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KANSAS FARMER

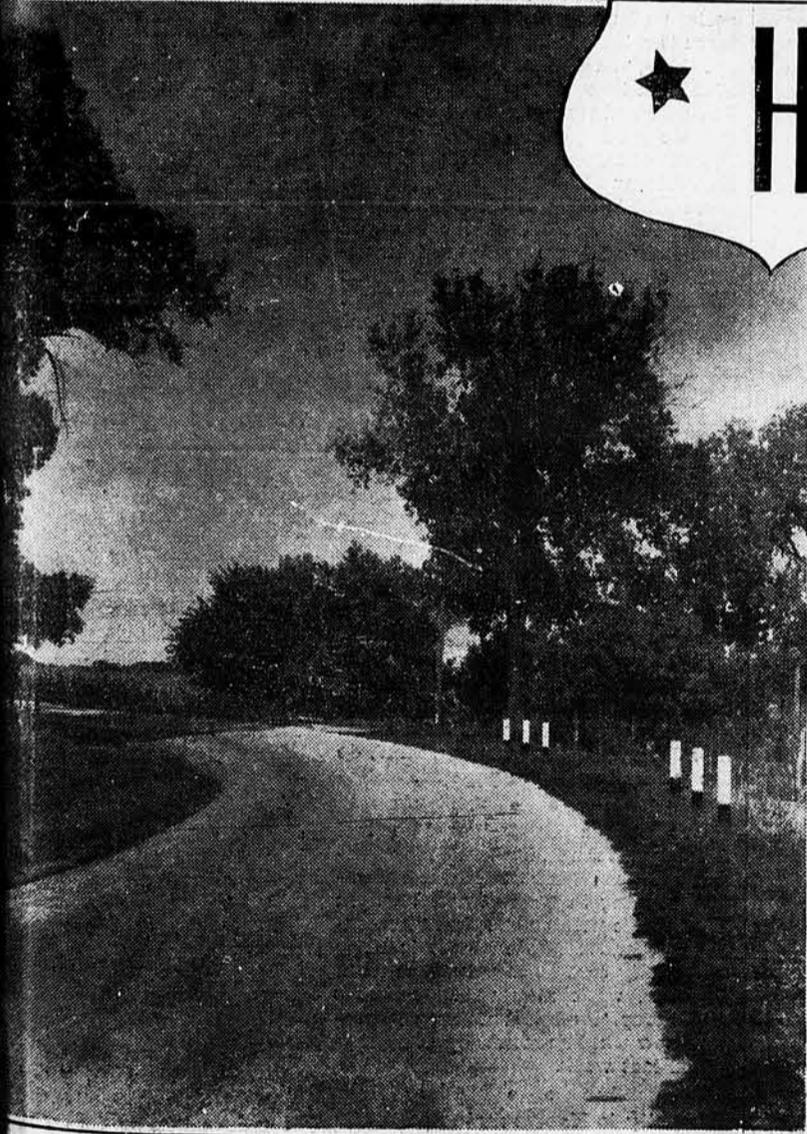
Volume 76, Number 9

MAIL & BREEZE

May 6, 1939



Go Places



MANY Kansans were amazed recently to learn that tourists from other states hesitate to drive thru Kansas because of reports of poor highways. Just what is the Kansas road situation, and what is being done to provide good roads for the people of our state and for our tourist visitors?

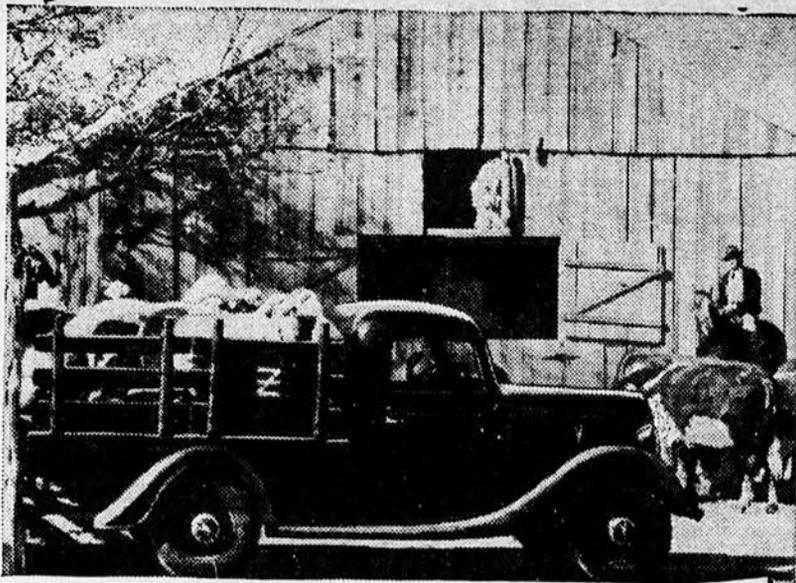
Kansas, with 128,424 miles of public roads, has the second largest mileage of any state in the union. These public roads are divided into 3 classes: State, county and township. Included in the State Highway System of Kansas are 9,349 miles, of which 8,568 miles are surfaced and only 781 miles are unsurfaced. Five years ago this system included 2,323 miles of unsurfaced roads, and in this short time the unsurfaced mileage has been reduced by new construction to the present unsurfaced 781 miles.

In the State Highway System are 3,010 miles of gravel or stone surfaced highways, 4,124 miles of highways having bituminous surfaces and 1,399 miles of pavement consisting of concrete and brick. Thirty-five miles of new 4-lane highways have been constructed in a few localities of the state where vehicular traffic is extremely heavy.

Numerous activities are carried on primarily for the purpose of assisting and protecting the traveling public. The Kansas State Highway Patrol has a corps of 65 patrolmen who are continually patrolling the highways, assisting traffic where necessary and sifting out the careless drivers.

The State Highway Department makes every effort to provide adequate markers and warning signs which, if properly observed, afford a definite protection [Continued on Page 16]

Kansas Has Second Largest Mileage of Public Roads in U.S.



*"As handy as a pocket
on a shirt!"*

HARRY L. CURTIS, rancher of Brady, Texas, writes:

"Our Ford V-8 is the most indispensable thing on the place. It's big enough to do a big job and small enough to do a little job. And it operates at an almost unbelievably small cost."

"I believe that if every farmer in the country could use one of these V-8s for one week, he would never be without one. To me, it is 'as handy as a pocket on a shirt.'"

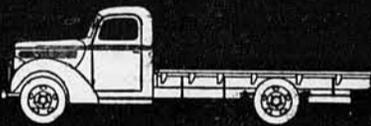
Farm work asks a lot of any truck. And the Ford V-8 is built for the hard kind of service. On

the road . . . off the road . . . across the fields . . . the Ford V-8 gives you the smooth, steady flow of eight-cylinder power. It gives you the dependability of a big, rugged frame. It gives you the strength of powerful transmission, rear axle, front end.

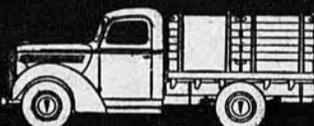
The Ford idea of economy is doing more work, in less time, at lower cost. Ask your Ford dealer to arrange an "on-the-job" test for you. See for yourself what Ford economy can mean to you before you spend another truck dollar.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, BUILDERS OF FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS, COMMERCIAL CARS, STATION WAGONS AND TRANSIT BUSES.

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CAB AND CHASSIS or CHASSIS WITH WINDSHIELD—available in all wheelbases. The smartest possible truck buy for those who want to get a special body for their own particular needs. A sturdy utility frame that will handle many types of bodies.

FORD V-8 TRUCKS for 1939

Let's VISIT a minute

By **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**

GROWING peaches in a flower pot sounds like a sleight-of-hand trick. But it isn't. Our horticulture editor, James Senter Brazelton, who makes a living growing fruit in Doniphan county, has hunted out the interesting facts showing how you can grow a dwarf peach tree in a flower pot in a sunny window and produce delicious peaches on it. He tells the story on page 18, this issue. Whether grown inside the house or outside, Kansas can use more fruit produced for home use.

Right along this line, it looks as if the wheelbarrow has a new job. It will go to work for fruit growers, berry growers and nurseymen who operate on a small scale, in the form of a wheelbarrow sprayer. This midget outfit has a porcelain-lined pump with 225 pounds of pressure and uses either a 1/2-horsepower engine or an electric motor. Of course, this modern wheelbarrow has a rubber tire.

Last week a Chicago friend was having his annual "Wish I could go back to the farm" fever. "They're getting things fixed up in farming now so it's a pleasure instead of drudgery; why the fact that farmers buy 5 billion gallons of motor fuel a year proves there is a lot less back-breaking work out there," he said. Naturally a couple of million tractors and maybe 15 million cars and trucks, plus gas engines, electric motors and dozens of other modern conveniences do make farming better. Even when I reminded him that there still is a lot of dish washing to do on farms, and that the hoe and pitchfork still are well used implements, he wouldn't back down on his assertion that "The farm is the best place I ever lived, most independent life, wish I lived there now." He is a successful executive in the business world. But I don't think he is bluffing about going back to the farm.

With poultry such an important "crop" on Kansas farms, it often looks as if we are trailing too many other states in profit from eggs and dressed birds. Co-operative folks point out on page 15, this issue, how to increase the egg pay check. No doubt co-operative work so we could sell carload lots of eggs on a grade basis would bring in more net profit. It is well worth studying. And it is possible to develop a better income from broilers. You will find how John Dudte and his son, Fred, do the job by turning to page 14.

Out at the Hays Round-up last Saturday, Dean L. E. Call, of Manhattan, again made a bid for more diversified farming in Central and Western Kansas. He pointed out that "tremendous dependence" on wheat is risky "especially considering that one week like last week may wreck a man's entire crop." And a lot of Kansas farmers know what he means by what happened last week.

Loyalty to Kansas makes us bristle when we hear a slighting remark about this state. I have heard folks in other states question our road conditions many times. So we all may have a good picture of our highway situation

we tackled the highway department for the latest information, which appears along with two good pictures on the cover this issue. Cross-country and county highways are right up to scratch. But this page 1 article shows a real need for more township or farm-to-market roads. We hope Kansas officials will step on the gas in improving our farmer roads.

If the moisture situation isn't to your liking just now, you will be doubly interested in "Safety in Tumbling Water," page 3 this time. It gives farm experience with irrigation by which you will be able to judge what irrigation may be able to do for you. Also, it points out the trend of agriculture for the future.

By the way, Farm Implement News reports a new soybean planter attachment for corn planters. With an investment of less than \$20, a man can get an attachment for his corn planter that will enable him to plant twin rows of soybeans. The idea of twin rows is new in soybean practice but not in potatoes. Quite a bit of development has been done on twin-rowed spud down East not only by machine men but by government men on experimental farms. Your local implement dealer very likely will know about this soybean attachment.

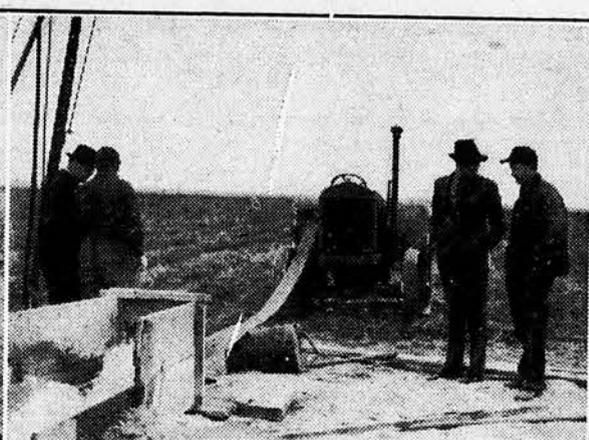
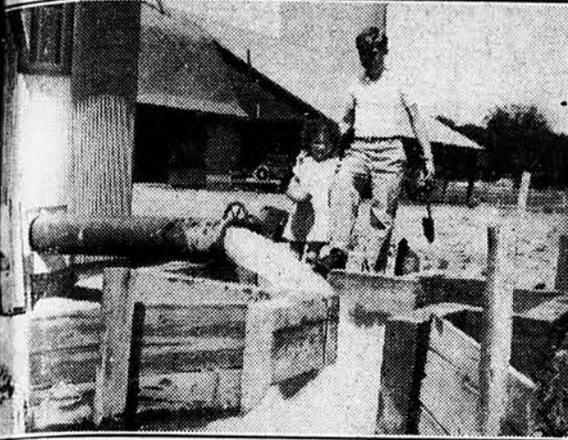
We know you will enjoy "Night Duty," a short, short fiction story written for Kansas Farmer by Mrs. Annabel Schafer, of Fulton. It is an example of what goes on in the minds of our clever farm women while they go about their job of homemaking and tending their chickens. You probably have had fiction ideas run thru your mind while doing your daily work. Try writing one just for fun. Then if it clicks with the editors so much the better. This page 7 story is the first attempt at fiction by Mrs. Schafer.

