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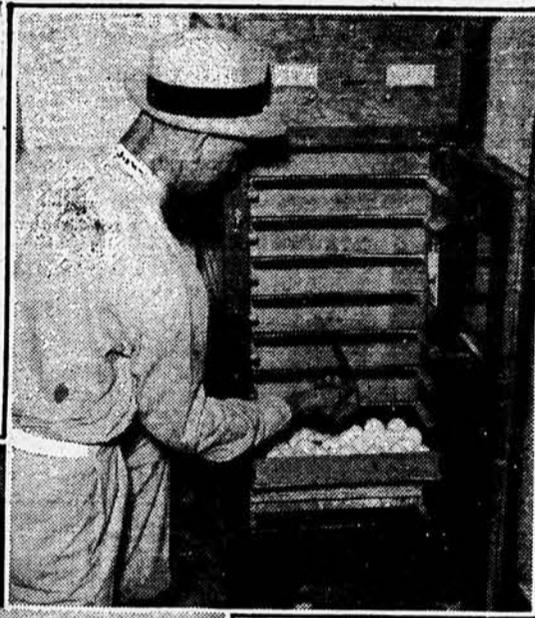
Number 15



Turkey Details

SUCCESSFUL turkey growing is made up of attention to numerous simple things. Methods which can well be put into practice the remainder of this season are: Start poults on clean range, with green feed, shortly after 8 weeks of age. Provide a cover over roosts at night for a while, and good shade in the daytime. Self-feed a good mash and grain in separate hoppers, even with grasshoppers. Move shelter and roosts occasionally. Keep away from chickens or recent chicken range. Use a light at night to scare coyotes and varmints. Provide plenty of water. Crowd to a finish 2 or 3 weeks before marketing.

Four-week-old poults on raised floor, below, stampede for chopped Swiss chard greens fed by W. J. Rickenbacher, Topeka. They eat mash thru the sides from handy pans, set in rows. In the background are 8-week-old birds, in a double-decker with roosts on the second story. These will soon be placed on range in open-air roosting houses, where clean ground will be provided. At about 12 weeks poults prefer only the stars for a roof at night, but want good shade from sun near feed and water.



If "the egg comes first," initial step in turkey production is hatching. Most poults are born in commercial hatcheries, but W. J. Rickenbacher, above, Shawnee county, uses a 1,000-egg electrical incubator. This year he hatched 700 poults for retail and sold 2,000 hatching eggs at 15 cents apiece.



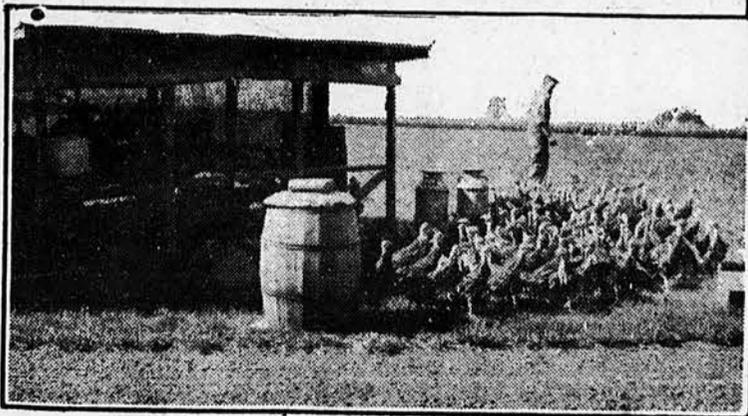
Best place for little poults is hail-screen floor. C. C. Witwer, at left, center, Shawnee county retail grower, with 2-week-old poults on June 18. In a few days they had an outside run, also. Burlap covers a portion of the floor temporarily. It is changed often.



Poults hatched April 19 are out in their range houses, below, on June 18. Mr. Witwer feeds a fattening ration, made chiefly from home-grown grains. The birds run on alfalfa and are moved frequently. They roost outside later, but may use the inside shelter in case of storms. A weekly job in this flock is washing the feed troughs and dishes with boiling lye water, and spraying with disinfectant.



Mr. Witwer, above, demonstrates a hinged incline, which folds back and keeps the poults on the boards while they are learning to roost. Wire is used also under the roosts, to keep the birds from falling to the floor if they step off during the night. Poults taught to roost in the brooder houses, get along much better when placed on the range, as they roost willingly when once started.



Men of Iron

By WILLIAM MERRIAM ROUSE

Conclusion

What Has Happened

Donald Hawkes, the blacksmith, the best man in the Adirondack country, plans to marry beautiful

Mary Stower, just home from select school. But the day they are to be married, her father,

Larned Stower, who thinks Donald inferior in social rank, locks Mary in a room behind bars. Donald gets a ladder and at night takes her from her room, only to be attacked and have Mary taken away from him by a gang of men, hired by

Frederick Gaylor, never-do-well aristocrat, who is seeking to marry Mary as a means of getting money to pay debts. Donald recovers after being knocked on the head, mounts his horse, and not waiting for help, speeds to Gaylor's mansion.

DONALD HAWKES rode straight for the house of Gaylor, half a dozen miles away. He knew he might be wrong, but it seemed to him that Frederick Gaylor would wait there for the captive. He was not the man to risk himself in battle; and if anything went wrong with the undertaking he could disclaim all connection with it provided he were not present.

It was not long before Hawkes heard the rattle of a carriage ahead. He rounded a turn. A few stars were out, and he could see enough to tell that the dark mass ahead of him was a carriage with the horses driven at a gallop. There were men riding beside it. He pulled Lady Betty down.

Hawkes kept his distance. The party turned in at the long private road that led to the Gaylor mansion. Their pace slowed, and accordingly Lady Betty walked. Before they reached the house Hawkes dismounted and led his mare along the avenue, which passed between rows of Lombardy poplars. He heard the carriage stop at the house, and he watched from a thick grove of young pines.

In the light that streamed out of the great doorway he saw them carry a burden indoors; and counted 6 men beside a form which he recognized as that of Frederick Gaylor.

Hawkes knew the house from the outside, and by reputation. It was a forbidding structure of gray stone, built fully a hundred years before, and it was said that there were cellars and unexpected doors and passageways. For one man to attack alone, it was a fortress; and of the defenders some, at least, would be armed.

Hawkes tied Lady Betty among the pines. He took off coat and waistcoat and flung them down with his hat. Then he walked straight up to the house of Gaylor.

A Scream Cut the Darkness

The front of the building rose unadorned before him. There was no porch, only the small portico over the massive door. Lights showed in most of the windows of the first and second stories, and in one of the dormers of what Hawkes took to be the attic there was a glow of yellow candlelight.

He considered whether he should try to get in by stealth and locate Mary. Time was precious. Gaylor must have some swift and effective plan or he never would have taken this risk. Within the next hour or two he must either marry Mary or meet a reckoning with Larned Stower.

From the top of the house a scream cut into the darkness. To Donald Hawkes it was like the lash of a whip. All reasoning was wiped out of his mind. He knew only that he had heard the voice of Mary calling for help, and that he was going to her. He sprang to the door. It was locked.

With a choking cry that was half curse, half prayer, Hawkes threw his arms around one of the posts which supported the portico. He lifted. The framework groaned and the tortured wrought iron nails broke or pulled clear. The post came away in his arms. He drove the end of that post against the door with all his weight.

With a crack like a pistol shot the lock broke and the door swung inward.

Hawkes, springing over the threshold, found himself in a great hall from which a long, straight flight of stairs went up to the second floor. Paneled doors on each side of the hallway opened and men flung themselves at the blacksmith. He drove his post into

the stomach of the man nearest the stairs and gained the first steps. Four of the henchmen of Gaylor rushed him together. He brought his weapon down in a swinging blow at their heads. One man dropped under the feet of the others and stopped them for a moment.

THEN in the doorway appeared a blocky fellow whom Hawkes recognized as the one with the jug on the store porch. Evidently he had been with the carriage horses. Now he leveled a pistol. Hawkes turned and sprang upward only to find himself looking into the muzzle of another pistol. A man at the head of the stairs, perhaps one of the house servants, barred the way.

The crash of a shot came from below and drew a line of fire along the blacksmith's ribs. The man above was taking aim. Hawkes hurled the post like a javelin, bent low, and followed it.

The taste of burned powder was in his mouth, and the deafening roar of the second shot in his ears as he got his hands upon the man who barred his way.

He lifted him by belt and neckband, held him poised for an instant, and then dropped him upon the others charging up from below. They piled up in a heap at the bottom of the stairway.

Hawkes dashed toward the rear of the second floor and, as he hoped, found a skelton stairway leading up to the attic. In the light of a bracketed candle he saw that the opening above was closed by trapdoors.

There would be a moment's grace before those below could gather themselves for another attack. The blacksmith tested the strength of the stairway. It was built of good maple planking, with the treads mortised and spiked. He believed it would stand the strain of what he was about to do.

He mounted the steps and pushed

against the doors. As he had expected, they were fastened from above. He heard a faint, monotonous sound which resolved itself into the steady rhythm of a woman's sobs.

Hawkes bent head and shoulders and climbed up until the doors pressed hard upon his bowed form. Then he called again upon the power which had served him so well that day when Dick Stone lay under 2 tons of ore. He undertook to make back and thighs pull him upright, as a man should stand.

The polished planking overhead groaned and creaked. It quivered to the pressure of his shoulders. With clenched teeth he lifted until bright sparks danced before his eyes and a roar as of great waters was in his ears.

The fastenings of the doors gave all at once. Suddenly Hawkes found himself standing with head and shoulders in the attic, gazing with swimming eyes at blurred forms, while the parted doors lay like epaulets upon his shoulders.

Slowly his vision cleared. In the light from a candelabrum he saw Mary Stower backed into one of the dormers. He saw Frederick Gaylor standing in the middle of the room with a pistol in each hand.

Hawkes stepped up into the attic, with slow movements. He had to risk that, for the men from below would be coming soon. The trapdoors fell into place. Hawkes dragged a heavy chest over them, and sat down upon the chest.

Gaylor had remained motionless, without the resolution to fire before he was attacked. Hawkes measured the distance between them. The pistols were too close to miss, even in an unsteady hand. One of those leaden balls, as big as the end of a man's thumb, would stop even Donald Hawkes.

"Donald!" cried Mary in a low voice. "He said I must marry him before morning!"

"He will not live until morning," Hawkes told her, with vastly more conviction than he felt. He watched the eyes of Gaylor. The pupils were dilated until they seemed to be disks of solid black. The man's face was drained of blood.

"I've gone too far to stop," said Gaylor in a strange voice. "I'm going to kill you!"

"The Two Stuarts"

Father and son were drifting apart, each unable to understand the other. Yet, the two were so alike in character. Clifton Kruse, Kansas' own author, whom you will remember by "Old Thurland's Justice," gives you this human story of everyday life in our next issue. It's a story you can understand, and you will sympathize with the woman who is both a mother and wife. Don't miss reading "The Two Stuarts."

"Then shoot!" said the blacksmith, and he rose deliberately from the chest. "But before I die I'll break your back across my knee!"

HE advanced one foot and set it down with care. He filled his lungs: his head went up. His gaze became terrible as he bored into the eyes of the man before him. For Hawkes had made up his mind that he was going to die to save Mary; and somehow he felt assured of power to mete out the punishment he had promised Frederick Gaylor.

Another step. Now he expected the shock of the bullets and he was braced to meet it. He would fall forward and his hands would close around the neck of Gaylor. Already they were reaching out with the mighty fingers spread. Scarcely more than an arm's length separated the two men.

Hurled Thru Sash and Glass

A third step. Suddenly the mouth of Gaylor twisted and he shrieked a hysterical cry that filled the confined space of the attic with the sound of utter terror. He turned and hurled himself head foremost thru sash and glass of one of the dormer windows. They heard the roll of his body on the slate roof. From the ground came a faint thud.

Hawkes picked up the pistols that Gaylor had dropped. He pulled the chest away from the trapdoors, lifted them, and looked down. Then he turned to Mary, who was clinging to the wall with closed eyes.

"Follow me!" he commanded. "You've got to!"

She lifted her head and looked at him. It seemed that she drew strength from his strength for she crossed the floor to the stairway. Halfway to the second floor he stopped and fired one of the pistols at a form which appeared up the hallway. There was the sound of running feet; then silence.

Along the upper hall they went, and down the main stairway. Two men lay unconscious in the lower hall. The door was still open. With the loaded pistol ready Hawkes led Mary out into the night. It was apparent that the house of Gaylor was deserted by its mercenaries. Another minute and Hawkes and Mary were among the pines where Lady Betty waited for them.

THE light of dawn grew as they rode down to the highway; and the first pale rose and gold touched the east as they turned toward Stower's Forge. From ahead came the beat of hoofs, the click of iron shoes. The big gray that Larned Stower preferred to all his horses pounded around a turn and was pulled suddenly to a standstill. The ironmaster leaned forward in his saddle to glance at Mary. Then he and Donald Hawkes sat eye to eye and stared at each other.

"The men are coming behind me," said Stower, at last. "But you—you—alone—"

Mary pulled herself wearily erect and smiled at her father, but she did not take her arms from around the neck of Hawkes.

"Donald came for me," she said, "just in time!"

For an instant the head of the ironmaster bowed. Then it lifted again.

"Where are you taking her, Hawkes?" he asked.

"To her father's house," answered Donald Hawkes. "To-night she must rest. But I shall come for her again, sir!"

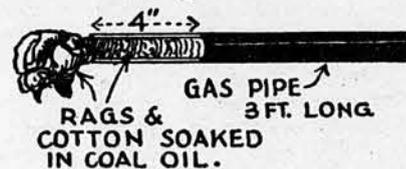
"A gentleman is born," said the ironmaster, and silently extended his hand. Then he wheeled the gray and galloped back the way he had come.

(The End.)

Ideas That Come in Handy

By FARM FOLKS

Torch to Light Fires



This torch is safe and economical to use to burn off fields and fence rows. It can be used to set a fire any place and will last all day. Roll some absorbent cotton in a rag and put in one end of a gas pipe 3 feet long. Pack in real tightly at least 4 inches. Pour coal oil on the cotton and rag and light. This torch will save you many a step in burning grasshopper eggs.—Fred Hooper.

Barrel Chicken Waterer

I cut the bottom out of a 20-gallon steel oil barrel and attached a faucet to opening in top of barrel and set barrel upside down on a wooden frame. I have a watering trough under faucet. I fill barrel and leave faucet turned on enough to supply clean drinking water for the flock.—T. W. D.

Bloom—and Bloom Again

Hollyhocks will bloom more than once in the same season if the seed pods are picked as they form. I have had some grow from 6 to 8 feet tall and bloom up and down the stalk as many as 4 times in the season.—Mrs. N. E. G.

Double Bucket

I bought a 10-quart pail and had a tinner solder a partition of heavy tin in the middle of it. When cleaning windows, woodwork, or floors, one side of the pail holds soapy water and cloth

for washing, the other side clear water and cloth for rinsing. This saves bothering with an extra vessel to hold rinse water and the extra cloth helps to keep the rinse water clean longer.—Mrs. M. H.

For a Stubborn Calf

When a small calf won't lead easily, put a rope around its neck; back around the thigh and back to the other side of the neck, inside the loop. A stubborn calf won't pull back on a rope fixed like this one.—John Westhoff.

Soil Moisture for Grapes

We find that a good way to hold soil moisture around grapes is to spread on any kind of sawdust, about 2 inches thick. In windy sections, this may have to be surrounded by an earth wall or set down into a shallow depression. It will hold the moisture in fine shape and also kill out weeds.—Edward Haugh.

Vase for the Lawn



This vase for the lawn is easily made. Cut a 10-gallon cream can off 4 inches below the shoulder. Put the lid in tight and paint white. This is very pretty filled with purple petunias. Place on the porch or beside the walk.—Mrs. McKinley Mitchell.

Cheap Wheat Beckons

Hog Breeders Will Turn Grains Into Pork, Restoring Depleted Swine Ranks

By TUDOR CHARLES

WHEN a farmer has grain, he can get into the hog business pretty quick. We don't like cheap wheat, but with it there is no excuse for not raising more hogs. We have been talking about "getting back in the hog business" for several years, with few visible results. But now, with 50- to 60-cent wheat in the bins, the idea is likely to have more appeal, for we believe hogs will pay a higher price.

