add ½ cup water, bring to a boil, cover and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Concord grapes give best color and flavor. If Malagas or other tight-skinned grapes are used, use 3½ cups grape juice, and add the juice of 2 medium lemons. Measure sugar and juice into a large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin at once. This makes 11 glasses—6 fluid ounces each.

Damson Plum and Grape Jam

4 cups (2 pounds) prepared fruit
7½ cups (3¼ pounds) sugar
½ bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, slip skins from about 1½ pounds fully ripe grapes. Bring pulp to a boil and simmer, covered, 5 minutes. Remove seeds by sieving. Chop or grind skins and add to pulp. Pit (do not peel) about 1½ pounds fully ripe damson plums. Cut

in small pieces and crush thoroly. Add ¼ cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 15 minutes. Combine fruits. Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, filling up last cup with water if necessary. Mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Enough to fill 10 glasses—6 fluid ounces each.

The question just at this point is, "Do you know your pectin?" There are good cooks who insist the use of prepared pectin detracts from the flavor and stiffens the consistency of jam and jelly. On the other hand, just as many and just as good cooks are strong for its use, on the basis that the success assured the jelly maker

Start Winter House Plants Now

By MRS. N. P. DAVIS

M ANY flower lovers put their geraniums, coleus and begonias in out-of-door beds during the summer months, so at this time we have plenty of room in our windows to start new plants for winter windows. There are several annuals that make very pleasing house plants, and if started now will bloom all winter and can then be discarded in the spring when open windows and breeze-stirred curtains make it desirable to thin out the window garden.

Balsam, familiarly known as lady slipper, is an old-fashioned favorite that comes in a wide range of bright colors, is as easy to raise as a radish, and the foliage rivals the sultana. Dodetia may also be had in many gorgeous shades, and is a free bloomer.

Abutilon, or flowering maple, is a plant of simple requirements, which would be worthy of cultivation for its foliage alone. The leaves closely resemble that of the maple tree, and the flowers are pleasing in color and shape. If this plant grows too rapidly it may be pinched back to induce a more stocky growth and more pleasing appearance.

Both single and double petunias make charming house plants. Either one may be used in a hanging basket.

who uses pectin offsets any minor change in consistency of flavor. Of course, many delectable fruits are deficient in pectin and require a helpful "lift" from either the addition of a high-in-pectin fruit or of commercial pectin. You may rely upon apples, crabapples, currants, grapes, quinces and plums having enough pectin to jell well—but if our word carries any weight you'll add some of the commercial variety to peaches, pineapple, rhubarb and cherries—acidic as they are.

Here are just a few jelly reminders: If it turns dark, likely as not it has been cooked too long. To reduce cooking time, and consequent darkening, use a wide, shallow kettle. This will allow for greater surface evaporation and therefore require less cooking of the juices.

Last, but mighty important, don't put on a jam or jelly-making marathon and try to put up your winter's supply before lunch some morning. It just can't be done—and done right. If you try it and make a mess of things—hunt another shoulder to weep on.

Undershirts Are Romantic

By YOUNG MRS. BROWN

In rules of advice to husbands I read that they should not hang around the house in their undershirts if they want to preserve glamor and romance.

That's funny. To me there is something romantic about an undershirt. I can remember the day I sat in Mrs. Brown's living room while she and the aunt I was visiting were out of the room. In barged a young giant of a man, a towel in one hand, his broad shoulders brown above his undershirt and Sunday trousers. He was barefoot, too, I believe. "Hey, Mom," he cried, "where th' heck is my shirt?"

"Isn't that it over that chair?" I offered demurely—and the brown shoulders turned maroon as Mrs. Brown's big boy saw that instead of being his Mom, I was a strange girl.

He needn't have been so embarrassed. That was the first of some thousand times I've found his shirt for him—and his socks and his ties and his hat. Yes, he was hunting his shirt that day to keep a date with another girl. But after that his dates were with me—and finally I took the job of shirt-finder for life.

That's why I think undershirts are romantic.

"Fair" Pin Money

By MRS. EUGENE CHRISTMAN

Many women are cudgeling their brains trying to think of some way to add to the family income, without going out of the home to do it. One woman I know earns many dollars by taking exhibits to the fairs. Having a car gives opportunity to attend several fairs and display her products. She specializes on bread, cakes, butter, canned goods, vegetables, etc.,

Verbenas are also suitable for this purpose.

A parsley pot affords pretty foliage and has the added virtue of furnishing the table with parsley for soups and garnishing, thruout the winter.

Any of these plants started now would make pleasing holiday gifts and with proper care and ordinarily good soil should be in bloom by that time.

There are several tender perennials which may also be successfully raised from seed. Besides the well known geraniums, coleus, and cyclamen there is the Primula or Chinese primrose, the dainty smilax which is so lovely for hanging baskets, and the rose multiflora, which is really a tiny bush covered with miniature double roses.

My mother was very successful in raising plants, the seeds of which were very tiny, such as the double petunia. After preparing the soil carefully she sprinkled the dust-like seed on the surface, carefully fitted a flannel cloth into the box, and then sprinkled water on the cloth. This prevented the water washing the seeds away. After the seeds were up a pane of glass was laid over the box, to admit the light but exclude the chance breezes and prevent rapid evaporation.

Fruit Garnishes

In making foods more appealing to the eye we make them more appetizing. Fruits and berries are excellent for this purpose.

A small bunch of grapes with a leaf on the plate beside a cold beverage is a picture.

Wedges of orange or pineapple, or cooked apple tinted with red cinnamon candies make a meat platter more interesting.

A sprig of berries or cherries will decorate either desserts or salads. Melon balls serve well with some foods.

If we but give it a little thought an endless variety of suggestions will offer themselves to us for making our meals prettier and more palatable without any extra cost.

rather than on needlework, as that takes a good deal of time and seldom receives a greater award than a loaf of good bread.

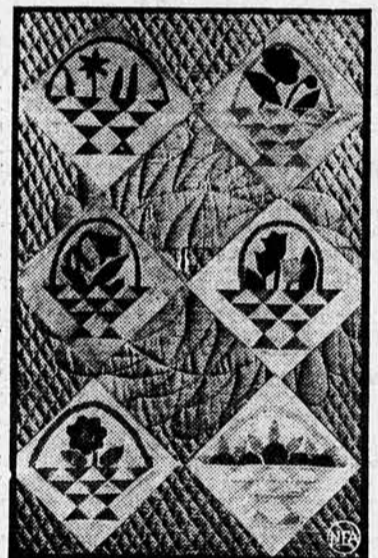
Collections of flowers, wild and cultivated, receive excellent premiums. While she cans and makes jellies and preserves, the choicest is set aside for the fairs, and in this way the exhibits are ready and it takes very little work at the last.

Unusual articles attract and receive a good premium. If you have successfully canned meat, greens, tomato or kraut juice, these are unusual.

Study the fairs and plan your exhibits to cover the departments that have few entries. Display your exhibits in an attractive way and select the best you can. Attach a card with your address with prices if you wish to take orders.

Baskets of Flowers

FAVORITE QUILT DESIGN



Basket designs have always been great favorites among quilt lovers, but here is one that is and will be especially cherished. Piece the baskets in the usual way—they are unusually adorable and so effective when made of blue, green or brown checked gingham—then applique in place the different flower designs. The result is a veritable flower garden. Twenty flower basket blocks are necessary to make a quilt. Pattern No. C762 gives the cutting guide for making the baskets and the twenty different flower designs. Your scrap bag will prove a thrilling and prolific source for the various pieces. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Paint Pointers

SARAH JAMISON

Before beginning to paint woodwork, coat the hinges, locks and door-knobs with a thin film of vaseline. If a bit of paint spatters, as it is apt to do, it may be wiped off easily.