Along in Kansas Farmer's series of "How Can I Start Farming" comes a very interesting story this time, page 5, which asks the question, "Can Women Farm?" and goes right ahead to prove they can. We would like to find other women who are farming, lend a hand friends, and tip us off.



"So! It WAS our hired man I saw enjoying himself in town this morning."

Kansas Farmer for May 6, 1939



Water from a deep well, above, provides "feed assurance" for W. G. Nicholson, Barton county. Middle, water on its way to double or triple crop yields for Joe Lutz, Dodge City.

Water flowing at more than 1,000 gallons a minute from a home-made pump on the farm of Raymond Kleysteuber. Harold Bergelt, county agent of Edwards county, and the Wetzel Brothers made the plant.

SAFETY

In Tumbling Water

BY ROY FREELAND

IF BY some magic you could peek into the crystal ball of destiny, what do you suppose Kansas agriculture of about 1965 would look like? Your guess is as good as ours, but here are some possibilities.

You might see smaller farms, with less wheat, on the rolling Kansas plains, especially in Central and Western areas. In place of the wheat, you might see more alfalfa and other feed crops. If this is true, you would probably notice more livestock in all parts of Kansas—cows, you might even see large numbers of dairy cattle, hogs and poultry moving into areas that heretofore have had virtually nothing but wheat and range land.

In short, all Kansas agriculture might be unified and made more stable by a system designed to protect farmers of the state from years of panic caused by feed shortage. All this might be brought about, to a greater or lesser extent, by water, thousands upon thousands of gallons of it, tumbling from irrigation spouts.

FANTASTIC, you say? Perhaps so, but before passing judgment, let's turn from the realm of mystery and uncertainty to that of present-day dirt-farm reality. Those ideas are not the result of a fanciful day-dream. They represent the thinking trend of some of our state's best farmers, along with some of our leading agricultural specialists and scientists. Consider these statements of successful farmers who have turned from wheat raising to general farming and livestock production, by means of irrigation.

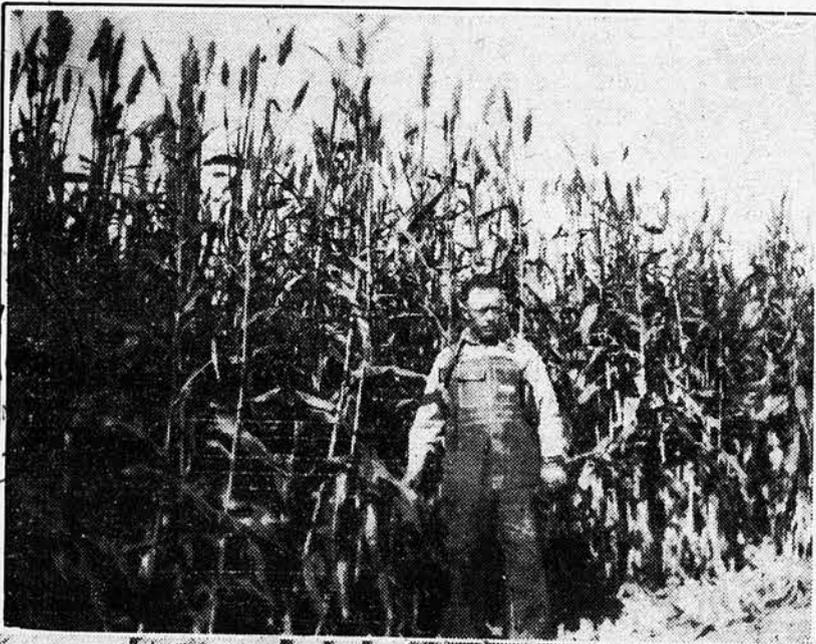
Joe Lutz, Dodge City, declares, "This wheat business is too much of a gamble; from now on I'm going to play it safe with irrigation."

These lambs probably wouldn't be here if the owner, W. A. Long, Fowler, did not have irrigation for producing feed crops.

and livestock." W. G. Nicholson, Great Bend, says, "I'm thru with wheat and other dry-land crops raised strictly for cash purposes." W. A. Long, Ford county, expresses the same thought in this manner: "Wheat is like an oil well—nice to have when it comes in, but it doesn't come in often enough."

These 3 men do not rely upon their irrigation water for big cash crops to be marketed immediately. To them, irrigation makes possible the growing of alfalfa, milo, pastures, and other feed crops. It promises them soil-building crops for rotations to improve their farms. At the same time, it insures them a stable livestock program which also returns hundreds of dollars worth of fertility to their soil in the form of manure. This is the type of farming that is expanding in areas thruout Kansas where irrigation is practical. H. E. Myers, Kansas State College

Ernest Mahalland, of Ottawa county, produces big feed crops with river water pumped into his irrigation ditches.—Picture courtesy of Hal F. Eier.



agronomist, foresees "more economical land use" thru this system.

J. W. Linn, extension dairyman, sees possibilities of greatly increased dairying in Western Kansas. "Irrigation calls for smaller farms, and smaller farms are better adapted to dairying," he reasons. The same is true of hogs, poultry, and numerous other enterprises. It suggests that large wheat fields tilled by town owners might turn to family-size farms, managed by resident owners. Irrigation of wheat for a grain crop only has not been found profitable, year in and year out.

RETURNING to our irrigation farmers, we find this trend. Mr. Lutz, who until recently was a straight wheat farmer, is planning for this year's crop acreage on his place to include 20 acres each of alfalfa, barley and milo, along with 15 acres of Atlas. He is building 2 new silos to help in the utilization of these crops in a general livestock feeding program. This change in his farming system was made possible by an irrigation system based on 2 deep wells.

Mr. Nicholson irrigates about 150 acres of a 400-acre farm each year, rotating the fields so that the entire farm is under irrigation once in about 3 years. On the irrigated acreage he raises beets, rye, milo, Atlas and Sudan. Altho the beets are sold as a cash crop, 2 by-products, the tops and beet pulp, are used for feed on his farm. Rye and Sudan crops are raised for pasture.

In 1937, his irrigated rye pasture, marketed thru cattle, returned a net profit of \$30 an acre while wheat on the same farm returned a net profit of less than \$20 an acre. Grain and forage sorghum crops are used in feeding from 500 to 3,000 lambs and 100 to 150 head

(Continued on Page 19)

Irrigation makes possible the crops used by E. U. Melia, Ford county, in producing beef by the deferred feeding system.



Passing COMMENT

DURING my 60 years of residence in Kansas I have noted that the people of Kansas possess a greater resiliency than the people of any other state with which I am at all familiar. They may complain bitterly of the eccentric and frequently trying climate. Their crops may fail and they may hit financial bottom, but when they do they rebound and are ready for another trial.

Kansas is the greatest "next year" state in the Union. Kansans may be choked with dust but they are ready to clear their throats and sing the praises of Kansas with a voice husky but hopeful. I have just received a bit of verse on Kansas from a Lawrence lady, Alta Williams Perkins, which illustrates this characteristic. Here is the second stanza:

"Your wheat fields wave with golden grain
Herds of cattle graze on your Western plains
Your oil fields spout forth streams of liquid gold
Your coal mines yield a wealth untold."

Well, the wheat fields are not golden yet, but I like the faith that assumes they are sure to be. We are still short on cattle but I share the faith of Mrs. Perkins that they are coming back. It must be said that the spouting of liquid gold (black gold) from the Kansas oil wells is very much restrained just at present, but the wells might spout if they were given a chance. If the faith of Kansans has not been shaken during the last 7 or 8 years then nothing can shake it.

Rural Electrification

SOME time ago I published a short editorial on the subject of rural electrification, in which I cautioned the farmers to carefully consider this matter, not with any idea of objecting to rural electrification but because I wanted the farmers to get the most for their money; and second because I do not want them to make contracts that may prove more expensive than they can afford. Since then I have been visited by a number of farmers who are quite enthusiastic over this new rural development. One of the most intelligent and successful among these is Charles L. Taylor, of Solomon, who is secretary of the Electric Co-operative Association of Solomon. He has sent me a good deal of interesting history of the founding of his association and the way it has worked so far.

"The development of the Dickinson, Salina and Ottawa Rural Co-operative," says Mr. Taylor, "dates back almost 2½ years when a group of citizens of that area became interested in rural electrification. A preliminary survey was made and approximately 3,186 survey sheets together with a map showing location of all farms were sent to Washington to learn whether it was possible to obtain the necessary funds with which to build lines. The people were informed that it was possible to obtain an allocation to build approximately 530 miles of lines. Twenty-eight members subscribed the necessary funds to obtain a state charter.

"Actual sign-up of one year contracts was issued to members at a cost of \$5 a member. An engineering firm and co-operative superintendent were employed to design 233 miles of line in Dickinson county. The contract was let for construction and poles, wire, transformers and all the necessary equipment to build a power line. Construction started on January 25, 1938 and the first section of lines was energized in August 1938, with the entire 233 miles of line energized in a very short time.

"The next section built consisted of 133 miles in Saline county. Another contract of 365 miles now is under construction in Ottawa and Geary counties with an additional 100 miles now in Washington for approval.

"Electricity" continues Mr. Taylor, "can deliver 1,000 gallons of water to the house at a cost of 10 cents. On this basis a farm woman's time carrying water is worth less than 1 cent an hour. Virtually all farms have one and some-

times two yard lights and when one drives thru the country at night these lights make it look almost as if you were driving thru a city.

"This wonderful achievement of bringing electricity to the majority of our farm homes is one of the greatest steps that we farmers have been able to make in a lifetime. We are quite sure that when we learn how to use electricity on our farms and in our houses it will not be classed as an expense but as an asset."

In his private conversation with me, Mr. Taylor said that many of the farm boys were developing into electricians and are able to make all the repairs necessary on their lines and equipment.

Need More Modern Homes

THE Department of Agriculture has been making quite extended investigations into the plumbing situation in smaller towns and villages. The results are interesting and enlightening but to me not very surprising. Modern plumbing facilities in the small cities, towns and villages are not used by more than 25 per cent of the families with incomes of \$500 or less per annum. Instead of this being surprising, I am surprised to learn that 25 per cent of these low income families have anything like modern plumbing in their houses.

The investigators found that all the families with annual incomes of \$2,000 or more have modern plumbing.

A half century ago it was the rare exception in towns of 3,000 population or less to have anything in the nature of modern plumbing, even the families in the upper brackets so far as incomes were concerned. Few of them had running water in their houses. Also, I might say that it was rather rare to find a house heated by a furnace.

Pump-Priming Hasn't Worked

WRITING from Mack, Colorado, C. F. Davidson gives his opinion on pump-priming and other things. "What has become of the \$24,000,000 worth of pump-priming the Government borrowed and spent into circulation since 1929? How much of it remains in actual circulation today? How much of it has been drawn out of the pump in profits and savings and frozen in bank vaults?

"According to John T. Flynn, noted economist, writing for Collier's, March 11: 'then—1929—deposits rose to 53 billion and loans to 41 billion, while now, with deposits practically as high, loans are only half as much.' Deposits are now 52 billion while loans are 21 billion.

"The government cannot continue indefinitely, re-borrowing and paying interest upon dollars which, immediately they are released to circulation, insist upon going to roost in the banks again.

"We can't expect private enterprise to risk investing these frozen dollars without a fair chance of profit.

"And what chance for profit can there be in investing when the existing facilities of production already have a potential productive capacity that exceeds by 33 per cent the highest peak of consumption we have ever set?

"Yet, normal business and full employment is impossible unless a sufficient amount of medium of exchange is in active circulation.

"What would be the objection to the government's ear-marking the next billion or so it borrows and spends into circulation in such a way as to prevent its being absorbed out of

active circulation by money saving. I fully agree with Mr. Davidson that the pump-priming experiment has failed. All past experience should have made evident that it would fail. During every period of financial depression in the history of the United States money has sought a place of safety. If the people have confidence in the banks the deposits will increase and loans will decrease. This is natural and inevitable.

If Mr. Davidson happened to have \$100 idle money but distrusted all the opportunities offered for investment, he would naturally seek a place to put his money until such time as confidence in the soundness of offered investments was restored. If he had faith in the banks he would in all probability deposit his capital in one or more of them. If he did not have confidence in the banks but still had confidence in the financial soundness of the Government he would probably invest his capital temporarily in Government bonds. If his confidence in the banks and government bonds was shaken he would either hide his capital or he might invest it in land as the safest and most permanent form of property.

I do not know, however, just what he meant in the last paragraph in his letter. How could the Government "ear-mark" a billion and spend it in such a way as to prevent its being absorbed out of active circulation by money-saving?