Let's not forget—we can't expect to be feeding 60-cent grain to 9-dollar hogs much longer, but the idea that hogs will provide a regular outlet for grain at above-market prices looks sound. We mustn't over-do this hog expansion, but we have a lot of hogs to raise before the thing will be overdone.

Sound judgment prompted some farmers to farrow a reasonable supply of pigs last spring, and they can be glad now to have a pastureful of shoats on hand to help market their wheat. Spring pigs, marketed before October 1, probably will pay a handsome price for wheat, compared with the present and prospective level of the ill-fated grain mart.

Wheat is a great hog feed. Few men who have used it fail to rank it even with or ahead of corn in palatability, and pork-making value. Its objection is having to be ground and being somewhat more difficult to handle and feed than shelled corn.

Pork Day, at Kansas State College, is likely to attract more attention among farmers this fall. Likewise, material presented at last fall's Pork Day by Harry H. Smith, of Utah, about feeding wheat, would probably better fit the mental picture of our hog men at this time. Perhaps "Cliff" Aibel, practical swine specialist at the college, will have something on the subject of feeding wheat for next October's meeting.

But knowing how many acres were seeded to wheat in Kansas, we laid away the information presented by Harry Smith last October, just thinking it might prove timely this July. Looking over the figures now, we find them reassuring to the man who says, "I won't dump my wheat at these prices. I'll feed it first."

For summer feeding, on good pasture, those Utah hogs gained 1.39 pounds a day, from an initial weight of 45 pounds, up to market at 197 pounds. They were fed ground wheat and tankage. Tankage was \$50 a ton. It can be bought cheaper now. Wheat was about current prices. The hundredweight cost



A relatively small investment is required in hogs to produce a pen of pigs which will provide a market for many times more dollars worth of grain than the original sows cost. Here are 3 fine animals, above right, in the pens of J. C. Vincent, Rice county, where wheat has been the important hog feed for several years. Above: Harold Leeding, Republic county, with a glimpse of last fall's pig crop. They averaged better than 100 pounds before January 1, and most of this gain was on wheat, barley and oats, raised on the farm in dry years.

of the pork thus made was \$4.07. This would look like easy money at present, or even prospective, pork prices.

Now if you didn't happen to be in any hurry about getting the hogs to market, you could graze these pigs on alfalfa, or similar pasutre, without tankage, and have them gain at the same cost, if self-fed on ground wheat. But the rate of gain would be perhaps as much as a quarter of a pound a day lower. And with tankage around \$40, it is doubtful whether one could afford not to feed it, particularly in view of present pork levels, with declines ahead for the fall.

Moving along to the winter feedlots, with good pasture out of the picture on many farms, we find Mr. Smith's hogs, out in Utah, gained 1.20 pounds a day on ground wheat self-fed, a third of a pound of tankage, and good alfalfa hay. We can reason good winter pasture could readily replace the alfalfa hay on Kansas farms if desired. Wheat, rye, barley or bluegrass might be used.

The cost of a hundred pounds of gain on this ration, at present prices of wheat and tankage, should not be more than \$4.50, and possibly some less. So if we can continue to sell hogs in the \$8-range, feeding will be real profitable, and leave a con-

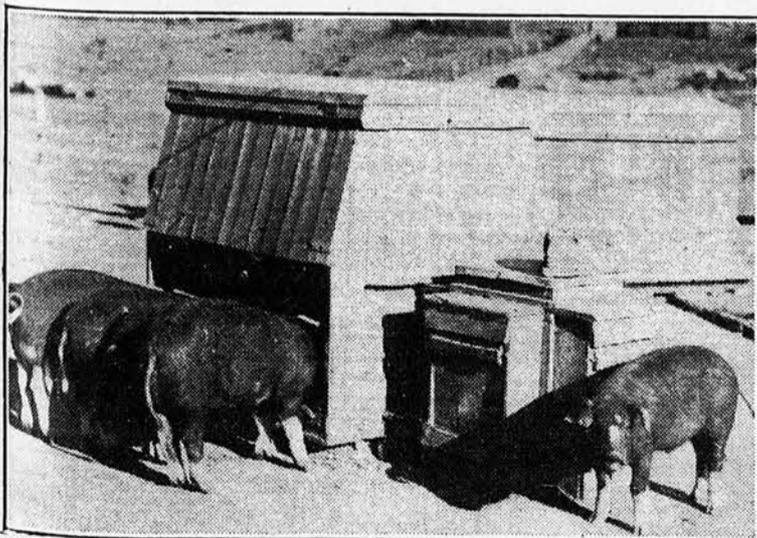
siderably lower price range from which any of us could emerge still owning our shirts and some money in the pocket.

These figures indicate results which can be expected from straight feeding. Of course, they can be applied to raising brood sows and pigs, up to feeding age. Barley and oats make excellent feed.

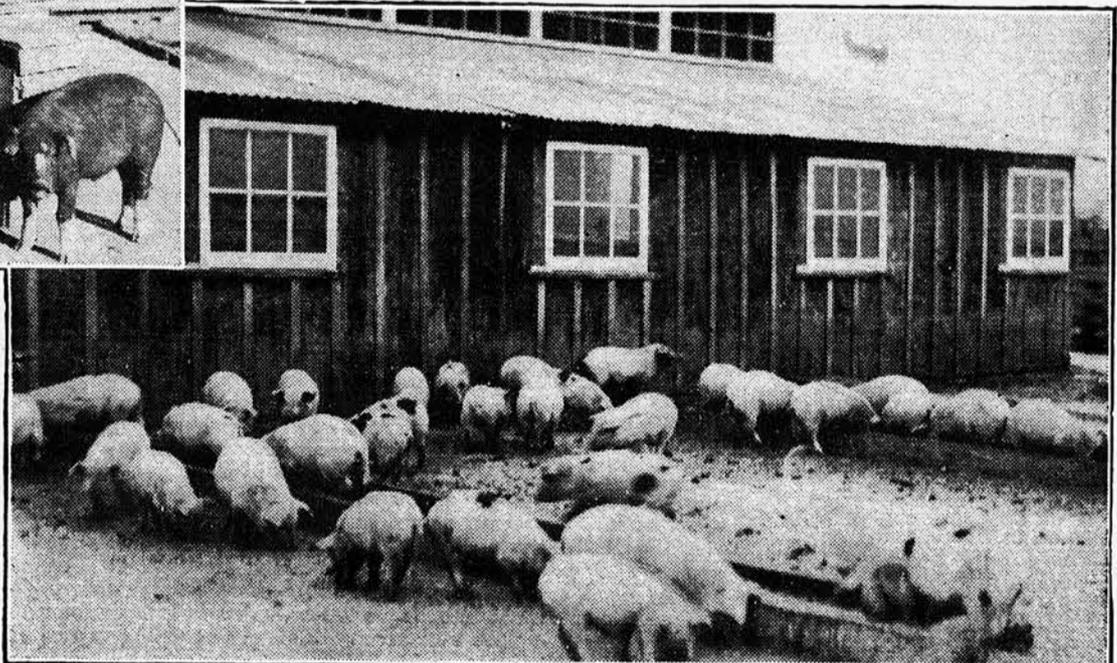
Views on future pork prices, from various sources, may give a basis from which to figure one's plans. "The corn-hog ration is unusually favorable to the hog feeder this summer," is the July 1, monthly report, from the agricultural college. "Since price declines are not expected for 60 to 90 days, hogs may profitably be fed to good market weights during the next 8 weeks. Indications are the relatively large spring pig crop will start to market in sufficient volume to depress prices by October of 1938."

"The percentage increase in hog marketings may not be so great as that from August to January last year," observe market economists from the government offices in Washington, D. C. "It also is probable the seasonal decline in hog prices next fall will be less than last fall."

In general, it seems well to follow a program already laid out by many Kansas farmers. From a small stock of breeding hogs, expand the herd to moderate size. Don't expect too high prices, but try to market cheap wheat thru hogs until we get back to the normal of corn production. If we will feed wheat to livestock, there can be much less damage from the present lop-sided crop distribution.



Rapid gains are made in Harold Leeding's feed lots, Republic county. Last winter these pigs, above, were getting a ground mixture of 2 parts barley to 1 part each of wheat and oats, mixed with buttermilk. Here they get corn in the big feeder, and mineral in the smaller one at left.



Pigs eat on a concrete floor on the A. L. Criger place, Elk county, at right. This is cleaned off every few days. Nineteen fields are fenced hog-tight and, if small grain crops go down, the hogs may be used to save the loss. Mr. Criger feeds whatever grains are cheapest when grain is to be bought, altho he still depends largely on corn, which is more often available in his section.

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Kansas Weather Is Unpredictable

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

JUST when was it that Mr. Tugwell, then leading Brain Truster of the Administration, visited Kansas and made the prediction that this part of the United States was headed back to the desert; that in a comparatively few years the western third of Kansas, or was it the western half, would be nothing but a barren waste unfit for habitation by either man or beast? It must be confessed that Mr. Tugwell seemed to have reason for his gloomy prediction. However, his talk simply demonstrated his ignorance of even comparatively modern history.

Weather in Kansas always has been a subject for prediction but at the same time is and always has been unpredictable. The old geographers marked most of Kansas territory as a part of the Great American Desert. Time demonstrated that the geographers did not know what they were talking about. From the lands designated by them as a desert there afterward was harvested one-fourth of the greatest wheat crop of the entire United States. Then the predictors shifted from extreme pessimism to unwarranted optimism. They began to talk about climatic changes. They insisted that the rainbelt had slipped, that the cultivation of the soil would do away with the long-continued drouths and hot winds and that Western Kansas eventually would become a dense forest.

The home-seekers believed the weather prophets and within a year or two a quarter of a million homesteaders settled in the western third of Kansas. They built towns and conducted bloody wars over county seats. They forgot honor, hired gangsters to stuff the ballot boxes and if necessary commit murder. It might be said that "honor had fled to brutish beasts and men had lost their reason." Everywhere the native grasses were being turned under by the plow. Trees were planted by the million and one famous Kansas editor devoted whole pages of his editorial space to articles on reforestation.

Then the hot winds came again. The heavens became as brass and desperate homesteaders loaded up such few goods as they still possessed and wearily turned eastward back to the lands from which they came. Instead of the songs of hope were heard the dirges of despair. Towns, over which men had fought and cheated and died, were deserted.

Buildings which had been filled with merchandise were abandoned to the owls and bats, and signs torn partly from their fastenings, swung idly and creaked mournfully as they were blown about by the hot and dust-filled winds.

Then there came another period of more rainfall and again there was a migration to Western Kansas. Some people took the trouble to look up weather records. They found that so long as records had been kept there was no such thing as permanent changes of weather.

Continued cultivation of the soil had almost destroyed the native grasses and the loose soil, stirred by the winds blowing all the way from Texas to the plains of British Columbia, filled the air with blinding, choking dust and again the inhabitants were on the move.

Now, apparently, we are going into one of those temporary cycles of more abundant rainfall. Again we are reading of hollows long dry being filled with water. Down in Barber county, greatest of buffalo grass ranges, the buffalo grass is coming back and again nature smiles on Western Kansas as it can smile nowhere else.

Is it permanent? If past experience means anything, no. Will people learn by experience? They never have heretofore and probably never will. It is possible with improved machinery to irrigate millions of acres in the western part of Kansas at a

More or Less Modern Fables

A MAN who never had experienced an ache or a pain was given to lecturing his fellow citizens on the uselessness of worry and the wrong and folly of ill temper. But not long after he had lectured a crowd to that effect, a large, carmine-complexioned boil appeared on the back of his neck. And one day when the boil was at high tide the man was riding on a train, when a careless boy clambering around over the seat just behind him hit the boil a jolt that made its owner feel as if he had been hit with a lydite shell. Then the lecturer on the folly and wrong of ill temper, turned on that boy and used language that simply could not be printed in any respectable periodical or used in a Christian Endeavor meeting. One of his fellow travelers who had heard the man lecture, remarked in a voice that the lecturer could hear. "A full ripe boil seems to knock out a theory."

The Penalty

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Maybe you can't go where others
Thread the highways far away
Maybe you can't take the children
For an outing, but must stay.
Maybe you are just so busy
When these summer days are hot
That you toil on thinking, dreaming
That such joys for you are not?
But there may be places near you
With more comfort that will cheer you.

Some day you may climb high mountains
If it's climbing that you wish;
Some day you may visit lakelets
Where they boatribe or just fish.
Some day you may thread the highways
Going North, East, South or West
And perhaps when summer passes
You may feel that, that is best!
But did you e'er test the charm
Of your Kansas town or farm?
What! Vacation where you're living?
Do I think it can be done?
Yes, I'm earnest. It is easy
And, the planning, lots of fun.
Fun for little folks and parents
"Half day off each week at home."
Nice cool milk, ice cream cones, swimming,
Gardens at their best. Why roam?

But you'll not attract attention
With no accidents to mention!

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cost that is not prohibitive. Good sense would say to irrigate what can be profitably irrigated and get the rest back into native grass if that is possible, which we think it is. Quit the foolishness of trying to make forests grow where nature has never intended forests to be. Quit trying to accomplish the impossible. Western Kansas can sustain a moderate and prosperous population, but never a dense population.

Will men have sense enough to read the geological records and adapt themselves to conditions fixed by nature? Maybe so, but I am not at all certain they will.

He Is Pretty Well Satisfied

WRITING from Shields, Kan., Frank D. Munsell expresses his opinion as follows: "In the June 4 issue of the Kansas Farmer we read the letters of John Vesecky, president of the Farmers' Union, and our own Senator Capper. We agree with their views. The third writer, A. F. McHenry, makes some statements we doubt.

"He says that one-third of the wealth of Kansas pays all the taxes, that homes are taxed for more than they are worth, and that Kansas is the meanest state in the confiscation of real estate. The farmer with his farm clear, of course, does make a living, taxes, floods, drouths, and insect pests notwithstanding.

"We have the richest nation and the best government in the whole world. Our taxes are \$12 per capita less than in Great Britain. We resent the reference made to the W. P. A. by Mr. McHenry, for if he is a farmer and co-operating with the Federal government, he too is receiving relief.

"A farmer here in Gove county owns a farm of 360 acres. He was about to be foreclosed in 1934. He got a loan from the government at 5 per cent, which later was reduced to 4 per cent, and the loan now amounts to \$1,800. His soil conservation check will pay all his interest, \$72, and taxes on the farm, and will leave a balance of several dollars. Because he lives in the dust bowl he is allowed to plant his soil conserving acres to forage, the remainder he will plant to corn and grain. Is this farmer regimented? If you think so, how?

"The last days of Hoover and the beginning of the Roosevelt administration were the darkest days

this country ever experienced. Most of the New Deal laws have been beneficial."

I can not agree with Mr. Munsell that most of the New Deal laws have been beneficial, but it is too early yet to express a definite opinion. However, I will say that the farmers of Kansas have little reason to complain of their treatment under the New Deal. They do object, however, to being regimented from Washington. Speaking personally, I am opposed to subsidies on general principles.

Farm Population Increases

THE question often is asked, "Is the farm population of the United States increasing?" Just at present it is, but for a generation or more it was either stationary or declining. For years the migration from the farms to the cities and towns was constant, but apparently the tide has turned.

On January 1, 1938, the nation's farm population was estimated at 31,819,000, as compared with 31,729,000 on January 1, 1937, a gain of 90,000 during the year.

Approximately 1,160,000 persons moved from farms last year to cities, towns and villages, but during the same time 872,000 persons moved from the cities, towns and villages to the farms; then the excess of births over deaths on the farms, added to the migration from the cities and towns, made a total gain of 90,000.

But going back 28 years to 1910, we find the farm population of the United States was 32,076,960 as compared with 31,819,000 on January 1. In other words, there were 257,960 more persons on the farms of the United States than there now are, or at any rate were on January 1.