If you plan to use a contrasting color to trim or to accent knobs or edges paint the entire piece first and allow to dry thoroly. Then using a small trimming brush you can apply the color and wipe away any "mistake" with a damp cloth.

Budgeting Makes Dreams True



MAKE your dream house come true by budgeting! With a budget you can eat better, dress better, put more money into big purchases like a car or a house—because planned spending stops up the leaks.

Should you or shouldn't you buy that "bargain-table" white hat you might wear four or five times? "It's not in the budget," you can say cheerfully. In this friendly way a budget holds down expenses for food, clothing, recreation, and challenges you to make every cent you spend return the greatest value.

Budgeting takes the strain out of home-buying, too. Successful budgeteers say the value of your house should be no more than two and a half times your yearly income. That is,

on an income of \$1500 a year, budget to meet the interest on the mortgage, payment on the principal, insurance, taxes and upkeep of a \$3,750 house.

A budget need not be complicated. It's simply a plan for getting what you want most. Your budget may be quite unlike the budget of the Joneses next door—because you have different needs and tastes.

Our 40-page booklet, "How to Budget Your Income," gives details on outlining your own personal spending plan; ruled pages for your budget accounting; practical hints on getting the most for your money in food and clothing. If you'd stop aimless spending and make your money count, send 15 cents for this booklet to Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Let's Have Peaches for Dessert

By MRS. L. E. EDOFF

SAY it with peaches, they are always sure to please. Now that the season is on we like to try different ways of serving them.

Peach Icebox Pie

Roll 30 small vanilla wafers fine and line a buttered pie plate with the crumbs. Prepare one package orange gelatine dessert according to directions on the package. Chill and when beginning to set, pour into crumb-lined plate and chill. When set, cover the gelatine with 2 cups sliced fresh peaches and top with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream, whipped, sweetened and flavored. This serves six persons.

Peach Custard Pie

Line a deep pie pan with rich pastry. Mix 1 cup sugar with 2 tablespoons flour and spread one-half the mixture in the bottom of the pastry. Fill the pan two-thirds full of diced or sliced fresh peaches and cover with the remaining mixture. Place in a hot oven at 450 degrees and bake 20 minutes, then reduce the heat to 350 degrees and continue baking until the peaches are tender. In the meantime mix $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar with 2 beaten eggs, add 1 cup scalding milk, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla. Mix and pour this custard over the peach pie, reduce the heat slightly, and bake until the custard is firm. Serve warm or cold, with or without thin or whipped cream.

Peach and Rice Compote

Peel 4 ripe freestone peaches. Cut a slice from stem ends and remove stones but do not halve the peaches. Fill the cavities with 1 teaspoon of jam. Any kind can be used but red raspberry is particularly delicious. Place the peaches in a baking dish, cover and bake about 20 minutes. The fruit should be hot thru and tender but not broken.

In the meantime cook $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice with 2 cups milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt and 4 tablespoons granulated sugar in top of a double boiler over hot water. Or

after washing rice thru several waters, you may let it soak in water to cover for several hours. Then add milk, salt and sugar and cook over hot water for one hour. The last method hastens the cooking process. Make a bed of rice on a flat serving dish, arrange peaches on the rice and garnish with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream, whipped stiff. Serve hot with 1 cup of jelly melted and diluted with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water and thickened with 1 tablespoon cornstarch. This will serve 4 persons.

Peach Betty Supreme

Pare, cut up and lightly sugar enough peaches to make a quart, and crush a dozen macaroons. Butter a baking dish and arrange a thin layer of the crumbs in it. Cover with a layer of peaches, sprinkling them well with powdered sugar. Moisten with a few tablespoons of cream. Repeat these layers until the dish is full, then scat-

ter just a little cinnamon over the top of the dish and bake in a slow oven. Top with whipped cream.

Fairy Food

8 squares angel food cake	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced oranges
8 cups diced fresh peaches	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup marshmallows
1 cup diced bananas	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup salted almonds
	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar

Mix and chill the fruits and sugar. Arrange on cake placed on serving plates. Top with marshmallows and sprinkle with almonds. Top with whipped cream. This serves eight.

Hidden Treasure Salad

6 fresh ripe peaches	1 package cream cheese
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup pecans	10 macaroons

Pare peaches. Cut in halves and remove stones. Mix cheese and finely chopped pecans thoroly. Fill cavity of peach with this cheese mixture and also spread it on the entire flat surface of the peach. Fit halves together and roll in macaroon crumbs, crushed very fine. Place on lettuce and garnish with one tablespoon of mayonnaise which has been blended with an equal quantity of sweetened whipped cream. This serves six.

Dutch Peach Cake

Sift $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour with 2 teaspoons baking powder and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Cut in 3 tablespoons fat with a knife, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk slowly and pour soft dough into greased shallow pan. Sprinkle top with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar and 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Arrange peach halves on top—allowing one for each service—open sides up. Stuff with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nut meats, coconut or fruit jam, 2 tablespoons butter and 4 tablespoons sugar mixed together. Bake in moderate oven until done. Cut, allowing a peach for each service. Serve plain with cream or hard sauce.

Fresh Peach Mallobet

Put 25 marshmallows in $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water in a sauce pan and steam until thoroly melted. Add 1 cup of finely crushed fresh peaches, 2 tablespoons lemon juice and 3 tablespoons sugar and allow to cool and stiffen. Whip $\frac{1}{4}$ cup egg whites until stiff, add 1 tablespoon sugar. Combine mixtures and put in tray of mechanical refrigerator. This will not become icy. It may also be packed in a freezer with one part salt to three parts of ice.

Better Than a Hired Girl

TABLE ON WHEELS

Do you sometimes wish you could literally "skate" about getting meals for harvesters or silo fillers? Of course that wouldn't be practical, but you can make yourself a table on wheels which you can push from room to room loaded with food or empty dishes to both save time and prevent fatigue.

A table on wheels, built narrow enough to pass thru all inside doorways and of convenient height for a work surface is proving an excellent hired girl during harvest season in Butler and Harper counties according to Ruth J. Peck, home furnishings specialist, Kansas State extension service, Manhattan. There are more than 150

in Butler county and approximately 50 in Harper county.

These tables are economical, practical and easily operated. Any housewife can make herself one for less than four dollars. And when she gets thru with this she may have ideas of her own for other conveniences she can make.

Orange Pectin Concentrate

MRS. J. R. A.

From the white part of oranges one may make a pectin light in color—one having little flavor. This is especially nice to use in making jellies, the distinctive or delicate flavor of which you wish to preserve. It may be made in leisure time, not during the rush of canning season.

Grate off the yellow portion of the orange rind. To each cup of white pulp add two cups of water, the juice of one lemon and soak overnight. In the morning, boil for five minutes and strain thru cheese cloth. Pour into clean sterilized jars, adjust lids and process in water bath, just at simmering temperature for 30 minutes.

In making jelly, add one tablespoon of this pectin for each pint of fruit juice. Remember it is a concentrate!

Flattering Draped Jabot

IT'S MIGHTY SLENDERIZING



9372

Pattern KF-9372—See the pounds literally vanish when you don this very new model! So easily made in this panel front frock with its unusually flared jabot that you will be delighted at the speed with which you can put it together. The flattering V-neckline with its vestee of fine lace will undoubtedly win you many compliments. It is just the frock to wear for dressy afternoons, and is ideal for driving as the full yoke-back allows for plenty of "give." Soft, full sleeves that make the most of a dainty forearm further enhance this smart frock. Try several versions in any material you prefer, altho a dark sheer would be ideal. Sparkling novelty buttons will prove decorative. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 39-inch fabric and $\frac{1}{8}$ yard lace.