Dispelling an Illusion

THE State Highway Patrol has set out to dispel a backfire to the reports that Kansas is no good state to drive thru because of dust storms and poor highways. The patrolmen will contact as many tourists as possible. Each driver will be given a copy of the weekly new service map showing all detours. Travelers will be assured that there are no dust storms in Kansas.

This is a worthy project. In recent years Eastern newspapers have given much space to the dust bowl—and Kansas papers have been guilty of considerable exaggeration on this subject. Since it began raining there has been more than local dust flurries, which occur in a year if the wind blows more than 25 or 30 miles an hour. The same thing can, and does, happen in Iowa, Missouri, Ohio or New York.

Kansas highways are equal to those in most of the prairie states, and excel the roads in some of our adjacent states. Tourists need have no fear of being marooned by dust, mud or chert holes. They can drive across the state from east to west, north to south, or vice versa on pavement or blacktop. And they will find no less interesting scenery, more hospitable people, or greater natural resources.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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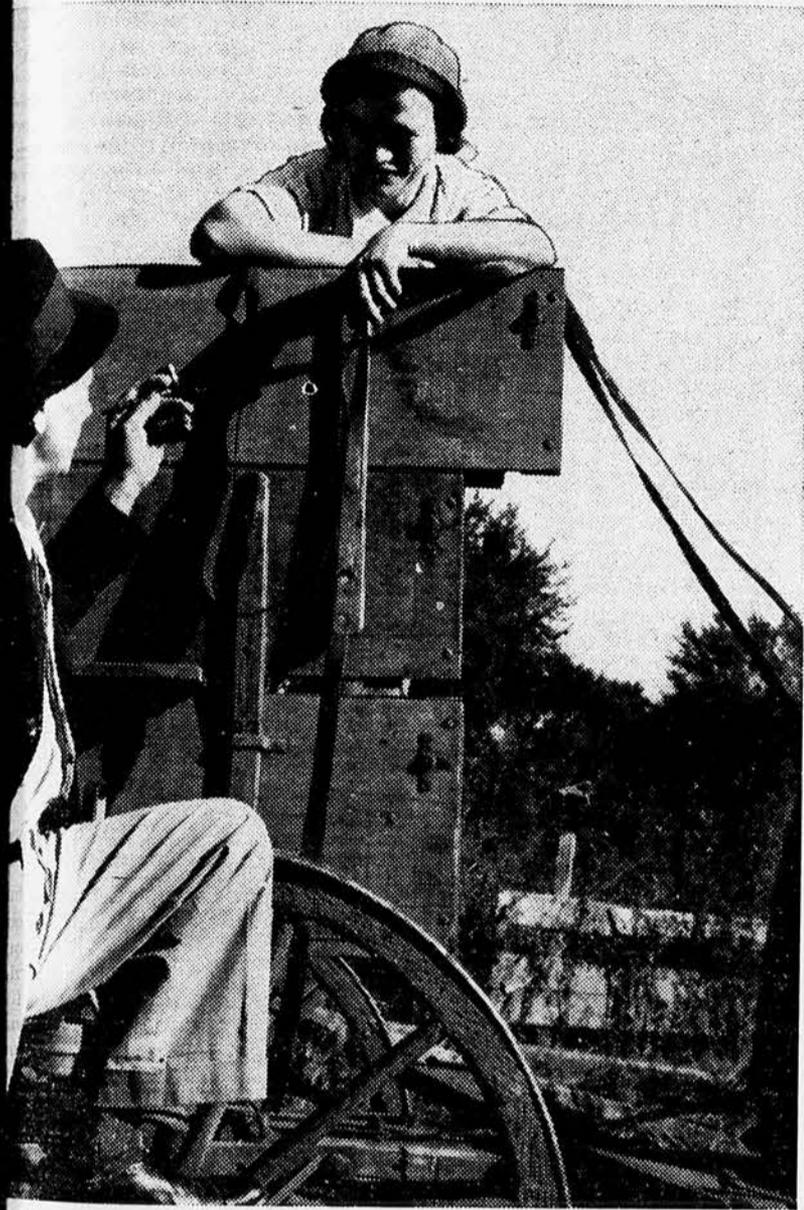
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Can WOMEN Farm?

Two Coffey County Sisters Show How

By FLOYD H. LYNN



Ninnie Lyman, Burlington, discusses farming with H. A. Dressler, county Farm Security Administration Supervisor.

TO MAKE a living in Coffey county you don't need the biggest farm in the township. And, as proved by Ninnie Lyman and her sister, Rebecca, you don't even need a husband! However, say the Lyman sisters, you do need to do a reasonable amount of work, you have to be persevering and careful of expenses, and you must know what your land will produce and be able to get its full production to the family table or on the market in the most efficient way.

The Lyman sisters, who rent and farm a 40-acre place about 10 miles north and west of Burlington, have found they can market their farm's production most efficiently thru livestock. They do not depend a great deal upon cash crops. They practice diversification and make it pay dividends.

The sisters rent the farm from an estate. Part of the time during the last few years they have farmed 80 acres, or another 40 adjoining the one in which they live. They may extend their farming operations again, but whatever acreage they use they are sure their farming operations are going to be based on definite and sound farm and home management planning.

"We know with what we have to farm, and we know about what to plant on from the land. We also find it advisable to allow for bad conditions, such as drouths and overflows on our west land," said Ninnie Lyman. "We avoid putting all our eggs in one basket, too. We feel most secure when we have considerable feed and roughage around and some cattle and hogs to

feed it to. We don't have to worry so much about what prices we can get for grain on the market. We market it on the hoof."

"What do you use for power?"
"Well," she answered, "you may laugh at our horse-power. But I'll show you a team which does all our work and does it well. They are hitched to that wagon down there by the barn."



"Mary had a little lamb," but unfortunately its fleece was not white as snow! So, Mrs. Don Buster, Altoona, washed the wool right on the hide, dried it on the clothesline, and clipped the wool from the hide with a razor blade. Of course, this procedure is followed only when she has lamb pelts.

Then both young ladies led the way to the team. "You may not believe it," laughed Miss Ninnie, the elder of the 2 farmerette sisters, "but this mule is 36 years old. You can check up on that from several neighbors. Now this mare is just a colt—at least by comparison. She's 24."

"Before we go to the field we want to show you around the place," offered Miss Rebecca. They pointed out half a dozen shoats, 2 of which they expect to butcher. One or 2 will be kept for brood sows. They will probably sell the balance. They have 5 cows and 4 calves. They also have a good flock of blood tested poultry and the eggs are sold for hatching. They have several guineas. A number of fruit trees are near the house. Their garden was a good producer last summer. Plenty of hay is stacked near the barn.

In the house is evidence of good planning. Dozens of glass jars are filled with fruits and vegetables which added much to the winter's food supply.

The sisters do not live alone, for with them are their father and an aunt, who have reached the age when all must retire from active work.

A visitor complimented the young ladies on their ability to carry on their successful farming operations.

"Thank you," Miss Ninnie responded. "But we have had our setbacks just as all our neighbors. We don't try to farm on too big a scale, and we try to pay as we go. However, we wouldn't be here today if we hadn't been able to borrow a little working capital." Then with pride, she added, "But we're paying it back and we'll have it all cleaned up soon."

Then she volunteered the information that in the fall of 1936, due to bad crop conditions, and after banks found it impossible to lend sufficient capital because collateral was lacking, she had obtained a loan of \$235 from the Farm Security Administration. This allowed the 2 ladies to purchase the necessary feed, seed and some livestock. The feed was necessary to keep their stock together during the winter so they could put in a crop in the spring. Since then they have repaid \$151 of their loan and have liquidated their note at the local bank. They will not have to repay the balance of their loan until they are in a position to do so without crippling their farming enterprise.

Makes Wool Into Comforts

By VERNETTA FAIRBAIRN

SINCE we spend one-third of our lives in bed, it pays to "invest in rest" believes Mrs. Don Buster, of Altoona, who during the last 3 years has grown wool, washed it, carded it, and made it into 34 full-sized wool comforts, not to mention a number of baby bed comforts.

It all began as a hobby, but when her

friends and acquaintances saw the finished comforts they insisted on buying them for their homes. As a result, of the 34 wool comforts she has made, Mrs. Buster has scarcely been able to keep enough for her use. Some of the wool she markets in the form of bats, some as tacked comforts and some as quilted comforts. The customer sup-



Mrs. Don Buster, of Altoona, left, shows Evelyn Reber, Wilson county home demonstration agent, one of her 34 wool comforts, for which she grew, washed and carded the wool.

plies all the materials and Mrs. Buster gets \$10 for her quilted comforts and \$5.50 for the tacked ones. Since this is a spare-time hobby, it requires about 3 weeks to wash, card and complete a comfort.

In January when the Wilson County Farm Bureau women held a hobby show in Fredonia, they advertised that the woman having the most interesting hobby on display that day would receive a free trip to Farm and Home Week at Manhattan in February. A yellow satin quilted wool comfort and a display of Mrs. Buster's carded wool, won the trip for her by popular vote. While in Manhattan attending Farm and Home Week Mrs. Buster broadcast over the radio about her wool activity.

Actual tests prove that 4 pounds of woolen bedding produces as much warmth as 19 pounds of cotton bedding and is much more restful and healthful. In counties raising many sheep, home demonstration agents have had an increasing demand for information on making wool grown on the farm into woolen bedding.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Adolf Hitler exchanged views recently. President Roosevelt sent a message to Hitler, but made it public before Mr. Hitler received the original. Mr. Hitler retaliated by broadcasting his answer, and later sending President Roosevelt a copy. President Roosevelt realizing what was coming, is reported to have remained in bed, asleep, until after the Hitler broadcast was over. Thus each displayed his feelings for the other.

Out of the exchange of views, I reach this conclusion. Europe for a thousand years or so has had one crisis after another, trying to decide what nation or group of nations is supreme, and what group will determine the boundary lines of the other nations in the Old World. This process promises to go on indefinitely.

The United States freed itself from these disputes and entanglements when the 13 colonies won our freedom from England. Because at the same time the colonists ceased being pawns in the game of power politics played in Europe.

Having won that freedom from Old World disputes and wars, it would be very foolish for the United States now to get back into that game, and become the pawn of European powers, even those powers with whom we are in such close sympathy, England and France.

The proper side for the United States in any and every European dispute or war is the outside. The best job the present Administration in the United States can do for the people of the United States is to keep us outside the maelstrom of destruction that looms ahead in Europe.

I devoutly hope that President Roosevelt will sense the plain implications of the Hitler reply, namely, that it is hopeless for the United States to hope to settle European boundary line disputes, and from now on devote his energies toward solving the domestic problems in the United States.

I will admit it may be easier to get the country excited over Europe's troubles than it is to press for a solution of the farm problem, and to work out some plan that will find jobs for 10 million unemployed in this country. We in the United States also have a stagnation in business and industry; we are facing the tenth consecutive year of an unbalanced Federal budget.

The solution of these domestic problems is of more importance to the welfare and prosperity of the United States than any attempt to remedy the defects of the Treaty of Versailles, or any

attempt to pull England's and France's chestnuts out of the fire by joining in a "Stop Hitler" campaign that will ultimately mean sending our boys and our money overseas to finance the next European war.

Farm Borrowers Pay Up

SECRETARY WALLACE a few days ago gave out an interesting statement on the improved status of farm borrowers from the Farm Security Administration. I will say it is one of the few encouraging reports on the farm situation in many months. The drop in farm prices and farm income in the last 2 years has been discouraging.

The Wallace survey shows that 232,974 typical farm families in the FSA rehabilitation program have increased their net worth an average of 37.4 per cent since the FSA loans were started.

Also, and this is another good sign, the FSA has collected \$77,317,579 of the total \$261,809,647 lent to 444,782 individual borrowers, "altho," the report says, "much of the money will not be due for 4 or 5 years. It is estimated that eventually 70 to 80 per cent of the funds lent will be repaid, with interest."

Not so good was the statement that losses are concentrated in the Great Plains, which have suffered severely from drouth the last few years.

But it does show, at any rate, that the farmer is a good loan risk when climatic conditions do not make it impossible for him to repay.

I say this is all the more reason for granting a moratorium on payments of principal of Land Bank and Commissioner Loans in the area which has suffered from drouths. Keep those going and they will come thru all right.

Also the report shows that in terms of net worth, the farmers in the Great Plains area and to the west are better "fixed"—to use a common expression in the Farm Belt—than those of the Northeast or the South.

For instance, the average net worth of the

farmers on FSA in Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and the states to the west at the end of the 1938 crop year was \$1,226.93, compared to \$752.56 in the South, and \$1,170.43 in the area north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers west to include Missouri and Iowa.