However, the low for farm population came in 1930, when the total farm population was only 30,169,960, or 1,907,950 fewer than 20 years earlier. During this same period the population of the United States increased more than 33 1/2 per cent. Last year there was a gain of approximately one third of 1 per cent of the farm population of the United States as a whole, while the great drouth stricken area, including most of the Mississippi Valley, west of the Mississippi river, lost population. There was a gain in the farm population along the Pacific coast and in New England. A few years ago New England was full of abandoned farms and empty farm houses. Now these farms are being occupied again and the impoverished acres brought back into cultivation.

I believe and hope that the future trend of population in the United States will be away from the cities and back to the farms. Good roads, better houses and modern improvements on the farm are shifting the population of this country. It is possible now to live just as comfortably on the farm as in the cities and towns, and with much more freedom. The good roads and automobiles have almost annihilated time and space. One day last week I traveled 370 miles, spent 10 hours in the city of Wichita, and returned to Topeka all in the space of fewer than 18 hours. In the old horse and buggy days that journey, or any one as long as that, could not have been made in fewer than 9 days.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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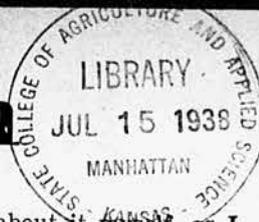
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Farm Matters as I See Them



Rather Late

I AM SORRY that Secretary Wallace did not see fit, or was not able, to announce the commodity loans on wheat before July 1. It perhaps would have enabled many of our Kansas farmers to have reached a better decision whether to hold their wheat or rush it to market at once.

I urged an early announcement upon Secretary Wallace before I left Washington, and again by telegram after I returned to Topeka. I also urged in person, and later by wire, that the loans be as liberal as possible.

While I realize the force of the argument that a loan figure too much above world price of wheat would tend to hold down exports of wheat, I believed then, and still believe, that a loan substantially higher than 60 cents a bushel would not deprive the Kansas farmer of what foreign markets for wheat still are left to the American farmer.

This Is Good Work

I NOTE that the Flood Control and Water Conservation Committee of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture met in Topeka the other day. The Committee is working on water conservation and flood control programs for Kansas. It hopes to present legislation along both lines to the next session of the Kansas legislature.

This is good work. We do not have any too much rainfall over a large part of Kansas, even in wet years. And too much of the rainfall we do get runs off into the streams and finds its way into the Gulf of Mexico. With it goes hundreds of thousands of tons of the best top soil we have.

Now the Gulf of Mexico is well supplied with water. And it does not need the silt that is carried into it with the water from states up the Missouri-Mississippi Valley.

But Kansas does need that top soil. Kansas does need that water. The thing for us to do is to conserve both.

In Western Kansas the great need is for

water conservation. In many sections of Eastern Kansas the more pressing need is for protection from floods.

I say the thing for Eastern and Western Kansans to do is to co-operate to obtain both water conservation and flood control.

Under the new Federal program for flood control, Federal funds are going to be available in increasingly large amounts for reservoir construction. The engineers of the army, as well as Congress, now believe in upstream control thru reservoirs as well as in dikes for protection from floods.

We may as well be realistic about this matter. Those states which know what their needs are, and can show the benefits and damages and costs of reservoirs for full flood control, are going to get Federal funds for flood control ahead of those states which do not have definite knowledge of their needs, and project plans.

So it is my judgment that Kansas should have a state resources and planning board, amply financed and ably staffed, to make surveys and formulate programs for both water conservation and flood control. Such a board would be in better position to deal with the Federal government than isolated communities.

We have made progress in water conservation in Kansas in the last few years. We have several thousand farm ponds. More than 60 lakes have been made since the dry years started. But we need more ponds and lakes in every county in Kansas. And we need some large reservoirs for flood control purposes, and also for water storage in wet years.

I believe that the farmers of Kansas are more vitally interested in water conservation than any other group in the state. The future of Kansas is going to depend very largely upon how wisely and promptly we conserve what water supplies we have.

Farmers May Benefit

I BELIEVE many farmers are in doubt as to the wisdom of the wages and hours legislation enacted at the recent session of Congress.

I am somewhat doubtful about it myself, as I have mentioned before.

But I do feel this way about it:

Low wages and unemployment in the cities have very serious effects on farm income. Wage earners in the United States provide 75 per cent of the market for the products of the American farm. Export trade, in these days, supplies a relatively small part of farm income, except for cotton and at times for wheat. The high income group is so small that what it eats and wears does not materially affect the volume of farm sales.

It is the very low income group among industrial workers which would spend much more for food and clothing if more of those in this group were employed, and if wages were higher. Down the road farmers may benefit from the wages and hours legislation—if it works.

The greatest threat to good farm prices and to farm prosperity today in the United States, as I see the matter, is the fact that we have 12 or 13 million unemployed.

When times are bad, farmers and city workers are hurt worse than other people. If the farmers pull out of the depression, they buy things, and the workers pull out also. When workers are fully employed, the farmers prosper.

I believe that is a fundamental fact that neither Agriculture nor Labor should ever forget. Labor and Agriculture are dependent upon each other for their living. Factory payrolls and farm income run in parallel lines. There is plenty of proof of this fact.

The interests of the Farmer and the Laborer are not identical, of course. But their income and their measure of prosperity go up and down together.

Farm leaders and farmers, Labor leaders and workers, cannot afford to forget this fact, nor can they afford to be antagonists. They should co-operate. If they co-operate intelligently, both will be infinitely better off.

Arthur Capper

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By GEORGE MONTGOMERY and FRANKLIN PARSONS

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.25	\$10.35	\$16.25
Hogs	9.30	9.10	12.35
Lambs	9.00	9.25	10.00
Hens, Heavy	.14½	.15	.16½
Eggs, Firsts	.19½	.18½	.18½
Butterfat	.21	.20	.23
Wheat, Hard Winter	.74½	.98½	1.32½
Corn, Yellow	.56½	.56	1.31½
Oats	.28½	.27½	.44½
Barley	.49	.55	.74
Alfalfa, Baled	13.50	16.00	22.00
Prairie	9.50	9.50	13.00

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

What do you think the price of wheat will be in the next 90 or 100 days?—R. M., Lebanon, Kan.

Wheat prices are expected to fluctuate around present levels this summer. If the July 1 government crop report indicates wheat production in excess of a normal year's domestic needs and exports, a loan program is mandatory. The loan program is expected to prevent prices from declining further. Large domestic and world

wheat supplies are expected and will tend to prevent much rise in price. Two things could cause some price advance: (1) Extensive damage to the spring crop, and (2) rapid improvement in the business situation. However, these are merely possibilities at present.

I have good grazing and I believe I can buy some cull lambs for about \$2 a head. Do you think it possible that with good grass and a small amount of grain later they could be sold at 6 to 8 cents by late November or December?—F. S., Horton, Kan.

From a price standpoint, this sort of program does not seem advisable. In the fall months slaughter lambs usually are near the lowest price of the year. It is not likely that one would be able to receive as much as 6 cents for this quality lambs in November. Prices are not much more than that now and lower prices are expected by November.

What is the price outlook for hogs next spring and summer?—R. J., Yuma, Colo.

With feed continuing relatively cheap there will be a natural tendency to expand hog production. The effect of this policy will be to increase marketings and decrease prices 6 months to a year later. Should the feed ratio become unfavorable next summer, hog prices probably will decline still fur-

ther. On the other hand, it is impossible to appraise with any degree of accuracy what effect the spending and lending program of the Government will have on farm prices during the next few months. Inflation could cause hog prices in the spring of 1939 to be higher than at present. Having a larger than normal number of hogs in the farm lot this fall and winter is one way to hedge against inflation.

I have a few yearling steers weighing about 600 pounds which I plan on selling off grass this fall. They are in fair flesh now but are fattening all the time. Please advise as to the best time to sell to best advantage.—R. C. Norwood, Mo.

The abundance of relatively cheap feed and the demand for cattle to restock previous year's drouth areas have created a strong demand for the class of cattle in question. Compared with fed cattle, stockers and feeders have been moving at relatively high prices. The odds indicate somewhat lower prices for stockers and feeders during the next 30 to 60 days as more of this type of cattle are marketed off grass. It is impossible to say whether expected price declines in the next 30 to 60 days would be sufficient to offset gains in weight during that time. Another thing to consider is the effect of the Government spending and lending program on cattle prices. Having cattle in the pasture and feedlot is one very definite way to hedge against inflation.

Market Barometer

Cattle—General feeling of trade is that prices will hold for a few weeks.

Hogs—May see higher prices before September 1.

Sheep—Lower levels can be expected on market stock.

Wheat—Market will scarcely be allowed to sink lower, so upturn is only probable change.

Corn—Lower if rains continue.

Butterfat—Nothing points to higher prices.

Poultry and Eggs—Somewhere near present levels.

Sod Improved 50 Per Cent

A 610-acre farm, with 230 acres cultivated and 190 acres in permanent pasture, is the layout upon which Louis Hodgson, Harveyville, conducted his pasture improvement work last year. He had all his fields fenced and obtained temporary pasture from crop refuse whenever possible. Two good practices, delayed grazing in the spring and rotation of pastures, were used to improve the sod as much as 50 per cent. Mr. Hodgson kept careful records of the amount of sheep pasture he obtained from his farm and found that the total number of sheep days of grazing was 61,299.

How This Tenant Became Owner Of a Good Quarter Section

THE surest way of having an income on the farm is to have something ready to sell frequently, believes H. O. Cox, of Cowley county. Mr. Cox followed this practice in saving up money to buy a farm and is using the same methods in paying off the loan he made at the time of purchase. It is a plan that works.

Mr. Cox graduated from the tenant to the owner class 2 years ago. He had accumulated enough to make a substantial down payment on the farm he wanted. He got the balance necessary to complete the purchase thru the Federal Land Bank and the Land Bank Commissioner. Just recently he paid \$1,000 on the principal of his commissioner loan which just about wipes it out. At the rate he is going, he will have the land bank loan out of the way long before it matures.

More Than Wheat to Sell

Department store methods applied to farming produced the funds necessary to make the down payment on the farm and they are helping pay off the mortgage. Mr. Cox has a lot of things to sell beside wheat. He milks several cows, sells the cream and the pigs get the skim milk. He has held on to a few hogs despite drouth and short feed crops. The White Leghorns go a long way toward paying the family expenses.

A small herd of beef cattle utilizes the native grass and wheat pasture and along with the dairy herd converts the feed crops into cash. A small flock of ewes consumes the pick-up and adds some cash to the pot. The point is that Mr. Cox has his whole 160 acres working at full capacity and nothing

goes to waste. He rents 80 acres additional crop land, and his year's program is planned to give him a 365-day job.

Mr. Cox encountered the problem faced by most tenants who wish to own their farms. He didn't have resources sufficient to make a large down payment. The best he could do without selling off too much of his livestock was about 25 per cent. He obtained the balance necessary to complete the purchase from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita and the Land Bank Commissioner. Because the facilities of the Farm Credit Administration were available, he feels he was able to make a favorable purchase. It is only natural that he is proud of his accomplishment not only in buying his farm home, but also in increasing his equity from 25 to 50 per cent in 2 years. A situation that adds satisfaction to the whole deal for Mr. Cox is that the taxes on his farm plus the instalments on his loan amount to considerably less than he had been accustomed to pay as rent.



H. O. Cox, Cowley county, admiring his Spotted Polands on his quarter section which works at full capacity every day in the year.

4-H Folks Visit Washington

By LEILA WHITLOW

KANSAS was among the 43 states sending delegates to the 12th National 4-H Club camp, held at Washington, D. C., June 16 to 22. These conference attendants represented the nation's 1,192,000 club members.

The Department of Agriculture

housed the young folks in an encampment of army tents, where they enjoyed such conveniences as a camp postoffice, a bank, a laundry tent, photographic service and even a good place for a campfire. Each camp day was crammed full of sightseeing, getting acquainted with governmental proceedings and meeting nationally prominent people. Every morning the boys and girls met in the Department of Agriculture auditorium for conferences and group discussions with leaders in agriculture and 4-H Club work, to consider ways of "Making the Most of Our Opportunities at Home," the 1938 4-H Camp theme.

During the week, the delegates heard outstanding speakers discuss various phases of the club theme.

Afternoons were devoted to educational tours of the Capitol, Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution, Mount Vernon, and many other points of interest in and around Washington. Social affairs were planned for the evenings, with a special party in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the traditional candle-lighting ceremony.

The boys and girls from Kansas, whose past club work won for them the trip to Washington, were Marcella Beat, Kingman; Patricia Beezley, Girard; Oscar Norby, Jr., Pratt; and John Kepley, Redfield. M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader, and J. Harold Johnson, assistant state 4-H Club leader, Kansas State College, accompanied the young people.



One of Senator Copper's most pleasant Washington experiences was his visit with the Kansas delegates to the 12th National 4-H Club Camp, held in the nation's Capitol, June 16-22. Top row, left to right: Oscar Norby, Jr., Pratt county; and John L. Kepley, Bourbon county. Lower row: Marcella Beat, Kingman county; Senator Arthur Copper, Kansas; and Patricia Beezley, Crawford county.

An Expert at Growing Pure Seed, Freeland Also Wins Top Ribbons

GROWING pure seed of field grains is a profitable hobby for Rolla W. Freeland, Atchison county. He selects bundles of wheat and oats from his fields just as soon as some of it can be bound, and takes these bundles to the hayloft where they dry out in the shade. Later the heads are threshed and the samples sorted for showing. Mr. Freeland has been a regular winner of ribbons at state and International grain shows.

Two wheat varieties are being grown on the Freeland farm in commercial quantities. They are Clarkan and Chiefkan. Kawvale has been eliminated simply because Mr. Freeland prefers to handle a beardless wheat. He believes Clarkan is the best beardless wheat for Northeastern Kansas at this time. However, he was attracted to the beautiful appearance of Chiefkan and has considerable of it this year. Many farmers are interested in obtaining seed of Chiefkan.

This fact is interesting in view of the fight which part of the grain trade is making on Chiefkan. According to a release just issued by Kansas State College, Chiefkan is a good producing wheat and has fine milling quality, but it has failed in baking use. This, of course, removes the objection to the wheat a long way from the consideration of Mr. Every Day Farmer, and the wheat is likely to continue to increase in acreage. However, it is the belief of the editors of Kansas Farmer that it is unwise to grow a variety of this nature extensively until it is accepted by the milling and baking trade. Clarkan and Kawvale wheats have yielded as well as Chiefkan on the average, and are acceptable on the market. Later on it is possible that Chiefkan may be milled so that bakers will not object, and then will be the time to extend its acreage.

Tenmarq wheat, so popular farther

west, is not liked so well by Mr. Freeland, and this is not cause for wonder, since Tenmarq was developed expressly for the Central and Western parts of Kansas, and is not recommended in the east.

Another pure crop variety grown by Mr. Freeland is Kanota oats, and he has his own selection of Reid's Yellow Dent corn. At present a creek-bottom field looks fine.

Discussion of Kawvale wheat with Mr. Freeland brought up the subject of the semi-hard characteristics of this variety. There has been some concern over this matter among growers and elevator men. However, information from the office of Dr. John Parker, in the agronomy department of the college, is that Kawvale should never be graded as mixed wheat. Dr. Parker offers to back up his statement that Kawvale will be of uniform quality in any one community on similar types of soil. If pure Kawvale is graded mixed, Dr. Parker asks that a 4-pound sample be sent to him and he will attend to the matter of obtaining a straight "soft" or "hard" grade on it.

Try Roasters

Feed grains now being harvested on Kansas farms can be marketed to good advantage by feeding to broilers so as to produce heavy roasters for the late summer market. If you have broilers which are not bringing a satisfactory return, plan to "feed them out" on cheap grain, and watch Kansas Farmer for an early story giving advantages and details of roaster chicken production.

What Other States Are Doing

By THE EDITORS

Boost for Milk Goats

ARKANSAS: To improve marketing and production of milk goat products, goat producers of three counties have organized a district association. More than 1,000 goats on about 50 farms in the district are producing more than 1,500 quarts daily. Surplus milk now is marketed as cream or whole milk for cheese production, but it is hoped a goat milk condensary or powdered milk plant can be established.

Measures Water Flow

COLORADO: A device which records in acre feet the total flow of irrigation water thru a ditch in any period of time and which indicates the depth and rate of flow has been built by an irrigation engineer.