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

The Farm Kitchen Beauty Shelf

By LILLIE M. SAUNDERS

Preserving youthful fairness is no problem any more, For in every farm home kitchen there are beauty aids galore. If you crave a skin that's smooth and fine as daintiest of silk, Just drink a lot of water and wash your face in buttermilk; But cleanse it first with olive oil or even beaten lard, You smooth it in and pat it, but do not rub it hard. To keep your teeth shining like pearls, and gums a healthy pink, Why, just use common table salt; it's better than you'd think. An egg yolk makes a swell shampoo; first you beat it nice and light. It makes a lather smooth and fine, and leaves your hair just right. The egg white makes a good face pack; you smooth it on so evenly, And let it dry, then wash it off. Your face will feel just heavenly. And do not spare pure water, either inside or on the out. Plain cornstarch makes good talcum, too, you'll find without a doubt. Then finish with a thankful heart and ever-ready smile, And in spite of what may happen, you will find life well worthwhile.

Back for More!

During the past year, the big daily KANSAS ROUNDUP of one-half hour duration has been sponsored over the Kansas Network by Drug Trade Products. Results of this big show have been so satisfactory that Drug Trade Products will be back on the air early this fall with a bigger Kansas Roundup of one hour's length. Watch for the starting date! Two of the headliners in the large roster of talent will be Col. Alex Zander Combs, weather forecaster extraordinary, and Edmund Denny, blind tenor singer.



Col. Combs



Edmund Denny

WIBW's Newest Feature Is

Tom Kelly who gives a lively Sports Review Every Night at 9:00



Tom Kelly

Complete Market News Service by Kansas Farmer 12:15 p. m. Daily Except Sunday

The Voice of Kansas 580 Kc 5000 W

WIBW

What Congress Accomplished At the Session Just Ended

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

AN EIGHT months session of Congress, which ended last Saturday, apparently has accomplished as little as any session in many years. In number of pieces of important legislation enacted, it probably holds the closest to zero record of recent times.

- Legislative accomplishments:
1. Killed the proposal to "pack the Supreme Court."
 2. Passed a neutrality act of doubtful value, unless it works when subjected to strain. If it does work, one of the most important measures ever enacted by an American Congress.
 3. Enacted a farm tenancy measure which may be the start of a really worthwhile program.
 4. Adjourned under an agreement to consider a permanent farm bill the first thing when Congress meets again, whether in regular session next January, or in special session before that time.
 5. Emascuated or postponed—perhaps finally scuttled—virtually everything else proposed by President Roosevelt in the line of social and economic legislation.

Three Factors, Considered

To get an idea of what happened at this session of Congress requires consideration of three main factors—we'll ignore a score or so of other conditions that smudge the picture considerably; which complicate action even more.

But these three main factors, as this observer sees it, are these:

1. President Roosevelt's social and economic views, and his insistence that politics—taking the view that politics is government—must be based on economics and social relations.
2. The steadfast opposition of conservatives—term used as a definition, not as one of reproach—to change, coupled with the fact that the country believes prosperity is on the way back, and has lost interest in changing the form and enlarging the functions of government to deal with industry and business and agriculture and labor nationally.
3. The fight for control of the Democratic party in the 1940 convention, a fight that has broken down the unwieldy Roosevelt majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives. Conservative Democrats do not believe that the administration policies today are Democratic policies; they consider these policies Roosevelt policies, and are afraid of what they may do to the country and to the present form of government.

Agriculture Important to Roosevelt

In the Roosevelt scheme of things, agriculture plays an important part. Considering the Roosevelt background blue blood, Groton private school, Harvard, this is difficult for the Farm Belt to grasp. Nevertheless, this observer, from Roosevelt speeches, from attending Roosevelt press conferences, from Roosevelt actions, is convinced that the Roosevelt belief in the importance of a prosperous agriculture as the basis of national prosperity is genuine.

Early Maturing Poults

Four hundred fifty-two spring "fries" sold at 10 weeks old and averaging 2.7 pounds is the record Mrs. Charles Siron, of Linn county, made with the new breed of New Hampshire chickens. At 4 months the remaining pullets and cockerels, held back for breeding, are big, well-matured and look as if they soon will start laying. No pullets have been culled out, but they are as uniform a lot as any poultry enthusiast could hope to see, remarked W. J. Daly, Linn county agent. This breed of chickens has been developed in the East, with primary attention to utility rather than show points. They are particularly early maturing.

As President Roosevelt sees it—and, of course, he may be wrong—farmers of the United States have the land and machinery and other facilities to grow more corn, thereby producing more pork and beef, more wheat, more cotton, more tobacco and more rice, for instance, than can be marketed in this country and exported profitably abroad.

He seems to believe that the nation cannot prosper unless the farmers as a whole market their production at a profit. He seems to believe that overproduction of the major export commodities inevitably will break market prices so that agriculture will operate at a loss instead of a profit. Seems to follow that if agriculture operates at a loss, the purchasing power of one-fourth of the population is destroyed. The next step in sequence is destruction of the purchasing power of labor; factory payrolls and farm income run along parallel lines.

The foregoing may help to explain White House insistence that permanent farm legislation include some form of crop production control. The White House believes in soil conservation; is willing that the federal treasury spend several hundred million dollars a year to promote soil conservation. He is willing to make commodity loans to "peg" prices—but only if there is crop control to hold down surpluses; he wants no "Roosevelt farm board" tacked onto him, such as Hoover suffered under in 1932.

Farm Bureau Only Supporter

Among the national farm organizations, only the Farm Bureau this year goes along with President Roosevelt on Secretary Wallace's "ever normal granary" program, which is intended to make the foregoing national farm policy effective. The farmer doesn't like prospect of production control. Congress doesn't like it; the Grange and the Farmers' Union and the grain trade and the food manufacturers and people generally don't like it—in fact, no one likes it.

So the Farm Bureau-Wallace farm bill was blocked from the start of this session of Congress. It was definitely in cold storage, if not in the mortuary, until the threatened or promised excess of cotton this year broke the cotton market.

Cotton state senators and representatives rushed to the White House, and to the floors of the Senate and House, demanding cotton loans to hold up the cotton market. The White House put on the screws, turned them remorselessly.

"No control, no loans," said the White House in substance.

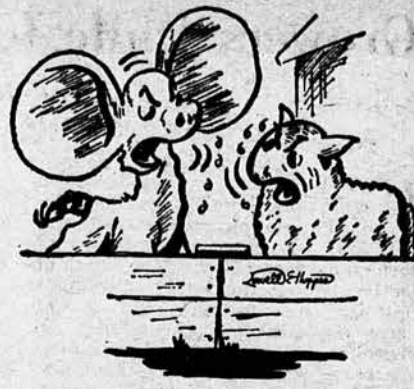
A tired and disheartened Congress, already bogged down after the 5-months court bill fiasco, and mired in a swamp of despair over wages and hours, housing, and departmental reorganization plans, just sat down and cried. Farm legislation at this late date in the session was impossible, Congress wailed.

Compromise Is Reached

So the compromise was worked out. Congressional leaders promised, thru a Senate resolution, to "consider" farm legislation first thing the next time Congress meets, the language leaving the way clear for a special session in November if necessary. Included in the agreement is a promise that cotton loans, perhaps plus a subsidy, will be granted.

But the White House knows that a promise to consider farm legislation is not necessarily the same thing as passing a crop production control bill. So the loans probably will be as few and as small as the administration can get by with. And it will be up to farm sentiment when Congress meets again whether crop control is included in the farm legislation that finally is enacted.