I also was much interested in the statement that these FSA borrowers had tripled their production of food for home consumption. They have increased their average canning of fruits and vegetables from 51 to 221 quarts to the family; milk for home consumption from 99 to 465 gallons; eggs for home use from 32 dozen to 120 dozen; and meat for home consumption from 85 pounds to 377 pounds.

Our farmers are becoming more self-sustaining, and that is a good sign. The dependence upon cash crops has not been healthy for most farmers.

One Point in Common

THINKING about many of the successful farmers I know, there is one point which stands out as important in their success. It is one thing they all have in common. That is a system of farming which seems to revolve pretty largely around livestock as the main hub.

This is brought to mind again very forcefully by figures I have which show that since 1934, there has been a drop of 42 per cent in the number of head of livestock on Kansas farms. And we all know that the farm income is tied up inseparably with the kind of farming we do. I find that the income from crops last year dropped off 38 per cent from 1937, while the livestock income declined only 14 per cent at the same time. That shows we are out of balance so far as crops and livestock are concerned. And of course, it is no mystery to me why we are out of balance. Nor is it a mystery to any Kansas farm family. It does show the direction, however, in which Kansas agriculture should head—toward more livestock.

My idea isn't to boost the numbers of livestock just so we have more in the state. That would be poor planning—or rather lack of planning. The important point to me is to have livestock on more farms.

Arthur Capner

Washington, D. C.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

George Montgomery, grain; Franklin Parsons, dairy and poultry; R. J. Eggert, livestock.

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

I have 160 acres of pasture that I have been unable to lease this year. Can I buy 400-pound common reds and roans, put them on grass, and make any profit above the pasture bill? I could plan to carry them thru next winter.—T. E. G., Nickerson.

These light-weight, common-quality cattle should yield satisfactory returns if handled on this basis. The seasonal price trend is downward from May thru November for this grade of cattle, but available information indicates that prices should recover from their seasonal low by next March. If feed conditions next fall are similar to those of the fall of 1938, it is doubtful whether you would be able to purchase stockers and feeders enough below

present values to offset the cheap gains you would obtain from your pasture. Drouth conditions naturally would make this prediction incorrect.

What is the outlook for prices of sweet potatoes this year?—L. P., Kansas City, Kan.

The prospective planted acreage of sweet potatoes this year is indicated to be about the same as last year. If yields are equal to a recent 10-year average, the total crop will be about 74 million bushels, or 3.5 per cent smaller than in 1938. Lower production, together with improved consumer purchasing power, indicates prices somewhat above those of 1938.

What is the outlook for the good-quality cattle market during the next 6 to 8 months?—B. K., Dexter, Mo.

Lower prices for good-quality fat cattle are expected by late June and July, but recovery to present levels by October is probable if feed condi-

tions are favorable. On April 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported about 13 per cent more cattle on feed in the Corn Belt than in 1938. If this increase is largely liquidated by July, and it is probable that it will be, expected recovery in values is based, primarily, on the fact that steer numbers on farms January 1 were actually smaller than they were a year ago. If prospects indicate a large corn crop, prices during October probably will be more favorable than during the late fall months. On the other hand, if the feed crop should be sharply below normal, late marketing probably will be preferable.

I have some cattle I plan to put on grass and then bring into the feed lot in August. Should I buy corn now or wait until August?—M. E. C., Jefferson Co.

The size of the corn crop for 1939 is the important factor in your plans. There is going to be a large carryover of old corn. In fact, the stocks of corn

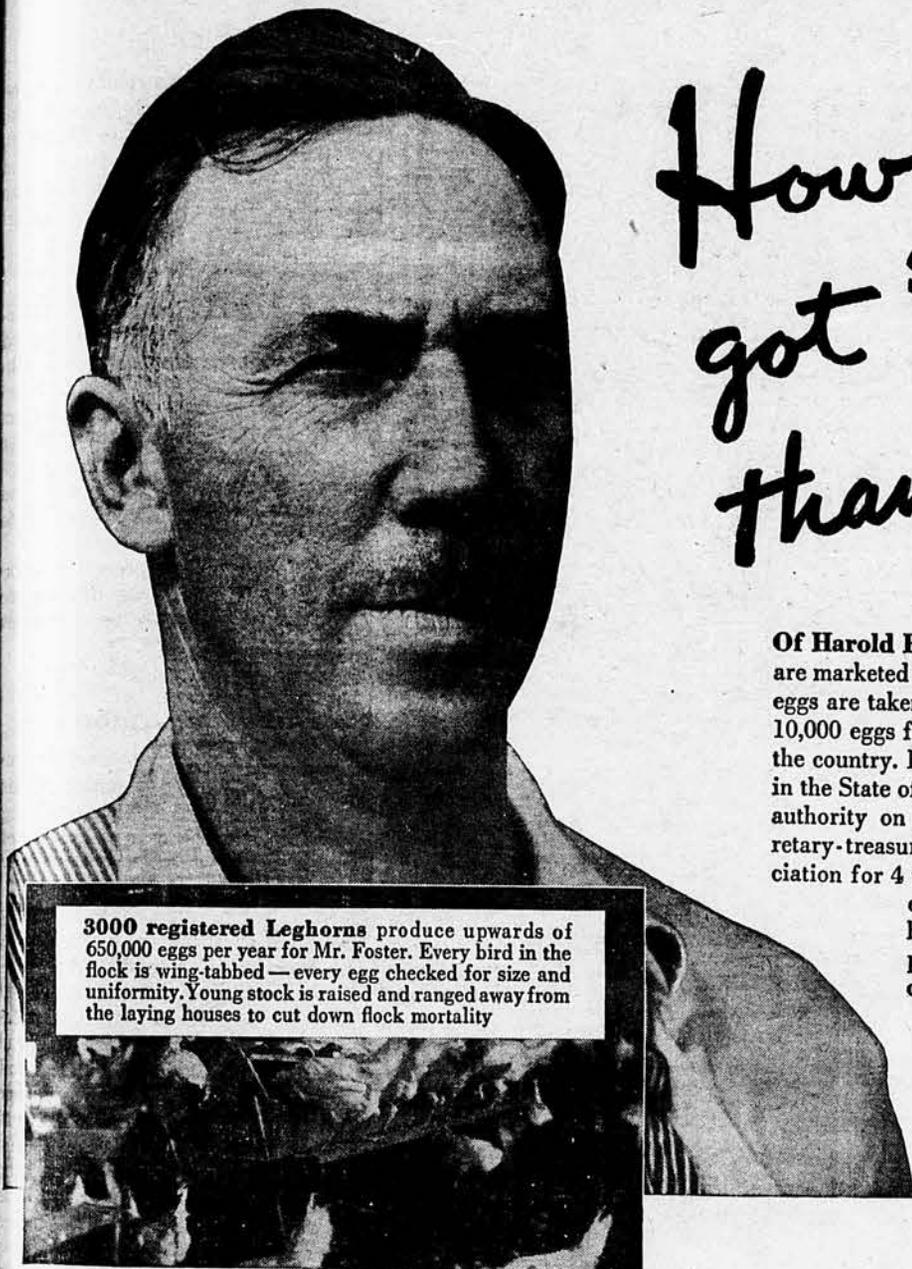
on April 1 were equal to about one-half the crop produced last year. In addition, there are large acreages of barley and oats in Kansas which give promise of cheap feed supplies after harvest. Unless there should be an unusually small crop, corn prices probably will decline slightly after mid-summer.

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	\$12.25	\$ 9.00
Hogs	6.75	7.05	7.85
Lambs	10.85	11.10	9.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.....	.14	.14	.15
Eggs, Firsts.....	.15 1/4	.15 1/4	.20
Butterfat, No. 1.....	.17	.18	.20 1/4
Wheat, No. 2, Hard..	.75 1/4	.74 1/4	.54 1/4
Corn, No. 2, Yellow..	.49	.47 1/4	.30 1/4
Oats, No. 2, White...	.32 1/2	.30 1/2	.25
Barley, No. 2.....	.42	.41	.35
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	14.00	15.00	18.00
Prairie, No. 1.....	8.50	8.50	10.50

How Mr. Foster got \$1000 more than he expected



Of Harold Foster's 650,000 annual egg production, about 600,000 eggs are marketed for table consumption by his egg cooperative. Another 40,000 eggs are taken by his hatchery cooperative, and Mr. Foster hatches around 10,000 eggs for sale as day-old baby chicks to poultry farmers throughout the country. Harold Foster keeps the most complete flock pedigree records in the State of Washington. His poultry partner, F. F. Pyfer, is a recognized authority on pedigreed Leghorn breeding. Harold Foster has been secretary-treasurer and a director of the Washington Egg and Poultry Association for 4 years; treasurer and a director of the Puyallup Valley Cooperative, which he helped organize, ever since it started. He belongs to the McMillan, Washington, Grange. In addition to poultry, Mr. Foster has 8 acres of fine raspberries, a 4-acre cherry orchard, and 2 acres in cucumbers



3000 registered Leghorns produce upwards of 650,000 eggs per year for Mr. Foster. Every bird in the flock is wing-tabbed — every egg checked for size and uniformity. Young stock is raised and ranged away from the laying houses to cut down flock mortality



Husky sons—Cole, 18, and Don, 16, snapped at the outdoor fireplace where the Fosters enjoy many meals. They are fast cherry pickers, averaging 300 pounds each daily

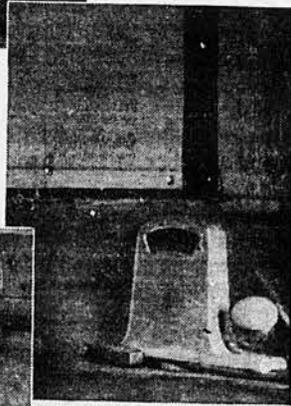
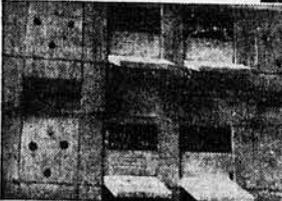
TO KANSAS FARMERS

Just about every producer I've talked to for months now has had something nice to say about the Farmer-Consumer campaigns put on by Safeway and the other chains. So I wasn't much surprised when Harold Foster, poultryman in Northwest Washington, told me in good old pocketbook language exactly how he has benefited. In 20 years of commercial egg production Harold Foster has never once dipped into the red. Anybody that successful is worth listening to. And when you figure that farmers all over the country are getting the same kind of help from the chain stores that Harold Foster reports on here, it sure begins to look like something real has happened in marketing—YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



All the Fosters are proud of this attractive home where hospitable Mrs. Foster quickly made me feel like one of the family

Trap-nested for Record of Performance under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, Foster hens have for years averaged better than 240 eggs apiece annually. Every egg is weighed



"COOPERATION between producers and distributors is about the best thing that's happened to farming in my time," Harold Foster told me.

"Look what Safeway and the other chains did for us egg men the last two years. Their Farmer-Consumer campaigns on eggs, I'm convinced, have meant 2¢ to 3¢ more a dozen in cash money to the country's egg producers. Not just during the drives, all year.

"In the fall of 1937 a huge over-supply was pushing egg prices down. The chain stores advertised people into eating more eggs and got us past the emergency. Going into the winter, prices were firmer.

"Last spring we faced another bad situation, with over-supplies piling up and egg prices slipping again. A lot of producers looked a cinch to go broke. When the chains offered to put on another egg-selling campaign for us I decided to check the exact results they got here in Washington.

"Being secretary-treasurer of the Washington poultry co-op I could watch the spring sales figures. When the campaign

wound up our total sales had been increased over 25%. Because I'd seen egg posters and displays in so many Safeway stores I asked Safeway for their Seattle sales figures. They showed an increase of 45,780 dozen eggs sold by Safeway stores — in Seattle alone — compared with the same 4-week period in 1937.

"And for the whole country a National Association of Food Chains survey showed egg consumption up 16%. Is it any wonder the over-supply was cut down — and that we egg men got from 2¢ to 3¢ more a dozen than it looked like we were going to get?"

"Myself, I sell about 50,000 dozen eggs a year. So I figure those Farmer-Consumer campaigns meant something between \$1000 to \$1500 in my pocket — all extra money.

"And remember this — it isn't only as a seller that we farmers get help from the chain stores. Mrs. Foster tells me our money goes farther at Safeway — and quality is as good as she can get anywhere. That checks up. Safeway's direct distribution is bound to save money and give lower store prices."

YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER

Egg sales jumped to 720 dozen one week of the 1938 Farmer-Consumer campaign at this Seattle Safeway store managed by Bill Weikert—nearly double the year-round average. In Seattle alone the Safeway stores won a total sales increase of 45,780 dozen eggs during the 4-week drive





"Lift 'em sister! 'N' be quick given' me th' numbers to dat safe!"