Weeds Costly Pests

ILLINOIS: Weeds are costing farmers of the state more than \$225 a farm this year, it is estimated. One reason for the need of care in the control of weeds is the fact that most weeds are heavier producers of seed than most commercial field crops. Red clover produces about 300 seeds a plant, Russian thistle about 24,700, smartweed 19,000, lambs quarter 72,000 and pigweed 117,000.

Portable Salt Troughs

MONTANA: Portable canvas troughs are being used as a means of reducing the summer salt bill when sheep are taken to the mountains for grazing. Because the sheep must be moved to a different bed ground every night, permanent or stationary salt troughs cannot be used and the salt is ordinarily spread on the ground where much of it is lost in the soft dirt. To eliminate this waste portable canvas troughs are made by riveting or sewing a piece of 1 1/2-inch rope along both edges of a strip of heavy canvas. A strip of canvas 14-18 inches wide, with a piece of rope riveted into a hem on each edge to form the sides, will make a trough of the desired width.

Champions in Terracing

ALABAMA: By terracing 300,000 acres in 1937, Alabama farmers led the nation in the number of acres terraced. From 1925 thru 1937 a total of 2,196,936 acres have been thus protected.

Hay Curing at Best

IOWA: Raking hay in the windrow with a side-delivery rake when it is about one-fourth cured and then hauling it to the barn as soon as it is dried sufficiently so that it will not heat excessively, is the best way of curing it, it has been found.

Until Dinner

Is Ready--

By THE EDITORS

Soft Homes: The three little pigs might build their house of cotton soon. Research workers will announce soon a prefabricated home with cotton cloth both inside and out. The cloth will be on plywood, with a steel base.

Bomb Fishing: Insurgent air raiders in Spain recently were forced to dump their bombs in the sea to make a quick get-away. The bombs killed thousands of fish which were washed up on the beach for the hungry citizens of Valencia.

Ice Foundation: A Texas man moved a large building and wanted to let it down on the new foundation slowly without shock. So he put an ice foundation under it and the ice melted, setting the house down gently after he had removed the jack-screws.

More Farmers: The farm population is making a slight gain, it is reported. Altho 1,160,000 people moved from farms to villages, towns and cities

last year, this was offset somewhat by 872,000 people who went from the cities and towns to farms. With a surplus of births over losses from causes other than migration, the total farm population was increased 90,000. In 1936 the farm population decreased 80,000.

Honest Apparel: An attorney apologized to a Massachusetts judge for presenting a witness in overalls. "What's the matter with his clothes?" the judge queried. "They are honest working clothes and I think they are all right."

Low Notes: The farmers at the Oregon Grange convention couldn't hit the high notes in our national anthem so they voted to put the "Star Spangled Banner" in a lower pitch to sing in their meetings.

Star Attractions: Chicago has decided that its two biggest attractions this year are Dizzy Dean, the baseball pitcher, and Mel Mel, the only giant panda in captivity in the United States.

Tired Doctor: After 10 days of trying to take care of a robin with the hiccoughs, a New York woman said she was "fed up" with the bird and

hoped its owner would return. A friend gave it to her to care for while out of the city, then came the hiccoughs, caused by a caterpillar hair in the bird's throat.

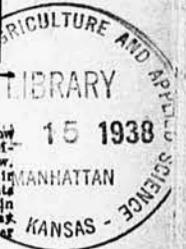
Lucky Joe: Old Black Joe, a statue who had his banjo stolen in Pittsburg, won't have that misfortune again. The new banjo will be riveted to his arms.

Old Story: You need not worry about telling your jokes again and again, for an expert has found that Mark Twain did just that. If he liked a story he would work it over and use it again.

Laws: We still seem to have a government of laws and not of men. Last year 48 state legislatures averaged 425 new laws apiece.

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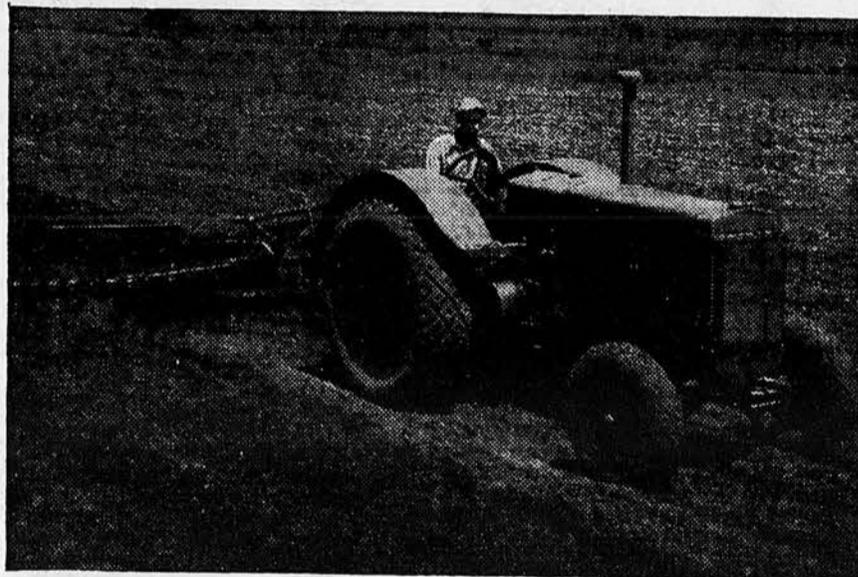
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Apple Dumplings, Yum!

By RUTH GOODALL

ADAM ate an apple, Newton watched one fall and poor George the IV wondered how the apple ever got in the dumpling. The aroma of new apples making their initial journey of the year from orchard to kitchen leaves no doubt in the homemakers' minds how some of their apples will find their way into dumplings. They're lovely in the orchard—but apples in biscuit cases with foamy lemon sauce, frozen cream cheese sauce or sweetened top milk seasoned with nutmeg are the last word in loveliness.

In the construction of apple dumplings our pioneer mothers made two types, boiled and baked, and the former was by far the more popular favorite. The largest specimens were selected, the peeling and core removed and the whole apple enclosed in a covering of soft and leavened dough. In small bags, they were dropped into a kettle of boiling water long enough to thoroughly cook. Then a pitcher of fresh, sweet milk was brought from the coolness of the sheltered spring-house, into which a quantity of old-fashioned brown sugar was introduced to make a "dip" or dressing for the dumpling proper and a dessert fit for a king.

In these modern and more or less degenerate days of discarding the old for the new, the baked variety of apple dumpling has been adopted in most all eating places. However, inquiring cooks and housewives looking for new ways to serve old dishes will find the boiled apple dumplings of long ago a pleasing variation from today's practice.

With the debut of the first apples of the season, we see promises of months of pies, apple sauce, fried apples, apple chutney, apple betty and all the other delicious concoctions that come with the apple season. But probably none will taste as good as these first apple dumplings of the season.

Baked Apple Dumplings

2 cups sifted flour	6 medium tart apples
3 teaspoons baking powder	¼ teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons butter
½ cup shortening	½ cup boiling water
½ cup milk	3 tablespoons melted butter
1 cup sugar	

Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in the shortening, add the milk, a little at a time to form a soft ball. Cut the dough into 6 equal portions and roll each piece to ½ inch thickness. Core and pare the apples, then place one apple on each circle of dough. Combine ½ cup of sugar and cinnamon and fill the cavities in the apples with this mixture placing a cube of butter on top of each apple. Bring the dough up over the apple, leaving an opening in the top, then place in a baking dish. Mix together the remaining ½ cup of sugar, water and melted butter and pour this sauce into the dish with the dumplings. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F.,

until the apples are tender and crust is brown, about 40 minutes. Basting the dumplings twice during the last quarter of the baking period will give the crust a glazed surface.

Frozen Cream Cheese Sauce

1 egg white	½ cup fresh American cheese, forced thru sieve
1 egg yolk	½ cup sugar
½ cup cream	
½ cup cream cheese	

Beat together the cream, cream cheese, grated cheese and sugar. Beat



egg white until stiff and dry, then add egg yolk and beat again. Fold in beaten egg mixture. Combine gently, then freeze. It really does taste as good as it reads.

Lemon Sauce

1 cup sugar	3 tablespoons lemon juice
Yolks 3 eggs	¼ teaspoon grated lemon peel
1 tablespoon butter	
½ cup boiling water	

Cream the butter and sugar together until soft and fluffy; add well-beaten egg yolks and pour the boiling water into the mixture. Cook in a double boiler until thick, then take off the fire and add lemon juice and peel.

Take Time to Teach Them

By MRS. JUANITA COTTOM

How often do you say "No" to your child during the day, along with that mother's favorite expression of "Don't"? A good many times, I'll wager! I was surprised myself, when I kept an actual recording for one day, to find that the "No's" and "Don'ts" far outnumbered the "Yes's," and "Do's."

But how does this hurt my child. I asked myself. Surely since I am older and more experienced . . . Ah, there was the rub! We learn by experience! I went back to my own childhood. My own mother had been a very busy person who was usually apt to say "No" and "Don't" to my various demands and actions. I used to think her quite a domineering person and resented it no end.

Therefore, when I married at 21, I didn't know a great deal about house-keeping, because when I had wanted to do the laundry, my mother had said, "No." She realized I couldn't do it properly without some coaching, and she was too busy to "fool" along with me. Once I did it on my own accord, regardless, and was awarded with a "Don't ever do that again, for see you've ruined all my towels." I had washed them with two pairs of overalls.

The first time I ever ironed a shirt it was one of my husband's. I'll never forget how I cried. I didn't even know where to start ironing, and the more I ironed—the worse it looked. A kind neighbor finally came to the rescue.

I had never baked a pie until after I was married, and the pie was a sorry mess, too. So went my married life. It

has been so hard learning to do things all by myself. Even my mother sees it now and wishes when I had shown a willingness to learn the housewifely tasks that she had taken the time to teach me. I could have been quite a help to her, too, before I married.

So mother's, try to deal more kindly with your children. Say "Yes" and then let them bake the cake, sparing a little of your time to coach little daughter along. Tell little Son "Yes" when he asks if he may use Dad's saw and hammer and nails and make a house for his dog. We learn best by experience, and a wise mother knows it is as harmful to continually repress a child's wishes as well as to grant their every whim. Try to strike a happy medium and see how your children will glow with childish happiness.

Rain—How Welcome It Is!

By MRS. R. A. L.

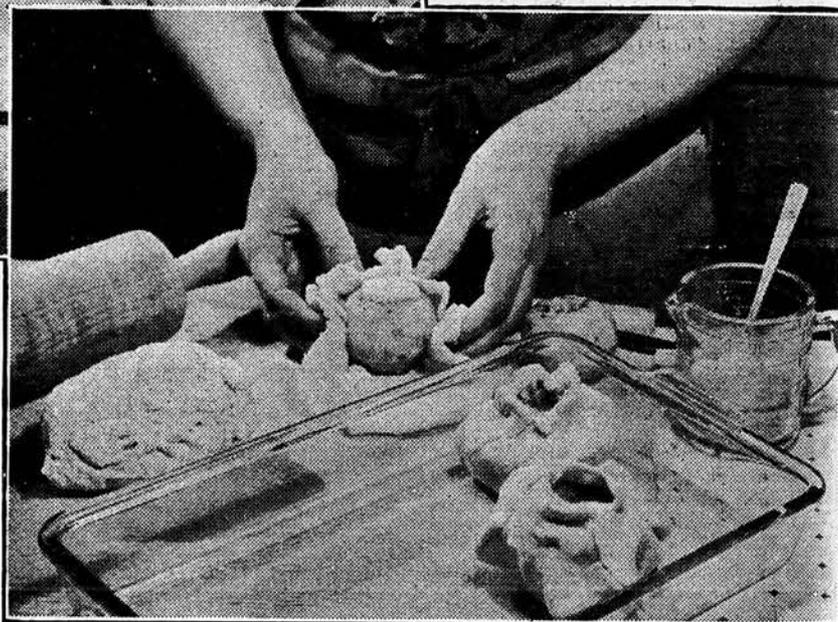
I can remember when it used to rain—and rain—and rain. The kids surveyed the downpour disgustedly, calling it "that nasty old rain." The young folks said ruefully that "a person couldn't plan to go any place without it raining." And the old folks worried about floods and complained when it was too muddy to get in the fields.

Now, after the drouth years, a rainy day doesn't look so bad. The kids put on bathing suits and take a pattering, rain-drop showerbath. The young folks, who took the chance and made depression marriages, voice their hopes of a crop this fall so they can make that "one more payment and the baby's ours!" And we old folks smile with the knowledge that our predictions are verified and it always rains sometime.

Just as it takes sorrows to make us appreciate joys, so does it take drouth to make us welcome rain.

Shortening is mixed in evenly with this handy cutter, left, and dough will be light and tender.

Rolled in their blankets of soft dough, below, these apples will entice the most exacting person.



When Cooks Become Chemists

By JANE CAREY

MANY times the homemaker must be chemist as well as cook! Uses are found almost daily for the commoner chemicals. Why not arrange a laboratory shelf where the various articles can be kept together, in handy reach of the user and out of the reach of children?

Crystalline solids and powders spoil if they are left in paper packets or cartons. They should be stored in glass jars with tight-fitting stoppers. Liquids may be left in the bottles in which they are bought. If labelled they are easy to locate, and accidents are avoided.

The following notes on household chemicals and some of their everyday uses may be of help to you:

Ammonia

Remove spots from a window or mirror without washing the whole surface by dipping a cloth in ammonia and rubbing it lightly over the spots.

Use 1 teaspoonful of ammonia to every gallon of warm water in washing greasy painted kitchen woodwork or cooking utensils.

To remove spots from photographs put a few drops of ammonia in a cup of warm water. Apply carefully with a soft cloth, wrung very dry, then wipe immediately with a soft, dry cloth.

Blackened fireplace bricks may be cleaned with a paste of powdered pumice-stone and ammonia. Spread the mixture on them and leave for about an hour. Scrub off with warm soap-suds.

Ammonia removes grease and dirt

from fabrics. It is not suitable for use in very hot water, however, as the gas is driven out by the heat and wasted.

Hydrochloric Acid

A dilute solution of this acid is good for cleaning very discolored brass and copper. It must not be left long in contact with the metal and should be washed off as soon as the stains disappear. It is harmful to the skin, so care must be taken in using it.

Methylated Spirit

Will remove discolored varnish from wood. Glass takes on a brilliant polish (Continued on Page 9)

Additional Helps

Everyday, housewives find themselves confronted with coffee, chewing gum, berry, grass, ink, rust or some other stains which must be removed as quickly as possible. If you would like more aids in stain and spot removers, write Kansas Farmer and ask for Ruth Goodall's new leaflet, "Spot Prescriptions, a Guide to the Best Methods and Remedies for Spot Removal." Send a 3-cent stamp for your copy of this helpful household leaflet, right away.

Why?

Why is it that one day you feel as young as spring, and a tip-toe with life, and the next day you're as old as the hills and all in a slump?

Why do some of us always have the feeling we must have been born on the wrong side of the railroad tracks, while others who were actually born there acquire a poise and assurance that is a marvel to see?

Why is it some persons can go thru life with a beautiful disregard for what other people think and some of the rest of us are afraid to turn around for fear we won't do it right and someone will criticize?

Why is it that one can go along serenely for years without a thought of age, then suddenly one day wake up to the fact that you're not young any more?—Just Wondering.

580 Kcs.

5,000 W.

WIBW

"The Voice of Kansas"

Clarence Buddington Kelland's famous character creation, "Scattergood Baines," comes to life over WIBW Monday thru Friday mornings at 9:15 o'clock. The stories of this beloved "pen-child" are unfolded by actors who fit their parts and are presented by the merchants who display Wrigley's Spearmint Gum. Tune in for the next broadcast—you'll love Scattergood Baines!

"Hold the Press," a program built around the city room of a Metropolitan Newspaper office, is heard over WIBW Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 p. m. on behalf of the Ed Marling Electric Store at 622 Kansas Avenue in Topeka. Presented by several stations thruout the country, this quarter-hour broadcast has become one of the most popular features in radio. WIBW is happy to add "Hold the Press" to the schedule—and hopes you will tune in regularly.