The appointment of Senator Hugo Black of Alabama to the Supreme Court—confirmed with rather bad grace by the Senate—is very significant. Black is regarded as a liberal. He has been a champion of short hours, high wages, low prices. He wants maximum hours and minimum wages



"Eat more mutton folks, it's by far the better meal!"
"Pay no attention to him people, by all means use veal!"

in industry fixed by the Federal government. He is opposed to attempts to regulate wages and hours beyond the maximum hours and minimum wages to be fixed. He voted against the NRA because it allowed industry thru codes to attempt regulation of hours and wages and to fix prices.

Also the Black appointment was a form of reprisal against those Southern Democratic senators and congressmen who blocked President Roosevelt's court proposal. It was a direct slap at every conservative Democrat, as well as at every conservative and conservative interest in the country. And it certainly was a direct bid for organized labor support for the new Democratic party whose organization Franklin D. Roosevelt apparently expects to complete in 1940.

Black is one of the senators, by the way, who joined with President Roosevelt and the Farm Bureau in insisting that crop control is a necessary part of a permanent farm program, and that such legislation should be enacted at this session of Congress.

Dreams of a New Party

Looks as if the Roosevelt dream, politically, is to form a new Liberal party, holding the name Democrat if possible, which will embrace labor and agriculture in the same party. The task promises to be a difficult one.

On the whole, agriculture probably received more attention by this Congress than any other group. Labor did not get its hours and wages bill. Conservatives won a negative victory by defeating the President's Supreme Court proposal. Farmers got their 500 million dollars for conservation payments, and the promise of permanent farm legislation at the next session of Congress. Tenant farmers got the beginning of a program to lend money to tenants to buy farms. A large slice of WPA funds is intended to be used for construction of lakes and ponds. Farm borrowers get 3½ per cent interest on land bank mortgages; 4 per cent interest on commissioner loans. Congress appropriated 2 million dollars for grasshopper control.

Otherwise the session ended in confusion and the next session may be even more confused, with congressional elections due soon after the regular session.

Grass Is Coming Back

The tall grass that has made eastern Cowley county famous as a cattle-producing section, is coming back. So reports Archie Hodgson, Forest Service range examiner, who now is inspecting pastures signed up in the AAA range program. According to Mr. Hodgson, limited grazing and good pasture management along with the favorable season is bringing back the grass. Along with an increase in bluestem, grama and other tall grasses, buffalo grass, the choice pasture plant from the short grass country to the west, is spreading rapidly. A considerable amount of buffalo grass may work in well in Flint Hill pastures.

Mr. Hodgson believes the weeds, especially broom weed, which now covers the pasture area will go as soon as the grass makes a good sod. Broom weed is an annual which probably will be unable to maintain itself in competition with vigorous grass. On his visits over the grazing country, Mr. Hodgson finds that cattlemen are alert to protect their grass for they realize its value. They agree that light grazing with rotation of pastures if possible is rule number 1 for growing better and more productive grass.

Growers Unite for Uniform Pack

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

UNDER the name, Northeast Kansas Apple Shippers Association, 5 of the leading growers and shippers in Doniphan county recently formed an association whose main objective is to bring about a standard, uniform pack for the district. Concerns associated in the project are, Wathena Apple Growers Association, Wathena Fruit Growers Company, George T. Gron Orchards, Leland Fruit Company and the Troy Apple Growers Association. It is expected that the Blair Apple Growers Association will line up with the movement later. The association itself will not act as a marketing agent, each member selling its own fruit. It is estimated that probably a half million bushels will be handled by the 5 firms representing the product from 6,000 acres of apple trees.

An attractive emblem has been adopted by the new association. The background is a yellow sunflower concentric within which the association name is printed in black. In the center of the sunflower is a red Delicious apple with the words, "Certified Grade and Pack," printed beneath it. In addition to a determination to pack uniform, standardized grades of apples the new association's aims are twofold: (1) To guarantee government inspection of quality grades. A common identification will be placed on inspected packs, every container to carry a special stamp certifying the quality of the pack. (2) To conduct an educational and publicity campaign. Cities in this trade territory have been circularized and inquiries already have been received from brokers and buyers in Minneapolis, Des Moines, Chicago, Denver, Oklahoma City and St. Louis. The apple-and-sunflower stamp will be placed on all U. S. No. 1, U. S. Utility and combination U. S. No. 1 and U. S. Utility grades. Every shipper has posted security with the association to insure no misuse of the official stamp.

Market May Remain Good

Reports from commercial apple districts thruout the United States indicate the largest yield we have had in 6 years. According to the August crop report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture the crop will nearly equal the production of 1931. Total apple production for this year is estimated to be 202,274,000

Don't Gamble—Vaccinate

There is no scientific explanation for it, but new corn always causes an increase in hog cholera outbreaks, reports Dr. E. J. Frick, of the Kansas State College veterinary clinic. Farmers have noticed this fact for years and always fear cholera among unvaccinated hogs when green corn is fed in early fall. Dr. Frick is of the opinion that some day veterinarians or bacteriologists will find the answer to this coincidence. In the meantime, said Mr. Frick, don't take a chance with high-priced hogs. Vaccinate them at the economical time, when they weigh 30 to 40 pounds, or even less. Letting the pigs grow larger will increase vaccination costs. There also is much risk in waiting, for the pigs may contract the disease.

bushels compared to but 117,506,000 bushels produced in 1936. The bumper crop of 1931 was 202,415,000 bushels. Kansas is expected to harvest 1,320,000 bushels this fall. Last year the total crop in this state was only 220,000 bushels. Apparently no large or important commercial apple growing district has a crop failure. Practically every state has prospects for a good crop.

This does not mean, however, that the apple market will be depressed to such a point that it will not be profitable to harvest and pack the crop. There are at least two factors of considerable importance in the marketing of this year's apples. One is the improvement in the buying power at home; the other, the letting down of import restrictions abroad. These two conditions should help a lot in the successful disposal of the 1937 crop. Consumers in foreign countries want American apples because they are of better quality than they are able to produce. But on account of import restrictions movement of our apples to European countries has been curtailed. However, this hysteria of nationalism which has been sweeping over Europe the last 3 years is on the wane now and an improvement in our

apple exports began to be noticeable last year.

Apples Are Promoted

Another thing that likely will prove valuable in helping to dispose of the huge apple crop this year is the interest that has been shown by the national association of chain stores. If apples are boosted with the same kind of pressure that these chains use in pushing grapefruit, oranges, bananas, pineapple and canned peaches volumes should move without a hitch. Growers are glad to see the chain stores step into the picture.

Northeast Kansas and Northwest Missouri will have the best apple crop this section has had in 10 years. One hears various estimates of the possible number of cars that will be shipped out ranging from 12,000 cars to as high as 16,000 cars. Speaking of the apple situation at Wathena, Taylor M. Bauer, manager of the Wathena Apple Grower's Association said, "The crop here this year will be far better than last year when we shipped out only 180 cars. This year we expect to have around 450 cars." Paul H. Brown, of the Triplett & Brown Brokerage Co., places his estimate at 1,000 cars for the Troy district.

Sudan Widely Used

Forty head of producing Holsteins on 40 acres of Sudan pastured day and night since late June, have given maximum production to Henry Meierkord, at Linn. No ill effects of any kind have been experienced.

Raymond Appleman, manager of the Meierkord herd, recently visited herds of dairy cattle in the North Central area and found virtually all herds in the dairy herd improvement association were using Sudan pasture with excellent results. "Reports of poisoning on Sudan seem to be connected with the first use made of the Sudan or when the cattle are taken off the Sudan for awhile and then returned to the Sudan pasture," said Mr. Appleman. "I believe we should stress the use of pure Sudan seed because mixtures with cane are difficult to detect and cause trouble. Also we need to use Sudan cautiously when we first turn on, but once on the Sudan, keep them on continuously. And then we must be careful about turning cows or heifers on the Sudan if they have not been accustomed to it, because some reports indicate losses on Sudan occurred where heifers were brought in off of native grass and turned on to Sudan with the herd that had been running on Sudan without trouble.