NIGHT DUTY

By ANNABEL MYERS SCHAFER

ONLY an occasional click of the old-fashioned drop-system switchboard broke the stillness of the little one room office where Nancy O'Neill, Hampton's efficient night telephone operator, rated and checked tickets between the few toll and local calls placed during the night.

Since the death of her father 2 years previous, Nancy had borne the brunt of the household and living expenses of her mother and 2 younger sisters. She had been lucky to get her present job after the marriage of the former operator. The work didn't pay much, but at least it was steady.

Nancy glanced up at the old clock on the wall . . . 2 o'clock. "Only 4 hours more and another

uneventful night will have passed," she reflected. "Nothing exciting ever happens around here . . . not to me, anyway." She thought wistfully of Molly's sparkling new engagement ring. It made her feel so left out of things to see Molly, whom she relieved at 10 o'clock, dash to the open window and call out in a happy, lilting voice, "O. K. Dick, I'll be down in a jiffy." One night Molly was in such a rush that she forgot to throw the night lock on the door down stairs.

"I wonder," Nancy mused aloud, "If Molly forgot to lock that door again."

"Yeah, she shore did," spoke a rough voice behind her.

Nancy's heart skipped a beat as she turned and saw the tall, evil looking fellow standing in the half open doorway. He gave the room a hurried glance, whipped out a gun and rasped, "Lift 'em sister! 'N' be quick givin' me th' numbers to dat safe!"

White faced, she obeyed his command. Brrr-rr-rr, the night buzzer shattered the tense moment. Nancy lowered her arms to answer the signal. The intruder leaped instantly to her side and said, sharply, "Don't answer that!"

Outwardly calm, Nancy said steadily, "The signals MUST be answered."

The coarse looking fellow gazed at her a few seconds. Was she on the level? He turned to the safe, but without cessation his beady eyes shuttled swiftly between the safe and Nancy.

Nancy picked up a ticket on which she had a report ready for a party and rang a number.

"Hello," mumbled a sleepy male voice.

"On your call . . . I don't get the telephone to answer."

"O. K.," came the man's reply in a voice no longer sleepy—and the receiver snapped into place.

Nancy took down the connection and tried to keep her mind on her work. Several calls came in and she answered them mechanically. She refused to think of what the intruder might do after he finished with the safe. She recalled having read sometime or another of operators being gagged, bound and left for hours before being discovered. Her apprehension grew each time she

glanced furtively at him. He looked so ruthless.

Already he had the safe open, contents strewn over the floor. He dumped the tin box containing the currency into a heavy cloth bag. With the gun still trained on Nancy, he picked up the bag and crossed over to her.

"Now, keep your hands away from the keyboard or I'll . . . I'll . . .," his tone was ominous. At the horror in Nancy's eyes he flashed a sardonic grin and backed toward the open window leading toward the fire escape.

"Drop that gat! Get 'em up!"

The thief turned to face several armed men. He offered no resistance when a uniformed man snapped handcuffs on his wrist. Docilely he watched his captors gather up the sack of plunder and examine the premises.

"Say," he barked at them in a puzzled tone. "How's dat dame put ya fellers wise?"

One of the men stepped to Nancy's side. "It's plumb simple," he chuckled. "Any time Nancy needs help she calls me and gives me a fake report on a fake call . . . you see, I'm her boss and that's her S. O. S."

Stories by Farm Folks

Here's what our readers say about our stories by farm authors: "Please continue with the stories by reader-authors. There is nothing like real stories by real folks for real farm people."—Mrs. W. Clarence Ward, Butler county.

"We have enjoyed every one of the short stories very much. They each seem true to life and are more interesting to us than a long continued story of a hundred-years-ago incident. When tired we can read a short completed story and feel like we had made a call on some friend and become rested. The subjects and characters have covered a large range, but we like it that way."—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burkey, Clay county.

Author Raises Chickens

This clever, exciting story was written by another of our farm readers. Mrs. Schaffer lives on an 80-acre farm, and she raises chickens and a big garden. She has 3 "lovely, but noisy, children." The boy is a year old and the girls are 5 and 6. Mrs. Schaffer says: "About the time I settle myself at the big kitchen table and try to concentrate on my story bedlam breaks loose." She has had 9 years' experience as a telephone operator. This is her first attempt at fiction writing. She says: "My husband grinned as he read your letter of acceptance and told me that perhaps I might turn out to be a good investment after all." Her address is Fulton, Kan.

What Other STATES Are Doing

orghums Beat Corn

COLORADO: Ten years of research at the state experiment station shows that farmers may depend upon sorghums producing twice as much grain acre as corn, under the average moisture conditions of this region.

o Find Freezing Varieties

NORTH DAKOTA: Because of the interest in frozen fruits and vegetables, tests will be made to determine the varieties which can be most successfully frozen in cold storage lockers.

ore Power to Farms

PENNSYLVANIA: Agriculture in the United States now employs more power every year than any other industry and its power needs are increasing every year, an agricultural engineer reports. Most of the power is used in harvesting and production.

ew Use for Soybeans

OHIO: Investigators are marking another use for soybeans. As a reader in sprays, used for the control of insects and plant diseases, soybean flour appears to aid in spreading the spray evenly and increasing the time that it will stay on the plants.

ertilizers Less Confusing

MICHIGAN: For several years there has been an attempt to whittle down the confusingly large number of mixtures or grades of fertilizers. Farmers, fertilizer manufacturers and dealers appear to be co-operating, for last year the total number of mixtures was 55. In 1937 there had been 64; in 1936, 70; and the year before 81.

olt's Legs Do Grow

NORTH DAKOTA: At birth a colt is roughly three-fifths of its mature height and at about 9 months old has one-half of its mature weight, experiments have disclosed. Contrary to popular opinion, a colt is not born with all the length of leg he will ever have. The average colt adds 7 inches in height from the elbow to the ground.

udy Creep Feeding

OKLAHOMA: Results of 4 years of experiments indicate that creep feeding is not to be recommended for spring calves that are to be fed full on grain for 5 months or more after weaning. The extra finish acquired will result in

ill Bindweed

The best method of getting rid of bindweed has just been printed in Kansas Farmer's new bindweed-fighting leaflet. It tells exactly how to do the job, when to do it, equipment to use and the results you may expect. The plan is so brief and easy to follow, yet so effective, it will be worth hundreds of dollars to anyone having bindweed on the farm. For your copy of this bindweed-killing leaflet, just send a 3-cent stamp to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

calves making slower and more expensive gains during the finishing period. The results do indicate, however, that creep feeding of well bred spring calves will make heavier and fatter calves that can be sold for higher prices at weaning time. A weight gain of from 5 to 10 pounds was made for every bushel of corn fed to creep-fed calves. Other conditions being equal, creep feeding was found to be most profitable where the

calves were dropped in the fall and winter so they were heavy enough to sell at or within 30 or 40 days after weaning.

Weight of Litter Counts

ILLINOIS: The value of a brood sow is determined not so much by the number of pigs she farrows or even the number she weans as by the total weight of the litter, as well as the vigor of the pigs, at weaning time. This is revealed in experiments in this state.

Safe Electric Fences

Ever since electric fences came on the market, there has been a question in the minds of many people—are they safe? The question can now be answered accurately by ascertaining whether any particular fence has been approved by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. All manufacturers selling in Wisconsin must submit their product for approval and the product

is checked to make sure that it is thoroughly safe under all possible conditions. Virtually all major electric fence makers are already registered in Wisconsin, and hereafter no electric fence advertising will appear in Kansas Farmer unless manufacturer has such approval, or approval of an equally competent authority.

Kansas Farm Calendar

- May 6—Cattle Feeders' Day, Manhattan.
- May 10-11—State Bindweed Meeting Hays.
- May 18-19—Lamb and Wool School, Kansas City, Mo.
- May 24-25—Agronomy Field Days, Manhattan.
- June 2—Soil Conservation Field Day, at various soil conservation projects.
- Week of June 5—4-H Club Round-Up, Manhattan.
- July 28-August 7—World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland.



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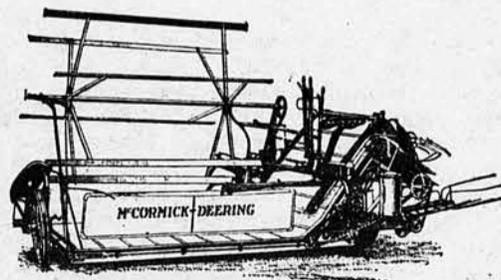
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- 1 Patented open-end auger.
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- 3 Straight-line threshing. No right-angle turns or bottlenecks to cut capacity.
- 4 Extra-value construction.
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- 6 Designed for engine operation as well as power drive.
- 7 Simple to operate and adjust.
- 8 Handles all small grains and seed crops.

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Full Measure ...No Skimping

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As the extra bushels you save count up you'll see how much it pays to have the more thorough threshing and more positive separation of the A-Six. As the years go by and you see how much less it costs to keep the A-Six in tip-top shape, you'll wonder how Case can put so much quality into a combine priced so low.

See your Case dealer; see for yourself why the A-Six is the biggest buy in small combines by every comparison. He also offers bigger Case combines, cutting 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 feet. Send for combine book. J. I. Case Co., Dept. E-59, Racine, Wis.

- FULL** 6-Foot Cut in Heavy Crops
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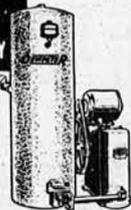
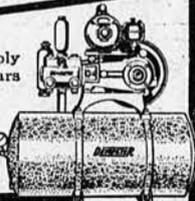
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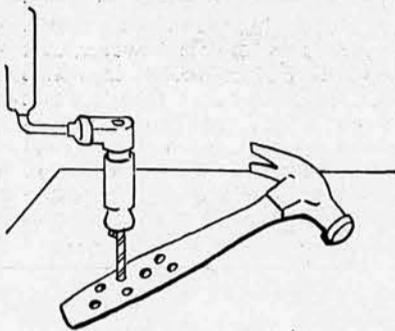


Speak a good word for **KANSAS FARMER** when writing to advertisers; it helps you and helps us.

Handy IDEAS

by FarmFolks

This Prevents Slipping



The handle of a hammer will not slip in your grasp while you are working with it, if a few holes are bored in the surface of the hammer handle. The small depressions should be made in hit and miss fashion.—Mrs. Ben Nielsen.

Notebook Saves Time

Our men folks always carry a notebook with them. Every time they run across some odd job which should be done but for which there isn't time at the present, they jot it down. On a rainy day they get it out and have their work listed for them. No time is wasted hunting for work, and nothing is forgotten. They also write down things that are needed from town, so that whenever they make a hurried trip to town they don't forget anything.—Ethel Davis.

Kansas Farmer has such a pocket-sized, handy notebook that is just the thing to carry with you. It has space for all kinds of farm records, besides useful facts and information. You may get a free copy by sending a post card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Muslin for Shades

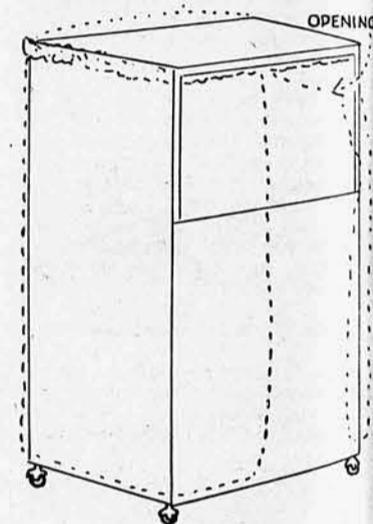
A good way to brighten up your kitchen is to use muslin shades. I make them out of heavy unbleached muslin and put them on the usual roller with thumb tacks. When they are soiled I

take them off and launder them. I applied a flower pot of tulips 2 inches above the hem in the center of the curtain and worked a buttonhole in the center of the hem and put a pull cord in it.—Mrs. Arthur Towner.