It's serious business being a big-city detective even for a man—but Kitty Keene, of the dramatic serial of the same name, manages such a role in a manner that is tops with her listeners. Frances Carlon, movie and stage actress before joining radio, is the woman in the title role who finds life as a sleuth always new and exciting. Tune her in Monday thru Friday at 11 a. m.

Edmund Denney, golden-voiced tenor, presents a serenade of sweet songs every Sunday at 12:45 o'clock noon. Accompanying Edmund are Roy Carlson, trumpeter, formerly of Ted Fio Rito's orchestra, Maudie Shreffler, pianist, and Hoppi Corbin, cellist. The program is presented by the Alaskan Fur Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

"Southern Plantation," a quarter-hour program presenting songs of the South, has been renewed for another season by its sponsor—the Blackburn Products Company, maker of Blackburn Sulphur Tablets. Originating in the local studios of WIBW, the musicale features "Judge Williams," "Cipher," "Uncle Mose," and the "Plantation Boys and Girls." The broadcast takes place Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a. m.

If you are not familiar with all the WIBW Gang, a good time to meet the individual members is on "The Kansas Roundup," Monday thru Friday at 2:30 p. m. At that time, a majority of the local talent staff is featured in songs and comedy. Announcers for the program are Hilton Hodges and Porter Randall.

Remodel Your Figure

WITH LOW-CALORY DIET



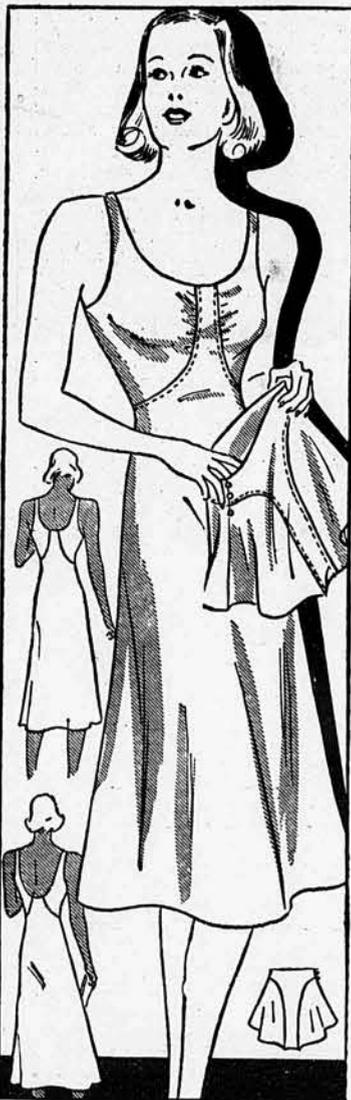
Recapture your waistline, streamline your hips, gain in health and beauty on a modern reducing regime.

Must you go hungry? Far from it. Remember, it's not how much you eat, but what. Low-calory foods are the enemies of surplus poundage. Lose 2 pounds a week on 1,200 calories a day.

Why succumb to a chocolate ice cream soda (375 calories) or a bag of peanuts (300)—when you can substitute a refreshing glass of orange juice

Smooth Fitting Set

FOR WARM SUMMER DAYS



Pattern No. KF-4822—You know as well as any woman does that lingerie should fit almost like a "second skin" under summer's molding dresses. Well, if you shape your new slips and panties with care, according to this simple neat pattern—you need no longer worry about wrinkles marring the smoothness of your frocks! Do you want your slip high or low-cut? Take special note of the flattering bustline—with the new "separation" effect and soft gathers. And the pantie design ensures a snug, graceful fit that you'll want to make several. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3½ yards 39 inch fabric.

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

and a sack of popcorn (only 100 calories each)?

And at mealtimes? Here's a good example of a hearty low-calory dinner: 1 slice lean roast beef (100), 1 baked tomato (50), ½ cup green peas (67), 2 hot tea biscuits with dab of butter (125), ¼ head lettuce (13), 1 teaspoon French dressing (22), ½ cantaloupe (50), black coffee (no calories)—only 427 calories together.

Our 32-page booklet gives wholesome, delicious low-calory meals for 2 weeks, 3-day liquid diet, calory chart—and a program for gaining weight, too. Send 10 cents for your copy of "The New Way to a Youthful Figure," to Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Cooks Become Chemists

(Continued from Page 8)

if rubbed with a cloth moistened with the spirit.

Caustic Soda

Stopped-up waste pipes and thick grease in sinks vanish when caustic soda is used. It should never come in direct contact with the hands, as it is harmful to the skin.

Potassium Permanganate

This chemical is a good disinfectant. A solution poured down a drain will remove any unpleasant odor. One crystal dissolved in a cupful of warm water makes an efficient gargle for a sore throat. A teaspoonful stirred into a gallon of water makes a good tonic for chickens. It is a fine substitute when sour milk is not available for them.

Sodium Silicate

Commonly known as "Water Glass," this chemical can be used successfully for preserving eggs. Half a pint should be dissolved in 5 quarts of hot water and allowed to cool. The eggs are placed in a wooden or earthenware pan and covered with the solution. This quantity is sufficient to preserve 100 eggs for six months.

Some simple aids from materials to be found right in the farm kitchen are these:

To remove grease from the floor, scrub with soda and hot water.

When ironing, things will go more smoothly if a little table salt has been added to the starch.

Flannels will not shrink and will look like new if borax is added to the water.

Did you know that orange juice is a good polish for patent leather shoes?

To remove mildew, dip the articles in sour buttermilk, lay it on the grass in the sun to whiten, then wash it in clear water.

Greasy skillets are best cleaned while hot. The addition of a little soda to the first water will help along the process.

It's So Much Better

By MRS. N. E. B.

Little hands so eager to help! And when small son had located trousers, matching blouse and belt the remaining contents of the drawer were apt to be in a state of confusion and surely in a more or less mused condition. So at ironing time I now button each pair of trousers to its blouse, buttoning across the back; run the belt in place and place each suit on a hanger. The hangers are placed on a low rod in his closet. Now sonny selects his suit in a jiffy, no mused up drawers and best of all no wrinkled clothes.

Many Jars Full

Better food of a greater variety and at a greater saving is the result of a 4-year garden project in Atchinson county, according to Gertrude Greenwood, county home demonstration agent.

Last year, 200 farm families canned 40,458 quarts of vegetables, fruits and meats, and in addition, many containers of jam, jelly, preserves and pickles were made. The total value of these products has been estimated at \$10,000.

Good and Healthful

A teaspoon of honey in a cup of hot milk is an excellent drink for the children.—Kansas Mother.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED LIBRARY
JUL 15 1938



"YOU SEE, the refreshments committee had it all figured out just how much it would cost to make the ice cream for the picnic. And they read off all the items and all of a sudden I said 'Phooey!'"

"What do you mean phooey," they said. And I said, "You don't need all those packages of ice cream powder! Not if you use Jell-O Ice Cream Powder. 'Cause it makes a whole quart and a half from one package—and marvelous ice cream, too!"

"So they tried it. And I was right and so they nominated me for treasurer because I have such a good business head and they elected me U-Nan-I-Mously! Aren't you proud to be the Treasurer's Daddy?"

The Treasurer's Mother writes that she is very proud, too, and that the Treasurer's whole family love ice cream made with Jell-O Ice Cream Powder. And they have all they want because it is so inexpensive and easy to make.

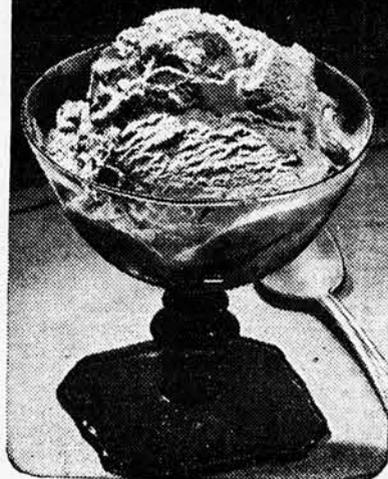
One package of Jell-O Ice Cream Powder makes a whole quart and a half of delicious ice cream. And all without cooking—just follow the simple directions on the package.

Freezes velvet-smooth in either freezer or refrigerator trays. Jell-O Ice Cream Powder is a product of General Foods.

SIX KINDS: Vanilla • Strawberry
Chocolate • Lemon • Maple
Unflavored

Directions for Both Freezer and Automatic Refrigerator on Package.

ONE PACKAGE MAKES
1½ QUARTS OF ICE CREAM!



32-VOLT GIANT WINCHARGER FARM POWER PLANT

SAVES US \$46⁸⁰ A YEAR ON GAS!



ONLY \$1500 DOWN



NO NOISE, VIBRATION, OR MOTOR FUMES.
PLENTY OF ELECTRICITY
Lights, Radio, Washer, Iron, etc.

Since getting my Wincharger, I have not started my gasoline engine once. I save about \$46.80 a year on gasoline alone, besides getting away from noise, vibration, and motor fumes. With my old gasoline plant I had to watch expense. We had no grinder, and used the radio only about 3 hours a day. Since getting our Wincharger, we have bought an electric iron and a grinder, and we use the radio all we want. I am completely satisfied with Wincharger.
Joe Trudeau, S. Dak.

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Without obligation, please send me BY MAIL full information about lighting my farm for 50c a year power-operating cost.

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P. O..... Route.....
County..... State.....
I now get light from.....

NOW see the new Giant Wincharger BATTERIES

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You can now hear in a clear, natural tone in group conversation. More power, greater sensitivity, less battery consumption, bone or air conduction. Inconspicuous. Renew your social contacts. Write for free 26 page booklet, today.

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Wichita: 1011 Brown Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.: 300 Professional Bldg.

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Field to Thresher

Quickly with an EPOC Sweep Rake!



Write for catalog and prices on our new Steel Tractor Sweeprakes made for nearly all makes of Tractors—just the thing for sweeping grain shocks or any kind of hay; also Wood and Steel Stackers and Horse-drawn Sweeprakes.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 64 Hastings, Nebraska

Clever Children Build a Highway

By LEILA LEE

A SIREN sounded shrilly, and traffic immediately came to a standstill. The blue-jacketed figure stepped up to the bright red car. "Can't you see the sign?" he asked gruffly.

"Well, yes, but... Report to headquarters. Here's your ticket."

"Okay, officer. Want a cooky?" The "highway patrolman" didn't need a second invitation. He took the cooky and began eating it just like any other boy would who knew what a good cook Mother Clever was. For the "patrolman" was Carl Clever, all dressed up in his dad's blue denim jacket, and riding a tricycle which bore a cardboard sign, "Highway Patrol."

The Clever children, some visiting cousins and several neighbor children were playing a new game. They had rigged up a "highway" which went down the driveway, around the garage, past the chicken yard, up and down small dips and hills, and finally circled back to the front porch, which was "headquarters." Cardboard signs on sticks or tacked to trees or posts, routed the way. There was a railroad sign, stop and school zone signs, and signs for winding roads, hills, and so forth. The children all had their tricycles and wagons and were having a dandy time. They took turns being the highway patrolman, and the man at headquarters who decided whether they were guilty of any wrong-doing, and whether they should be fined.

Just after Joe, the neighbor boy driving the bright red car, had been

Hobby Helps

If you would like to take up some hobby but don't know just how to go about it, perhaps some of our leaflets will help give you a start. We suggest the following leaflets as being full of helpful ideas:

- Midget Model Schooner... 3c
- Pencil Dolls... 3c
- Bird Houses... 3c
- Code Writing... 3c
- Fishermen's Guide... Free

Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for any of these leaflets you wish.

"arrested" for not stopping at a stop sign, Daddy Clever happened to come to the house for a few minutes, so he looked over the new "highway."

"Well, well," he laughed, "traffic is pretty heavy today. Anybody been arrested for speeding yet?"

"Oh yes," replied Carl, "the girls are the worst. And they always are jamming up traffic."

"Just like women drivers, eh?" Daddy said, and dodged the porch pillow Mother Clever threw at him. "But say, Carl," he went on, "you have your 'dip' and 'hill' signs on the wrong shape of sign."

"Don't they go on square signs?" asked Carl.

"No, they are on the diamond-shaped signs. You see, a diamond-shaped sign means a permanent hazard, a hazard that is there all the time. The square-shaped signs mean that there just may be a hazard there, like your school zone sign, because school isn't in session during the summer and, therefore, the hazard isn't a permanent one. Your octagon-shaped signs always mean stop and, of course, the round ones are the railroad crossing signs."

"Do the same shaped signs mean the same things in other states?" asked Joe, who had driven up to "headquarters" to pay his fine.

"Yes," said Daddy Clever, "the different shapes always mean the same things. Of course, the different states all have their own types of state highway markers."

"I guess the highway patrol had better get busy and change the signs we have wrong," said Carl, "and—oh, look there! Those girls are having an argument over who has the right-of-way." He hopped on his tricycle and rode hurriedly off to settle the dispute.

Next time some of your friends visit you, and you need a new game to play, why not try the "highway" game? If you have as much fun as the Clever children, you may think it is one of the best games you ever played.



All round signs mean Railroad Crossings; all diamond signs mean Slow; all octagonal signs mean Stop; all square signs mean Caution.

Safety in Diphtheria Toxoids

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

DIPHThERIA still is the most terrible disease of American childhood. Anything that can be done to wipe it out entirely is worth all the money, time and effort that can be spent on it. The two most important facts about diphtheria today are:

First, it is still dangerous, especially to children under 5.

Second, any child can be made immune by use of toxoid and you can secure safety for your own child regardless of others.

One point that I must emphasize is the distinction between diphtheria anti-toxin and toxoid. You have been hearing of anti-toxin for years. It is a serum, a remedy to be given to persons already ill with diphtheria and to those who have been in actual contact with such persons. It is given in larger doses for its immediate action.

Its effect is immediate but not long lasting.

Toxoid is not so well understood by the public, altho doctors have been working at it for many years. It is not given to those who are already ill or have been known to be exposed. Its action is slow since it depends upon building up in the subject's own body, substances that will make the blood proof against diphtheria. It takes at least 6 weeks to become effective and to give it to a child who has been exposed and may already be coming down with diphtheria is harmful. It is given in very small doses, 2 hypodermic injections with 2 weeks interval between. It will not cure diphtheria but, better than that, it will prevent it.

A mother writes that she has just heard that the protection given only lasts a few weeks or months. Her information no doubt comes from someone who has confused anti-toxin with toxoid. The first is only given as a preventive when a child is already exposed to diphtheria, and its effect is short lived. The second is a vaccine and its effect is for years, if not for a lifetime. If you have further questions, I will answer them gladly.



Dr. Lerrigo

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Don't wait. Start NOW to enjoy the extra home comfort—extra convenience of one of the economical NEW Delco-Light plants. Light and power—plenty of it—right at your finger tips. Ask your dealer for a demonstration at once—on your farm. No obligation.

EASY PAYMENT TERMS
Starts and stops automatically. This model 32 volt—1000 watts capacity. Other Delco-Light plants available from 150 to 6000 watts.

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SAVE GEHL SILO FILLER AND HAY CUTTER

WORK, TIME, STORAGE SPACE, STOP WASTE

This modern Gehl throws more corn, 45 feet high at 500 rpm, with 5 hp. and up. Cuts hay into mow, saving one man. Powerful, all-steel frame—self-feed—clog-proof, enclosed gears running in oil. Quiet, smooth-running. Guarantee.

Find WHY 40% out of Silo Fillers sold in Wisconsin are GEHLS. Write for catalog and low prices to **GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.** 434 Water St., West Bend, Wis.

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When asthmatic paroxysms occur, sufferers want ready relief. That is why we suggest inhaling the rich, penetrating smoke of Dr. R. Schiffmann's ASTHMADOR. This famous relief treatment has been continuously improved for 70 years thru modern scientific laboratory methods.

At your druggist in powder, cigarette and pipe mixture form, or send for free trial supply of all three. R. SCHIFFMANN CO., Los Angeles, California, Dept. KF

IRRIGATION PUMPS

Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 16, Hastings, Nebr.

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Concrete Stave SILO

Built of steel reinforced staves made by a special manufacturing process producing maximum density and strength. Costs no more than ordinary silos. Build a permanent silo this year and add dollars to your farm profits. Write to The Hutchinson Concrete Co. Box 504, Hutchinson, Kan.