"We rely entirely on temporary pasture for our herd—rye in the fall and early spring then oats for early summer and Sudan for the hottest part of the summer when all perennial grasses are dormant," said Mr. Appleman.

Contouring Paid \$6 an Acre

Contour tillage of wheat netted just about \$6 an acre, Art Wessler, Liberal, figures after checking his 1937 yields. Mr. Wessler's 320-acre farm, 17 miles northeast of Liberal, suffered from wind erosion during the 1935-36 blowing season, about 25 acres being hummocked. Much of the organic matter had been lost from the topsoil when he became a Soil Conservation Service co-operator in April, 1936.

One 122-acre field was leveled of hummocks, strip-listed on the contour, and terraced. Milo was planted on the terrace strips in July, and wheat was seeded on September 8, 1936.

Wessler's other field of 156 acres was farmed by straight-row methods, wheat being drilled at the same time the contour-tilled field was planted.

The contour-cultivated field yielded 1,500 bushels, or an average of 12.3 bushels to the acre. The straight-row tilled field produced only 930 bushels or an average of 5.8 bushels to the acre.

The yield on the treated land was more than double that on the untreated portion of Mr. Wessler's farm. With wheat selling at around a dollar a bushel, this wheat grower has been netted an increase of around \$6 an acre thru contour cultivation. In addition, the use of soil and moisture conservation practices has stabilized his land against blowing.

Mr. Wessler plans to terrace his 156-acre field as soon as possible, and will farm all of his land on the contour in the future.

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DODSON MFG. CO., WICHITA, KANSAS

SAY "I saw your advertisement in The Kansas Farmer."

A Livestock Leader Is Gone

JOHN W. JOHNSON, for a number of years manager of the livestock department of Kansas Farmer, died last week while on a vacation trip in Minnesota. He had been in ill health for several years.

Mr. Johnson was well known to Kansas livestock breeders, with the reputation of having the widest acquaintance among livestock men of any man in the state. He had been with the Capper Publications almost continuously for 40 years. He was one of the oldest employes in the organization with recognition among the "Old Timers' Group."

Born March 20, 1872, near Manhattan, Mr. Johnson was reared on the farm. He went into a printing office, the old Manhattan Signal, at the age of 18. Later he did circulation work on country newspapers. He and his brother, Jesse, established the first publication devoted entirely to livestock west of the Mississippi, the Western Breeders' Journal, at Clay Center. From there he worked on the old Topeka Herald and then joined the Capper Publications.

Kansas livestock men will miss this genial personality they knew so well.



John W. Johnson

Considering the Timid Cockerel

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

SEPARATING the cockerels from the pullets at an early age, thus giving both sexes better growing advantages, is a practice that is always followed by one successful large poultry farm. Everyone who has handled a bunch of cockerels learned that in every group there are natural born bosses, while others are so timid that they are constantly hunting a place to hide. To give those less venturesome a place of concealment, this grower piles some brush near his range houses, with the result that the bosses take the high limbs for their perch while underneath makes a dandy hiding place for the more timid ones. Another suggestion is to have a few older males that were kept from last spring pens, in with the young cockerels. These older birds make good "policemen" to preserve order among the youngsters.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Shade is important for good growth and development. Tall weeds make good shade and a good hiding place also, if nothing better is available.

There is some alarm among poultry raisers because their oldest pullets are molting so many feathers. This is nothing to be alarmed about. Growing stock changes its feathers many times from the baby chick stage to maturity. It is a natural process. Some years due to changes in weather or in feeds it may be more noticeable as the molt may come quicker. But as long as the young pullets are growing and developing normally, and retain a good appetite there is nothing to worry about in their molting feathers. If they are about 18 to 20 weeks old when a decided molt is observed it is an indication that the pullets are growing their mature feathers, and it will be only a short time until they start laying.

Vaccination Is Easy

We think of August as a rule as the month to get the pullets ready for the laying house. August also is the ideal month usually for getting them ready to withstand diseases that may come later. Vaccinating is one method that is gaining strength every year with many poultrymen. But I find that when mentioning vaccination to the average flock owner, that many of them think of it as being something they themselves cannot do. Such is far from being the case. In using the bacterin vaccines it is necessary to have a little equipment. A syringe and needle may be purchased from any of the remedy companies that make the vaccine. The size of the syringe most commonly needed for the average flock is a 10 c.c. capacity, with an 18 gauge needle. The syringe is adjusted by turning the handle to the right until the plunger pulls backward and forward with the right tension. One needs to watch not to get too much tension or else the barrel may be broken. One person can easily do the vaccinating



"Wonderful things—these mirages!"

if there are one or two persons to catch and hold the fowls. When vaccinating with bacterins adjust the syringe for the proper dosage, insert the needle under the skin but do not pierce the flesh or muscles. Vaccinating with bacterins is not injurious to the bird. It does not stop egg production, nor injure the meat for future use.

No Syringe for Fowl Pox

Vaccinating for fowl pox is different in that no syringe is needed. Two methods are used, the stick and follicle methods. In using the pox vaccine one must be careful as it is very sensitive to light and heat. Work in the shade if possible and take out only enough vaccine to last for a half day, leaving the remainder in a cool place, on ice if possible. The stick method is used most extensively. Use small sharp scissors, wrapping the blades until only about 1/8 of the blade is visible. Adhesive tape may be used for wrapping. Complete instructions come with every vaccine, so that I only mention these few things to show that any careful flock owner may easily use the vaccine on his own flock. It is suggested by laboratory authorities that only young stock be vaccinated for fowl pox, 6 to 12 weeks being the best ages. Old birds may be treated when all other remedies fail. Be sure to vaccinate all birds on the farm when using the pox vaccine or those not treated will develop real cases. Pox is caused by a virus, and is not like those diseases of cholera, typhoid or roup-like conditions that are caused by bacteria. If one has never been bothered with fowl pox, nor has any reason to think he will be, then it will be best in those cases to not introduce the pox vaccine into the flock. Some authorities hold the opinion that fowl pox is caused by biting insects.

Flock owners troubled with colds in the flock need not hesitate to vaccinate all birds, old and young with the mixed bacterin used for this purpose. No bad effects are noted, but rather improved health in the flock, and it is a valuable aid in keeping the flock free of these ordinary troubles. Don't neglect the flock's health even if profits are low.

Fallow Adds to Yield Every Year

WILL summer fallow increase wheat yields as much every year as it did in 1937? This question is answered by Horace Walker, southwest of Beloit, who has kept records of his 6 years of experience with summer fallow.