Pliers Handy in Kitchen

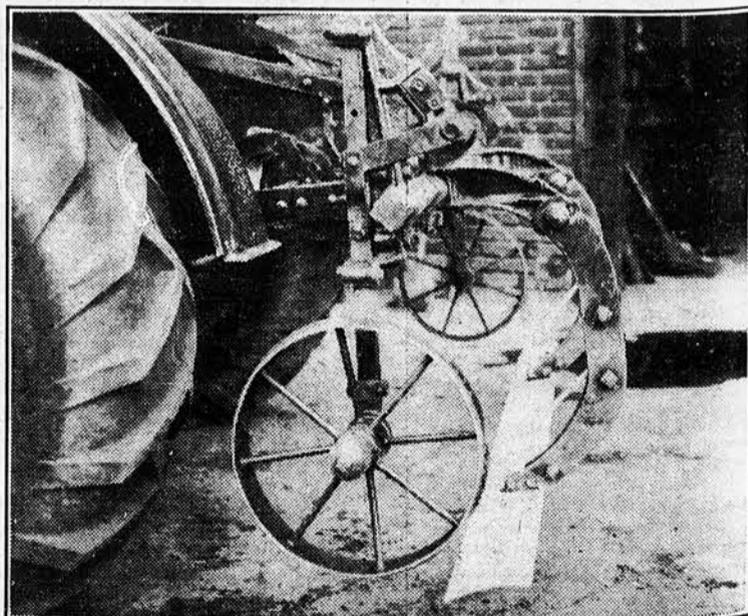
A pair of common pliers is the handiest tool one can keep in the kitchen cabinet drawer. It is used every day for something. To open fruit jars, grip the jar ring with the pliers and pull. The lid loosens easily.—Bessie McKee

Slippers Always Handy



A handy seat or foot stool which holds house slippers may be kept in a tiny nook near the heater, thus keeping the footwear nicely "toasted" at all times. A box 9 or 10 inches square at the top and 13 or 14 inches tall works nicely tho the size may vary considerably. Nail the lid on securely leaving a space 4 to 6 inches wide near the top. Pad the top with wool or cotton and cover with cretonne, attaching a ruffle of the same material to the edge of the seat which will reach to within one inch of the floor.—Mrs. H. A. Hosmann.

Machine Kills Bindweed



A successful bindweed killing machine may be made by sharpening and attaching an old grader blade to the beams of a 2-row lister as shown here. This tool leaves the ground level after each cultivation, so that the next time over the bindweed roots may be cut off at the proper depth, with no variation.

A Home at Last!

Exile Jews Find Haven in Old Palestine

By ROBERT C. VANCE

The sixth of a series of articles on the countries of the Mediterranean by our traveling Corn Belt farmer.

IT WAS Friday evening in Tel-Aviv, Palestine. As the taxi I was riding in cruised slowly past a synagogue the rabbi, who stood in the doorway, began ringing a hand bell and calling out in Hebrew.

"What is he shouting?" I asked the taxi driver.

"He is saying, 'The Sabbath has now begun. The Sabbath has now begun.' Every Friday evening when that star appears the rabbi rings his bell and begins his chant." The driver pointed to a star. "It is the beginning of the Jewish Sabbath and lasts until the same star appears on Saturday evening. All business stops at once. Shops close their doors and even we taxi drivers leave the street as soon as we are rid of our fares. And, since there is nothing more to see this evening, why not come out to my home for dinner? My wife has heard of you and wishes to meet you."

I had been using the same cab for days and the driver and myself had formed a quick friendship. It was with real regret that I told him, "I am sorry but I already have a dinner engagement for this evening."

The driver grinned, "If it's the same girl I saw you with last night we will pick her up and take her along. My wife knows her well."

Has Modern Apartment

Despite the fact that the taxi driver earned only 15 pounds a month, \$75, he was living in one of the newer communal apartment houses. His apart-

ment consisted of one large room, kitchenette and bath. It was on the ground floor and opened on a courtyard which was a riot of flowers. It was tastefully furnished. There was an electric fan and radio and an electric stove in the kitchenette. It seemed a pleasant place to live.

This building was owned by the tenants. My friend told me that he had paid 30 per cent down and was paying for the balance at the rate of 3 pounds, \$15, a month. If at any time in the future, there was need for a larger apartment he could sell his equity in this one and buy another. When the apartment was paid for he owned it, as a unit of the whole, the same as if he had purchased a house.

Father Was Rich

Over the dinner table that evening these 3 young Jewish exiles from Germany told me their stories. All 3 were graduates of German universities and spoke English perfectly. I have no way of checking these stories, but I believed them to be true and I am retelling them to show what is happening in the lands that are ruled by dictators. As all 3 have relatives living in Germany they asked me not to identify them so I am using fictitious names. Also, where money is mentioned, I have figured German marks and Palestine pounds into dollars.

"My chief regret is that I was a rich man's son," Herman, the taxi driver was speaking. "With the opportunity I had, I might have been a doctor or an engineer. I would have then been of some use to Palestine. As it is, I am only a taxi driver since driving a car was the only thing that I had



A street scene in the modern city of Tel-Aviv.

learned to do well while in Germany.

"My father was with one of the banks in Berlin. There was plenty of money and I traveled with a rather gay crowd when I was in the university. There seemed to be no need of learning anything useful. When I thought of a profession at all, I thought of the army. My father was a World War veteran and I always considered myself a German. My fellow students did not show any ill feeling toward me because I was of Jewish blood. In fact I doubt whether many of them even suspected I was a Jew. There were occasional anti-Jewish riots in Berlin but they were confined to the ghetto

and were instigated by petty politicians and labor leaders. I had no thought that any such thing would ever touch me.

"Then my father made a business trip to Antwerp. When he came home he told my mother that he had placed \$10,000 to her credit in an Antwerp bank and that he was getting her a passport to Belgium. He said that he had heard rumors of a coming Jewish purge and that he had taken these steps in case it should prove serious.

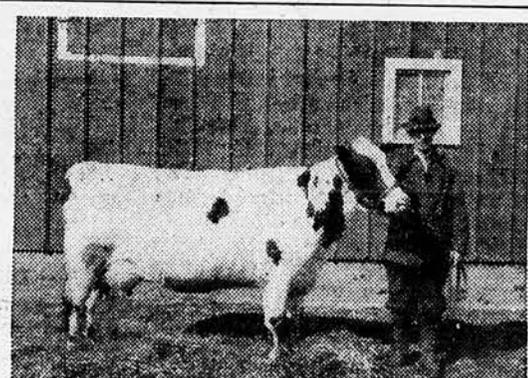
"My father was arrested the next day on a charge of taking money out of Germany illegally. Three days later

(Continued on Page 16)

**FATHERS AND SONS
IN THE FARM NEWS
OF KANSAS**



Famous are the prize Ayrshire dairy cattle owned by R. E. Stark of Abilene, Kansas, shown above with his son, H. A. Stark. The cattle are second best milk and butterfat producers in the U.S., according to a recent National Ayrshire Herd Test.



A Prize Winner is this Ayrshire owned by R. E. Stark of Abilene, Kans. Mr. Stark and his son are strong for Standard Tractor Fuel, which they use on their well mechanized farm, declaring it saves them time and money in their power farming work.



4-H Club Honors to Son. Here is Billy Parmely, 17, son of Clarence Parmely of LeRoy, Kans., with his heifer which was named grand champion in the 4-H Club show held in his county in 1938. He has won the state farmer degree awarded by the Future Farmers of America.

Hybrid Corn Booster. Above is Clarence Parmely, power farmer of LeRoy, Kans., and a champion of hybrid corn in his part of the state. Last year he produced 1,000 bushels of hybrid seed. He uses Standard Tractor Fuel because he says it has more power for hard pulls.

Field tests have proved
STANDARD TRACTOR FUEL
cuts operating costs

● THAT IS WHY so many progressive farmers have turned to Standard Tractor Fuel after witnessing the results of field tests made in comparison with other brands. Ask Stan, your Standard Oil agent, to show you written reports of these tests as proof that this long-lasting fuel, which does not knock or cause excessive carbon, will save you time and money.

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Stanolind Stove and Lighting Naphtha
Ideal for Gasoline Appliances
Approved by United Laboratories.
See Your Standard Oil Agent.



There's Magic in
STRING
and a Crochet Hook

—Says Ruth Goodall

WOULD you believe anything so ordinary as a ball of string could be made into this smart lace bolero! Crochet it in double strands of string in a soft pastel shade—and transform that old dark dress. Pattern No. 6149 for making it, 10 cents. Address Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Why Don't You Try

SOME SEWING SHORT CUTS

By JEANNE EDWARDS

EVERY mother of growing girls is familiar with the year-round problem of letting down dresses.

Here is my plan for letting one down three times without a hint of alteration: When you make the dress allow for a hem deep enough to include two medium-sized tucks in the under side of the hem, then bind the lower edge with the same bias tape that you used to trim the dress. As the young miss shoots upward, the tucks can be let down, one at a time, and finally the hem let out altogether, letting the bias tape serve as a finish to the bottom of the dress. It is still the same color as the other trimming, having been laundered equally often.

If you have a small girl to sew for, buy an extra yard of material when providing a dress for an older girl or yourself. This yard with the pieces left over from the other frock will be enough for a dress for the little one, too. They like to wear clothes like big sister's or mother's.

There is the eternal problem of slips for girls. Sometimes it seems that no two slip and dress combinations are the same length. To remedy this, make the slip straps open at the shoulders—like a baby's gertrude. On one side of each strap make a buttonhole; on the other side sew three buttons about an inch apart. You then can adjust the length of the slip to the dress.

Cut sleeves in children's garments 3 to 4 inches longer than necessary. Finished as a deep hem this can be turned back as a cuff, and in time be readily lengthened.

Active youngsters are everlastingly popping buttons off. To put a stop to this sew a piece of elastic, half an inch wide and about two inches long, on the wrong side of the blouse—underneath the place where the button is usually sewed on. Make a buttonhole for the elastic to slip thru to the right side and sew the button to the elastic. Now "Jack" or "Jill" may pull and play, yet the buttons won't come off and their little blouses won't be torn either.

To keep gathers in place, cut a piece of cloth to fit the material when gathered. Baste this in place on the under side and stitch with a short stitch over the row of gathers.

Instead of pinning the pattern to the material, try running a medium hot iron over it, after you have placed it correctly. The paper will cling to the material enabling you to cut it out easily.

Use wax crayons for marking per-

forations, using different colors for different notches. This shows up readily and if done on the wrong side of the material, no harm is done. However, if you are cutting notches, especially in material that frays easily, cut the notches outward instead of in the material.

When basting an article that needs several bastings, it is sometimes difficult to pull out all the threads after doing the machine stitching. Make your last basting of different colored thread. You may then remove all the bastings, leaving only one thread to

take out after stitching. Use contrasting basting thread whenever you can.

In binding bias tape do not crease it exactly in the center. Instead, fold one edge over a little more than the other. Keep the narrow side up when you are stitching it on, and the underneath side is sure to catch.

Sew snap fasteners on collars and cuffs that have to be removed frequently for laundering, measuring them carefully. With half the snaps on the dress, and the corresponding halves on the collars and cuffs, they

(Continued on Page 13)

New Faces Among Old Favorites

By RUTH GOODALL

GRANDMOTHER'S garden was always a gay profusion of bright blooms—and do you remember, too, its sweet and spicy fragrance? From early spring to late autumn her flower beds were one continuous mass of blossoming color. Pansies, sweet peas, nasturtiums and many other annuals shared room with her sweet pinks, peonies and other perennial friends. Those of us who not only remember those gardens of old but have tried to

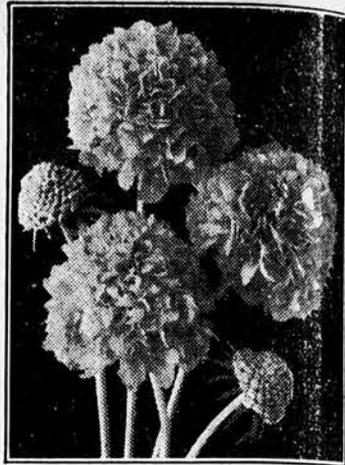
imitate them have learned the secret of their beauty was in the planning, and not just grandmother's "knack of making things grow." She depended upon annuals to supply her great masses of color, particularly during the last, hot half of the summer.

The same principle holds good today, and with so many new and interesting varieties to be "tried out" along with the familiar old favorites, there's much sheer delight ahead for this year's gardeners. You'll be sure to want to include a planting of the new Ipomoea Scarlett O'Hara Morning Glory, for it's the gold medal winner in the 1939 All-American trials.

A first cousin of the Ipomoea Heavenly Blue Morning Glory, this new All-American Ace is a deep carmine self-color, and while not quite so large a flower as the Heavenly Blue it is almost as free flowering. If you are a follower of that school of thought which contends that Morning Glories are only weeds and shouldn't be planted, it's time to do a little "weeding" in your own upper story, for Morning Glories have assumed new prominence in American gardens in the last few years. Little wonder, when they produce so much beauty for so little expended in both time and money. Morning Glories ask only for a fence, wall, old well or some place where there is ample space for them to climb. In return they give us the thick blankets of soft blossoms which are such a pleasurable shock to the beholder. One of the prettiest sights I saw last summer was the doorway of a little white cottage swathed in Heav-



Scarlett O'Hara Morning Glory



Scabiosa Blue Moon

only Blue Morning glories. From what I have read of the new Scarlett O'Hara it is a perfect foil in color for Heavenly Blue and I can scarcely wait for the combination to burst forth in a profusion of bloom over my back picket fence.