KILL ALL FLIES DAISY FLY KILLER

Placed anywhere. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient—Cannot spill—Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20¢ at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc. 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.

NATIONAL Vitrified TILE SILOS

Everlasting TILE SILOS. Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Steel reinforcing every course of tile.

NO Blowing In Buy Now. Free Early Freezing. Erect Early. Install in 30 minutes.

Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents. **NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY** R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Apple Tree Trouble Was Located

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

BY PRACTICAL application of modern, scientific knowledge, Delmer Mitchell, apple grower of Troy, has brought into fruitful production a Jonathan orchard which, until 1935, had failed to produce profitable yields. Altho the orchard had reached normal bearing age and bloomed heavily each year, he got only a scanty set of fruit. He figured his problem was one of pollination.

He had in this block only the one kind and he knew that most apple varieties are self-sterile, so he decided he must provide for cross-pollination in some way. Horticultural authorities advised placing bouquets of different varieties in tubs at blooming time, scattered at intervals thruout the orchard. But the idea did not appeal to Mr. Mitchell. It meant a great amount of work, and labor that would have to be repeated every year. He wanted something more permanent. Pulling out and resetting every fourth row to a pollinizing variety was suggested but he knew this plan was not practical.

Top-Worked the Trees

By his study of the subject Mr. Mitchell learned that not all apple varieties are effective as pollinizers. Having decided which varieties were the best pollinizers, an extensive schedule was laid out for top-working the entire orchard. Every other tree in every other row was top-worked to some variety like Ben Davis or Delicious. The job was started in 1935 and a certain amount of the work has been done each year.

Mr. Mitchell believes Golden Delicious makes one of the best pollinizers because it is such a prolific bloomer. Some of his trees have been top-worked to as many as three or four varieties. This year, for the second consecutive season, his orchard has set a full crop of fruit. This is especially gratifying in view of the fact that only a 50 per cent crop is predicted for this section.

Mr. Mitchell is of the opinion that bees are essential for effective pollination and for this reason he scatters hives of strong, active colonies thruout his orchard at blooming time. He is thoroly convinced that bees can and do increase the fruit crop when conditions are right.

According to the latest report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the condition of the apple crop this year is subnormal in most states. The 1938 crop is below average in all regions except the far western group of states,

where it is about one point above average. The Bureau estimate is 55 per cent of normal.

To the apple grower this all sounds very favorable, for a short crop should go hand-in-hand with better prices. That is, if the consumers of apples have any money to spend when harvest time rolls around. There are other factors that should tend to boost apple prices to a certain extent this year. The British apple crop was damaged considerably by frost in early May. Import duties to England and the Scandinavian countries have been lowered and export shippers report the possibility of lower ocean freight rates this year. All of which means that the people of the United States may not have to try to consume all the apples we produce as has been the case in recent years.

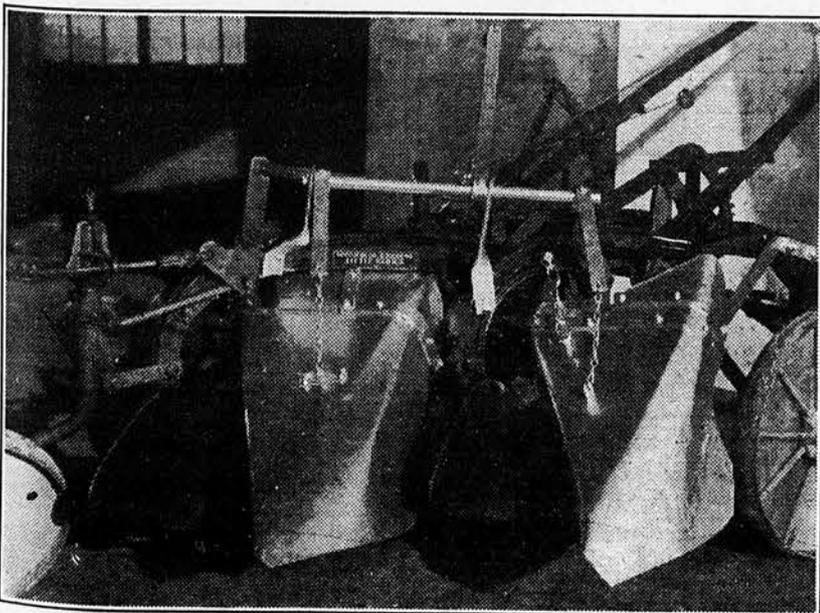
Better Returns to Grower

Growers in this area should benefit by the fact that the large Ozark district will be far short of normal this year. Another thing that should bring better prices to local orchardists is the increase in freight rates on the fruit from Washington to this part of the country. The growers in the great Washington apple district will have to get better prices for their fruit than they did last year because of that freight increase, and the local growers can go on the market with their fruit at a better price and still successfully compete with the Washington product. The lower cost of picking and packing this reduced crop should result in better returns to the grower, altho early season spraying costs were the same as they would have been for a normal yield.

The prices received for summer apples so far have been encouraging. Transparents of good quality which, last year, brought 75 cents a bushel, this year sold for \$1.25 and the demand was good as long as they lasted. They are all gone now and this week we shall harvest the Duchess.

Grapes are looking good at this time and all indications point to fair prices this year, due principally to the reduced production in the Ozark district. Our grapes have had two applications of Bordeaux for the control of black rot and we expect to spray them once more. We harvested the Red Bird peach crop last week and got \$1.50 a bushel for them. The next peaches will not be ripe until the first of August. The South Haven variety will be the first to be ready for market.

Shields Permit Covering All Trash



NEED for some device or attachment for plows which would enable farmers to completely plow under stalks and other crop waste has long been recognized in the more humid sections, such as Eastern Kansas and Missouri. The Purdue plow trash shield is a result of research conducted in Indiana by the department of agriculture. The picture, above, will show how the trash shield appears. If anyone desires plans for making these shields, Kansas Farmer will see that he obtains them. Be sure to send information as to the make of plow, manufacturer's number of the plow, and size and number of bottoms. A small charge is made by the Purdue station in Indiana to cover cost of the blue-prints.



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IS YOUR old tractor giving you trouble? Costing you too much for fuel, oil and repairs? Is it lacking in power? Or do you need another tractor to get your fall work done in time?

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WINROD

Republican Candidate
For U. S. Senate



Gerald B. Winrod

It is decidedly probable that the next session of the Congress will determine the future course of our government. Men of courage and conviction MUST be sent to Washington who are capable of resisting White House pressure toward one-man rule.

Mr. Winrod demands restoration of the domestic market to American farmers. We should not be compelled to compete with slave labor in Russia and pauper labor in South America.

He stands for constitutional democracy and is against all alien "isms." He advocates the rebuilding of national character to create public confidence and bring private capital out of hiding. He is chiefly concerned with creating honest jobs for 13 million unemployed people who are victims of New Deal disaster.

Write for his booklet "Terse Talks" (free). Hear him every Thursday, 8 p. m., through Stations WIBW and KCKN. Address your letter to him at Wichita, Kan.

(Political Advertisement)

Tell Your Side of It

LETTERS FROM READERS

Best way to arrive at the truth is to learn both sides of a question. So all readers of Kansas Farmer are invited to express their views on any subject of interest to farm folks in this "Tell Your Side of It" letter department. Of course, unsigned letters cannot be considered. Long letters will be condensed so more folks may have their say.

Why We Rob the Farms

Local taxes in the last 20 years have been so burdensome that people have been compelled to rob their farms and neglect them too, to pay taxes.

As I see it, land and all kinds of real property, together with implements and tools to work the soil, should be relieved from at least part of the tax burden. There are many other industries in the grain area that could, without serious handicap, bear the brunt of part of the tax burden. The school, both grade and high, in many communities, suffers for lack of proper support and at the same time real estate in the same district is under heavy levies.

The oil industry could do much toward lessening the burden on agriculture, if the revenue from it was partly used for education rather than all devoted toward highway building and maintenance.

The Federal government has recognized the need of a wide and long-term program in this regard.—Arthur Langdon, Rock Creek, Jefferson Co.

Home and Farm Dangers

Even in our homes and on our farms where we feel safe, there are many dangers which surround us and especially our small children, which cause death and crippling. Many of these accidents can be prevented by care and thoughtfulness of parents. Many of the careless habits which are responsible for serious tragedies, are:

Leaving open and carelessly covered wells, cisterns and watering tanks where children will fall in and are drowned.

Failing to securely fasten the screens on upstairs windows.

Leaving boards with nail points sticking out, where children with bare feet or with worn thin shoe soles, will step, with resulting wounds and perhaps lockjaw.

Placing tubs of hot water on the floor where small children will walk backward or sidewise and fall into them.

Having poisons and strong medicines where children will get them.

Placing cups of hot coffee or tea near the edge of the table where babies can reach the saucer and tip the scalding contents on themselves.

Failure to see if children are behind the auto, truck or tractor, before backing up.

I have known of children losing their lives from each of these causes. The only protection is for all of us to build for ourselves safe habits.—A. L. Potter, Montgomery Co.

Views on Work Question

I see when reading the Kansas Farmer, you have a space headed "Tell Your Side of It." Here are some of my views on the work question.

The big farmer hogs up all the land he can get, and drives the little man out of business. And, of course, some of them are big cattle feeders, too.

And then they want the man they drove out of business to work for them, 12 or more hours a day. Some don't even get their dinner. My husband came home after 8 at night for supper. The work wasn't done then. No matter how cold or stormy the weather, the dollar a day man must be on the job. Cattle must eat if it is stormy and some of the feed must be hauled for miles. What does a man have left for a family to live on if he must pay his way back and forth to work and pay for two and sometimes three meals a day, besides clothes, doctor bills and fuel. A dollar a day is all they pay.

When on WPA, if a man is not able to work every day, he can skip a day now and then and not feel like he was starving his family to do so. I know the WPA can't always last but what would lots of poor folks do without it. Let the man who is kicking on WPA workers furnish work and pay living wages for a family and put the little man back on the land he has hogged up. The greed for more land and more money has helped put the country in the condition it is today.—Mrs. J., Nora, Nebr.

—KF—

Books You Will Enjoy

By JANET McNEISH

The Square Peg—By John Masefield. Macmillan, \$2.50. Robert Mansell, a manufacturer of guns, buys Mullple, a fine old run-down country house. Restores the house and grounds to a thing of beauty and makes a bird sanctuary of it. The difficulties Mansell encounters with the fox hunters of the countryside, who wish to use his woods to hunt in, makes up the bulk of the story. The end comes as a surprise and is very satisfactory.

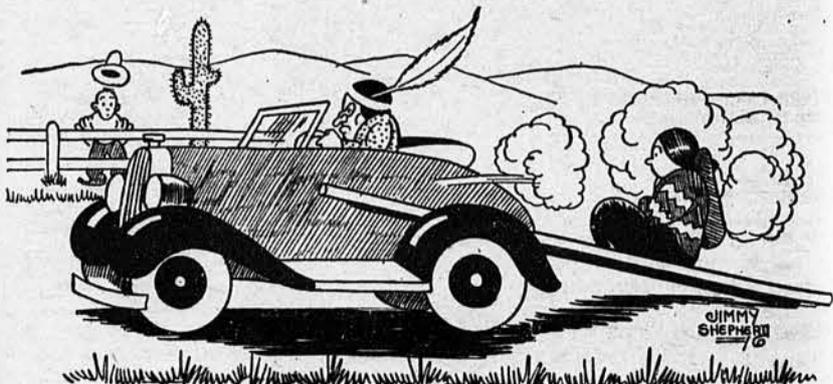
Country Matters—Written and engraved by Clare Leighton. Macmillan, \$3. This is a record of English village life, well-written and beautifully illustrated. It is made up of short stories, every one complete in itself. Here are a few of the very interesting chapters: The Village Smithy; Picking Primroses; The Village Fair; Harvest Festival; The Ploughing Match, and Felling Trees. Country Matters will make a lovely gift and a joy to own.

Games—By Jessie H. Bancroft. Macmillan, \$4. A new, revised edition of a comprehensive guide to all kinds of play activities, games and sports. Activities for 2 persons to track and field events are clearly explained.

Gardening Indoors—By F. F. Rockwell and Esther C. Grayson. Macmillan, \$2.50. This book is dedicated "To all the loving hands that tend green growing things in sunny, southern windows." Some of the interesting chapters are: Miniature Gardens; Soils and Fertilizers; Bugs and Other Troubles; Flowering Plants; Bulbs, Vines and Creepers; Gift Plants. Explicit information is given.

Nicodemus and Petunia—By Inez Hogan Dutton, \$1. (Under 8). This is a new "Nicodemus" book. Petunia is the new friend, and with a magic stone, tries to fly. The result of her attempt brings the delightful story to a close.

Sebastian Bach: The Boy From Thuringia—By Opal Wheeler and Sybil Dencher. Dutton, \$2. Children (8-12). This is the delightfully well-told story of the famous musician, Bach. While this book is primarily for children with musical interest, it will interest any child, as the life of Bach reads like a fairy tale.



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Canton, Ohio

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Why not get a 35¢ bottle of powerful, medicated OMEGA OIL and help nature chase away the aching, soreness and lameness from your troubled back.

In the opinion of one druggist there is more Omega Oil sold for backache than anything else.

It's got the good old penetrating stuff in it that eases aches, pains and soreness whenever a good rub is indicated. Use it for sore arms and legs, muscular soreness and stiff neck—it's great for sore burning feet—35¢.



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1313 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Accurate Check On Poultry Flocks

By B. C. KOHRS

TEN poultrymen in Gray county have joined the ranks of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association and are keeping an accurate record of the receipts, expenses and egg production of their poultry flocks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Penner who live north of Ingalls have kept such a record of their poultry flock for 7 years. Their flock of 238 Brown Leghorn hens averaged 123 eggs last year.

The highest producing flock last year was Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nicholson's flock of 137 Rhode Island Red hens with an average of 175 eggs a hen.

Poultry flock owners keeping records for 1938 are: Earl D. Lupton, Montezuma, whose flock is a certified breeding flock inspected by a representative of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. The certified breeding stage is one step above the approved or first breeding step in Poultry Improvement work. Cy Omo, Cimarron; Henry Penner, Ingalls; Walter Nicholson, Ingalls, and Peter H. Arensdorf, Ensign, have flocks classed as U. S. approved breeding flocks, the first breeding stage in improvement work.

Two 4-H club members, Elwin Mitchell, Montezuma, and Mildred Moore, Ingalls, both from the Progressive Workers 4-H club, are keeping records on laying flocks as a part of their 4-H project work.

Emil Koehn, Montezuma, and H. H. Burns and Oliver Armstrong, Garden City, are keeping the Poultry Improvement records without having their flocks inspected for the poultry breeding work.

These poultrymen know at all times in what direction they are headed and as the old Italian proverb says, "The world steps aside to let any man pass who knows whither he is going."

Egg Price Trouble

"The poultry production program on the Kansas farm is streamlined and air-conditioned, but the poultry marketing program is jogging along in the one horse shay," said C. R. Jaccard, extension economist, recently.

One of the most serious handicaps to a quality marketing program for Kansas eggs is the large number of small flocks. From 30 to 35 per cent of the poultry flocks in Kansas are under 150 hens. Producers with such small flocks do not follow marketing practices which will put their eggs on the

market in sufficient quantity of the proper quality to demand top prices. About 15 to 20 per cent of the eggs produced in Kansas come from flocks of this size and are marketed in such a manner that they cast a reflection on the quality of the whole Kansas egg industry. But there are sufficient flocks of 200 hens and over to support a quality egg-marketing program in the Eastern half of Kansas.

Eggs in 4 Months

Buff Orpington baby chicks were bought February 18, 1938, by Mrs. R. W. Richardson, in Rooks county, and on June 7, a pullet from the flock, although less than 4 months old, laid its first egg. Mrs. Richardson generally has pullets laying at 4 months.

For More Eggs

Three things poultrymen can do to keep up production this summer are: 1. Control lice and mites. 2. Keep the flock as cool as possible. 3. Keep the birds eating by cutting the morning grain feed and giving a wet mash at noon.

Couldn't Be Better

Carl Strawn, president of the Worthwhile 4-H Club in Gray county, had a good start on his turkey project. A setting of 24 eggs hatched 100 per cent.