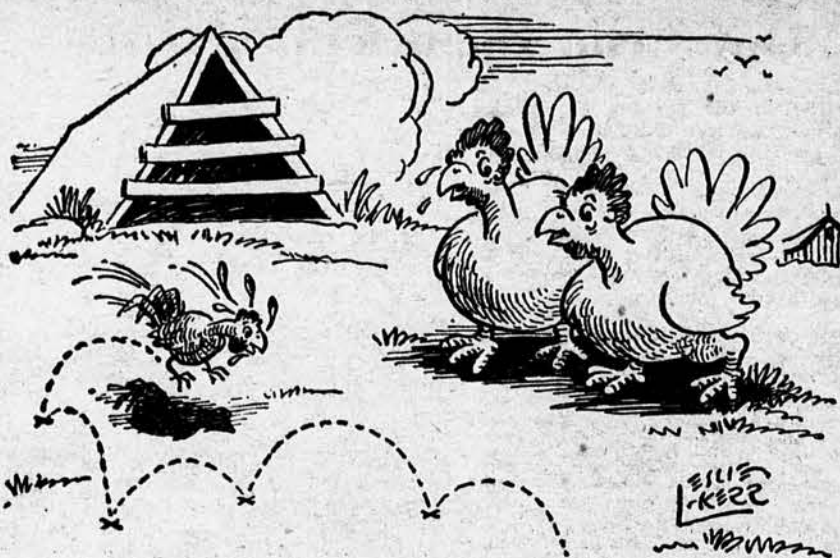
The yields this year were 27 bushels an acre for summer fallow and 10.14 for continuous cropping. In only one other year was there this much difference. That was in 1934, when summer fallow made 28 bushels and ordinary preparation made only 4 bushels an acre.

In 1935, summer fallow resulted in a 10.5 bushel yield and other preparation resulted in a failure. The difference was 5.5 bushels in 1932, 5 in 1933, and 6 in 1936.

In the 6 years the summer fallow average was 20.9 bushels and continuous cropping 9.6 bushels an acre. The doubled yields alone make up for the year lost in fallowing. In addition, seeding and harvesting expense was saved and it has acted as crop insurance.

All comparisons for every year are taken from the same quarter section. Figures for the first 4 years were from one quarter and the last 2 from another. The average land in summer fallow was 28 acres and 82 acres in continuous cropping. The second year benefit of fallow, if there was any, showed up to the advantage of continuous cropping in these figures. More differences might have been made, Mr. Walker believes, if the better methods of fallow he gained thru experience had been used in the first few years.

Due to the excellent planting conditions last fall, all wheat land was planted and Walker will have no fallowed land to plant this fall. He has 437 acres of wheat land for the coming year. He is keeping 87 acres or 20



"Poor Junior's lost control of himself—he just swallowed a big grasshopper."

Our Teachers Need Perfect Health

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

TEACHERS always are busy trying for "summer jobs." I think that a mistake. We ought to pay our teachers well enough to permit half the summer vacation to be spent in summer study and the other half in summer play. It is important to all of us that the people who teach our children be sound in health. The teacher whose state of health induces gloom, irritability, suspicion and general crankiness may have a heart of gold but her jangling nerves make her undesirable as a companion and leader for the youth of our land. Such teachers breed feelings of resentment and rebellion in the children. They should be granted leave of absence with pay while being



Dr. Lerrigo

restored to normal condition physically and mentally.

In general, teachers compare well with other adults in health. Their hours and habits are bound to be regular and they are protected against inclement weather. Nowadays every teacher is given responsibility for classroom hygiene so one may expect them to live in favorable environment. Seldom do any but the very young teachers contract contagious diseases from their pupils. Records show that diseases causing most absences among teachers are colds, influenza and tonsillitis. The last of the trio can be said to be preventable. A teacher having recurrent attacks of tonsillitis should have surgical treatment, not only for her own welfare but because tonsillitis spreads thru the schoolroom.

All teachers should take the tuberculin test. From 40 to 60 per cent will be positive reactors. These "positives" are not surely dangerous to their pupils, but all must have X-ray of chest to see if danger exists. Perhaps 5 per cent of the "positives" will be found with sufficiently active tuberculosis to be dangerous. For her own sake and for the protection of the children in her charge such a teacher should at once take treatment at a tuberculosis sanatorium. It must be borne in mind that children of school age are particularly susceptible to tuberculosis, so it is of highest importance to protect them from a teacher with active tuberculosis. After getting well at the sanatorium the teacher may safely go back to her school.

So much does the welfare of our children depend upon the health of the teacher that there should be no question about giving adequate salaries that will enable the individual to enjoy a daily measure of food, shelter and rest. There should be adequate salary 12 months in the year so as to insure good health and permit ample time for vacations. They are needed for restoration of the nervous energy which the teacher expends so freely.

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.

Check for Appendicitis

I have an aching in my right side just where appendicitis is or a little lower down. Has bothered me for 4 or 5 years.—C. C. P.

It may not be appendicitis. But don't be content with guesswork for the disease is so treacherous that any suspicion of it demands investigation. Do not wait for a bad attack but take advice from a good physician who can examine you thoroly and do it now.

Go Back to Surgeon

I had an operation for appendicitis and ovarian cyst last fall, and my side has given me a great deal of pain ever since. My right limb is swollen all the time, but sometimes worse than others. Have been having night sweats.—C. S. E.

I advise that you go back to the surgeon, tell him of your unsatisfactory condition and ask him to give you such care as will clear your symptoms up satisfactorily.

per cent of this land out of wheat for fallow.

Keeping farm accounts has been a regular job on the Walker farm for several years. Fallow result records have been useful in working out plans with landlords.

Every year's results are shown in the following table:

Year	Fallow Yield		Continuous Yield	
	Bu.	Per Acre	Bu.	Per Acre
1932	26		20 1/2	
1933	18		13	
1934	28		4	
1935	10 1/2		0	
1936	16		10	
1937	27		10.14	
Ave. 6 years	20.9		9.6	

Big Crops for Kansas

The largest wheat crop since 1931 and largest corn crop since 1933 were predicted for Kansas in the last report of the state and federal departments of agriculture.

Kansas winter wheat production is estimated at 158,040,000 bushels as compared with 120,198,000 last year.

The state corn yield is placed at 54,876,000 bushels, about 5 times the short 1936 crop, but less than half the 5-year average. August weather is going to cut this estimate some.

The agriculture department estimated the U. S. corn crop at 2,658,748,000 bushels and the wheat crop at 890,419,000 bushels.

Those forecasts, based on condition of the crops August 1, compared with 2,571,851,000 bushels of corn and 882,287,000 of wheat forecast a month ago from conditions prevailing July 1. Last year's corn crop was 1,529,327,000 bushels and wheat production 626,461,000. The 5-year, 1928-32 average production of corn was 2,554,772,000 bushels and wheat 864,532,000.

Black Feather

Twelfth Installment

By HAROLD TITUS
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In Preceding Installments

Burke Rickman, trader for the Astor Company, is bested by Rodney Shaw, last of the independent fur traders, in competition for the rich Pillager trade. Shaw wins over the Indians by defying Black Beaver, the evil medicine man, and escapes death from Rickman's hands. Rickman plans on revenge by sending for the marshal to arrest Shaw on the charge of killing Leslie, Shaw's partner, who really had died a natural death.

SO A LIGHT CANOE left the lake of the Pillagers and went swiftly down the Mississippi and on the third day after its departure Rodney Shaw's canoes arrived. Old Basile drove them into the lake at a hasty, back-breaking stroke. Goods were hustled ashore and into the trading room and Indians came hurrying, staring much and crowding greatly and talking in high-pitched, excited voices.

In the morning trading began, with hunters and their families thronging the stockade thru all the hours of daylight and for long after darkness had fallen.

One family at a time they were permitted to enter the trading house, which would be forbidden territory to them at all other seasons. The head men came first, lesser hunters in order.

For days the procedure was routine. For hours at a time Rodney sat on the floor of his trading room, bargaining, arguing.

After the fifth day following Basile's arrival, few hunters remained near the establishment and Rodney's men were busied with preparing the place for the rigorous seasons to follow.

But some Indians remained nearby and among these was the Weasel, once ejected from the post but, in this period of Shaw's good will toward the band as a whole, tolerated within the stockade.

Daily he would come and whine to trade with Rodney on the plea that Flaming Hair was not a man to rely upon and that always had he been the little trader's friend.

He was given no attention, shouldered out of the way, while Shaw dealt with more dependable individuals.