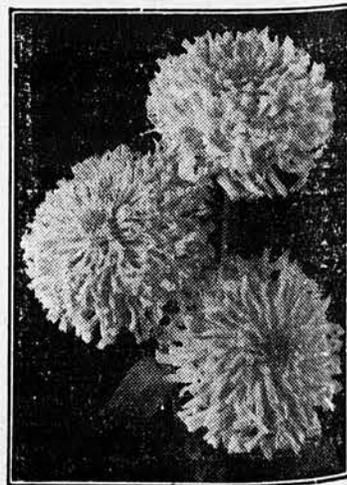
Morning Glory seeds do not germinate in cold soil so must be planted outdoors only after the ground has warmed up. But if you wish to start them earlier indoors do so and give



Nicotiana Alba, or Sweet Tobacco

bottom heat for best results; such heat as is obtained in a hot bed, or in a box set above a radiator, so the soil is well warmed.

The seeds of Scarlett O'Hara and Heavenly Blue are large and hard so if you have trouble growing Ipomoeas, make a nick in the outer coat of each seed with a sharp knife. Care must be taken to cut only the outer covering, as any injury to the cotyledon or interior portion may destroy the seed.



Zinnia Fantasy White Light

The Zinnia has always been a favorite among the popular annual flowers. It has always been known as an extremely regular flower with flat petals always arranged just so. For this reason a newcomer, the Fantasy White Light, awarded honorable mention in the 1939 All-American trials, is a welcome change. The petals are twisted, slightly fluted and arranged in a shaggy disarray. The flowers are of medium size, 3 to 4 inches in diameter and are as easy to grow as any zinnia.

The Scabiosa-flowered is another new type of zinnia which is being rapidly improved. It has a semi-globular crown of florets surrounded by a row of flat petals, all of like color. This flowering Scabiosa is a useful cut flower, especially as it is obtainable in a mixture which has most of the wide variety of zinnia colors.

Grandmother's garden at nightfall had the most fragrant aroma as if the close of day wakened many little biosoms which gave forth their rich perfume on the evening air. The sweet-scented tobacco, *Nicotiana Alba*, is being used by flower lovers of today in their rediscovery of the charm of fragrance in their gardens. Another annual is the night-scented stock, *Matthiola Bicornis*, a straggly, lilac-flowered plant which is at its best in the evening or after a daylight shower.

For other flowers noted for their fragrance use the evening primroses, oenotheras, and the old-fashioned tuberose in your garden. A few tuberoso bulbs planted along the garden path will be delightfully evident on summer evenings.

Scabiosa which for some time was avoided as a garden flower because its Latin name meant "itch" is coming

Treasure Hunt

I started on a treasure hunt in search of Happiness—

I found it in bright sunshine . . . in a cool and shady nook . . . in the ripple of a brook.

I found it in the harmony of flowers . . . birds . . . and breeze.

I found it in love . . . in friendship . . . where kindly voices please.

I found it in gay laughter of little folk at play.

I found it in my work . . . in an active worth while day.—Hazel Jean Schroeder.

into prominent use. Mourning Bride is another name for Scabiosa but as this is not much better, it is often called the "pincushion flower." For indoor decoration few flowers can surpass the Scabiosa. Constant flowering will take place from early spring until the plants have been killed by frost if the flowers are picked off as they fade.

Scabiosa Blue Moon which won honorable mention in 1939 All-American trials for new flowers has double blossoms from 2 to 3 inches in diameter and are borne on long stems, on bushes growing to 30 inches high. One of the chief merits of the Scabiosa is its wide range of colors and the rich hues which it produces. Red, blue, and yellow are found in delightful variety. Lovely true pink, pale lavender blue, brilliant scarlet and a crimson almost black are found in the well fixed varieties.

Mothers at Their Best

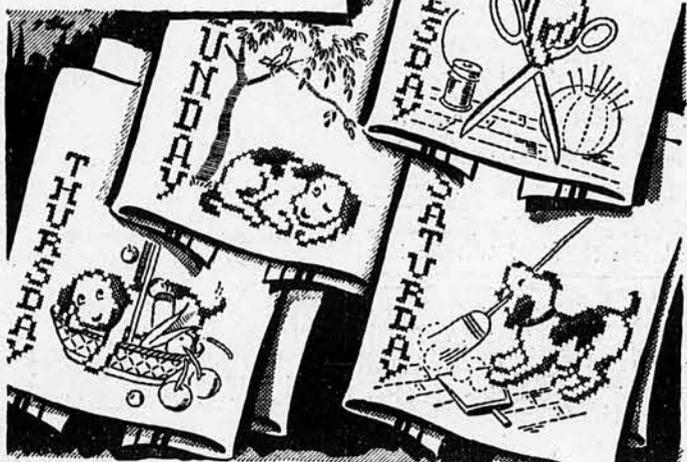
By MRS. S. H. HAYDEN

Always at Mother's Day I recall my mother's words one spring when we had been trying desperately to make the cream checks stretch from one week to the next. "Well, if I can't have a new summer dress," she said, "I can dye the old one. The men won't know the difference, the women who like me will admire my skill an' thrifty ways, and the women who don't like me—well, if I had a new dress they'd probably only say it made me look fat!"

Mothers being as they are, I'm sure I'm not alone when I say that's the way I remember my mother best: Making the best of things as they were.

Puppy Towels Make Dishes Fly

"Well, here I am, ready for action" says this busy puppy so anxious to be of assistance in the household chores. And that's your cue to spring into action with needle and bright floss! Easy to do? Well, cross stitch, outline, single and lazy-daisy stitch almost embroider themselves! Pattern 1984 contains a transfer pattern of 7 motifs averaging 6 by 6 1/4 inches. This pattern is 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Dress-and-Turban Set

FOR ALL SUMMER WEAR



Pattern No. 9991—Announce the arrival of Spring by wearing a gay, printed turban-and-dress ensemble like Pattern No. 9991! It's the newest and smartest outfit you could make for yourself . . . very willowly and slender—with that high neck, and soft, shirred side-front fulness you've been reading about. Since there are no waistline seams to worry about, the dress whips up in no time. The sleeves, too, are quickly completed, and add a flattering, broad-shouldered look. As for the little turban, it's so simple to put together that you'll want to make at least two! Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 5 1/4 yards 35 inch fabric.

Pattern 15 cents. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Drugs May Be Our Friend Or Our Enemy

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.



Dr. Lerrigo

GREAT confidence some of us have in drugs! We are ready to take anything advertised or any potion that "a friend has used," and sometimes we do it to our peril. The doctor who knows which drugs are good, and when to use them, also is awake to the fact that it is better to give no drug at all than one that does not fit the case. But, all too often, the householder has too much blind faith in any medicine that has originated in a drug store or doctor's office. Failing to find something specific such persons will take or administer to members of the family any nostrum that is in the medicine chest, with the hope that if it doesn't do good it will do no harm.

Of late years it has become the fashion to speak slightly, even disparagingly, of the use of drugs. This is partly because the term "drug fiend" is applied to those addicted to the use of narcotics and other habit-forming drugs, and this term is, of course, one of reproach. The terminology is wrong. It is a serious matter to put the great variety of helpful drugs that we possess under a ban of reproach because of the evil done by some agents of the drug family that are habit-forming and destructive if wrongfully used, altho of vast benefit properly administered.

Every doctor who has had the joy of seeing sick people given relief by the application of some well chosen remedy is a staunch believer in the efficacy of drugs. The trouble is not with the drugs. They are remedial agents of the highest efficiency. The trouble lies in their application by people who are unlearned in their use, who do not even guess their power for good or evil; who do not understand the workings of the organs upon which the drugs are designed to take effect. Such people may well be said to apply drugs, the properties of which they know nothing, to act upon organs the workings of which they understand less.

There are a few drugs the nature of which may be readily understood and the use of which is possible without danger of forming drug habits. These may be used in the home without dan-

ger. Yet you must remember that such drugs are few in number and that it is well to telephone the family doctor for advice no matter how confident you may be as to the use of some familiar remedy.

Too Many Sweets Harmful

Please tell me if too much sugar and meat and chocolate cookies and candy is harmful to one who has bad kidneys. Are these foods harmful when one makes a meal on meat alone or chocolate cookies? What should one eat who has kidney trouble?—E. L. E.

Kidney trouble is a vague term that is wrongfully applied to many ailments. If there is real disease of the kidneys, dietetic treatment is of utmost importance. This does not mean a fixed diet for all patients but a diet selected by a good physician to suit the eliminating ability of that particular case. Sweets are always harmful if used in excess.

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

Some Sewing Suggestions

(Continued from Page 12)

can readily be taken off, laundered and put back on without measuring each time.

This dress snap method is also effective for large buttons that have to be removed before the dress is laundered. Sew one part of the snap on the button and the other part where it belongs on the dress—and much time will be saved.

A professional looking job can be done in making extra holes in leather or suede belts by using a steel knitting needle, the point of which has been heated red hot. This will burn a hole the desired size and leave no jagged edges.

Use an old toothbrush for moistening the seams you wish to be pressed as you sew.

When sewing on pockets, put an extra piece of the material under the upper corners and sew thru both thicknesses to strengthen the garment where it receives the most strain.

Make clever shaped pockets on the children's garments. A little chicken with a button for an eye and a tiny piece of red rickrack for a comb, or a rabbit with a button for an eye and a fluffy pompom for the tail would please most any youngster beyond words.

When sewing several similar garments, time may be saved by doing all the similar work on all the garments at once, such as sewing up all the side seams, seaming all the sleeves, sewing in all the sleeves and the like. This is the system used in factory sewing to turn work out speedily.

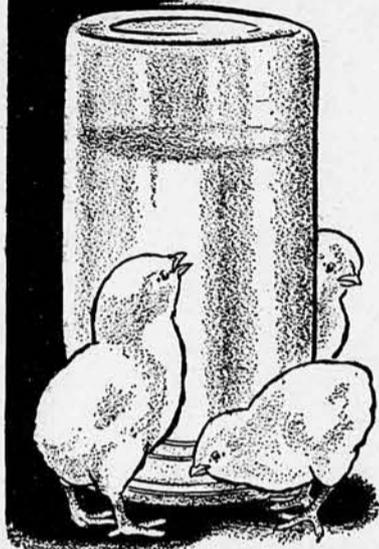
Sew a piece of the material inconspicuously into an inside seam of a wash dress. The piece will be laundered as often as the dress and when needed for mending, it will be the same color.

Pull a thread to insure a straight tuck.

To keep shoulder straps from slipping, sew a 3-inch piece of tape inside the garment—one end on the shoulder seam, the other end with a snap fastener to snap to the garment.

In making any garment, you will find it more effective to finish the neck, the front facing, sew on the pockets and trimming and do everything else possible, before the side seams are stitched up. It is much quicker and easier to do all these things while the garment is still flat.

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SEVERAL DRINKING
WATER MEDICINES
FOR MY CHICKS - BUT
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PHEN-O-SAL
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POULTRY HEALTH
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Insist upon
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**"I Prefer AVI-TONE
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Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone is a country-wide favorite for early worm control. Mix it in your chicks' mash—and notice the difference. Gets large round and pin worms. Easy to use in wet or dry mash. Inexpensive—costs less than a cent per bird.

**"I Always Use RAKOS
for COCCIDIOSIS!"**

Keep a sharp lookout for this deadly disease! Treat infected chicks with Dr. Salsbury's Rakos—the scientifically blended liquid treatment. Easy to use with ground grain or other scratch feed. Keep a bottle on hand for quick action.

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BABY CHICKS
REQUIRE PROTECTION
FROM LICE AND MITES
USE
El Vampire

Buyers Bid for These

Battery Broilers

POULTRY raising starts paying John Dudte and his son, Fred, of Newton, early in the spring. This season they produced more than 2,500 broilers in battery brooders and sold them to buyers who came to the farm.

An old milkhouse converted into a brooder house on the place farmed by Fred serves as the starting place for chickens direct from the hatchery. At first the room temperature is held at around 85 degrees while the battery temperature is maintained at about 100 degrees by use of light bulbs in the batteries. By the middle of the second week the light bulbs are used at night only, and the room temperature is lowered to 80 degrees. The room temperature is controlled by a thermostat on a natural gas burning stove.

Chicks receive all-mash thruout their entire growing period. In addition to this, Fred gives them a mixture of kafir and semi-solid buttermilk. He says buttermilk has a laxative effect and reduces losses.

When the chicks are about 5 weeks old, and weigh around ¼-pound, they are moved to John Dudte's farm where they are put into another system of battery brooders and are fed to a weight of about 2½ pounds. Chickens are bought and sold about every 2 weeks, keeping a continuous rotation of broilers thru the battery brooders.