—KF—

You Always Are Welcome

You have a permanent invitation to visit us at the Kansas Farmer office in Topeka. We shall be happy to have you call on us, and make a tour of the Capper Publications plant. We believe you will find such a trip interesting. The following friends visited us in the last 2 weeks:

W. F. Schaefer, Lillie Schaefer, Bonner Springs; Bill Greer, James Parks, Jr., Bob Salzer, Richard Sackrider, Mrs. Rhodes, Kenneth Rhodes, Robert Rhodes, all of Topeka; Kenneth Greene, Tescott; Margaret Hennis, Mable Ohlmeier, Mrs. Frank Devins, all of Paola; Bob Brunton, Clarence Ham, Reba F. Ammon, Topeka; Gene Ammon, Holton; Mary Ella Noakes, Erie. Norman Seely, Melba Seely, Dennis Lanning, George Day, Lois Cummins, Joe Brennan, Charles D. McCarthy, Esther Vigo, Jim Brennan, Harold Lillard, Richard Lillard, Bob Grooms, Melba Trent, Harriet Ziegler, Ray Webb, Andrew Taylor, George King, Louise Emery, all of Topeka.

There also were many visitors from these other states: California, Montana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Washington and Illinois.

Marks on Stolen Property Bring Pleas of "Guilty"

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

IN the prosecution of thieves who stole a tractor magneto from W. L. Young, R. 1, Tonganoxie, Kan., the Capper marking system scored again. Mr. Young had earlier followed the instructions of the Protective Service and put his identification mark No. 47 CP on the magneto as well as on other property on his farm. As soon as he discovered the property was stolen, he reported it to Leonard Turner, deputy sheriff at Tonganoxie, who started the investigation. Mr. Turner found in a Lawrence junk yard, a magneto which answered the general description of that stolen from Mr. Young. He was not sure, however, that he had the right article until he examined the magneto more closely and found stamped into it the identification mark assigned to Mr. Young by the Protective Service.

When the mark and other evidence gathered by Turner were reported, Glenn Casteel and Seth Welsh admitted they did the stealing and were given 6 months jail sentences. A reward of \$25 was paid by the Protective Service and divided equally between Service Member Young and Deputy Sheriff Turner. An extra \$25 reward was paid because the stolen property had been marked by the Bloodhound Thief Catcher. This all went to Service Mem-

ber Young. Protective Service pays an extra reward if the thief steals property from a posted farm which has been marked with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher supplied by Protective Service.

One interesting fact about the Protective Service marking system is this: Almost without exception, thieves who have stolen property marked with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher have admitted their guilt without the formality of trial.

Tends to Remove Temptation

In her letter to the Protective Service, Mrs. Amelia Glynn, Summerfield, advances the opinion that it not only helps to bring the guilty to justice, but also is a valuable deterrent. She speaks from experience when she says in acknowledging receipt of a reward, "Your Protective Service is most commendable. It not only brings many thieves to justice, but serves as a splendid preventive measure, which is even more important. There is no doubt but that the temptation for stealing is reduced greatly for those who would otherwise indulge in the practice. It certainly is a most worthy service. I expect to continue to support Kansas Farmer in its war against thievery."



ITS PRICE DECIDES NEXT YEAR'S LIVING

• The difference between the thresher price and the top price for your grain may mean a more comfortable living for your family next year. Must you sell your grain for lack of safe storage equipment?

• Wooden bins may catch fire from spontaneous combustion of the grain. They are also hard to make rat-proof.

• Buy an all-metal grain bin, one made of extra-durable Armco Ingot Iron. Farmers have proved that this metal gives years and years of low-cost service.

• Leading manufacturers of grain bins, stock tanks, silos, well casings, and other products use Armco Ingot Iron for their better lines because they know it gives their customers much better service. Look for the Armco triangle trademark when you buy.

• Armco also makes good-quality steel sheets and copper-bearing sheets. Mail the coupon below for complete details.

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Please send me information on these points:
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KF-4

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

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; 4½ line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

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RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.
PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

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HOME OF EGG LAYING CHAMPIONS. 61 official monthly championships in 1938 contests. 8 breeds from bloodtested, approved stock. Immediate or future delivery. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns \$5.75 per 100. Sexed pullet chicks \$10.30 per 100. White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Reds, Whites, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons \$6.25 per 100. Sexed pullet chicks \$9.30 per 100. 100% live delivery. Free circular. Missouri Valley Farms, Box 145, Marshall, Mo.

BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS STRONG, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 811, Clinton, Mo.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, BROILERS, HENS, WANTED. COOPS loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

SEED

HARDY RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED \$12.50; Grimm Alfalfa \$13.40. White Sweet Clover \$5.40; Red Clover \$15.80. All 60 lb. bushel, track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO, GERMINATION 90%, \$3.00 per cwt. Johnson & Son, Cambridge, Kan.

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KENTUCKY'S FANCY—BUY THE BEST. 10 pounds extra fancy chewing or smoking, \$1.00. Beautiful 50c double bladed pocket knife free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ryan Farms, Murray, Ky.

PAY WHEN RECEIVED; HONEST WEIGHT quick shipment and tobacco guaranteed; 12 pounds chewing or 15 smoking, \$1.00. Dick Adams, Sharon, Tenn.

KENTUCKY'S SPECIAL—GUARANTEED best mild smoking or red chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Ky.

POSTPAID—10 POUNDS VERY BEST DARK fired, air cured, or burley, chewing or smoking \$1.25. Guaranteed. Lee Scott, Dresden, Tenn.

MACHINERY

50-60 RUMELY OIL PULL. TWO D, ONE A-R, and one B John Deere tractors. Several Fordsons. Three-row G-P tractor planter. Three-row G-P tractor cultivator. 20 Farmall cultivator. Two Letz roughage mills. John Deere tractor rotary hoe. Three, four bottom Deere tractor plows. Deere 21 ft. Model S disk harrow. Two saw rigs with engines mounted. One ten-horse Iowa stationary engine mounted. No. 6 Deere combine. No. 3 Mid-West limestone pulverizer. 1500 watt Koehler lighting plant. 750 watt Delco. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

GOVERNORS FOR AUTO ENGINES, \$6.50. Ball bearing \$8.50. Generator drive pulley for Farmall tractors, F-20, \$2.50; F-30, \$3.00; prepaid. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Nebr.

FOR SALE: RUMELY THRESHING RIG, 20-40 engine, 32-52 separator, and 25 ft. feeder extension. Terms cash or bankable note. F. C. Kruger, Victoria, Kan.

REBUILT TRACTORS: MCCORMICK-DEERING 15-30; C Case, like new; 17-28 Twin City; new Deere mower, Gurney's Seed House, Delphos, Kan.

RECONDITIONED ALL MAKES OF TRACTORS and combines in good shape. Weidler Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.

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

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OUTSTANDING ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT. Super Electric Fence. Precision built, synchronized electro-breaker. Simple. Efficient. Slashes costs. Fully guaranteed. 30 day trial. Free booklet. Distributors, dealers wanted. Super Fence, AK-2500 Wabash, Chicago.

LATEST IMPROVED ELECTRIC FENCER. Simple. Efficient. Complete. Portable. Guaranteed. 30 day trial. Write for amazingly low prices. Established dealers wanted. Reid Electric Mfg. Co., 443-B, North Cicero, Chicago.

ELECTRIC FENCE WHOLESALE—1938 MODELS. 3-year guarantee battery or power. Farmers-Agents write Wholesale Electric Fence, Hales Corners, Wis.

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WRITE FOR OUR 1938 FREE CATALOG OF used tractor parts; new lugs, parts. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

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INTRODUCTORY OFFER 15c ANY ROLL developed by special guaranteed lifetime fade-proof process insures sharper, clearer prints. Reprints 3c. SuperFoto Films, Dept. 28, Kansas City, Mo.

PROMPT SERVICE—GUARANTEED WORK. Two beautiful portrait type double weight enlargements, eight neverfade gloss prints, each roll 25c. Dubuque Film Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

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

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

SNAPSHOTS IN COLORS—ROLL DEVELOPED, 2 natural color prints, 25c. Natural color reprints, 3c. Amazingly beautiful. Natural Color Photo, C-31, Janesville, Wis.

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

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

SIXTEEN SPARKLING LIFETIME PRINTS, 2 studio enlargements with roll developed—25c; 20 reprints 25c; 100-\$1.00. Truefoto, C-95, Des Moines, Iowa.

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

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

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

GUARANTEED. 20 PRINTS 25c. ROLL developed, 16 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

ROLL DEVELOPED. 16 GUARANTEED prints 25c. Smart Photo, Winona, Minn.

SPARROW TRAPS

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

ANTIQUES

OLD GLASS, DOLLS, CURIOS, STAMPS, coins. Catalogue 5c. Indian Museum, Northbranch, Kan.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

DR. KNOBLAUGH'S MEDICINE (EST. 1895) for fistula, poll-evil in horses, mules. Humane; no caustics, cutting, scars, stiffness. Improves general condition. Send 75c for three weeks' treatment. Clouse-Stamm Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Geneseo, Ill.

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

HONEY

EXTRA QUALITY CLOVER HONEY; 10 LB. pail \$1.00; 60 lb. can \$4.90; 10 lb. pail bulk comb \$1.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL

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

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING. AUGUST 1ST Colonel Walters (\$176,373,550.58 sales) will instruct. Acquire correspondence course free. American Auction College, Kansas City.

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

COINS: I BUY ALL MINT MARKED pennies. Buying list 10c. Coin Hobby Exchange, Box 5124, Indianapolis, Indiana.

PRINTING

QUALITY PRINTING. LOW COST. 500 gummed stickers 24 cents 100 bond letter heads, 100 envelopes, \$1.00. Prepaid. Case Printing Co., Wright City, Mo.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. BREEDER for 20 years. 10c for picture and prices. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

LAND—KANSAS

240 ACRES, 5 MILES TOWN, 90 PLOW, balance blue stem pasture, 8 room house, fine barn, good water, \$6,500, easy terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH- ern Railway Agriculture Empire, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high production crops, grain, fruit, vegetable, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for book on state you prefer. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 702, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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

GOOD FARMS AVAILABLE. WASHINGTON, Minnesota, Idaho, Western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

A Useful Project

Dear Senator Capper: We, the Wakefield boys of the F. F. A., sincerely thank you for the fine 2-volume set on the Life of Lincoln. When we asked for a book, we did not expect such a wonderful gift as you sent. We surely are proud of the set.

Enclosed is a sketch of the library in which these books were placed. We hope you will come to Wakefield some time and visit the library and our F. F. A. Chapter.

Again we wish to thank you for the books which you sent us.—Robert Randle, Riley, Kan.

'Hopper War Is Success

'Hoppers are not so thick where Jack Beeler, Jewell county, caught 20 bushels of them with a hopperdozer. L. N. Iverson, of the same county, is reported to have a 16-foot dozer that he used to clean up his 'hoppers last year in 3 times over the field.

Heavy poisoning is being done in Cowley county by Berlyn Baird and his father and brothers. A mechanical spreader is used. A number of men are taking poison out in quantities of 500 pounds or more at a time.

A. Matousek, Jewell county, got a wholesale kill with onions and molasses mixed with the bait. He has 120 acres of corn he is protecting. A mixing suggestion comes from E. J. Stevens, of Jewell county, who says he mixes sour milk with the sawdust-bran-

poison combination. If this works as well on other farms it may be a valuable and low cost means of improving poison bait.

Nearly all reports on poisoning are that a good kill is obtained. The pessimistic note is in the millions of 'hoppers remaining. One point of consolation here is to think how many of the pests there would be without the state-wide poisoning campaign.

Ready on Electric Project

The south Mitchell county rural electrification project was approved as a supplement to the Jewell-Mitchell project by the directors at the recent meeting. The meeting was attended by J. D. Abercrombie, Barnard; and T. H. Smyth, Jr., Beloit, in the interests of the south project. The Rural Electrification Administration has been short of funds for projects. Beginning with the fiscal year July 1, they have ample funds and they are to be put into use as soon as projects are ready.

Pasturing This Bindweed

Field bindweed is pastured to help kill it, by H. H. Johnsmeyer, Marion. Seven years ago he had 40 acres infested with bindweed. He seeded rye, grazed it all winter and spring, plowed it and seeded again. The last 2 years this field has been in wheat and there are only a few scattered sprigs of the weed. This same method of thinning bindweed has been used in several

other fields where there was some infestation. It may not kill the weed, but it brings it under control so that final eradication methods can be economically used.

How Brome Helps

A field of brome grass belonging to Grant Morey, of Mahaska, was bound on July 1. The quality of the seed is excellent and a heavy crop is expected. Brome grass has found favor with farmers everywhere as a pasture crop and as a means of stopping erosion on sloping fields. Two others who harvested brome grass seed in the northwest part of Washington county are Clyde Miller and Tom Steinberger.

More for Advertising

Texas cattlemen meeting in San Antonio recently for the annual convention of the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, found meat advertising among the major issues up for discussion, and ended by doubling their former voluntary donation of 25 cents a car of livestock, paid to the National Livestock and Meat Board. There was discussion of this at the Kansas Livestock Association meeting in March, and it is generally agreed that farmers could afford to spend a little more for advertising their meat products. The amount spent by livestock producers for promotion is probably by far the least of any major industry.

Bulletin Helps

You may wish information contained in the following bulletins, which are free for the asking, except where otherwise indicated. Or there may be other subjects not mentioned in this list, on which you would like information. If you will state the subject on a card or in letter, we will be glad to help you. Address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please order bulletins by number.

- No. 49—Ice cream without stirring.
- No. 578—The making and feeding of silage.
- No. 801—Mites and lice on poultry.
- No. 879—Home storage of vegetables.
- No. 984—Home drying of fruits and vegetables.
- No. 1155—Diseases of sheep.
- No. 1315—Cleaning milking machines.
- No. 1438—Making fermented pickles.
- No. 1627—The Hessian Fly.
- No. 1675—Care of milk utensils on the farm.
- No. M2004—Homemade beauty remedies, price 2c.
- No. M2005—Prize pickle recipes, price 2c.

1,400 Acres Terraced

Ness county seems to have suffered particularly hard the last few years from low rainfall, or there are times when one might say, "no rainfall at all." W. V. Stutz said that he worked much land last winter to keep it from blowing, but now that danger is virtually past. He has surveyed all his idle land and up until April 1 had small terraces constructed on 1,400 acres. This is a good way to build them—small at first, then add to them.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



Clarence Lacey, proprietor of the Maple Hill Sheep Farm, Meriden, Kan., has a fine lot of Shropshire rams and ewes for sale. The herd will be exhibited at the fairs.

W. A. Gladfeiler, of Emporia, has his usual good bunch of registered Durocs. The size of the herd has been reduced during the drouth seasons but the quality has been maintained. Mr. Gladfeiler has 80 acres of as fine corn as ever grown on the farm.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association will hold its annual summer picnic on the farm of Ed. Stunkel, near Peck, a few miles west of Highway 81, on August 23. All breeders and friends are invited. Mr. Stunkel has one of the good herds of the state.

Hans E. Regier, secretary and sale manager for the Southern Kansas Shorthorn breeders, authorizes us to announce November 2, as the date of the annual fall sale to be held at the Wichita Stock Yards. Breeders desiring to consign stock should write Mr. Regier at Whitewater, Kan.

Quigley Hampshire Farms offer a few young sows bred to Major League, outstanding son of High Score, and to Keynote, flashy son of Master Key. These sows are excellent type and in the best of condition. Immunized, of course. Will farrow in September. Boars are the best they ever have offered, mostly grandsons of High Score.

The Rhodes Jersey herd, located near Beatrice, Neb., is one of the oldest and strongest herds in that state. Three Longview bred bulls have been used in succession, and several bulls have been proved on the farm. John Rhodes, the present owner and proprietor, continues the work of his father, who established the herd many years ago. The herd has been on DHIA test for 11 years.

Paul Davidson, junior member of the firm of W. A. Davidson & Son, Poland China breeders located at Simpson, Kan., report heavy inquiry and good sales. Among recent sales 2 head to John Bishop, McClave, Colo., and 1 to Robert L. Rober, Marion, Kan. Mr. Davidson says wheat harvest is progressing nicely, making around 20 bushels an acre, some much less.