Then the Weasel would seat himself at a distance and scratch his back with a stick and lament and prophesy untold ills for self and family before spring came.

Every day he performed so, but every night he paddled from his lodge across the lake to the Company fort and met Burke Rickman and whispered what he had learned. Thuswise, the Company trader knew that a guard always attended the Shaw gate at night, and that, while daylight persisted, his own establishment was under the eye of a watcher told for that duty.

A Company canoe arrived with whiskey from Fond du Lac. But its arrival was too late. Bribe and flatter and intoxicate tho he would, Rickman could not make headway. The Pillagers were people of self-respect and honor. Once credits had been passed they would not resort to double dealing.

And so Rickman paced his enclosure and drank and fumed and counted the time, reckoned the miles his letter to MacIver would be borne that day, estimated the weeks it would be before the opposition fort would find itself without a leader.

The canoe reached Mackinac. Rickman's letter was handed at last to Donald MacIver. And the Scot, and other Company heads read and frowned and set their minds to the task in hand.

The marshal was called in and the justice of the peace. Wry faces they made, and uneasy glances passed between them when the proposal was stated.

"But the surgeon says the man died natural," the marshal protested. "The surgeon says the knife wound didn't kill Leslie."

"The warrant exists. The charge is not dead," he was told, coldly and flatly.

The man protested that, even so, he had no authority to journey for weeks to apprehend a man, a bit more stout in this argument because a civil officer traveling so far into the wil-

derness to arrest a fugitive was indeed without precedent.

But that would be taken care of, he was told. He grumbled and protested and roared. But he gave in, knowing a surrender in the field, in such an instance, was a lesser hazard than a disturbance in Washington, and a canoe with Capes, the lieutenant, and 4 soldiers embarked that day, the warrant for Rodney Shaw safe in an official dispatch case.

And then, indeed, the major was in for it. Flying up the hill to the fort, Annette Leclere burst in upon the old soldier, her breath so quick that only sobs instead of words could pass her pretty lips.

And the major My-deared and There-there'd, more flustered, again, than he would have been by ambush on the march, and paced before his desk and pulled at his mustache and harrumped as he admitted that, yes, soldiery was on the way to bring young Rodney Shaw back to territorial jurisdiction to answer to a charge of murder.

"But it is not so, major!" She had her breath by then and a hand was pressed against her soft throat and her dark eyes were wide with fright. "It is not so!" she cried.

"It is common talk in the town that the thing was infamously gotten up to delay Rodney! Your own surgeon has said the man died from no knife wound! Half the people here who are in the employ of the Company were secretly glad to know that Rodney had escaped!"

"But the warrant exists!" the major thundered. "And Leslie's man Giles does not deny the story that Shaw and his employer quarreled over the goods. What can I do?"—throwing his arms wide. "I am but a servant of the country! I would be remiss if I . . . if no . . . if we . . . harrump! harrump!" And his boots went clump, clump, clump as the lovely Annette dropped her face into her hands and wept.

THERE! . . . That's better, my dear! . . . And what is that in your hand? A feather? A black ostrich plume. . . Oh, I did not know it was some secret!"—as, flushing quickly, Annette thrust the remnant of the black plume into her bodice and began to talk of Giles. . . .

So down the hill again as the sun sank went Annette, dismayed but purposeful; and along narrow streets. And a few who happened near felt their eyes bulge as the lovely mademoiselle walked alone on the beach with the gnarled and leathery Giles, now an employee in the great warehouse. . . .

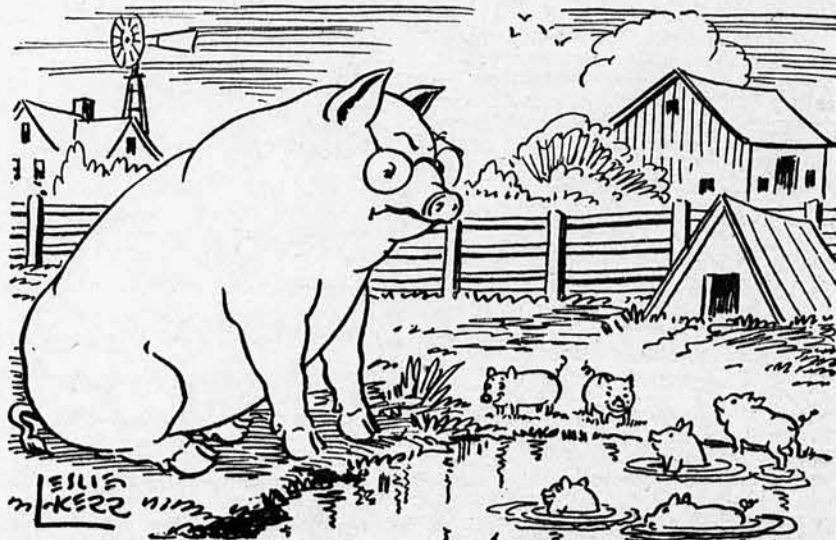
At midnight the major roused at the rapping and descended to his door and Annette's face beneath his candle set him in a state, indeed, and not wholly because of his dishevelment and attire.

Her face glowed; it outshone the candle; it radiated an achievement which was like the sun itself, driving back fearsome shadows.

"Giles will make affidavit!" she gasped. "He tells that Leslie gave his goods to Rodney without reservation! He tells that before witnesses, before the priest himself, and he will say so to the marshal and the justice!"

"So all is settled!" boomed the major, holding her hand and not wholly in the ecstasy of a difficulty solved, either. "So when young Shaw returns he will be vindicated and free to—"

"Returns? Returns!" The sharpness of her cry,



"Junior, go right back this minute and wash behind your ears!"

so in contrast to her look of a moment before, caused the major to hesitate. "That is the important matter, major! That he be not returned!"

"Do you not understand?"—with an impatient stamp of a tiny foot. "Burke Rickman is there. If Rodney is taken from his establishment by soldiery, even for a brief absence, his trade will be gone!"

"Ah, I know it all, major! I have pried and pleaded and cried before Donald MacIver until he has told me the situation. Rodney has the trade secured but you know as well as I or anyone who has heard traders talk that, in such a circumstance, his absence from his post for perhaps even so short a time will send his plans to ruin!"

Harrumping and clumping again, with an unmilitary nightshirt flapping about the major's calves, and his neck reddening from another sort of emotion.

WASHING the dirty linen of these companies! Forever running errands for these civilians! Meddling in their disputes and competitions! Was a soldier's life miring down into this sort of thing? Instead of maintaining the peace against white aggressors or uprisen savages? Could she tell him that?

Annette clasped her hands beneath her trembling chin in an ecstasy of hope which went out like a snuffed candle when the major broke his tirade finally and threw up his arms in a helpless gesture.

Because, that day, an order had arrived calling a detachment to Detroit and the garrison would be so drained of men that it would be impossible to spare others for such an errand as was proposed.

Indeed, he'd write an order to recall Capes! He'd write an order that would bring Capes back to his post without even stops for food and rest! On his honor, that order would be something to read; he'd write an order to peel a man's ears, but he could not send it. There was no chance . . . no chance whatever. But let any company or individual come to him again and try to wheedle him into pulling chestnuts from the fire and see what happened. He'd skin them alive, he would . . . But this time nothing could be done. Nothing whatever. . . .

And so, as eastern stars faded, Annette went slowly down the hill, cheeks as wet with tears as the grass was with dew, the black feather tight in a hand which clenched desperately, murmuring prayers as she walked thru the silent streets, faint with hopelessness. . . .

Nightfall. And a canoe making its weary way toward Rickman's establishment, stared at in the gathering dusk by men at the stockade gate.

"The fort!" came a voice from the canoe, as paddles ceased dipping. "Is this the Astor establishment?"

"Yes! Who asks?"

"Capes, from Mack—"

"Ah, Capes! Capes, at last! Land here, Capes! Here, you men, help them! So! Quickly, but easy . . . Ah, Capes!"

And Rickman ran into water to his knees, clasped the lieutenant's hand with a fervor which matched the tone of his words, overlooking the fact that the young officer, with little stomach for such an errand, gave small evidence that else but the end of a journey pleased him.

Up the lake shore the glow of a great fire stained tree tops and spread across the water, lacquering it in black and gold. The grand medicine was in progress.

Rickman explained this to Capes' query and rubbed his hands in gratification.

"He'll be there," he said. "The renegade, he'll be watching the dance! A fitting moment to drag him to answer this charge, Capes!"

"Tonight?" The lieutenant was incredulous. "He doesn't suspect pursuit, does he? My men are worn. We've made a long march. Morning will do, surely, and—"

"You may have been seen! The waters have been alive with canoes all day as the people assembled for the ceremonies. And if word reaches Shaw that soldiery is at hand? What then, Capes?"

"But to march among the Indians with muskets? They're drunk, by the sounds. It might mean disaster, Rickman!"

Co-Operative Club Camp Is Busy

By R. W. McBURNEY
Mitchell County Agent

LINCOLN park, west of Cawker City, is becoming a popular camping site for young and old in North Central Kansas. This now is known as the North Central Kansas 4-H Camp. During the first week of August, 260 4-H club people from 7 counties occupied the park.

The group occupying the camp the forepart of the week included club folks from Osborne, Smith and Jewell counties. Eugene Smith of the Kill Creek club in Osborne county was mayor of the camp. The Kill Creek club received the pennant for having the largest group from any club for that group of counties with 17 atten-

records. The Hill & Dale club of Cloud county brought 9 members and the Woodsdale club of Ottawa county brought 7 members.

Supervision of the club campers was shared by 4 adult leaders in addition to the extension agents and Mabel R. Smith of the State 4-H Club Department. These leaders were: Miss Dora E. Larson, Lincoln county; Mrs. A. H. Gurley and Wilma Hobbie, Mitchell county; and Paul J. Studt, Cloud county.

Club folks from the 7 counties were proud to camp in buildings which they may call their own. These buildings in Lincoln park were previously used by



Club vacationers enjoy the shade of trees at well known Lincoln Park, near Cawker City, which is rapidly becoming a center of club camp activities.

dants. There were 69 from Osborne county, 17 from Smith county and 16 from Jewell county at this camp.

Adult leaders assisting with this camp were Mrs. Harold Walker, Arline Yost and Mrs. Vera DeMoss of Osborne county.

Four other counties came into the camp for the last half of the week. Included were Mitchell county with 62 attendants, Lincoln county with 40, Cloud county with 39 and Ottawa county with 14, making a total of 157. Maxell Williams was elected mayor of this group. The Salt Creek club of Lincoln county and the Excelsior club of Mitchell county with 13 members each had the largest club attendance

C.C.C. camp and were turned over to the extension service for 4-H club purposes. The camp now is being operated with the co-operation of the Y. M. C. A., which owns the park. The 30-acre park on Oak creek is a pleasant place for campers.

A Mothers Vacation Camp was held in the camp during the second week of August. Women from Osborne, Smith, and Mitchell counties attended. There were 38 campers and 28 part-timers. The oldest mother was Mrs. Martha Fletcher, Downs, who is past 75 years. The youngest attendant was 24. Four great-grandmothers and 11 grandmothers were among those present at the camp this summer.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

Musical Harvest: Near Dodge City several farmers have reported that hands turned down post-harvest plowing jobs because tractors were not radio equipped.

Garage Thief: Harry Repfogle, Emporia, claims that someone has stolen his garage from its concrete foundation behind one of his business buildings.

Sinking Farms: Farmers near Buhl, Idaho, watched their rich farms dropping into a new "sinking valley." Muffled rumblings and billowing dust clouds marked the mile square area where flat fields had been.

Recess: Two families of skunks staged a feud in a district school near Owosso, Michigan, and as a result the school board had a special meeting and declared the building "unfit for occupancy."

Big Head: Millet heads a foot long have been raised by C. D. Defore on his farm along Rock Creek near Smileyburg in the southeastern part of Butler county.

Stolen Sod: School district No. 69 in Sedgwick county complains that folks from Wichita are driving out to the school late at night and stealing buffalo sod from the grounds.

Pig Tails: A girl's curiosity has resulted in a survey by the New Jersey department of agriculture to determine whether a pig's tail curls to the right or to the left. After weeks of research among veterinarians and swine judges it was found that: Pig's tails usually curve to the left, altho some-

times they curve to the right. At any rate they must curve, a straight-tailed pig is never a prize-winner.

Pacifist Fighter: Jack Dempsey, perhaps the world's best known fighter, has enrolled as a leader in a new peace movement.

New Crop: Otto Wullschleger, 5-year-old Marysville youth reared on a farm, gazed at a long object covered with grain. "What's that, daddy?" he asked. "That's corn," said his father. It was the first corn crop young Otto ever had seen due to crop failures since 1934.

Framed: L. M. Pratt of El Dorado has completed a small picture frame that has 528 separate pieces of wood in it. The frame has been put together without nails or glue.

Rare Birds: Kansas naturalists are one the trail of 8 big white birds which are said to be whooping cranes. These cranes are protected by a formal treaty between Canada and the United States and are rarely seen in this part of the country. These 8 were seen on the Big Slough, northwest of Wichita.

Modern Nature: A pair of Baltimore orioles in a tree at the home of Frank Krueger, Emporia, have utilized one of man's inventions to make their swinging nest more sturdy. Woven all thru the nest is fine copper wire, binding the string and twigs together.

Young Farmer: Dean Rose, 3-year-old farmer of Nevada, Iowa, milks the cows, drives a span of mules and corrals a stubborn calf with the skill of an old hand.

Weekday Broadcasts From These Stations

WIBW	Topoka, Kansas	10:30 a. m.
KMMJ	Clay Center, Nebraska	9:40 a. m.
KMA	Shenandoah, Iowa	11:00 a. m.
WNAX	Yankton, S. Dakota	11:15 a. m.
KFRO	Longview, Texas	11:40 a. m.
WDGY	Minneapolis, Minnesota	9:45 a. m.

This service is available to all Protective Service Members and peace officers.

A Radio Patrol for your PROTECTION

The Capper Marking System, warning signs and cash rewards have made Capper's National Protective Service the most useful organization of its kind in America. It is today the largest privately operated Protective Service in the world.

In order to further increase its usefulness to its hundreds of thousands of farm members, this Association has arranged to broadcast each day theft reports, descriptions and warnings that will be helpful to members and peace officers in their fight against farm thievery.

These daily reports will be broadcast from six Middle-western stations. More stations will be added as soon as arrangements can be completed.

Every farmer who has grain, tools, poultry, harness, livestock or other property of value should investigate the Capper Protective Service. It has saved millions of dollars for its members.

\$83,975.00 Paid in CASH Rewards

Capper's National Protective Service Association offers cash rewards to members and officers who are instrumental in arresting and convicting any person who steals from the premises of a member. This Association has paid \$83,975.00 for the conviction of 3,437 criminals up to August 15, 1937. The Capper Marking System makes it possible in many cases to positively identify and recover the stolen property.



Ask Your Capper Man About This Sign

There is a Capper man in your territory. Ask him to tell you about the warning signs and other services that are available to members. He will gladly do this without obligation.

(Kansas Farmer Division)

Capper's National Protective Service Association

General Headquarters: Topeka, Kansas