S. B. Amcoats, veteran Shorthorn breeder, of Cley Center, reports heavy demand for young bulls, considering the time of year. Recently he sold one to Bergerson Brothers, of Leonardville, and one to Bert Dodson, a home buyer. The Sni-A-Bar Signet calves are developing fine and pasture, together with good feed crops, are very encouraging from the standpoint of the beef cattle breeder, says Mr. Amcoats.

Bauer Brothers, on the farm about 8 miles over in Nebraska, near Gladstone, are making ready for the early state and local fairs. They will be out with one of the strong Poland China herds of the season. The big crop of pigs is doing well and a strong demand already is developing for the kind the brothers breed and grow out. A combination of energy and intelligent application is giving desired results. They announce a sale to be held October 21.

The first sale of purebred hogs this summer or early fall will be the George Gammell Poland China sale at Council Grove, Kan. The Gammell Poland herd constantly has been built up and the sale offering presented on Thursday, August 4, will be a desirable one. Mr. Gammell states that the 20 boars and 20 gilts offered will be the tops of 100 head of good spring pigs, and that the bred yearling sons are from the best producing families he has and of the best breeding it is possible to obtain.

C. R. Rowe, successful black Poland China breeder of Scranton, has the best lot of spring boars and gilts he ever has had at this season. Lots of growth and unusual uniformity due to the fact that they were sired by his splendid breeding boar, Top Row 2nd, son of the world's grand champion, Top Row. One exceptional litter of 10, all saved, by the above sire and from Miss Chief. One hundred thirty acres of fine corn, wheat making 30 bushels to the acre and a baby boy 6 weeks old create new interest in the Rowe home.

The Alpine Jersey farm, adjoining Beatrice, Neb., is the home of one of the best herds of registered Jerseys to be found in that state. Representatives from the herd win in strong competition whenever shown. The herd was established several years ago by its present owner, Don H. Morton. Much care was taken in making selections as well as an exceptional judgment in the selection of sires ever since. The present senior herd bull is a proved sire of the best Longview Raleigh breeding. He is assisted by Volunteer Bravo Observer. Exceptional records have and are being made—individual cows with records of from 500 to 600 pounds of fat. The dairy

farm is equipped in the most modern fashion with milking parlor and other sanitary and labor-saving conveniences. About 45 cows are in milk the year around. Milk is delivered to the residents of the town. The herd is kept in a high state of health, regular tests being made to detect every form of disease.

Harry H. Reeves, of Pretty Prairie, is getting ready to move to his new location near Hutchinson, and finds it necessary to sell a lot of farm equipment and a part of his registered Milking Shorthorns in order to take care of the situation on the new but smaller farm, and to raise money with which to equip the new dairy farm. So on July 28, he sells a dozen head of choice bulls, mature cows and open heifers. Included is the great breeding bull, Regal Knight, backed by 38 Registry of Merit dams, a good show cow and several heifers sired by Mountain Reeves whose granddam had a record of more than 21 thousand pounds of milk.

The big Southern Kansas Ram sale will be held at Anthony in the sale barn on Thursday, August 4. This will be the second sale held by the Harper County breeders, with consignments from many leading herds in Kansas and adjoining states. Thirty carefully selected rams will be sold, the tops from many herds, Shropshires, Hampshires and Southdowns. Buyers attending will have a splendid opportunity to make comparisons, study breeding from the standpoint of experienced men and buy at their own price. W. E. Gregory, of Anthony, secretary, and H. E. Schmidt, president, will have charge of arrangements and consignments.

"Because of their early maturity, their natural fleshing quality and the fact they are ready for market at any age or weight, probably had as much to do with the preference given Southdowns over other breeds of sheep when this flock was established here at Lonjac farm," says J. D. Hooten, manager of Lonjac farm of Lees Summit, Mo. Foundation material for this herd came from the best Canadian flocks. Mr. Hooten believes that a ram should be at least a year old before being used to any great extent and the many yearling rams now seen at Lonjac are all big rugged fellows that will give a good account of themselves. Purebred Angus and Hampshire hogs also are raised on the farm.

Last month Kansas Farmer sent out its annual questionnaire to breeders living in the state. Among the questions asked were: "How many males will you have for sale during the fall and winter; how many females?" The answers received from a very large per cent of the breeders indicate an unusual shortage of breeding stock for sale. Another question was, "What additions do you plan to make to your herd?" Answers indicate unusual demand for all kinds of breeding stock. Drouths and depressions have reduced breeding herds almost to the vanishing point. Better business conditions and abundant pasture and all kinds of feeds in sight have caused renewed interest in the purebred livestock business.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

- Ayrshire Cattle**
Oct. 22—Kansas State Ayrshire sale, Hutchinson, Fred Williams, chairman sale committee.
- Guernseys**
Sept. 28—Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association, Parsons.
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 28—Maplewood Farm, Dr. W. H. Meott, Herington, Sale Manager.
- Shorthorns**
Nov. 2—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Wichita, Kan. Hans E. Regier, Whitewater, secretary and sale manager.
- Milking Shorthorns**
July 28—Harry Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan.
- Sheep**
Aug. 4—Harper County Sheep producers, W. E. Gregory, secretary. Sale at Anthony, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Aug. 4—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 12—John Henry, Lecompton.
Oct. 17—Clarence Row, Scranton.
Oct. 21—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Neb.
- Duroc Hogs**
Oct. 13—Clarence Miller, Alma.
- Chester White Hogs**
July 21—Charles Hunter and Sons, Knobnoster, Mo.

—KF—

Capper Publications, Inc.

Bonds

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

—\$5,000,000.00—

- (1) First Mortgage 5½ Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.
- (2) First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.
- (3) First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent Bonds payable in one year.
- (4) First Mortgage Four Per Cent Certificates payable in six months.

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

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Gammell's Poland China Sale

Sale held at farm, 11 mi. north of Strong City, Kan., and 11 mi. south and 1 east of Council Grove, Kan., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1:15 P. M.

50 HEAD OF POLAND CHINAS

20 well grown spring boars. 20 choice type spring gilts. 10 bred yearling sows. BREEDING: Our Herd Boars and Sows are sired by or closely related to State and National prize winning stock. THE OFFERING is well grown, cholera immune, and are of the most desirable type. They are sired by GOLD NUGGET, JR., BIG TOP and K's MISCHIEF MIXER. For catalogue write at once to GEORGE GAMMELL, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN. Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidson's Type Polands

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

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

Better Feeding Polands

Shorter legs and wider, deeper fleshed bodies. Spring pigs, Pairs and trios. Immunized.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Farm

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

20 Gilts, Bred for Fall

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

C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, earlier feeding, medium type. Bred Gilts, Sows, Boars, all ages for sale. 800 in herd. Immunized. Registered. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

REEVES MILKING SHORTHORN SALE

Thursday, July 28

In removing to R. 4, Hutchinson, Farm Equipment and 12 Registered Cattle sell at farm, 21 mi. south of Hutchinson, 2½ mi. east of Highway No. 17.
3 Bulls, incl. REGAL KNIGHT, 38 R. M. by dams.
3 Aged Cows, proven producers, one in R. M.
3 Young Cows, one in R. M., one a show cow.
3 Heifers, one by Mountain Reeves, granddam 21,023 milk.
Thirteen Years of Milk Records.

Catalogs from
HARRY H. REEVES
Pretty Prairie Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE

Rotherwood Jerseys

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

A. LEWIS OSWALD
Hutchinson Kansas

BULL CALVES—FROM TESTED DAMS

Grandsons of RALEIGH'S DAIRYLIKE MAJESTY 207554, the sire of our sire, Treasurer Longview 349308. Calves out of high record D. H. I. A. cows. Priced within the reach of any breeder.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Bull for Sale

A good individual, best of Guernsey type and backed by heavy production sires and dams. Priced reasonable. J. S. Slater, Peabody, Kan.

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES

Fawn and white, from heavy producing dams.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

SHROPSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, SOUTHDOWN RAMS

Southern Kansas Ram Sale

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

Anthony, Kan. — Wednesday, Aug. 3

30 Reg. Rams — Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown

QUALITY BLOODLINES ALL AGES FROM COLO. — OKLA. — WISC. — KAN.

Buy at Auction — Save Time and Money

Sale Sponsored by Harper County Sheepmen—For Sale Catalogue Address
W. E. GREGORY, SECRETARY, ANTHONY, KAN.
Pres., H. E. Schmidt; Clifford Williams, Auct.; Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to
Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

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

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

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



There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

IF INTERESTED IN POLLED SHORTHORNS

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

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

ANGUS CATTLE

Laffin Offers Angus Cattle

Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale.

L. E. LAFFIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-1

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

Bert Powell

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

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

Lonjac Southdown Rams

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

SHEEP

Reg. Shropshire Rams

Yearling and lamb rams, also yearling ewes. \$20 up. Extra good, well woolled. Meet us at the fairs.

CLARENCE LACEY, MERIDEN, KAN.

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1938

July	2-14-30
August	13-27
September	10-24
October	8-22
November	5-19
December	3-17-31

Advertising

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

More Business for Co-op Creamery

Arkansas City Plant Busy



Carl Fitzgerald, manager of the Arkansas City Co-op Creamery, exhibits choice cheese in the storage room.

PERMANENT success appears ahead for the Arkansas City Co-op Creamery, which has been running a business 130 per cent above the good year of 1937. In May this year, according to Carl Fitzgerald, the manager, this co-op made 91,000 pounds of butter and cheese. Last year the volume was 60,000 that month. A total of 312,000 pounds of butter and 200,000 pounds of cheese were made in 1937.

More than 600 farmers now are patronizing the Arkansas City co-operative, while many others in the section ship their milk to the Wichita fluid milk market. Mr. Fitzgerald believes the number of patrons will reach 1,000 by the end of this year.

—KF—

Keeps Grain at Home

Guy E. Olson, Thomas county, built a new granary on his farm to store some of his wheat crop. He had out a large acreage of wheat and was fortunate in being missed by hail storms that skipped over the community near him. All of his wheat matured well and he harvested a crop that was representative of the season in Northwest Kansas.

—KF—

Egg Plan Fails

A little more than a year ago, the Wilson & Co. produce plant at Atchison started buying eggs by weight, instead of by the dozen. Asked concerning this experiment recently, local managers of the plant reported they did not find buying by weight successful in their territory, and that they had no intention of reviving the practice.

Objections to the practice came from the buyer, because they report it resulted in reduced quality of eggs. Producers as a group would not take care to produce clean eggs, or eggs of uniform color, size and general good

quality. One egg producer was said to have admitted that he endeavored to have mud on his eggs to increase the weight.

The substitute buying policy used at the Wilson plant in Atchison now is the same as used at many points over Kansas. Top quality eggs, weighing 24 ounces or more a dozen, receive the top price. Lighter eggs of lesser quality quite naturally have to sell at a lower price.

—KF—

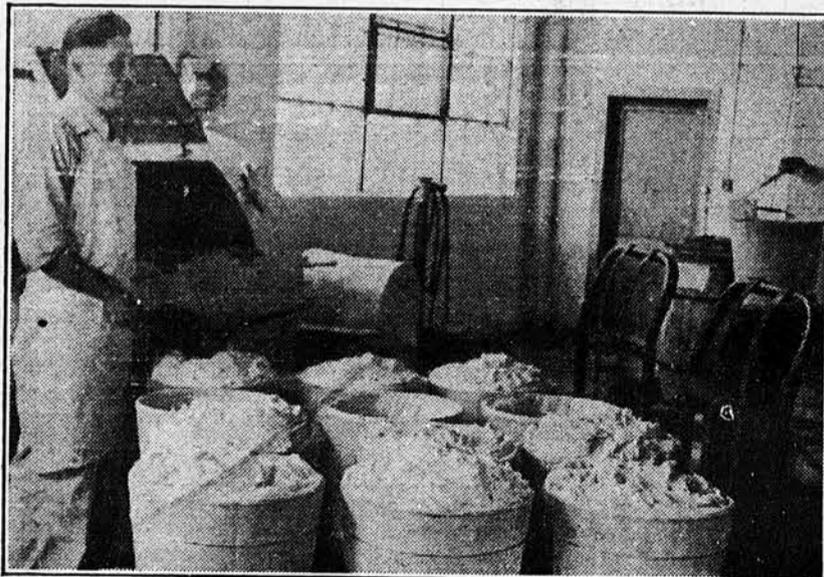
Time Out for Fun

Approaching harvest in no way dampened the enthusiasm of Sheridan county farmers for their annual Farm Bureau picnic. Four hundred gathered at the Hoxie city park, and enjoyed a program by the woman's units. A livestock judging contest, hog calling contest, and county chorus and 4-H band were enough to make a full and enjoyable afternoon. In the men's judging, winners were Ray Spillman, Dresden; R. W. Lewis, Hoxie; and Ormond Breeden, Quinter. Boys who won were Darrell Baldwin, Harold Miley, Ben Mosier and Loyal Spillman. J. M. and Edgar Williams provided an exceptionally fine class of Hereford heifers for the judging contest. Hampshire gilts were out of the John A. Yelek herd. Dairy cattle and horses were supplied by Dewey Burkepille.

—KF—

Beauty in a Fence

A strong netting fence, fastened to large hedge posts, is the permanent fence just completed around Russell Baker's farm in Osage county. But to set the fence off right, and make it twice as attractive, Mr. Baker had the posts all beveled at the top and painted them down about 4 inches with white paint.



John Baer, Indian cheese and butter maker in the Arkansas City Co-op, is busy filling tubs with butter from this extreme Southern Kansas dairying community.

"My son's water jug...and my Standard Oil Agent..."

KEEP US GOING IN THE
HOT AND BUSY HARVEST
SEASON,"



declared Lawrence Estep, young and progressive farmer of Cowley County, Kansas, when interviewed by Standard Oil's Farm Personality Reporter.

• When your reporter arrived at the 440-acre Estep farm near Arkansas City on a hot afternoon recently, there was little Gilbert astride his pony and Mrs. Estep handing him a burlap-wrapped jug filled with cool spring water to take to the men in the fields.

Then just a short distance away we spied Mr. Estep with his Standard Oil agent, who was busily filling the tractor fuel barrels from his tank wagon and, we soon discovered, talking about saddle horses, which are one of this farmer's hobbies.

Naturally we complimented Mr. Estep on his fine lad, who represents the fourth generation of the family to live on the same farm, and incidentally

asked how he liked our tractor fuel and, with a wink at the company's agent, what he thought of Standard service.

"Well," he replied jovially, "my son's water jug and this Standard Oil agent of mine keep us going during the hot and busy harvest season. The lad never lets us run short of water, and "Stan" here keeps us just as well supplied with your tractor fuel, which I know is the best I can buy.

"If I had any doubts about the quality of Standard Tractor Fuel, they were dispelled when I plowed eight acres more with fifty gallons than I could with a competitive product," he added before the close of the interview.

Note Your Standard Oil Needs Now

For your convenience in determining your immediate needs, check the products below and hand the list to "Stan" when he calls.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MOTOR OIL
Iso-Vis
Polarine
Stanolind | <input type="checkbox"/> STANDARD GREASES
Pressure Gun Grease
Cup Grease
Fibre Grease | <input type="checkbox"/> EUREKA HARNESS OIL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MOTOR FUEL
Standard Red Crown
Solite with Ethyl
Stanolind | <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERLA SUMMER SPRAY OIL | <input type="checkbox"/> COMPOUND NEATS-FOOT HARNESS OIL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TRACTOR FUEL
Standard Tractor Fuel
Stanolind
H. S. Diesel Fuel | <input type="checkbox"/> FINOL | <input type="checkbox"/> EUREKA BELT DRESSING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PERFECTION KEROSENE | <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERLA CREAM SEPARATOR OIL | <input type="checkbox"/> MICA AXLE GREASE |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> SEMDAC LIQUID GLOSS | <input type="checkbox"/> BOVINOL |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> SEMDAC FLOR-GLAZE | <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERLA INSECT SPRAY |

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

STANDARD OIL IS ABLE TO GIVE YOU MORE FOR YOUR MONEY... AND DOES!