The Dudtes have found their best profit comes from chickens that are sold before Easter. Most of their broilers marketed before that time this season brought 18 to 20 cents a pound

but the price moves lower and lower as the season advances.

Raising battery broilers has provided Mr. Dudte and his son with a profitable enterprise which utilizes their time during the late winter and early spring period, before heavy field work begins. Altho they were purchased from another party, batteries used by the Dudtes are all homemade and they do not represent a heavy investment. The batteries were constructed from ordinary wooden storage boxes with a framework of 1-inch boards. Bottoms consist of a ½-inch wire mesh and the sides are enclosed by No. 9 wires which allow the chickens to reach their heads out for feed and water. Homemade feed and watering troughs are placed just outside the wire bars.

The batteries are arranged in rows of 3, with 4 decks to the row. At starting time 50 chicks are accommodated in a compartment 30 inches by 34 inches. By marketing time the chicks have grown enough that about 3 times as much space is required.

Most of their chickens are from a Leghorn-Australorp cross. The chickens of this cross may be purchased cheaper than those of straight heavy breeds because of the higher egg productivity of the Leghorns.

Fred Dudte points out a distinct advantage of raising poultry to please the demand. He says that instead of having to search for a market buyers came right to the place to make bids on their early broilers.

Grace and Charm in Old Dances

By LEILA LEE

Down the outside and back again,
And up and down the middle,
That's the way the money goes,
Pop goes the fiddle.

A penny for a spool of thread,
A penny for a needle,
That's the way the money goes,
Pop goes the weasel.

This jolly old game was swing for the jitterbugs of yesteryear. And folks who like to dance the latest steps to modern music also will get a thrill from "doing" these old dances. What could be more fun than dressing up in old-fashioned costume, and dancing the Virginia Reel, or the stately Minuet? In pioneer days the Virginia Reel was the main event at barn-raising, shanty-warmings, husking bees and Fourth of Julys. The tune of the fiddle or song was accompanied by the clapping of hands and the tapping of feet.

One of the best stunts a club could put on would be one of these old-fashioned dances. The steps are easy to learn, and once you catch the hang of it, you just can't help enjoying yourself. Your feet catch the rhythm, and you dance gaily thru the formations, imagining yourself, perhaps, 'way back in another period, a period when music and dancing brought recreation to young and old. Hearts and minds grew lighter as the fiddles twanged out their jolly tunes and sent feet tapping out the music. And music and dancing today brings this same recreation to our generation.

To put on one of these dances as a club stunt, you'll need our leaflet of instructions. This leaflet gives directions for the Virginia Reel, the Minuet, Pop Goes the Weasel and Captain Jinks. Send your request with a 3-cent stamp to cover mailing costs to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Games for Outdoors

Springtime is picnic time. You'll need our leaflet of suggestions for games to play just before or just after the "eats." This is a 4-page leaflet chuck-full of good ideas for outdoor games—games that may be played with little or no beforehand preparation. The leaflet is free, so just drop a postal card to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Minute History

The history of Kansas is 66 years older than any of the original 13 colonies, beginning almost 400 years ago with the arrival of Coronado. Kansas is the geographical center of the nation, the exact center being in Smith county.

Turns Wool Into Mittens

A 14-year-old New Hampshire girl, Lydia Hill, operates what is believed to be the smallest mitten mill in New England. Lydia is a 4-H member. The raw material for her mill comes from her own flock of 2 sheep. Last spring she sheared her sheep, got 12 pounds of fine wool, had the wool cleaned, carded and spun into 2 grades of yarn. She contracted to make 10 pairs of mittens. Lydia is well-known for her custom-made protectors in her home town. She takes the measurements of the hands of her customers and then knits the gloves herself. Mittens sold this year brought from 50 cents to \$2 a pair depending on size and weight of wool.

We Lose Out on

Egg Money

We Ought to Have

ONE of the biggest fields for expansion in co-operative marketing in Kansas is selling poultry products, W. W. Fetrow, co-operative research specialist from Washington, D. C., told the Co-operative Conference recently, held at Kansas State College.

Speaking before more than 100 farmers and representatives of co-operative organizations, Mr. Fetrow said poultry is raised on 9 of every 10 farms in Kansas, yet only 4 co-operative marketing organizations handle poultry products, and those are for turkeys. In 1938, he related, Kansas ranked sixth in importance in marketing dressed poultry at the 4 leading dressed poultry markets. In marketing eggs, Kansas ranked eleventh. Need of co-operative selling of poultry products is intensified by the fact that Kansas is far removed from the principal markets at Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, Mr. Fetrow said.

Contrast this lack of development in co-operative marketing of poultry with the co-operative marketing of grain. In 1938, about 325 co-operative farmer elevators in the state handled between 30 and 40 per cent of all grain marketed by Kansas farmers, saving them \$118,000 that otherwise would have gone as commission for handling grain. Likewise 39.6 per cent of the state's wool crop was sold co-operatively, and close to 9 million pounds of butter were made in co-operative creameries within the state during the year.

Howard A. Cowden, president of the Consumers Co-operative Association, Kansas City, foresees added security to the co-operative movement by a change from a credit to a cash basis in the various local associations. He related that of the 430 local co-operatives in 9 states, 117 changed to a cash basis last year and the results were highly satisfactory.

"Farm co-operative organizations face the responsibility of advertising farm products to increase consumer demand for agricultural commodities." This idea, voiced by W. A. Gordon, editor of The Dairy Record, St. Paul, Minn., received considerable attention. Successful co-operatives have shown they can get the farmer more money for his products, and they have met and overcome most of the other pitfalls of the business world, he said. However, leaders in the co-operative movement must not overlook the fact that as they grow into a place of prominence in the marketing structure of

our country, it is their place to assume the duties of stimulating demand for grain, butter, lard, dressed poultry, eggs and other farm products. Mr. Gordon brought word that dairymen of Minnesota have raised a fund for promoting the consumption of butter, the money to be used whenever it is supplemented by funds from other states, including Kansas. He urged that Kansas dairymen and leaders of the co-operative creamery movement in Kansas take steps to assist in this national program for advertising dairy products.

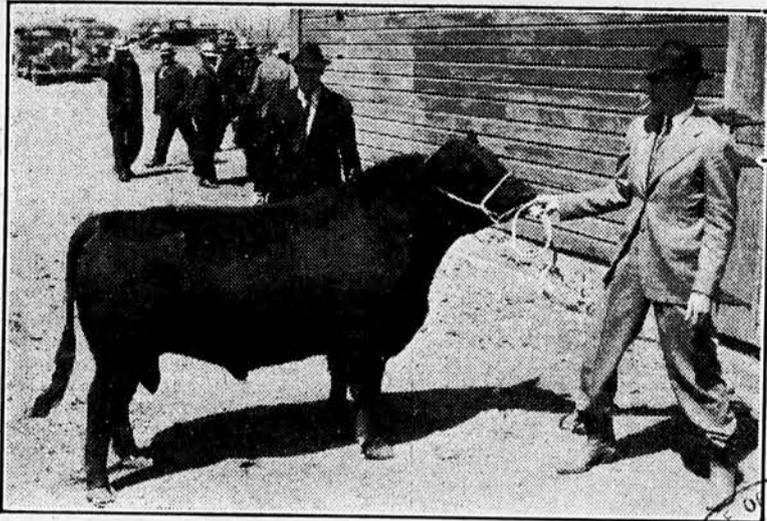
—KF—

How to Add Value to the Calf Crop

NEARLY 200 high school students from 18 schools participated in the judging contest at the Vocational Agriculture Field Day held on the E. L. Barrier Farm, near Eureka, April 22.

The event, planned and promoted by Mr. Barrier, well known Angus cattle breeder, was designed to illustrate practical production of livestock by a system that could be handled on any Kansas farm. Mr. Barrier emphasized the fact that more good feeder cattle could well be raised in Kansas to erase the necessity of Kansans going to Texas to buy feeding stock.

Herd improvement was stressed by



E. L. Barrier looks on while his new herd bull, Evaxus Prince 2nd is posed by Bill Barton, fieldman for the American Angus Breeders' Association, at the Barrier Vocational Agriculture Field Day.

Mr. Barrier in terms of dollars. His message to the vocational students included the statement that a high class bull on a herd of common cows will add \$10 a head to the calves at weaning time, and \$20 to \$25 a head when they are fed out as yearlings.

In line with his attempt to manage the Field Day on a strictly practical basis, Mr. Barrier included a class in the judging contest in which the boys studied a group of 15 yearling heifers in a lot. Each contestant was asked to select the 5 best heifers under the same conditions as those in which he would buy them. Next year the students will see the same heifers, all bred to the same bull, and the next year the heifers will be seen with calves.

Short talks were heard from Dr. C. W. McCampbell and Prof. F. W. Bell, of the Kansas State College Animal Hus-

bandry Department; Dave Mullendore, head of the Production Credit Corporation at Wichita; Bill Barton, fieldman for the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association; and Herbert V. Major, a buyer for Swift and Company.

The judging contest was managed by J. W. Taylor, and S. S. Bergsma, vocational agriculture instructors at Emporia and Howard, respectively.

A team of vocational agriculture boys from the Inman High School placed first in the judging contest. They were coached by Fred Schultis. The Harper team, coached by P. W. Russell was second, and third place went to the team from Winfield, coached by Ira L. Plank and John Lowe. Melvin Witdorf, of Inman, was high individual of the contest. Marvin Morrison, of LaHarpe, was second, and Lyle Baner, Harper, third.

WHEN YOU SEE THEM YOU'LL KNOW WHY

STURDY OLIVER

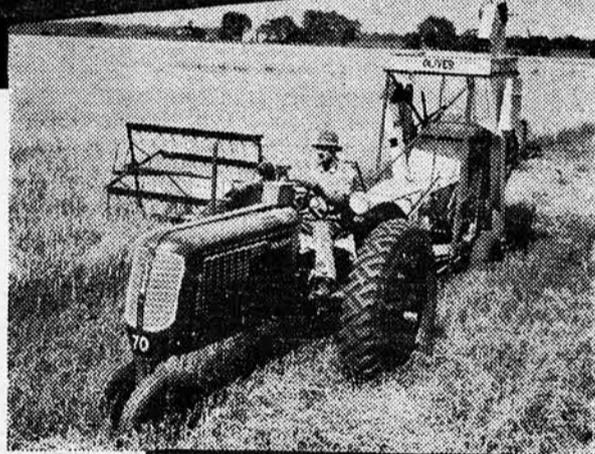
NEW! WEATHERPROOF DRAPER SAVES TIME WHEN TIME MEANS MONEY

WHEN you start your combine, your grain must be harvested as fast as possible or it will get over-ripe—perhaps be lost. Oliver Grain Master Combines help you speed up your combining because they are built to save your time as well as your grain.

The new rubber-coated, weatherproof draper on all Grain Master Combines does not need to be loosened at night or at sign of rain—nor tightened up in the morning. No time lost adjusting. And wear! In four years of testing not one has worn out. One weatherproof draper, for example, was on a Grain Master for 6 months last season without being touched—harvested over 1000 acres of grain—soaked with dew and rain, covered with snow and sleet—yet undamaged. Cuts can be repaired as you would an inner tube—no long rips. No time lost getting in new draper. Smooth, even, non-clogging feed to feeder house. No time lost digging out.

The Oliver Grain Master's Big Cylinder and controlled-flow straight-in-line threshing have the cleaning capacity to save the grain—even when traveling fast in a heavy stand. Because designed for fast travel on air tires behind a modern tractor, Oliver Grain Masters cover a lot of ground in a day. Because they are

sturdy Oliver construction they keep right on going. For a man-size, clean-threshing, easy-pulling, long-lasting combine, you cannot beat the Oliver Grain Master. Sizes: 6-, 8-, 10-, 12-foot, full cut. Power take-off and motor-driven models. For details see your Oliver dealer at once or write us for information about the size you prefer.



THE OLIVER ROW CROP "70"

\$727

AND UP, F. O. B. CHARLES CITY

USE THE COUPON Today!

IT'S BETTER TO BUY AN OLIVER THAN WISH YOU HAD

OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES CO. 227 Wichita St., Wichita, Kansas; 1329 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Missouri

Please send me detailed information about the following Oliver farm equipment: (Mail to nearest address)

Oliver Grain Master Combine: 6-foot 8-foot 10-foot 12-foot Threshers Binder Oliver Line Book

Name.....

R. D.....City.....

State.....Farm.....Acres

Housecleaning Helps

Poultry and housecleaning are subjects of interest to the housewife at this season. We have selected a few bulletins we believe helpful which are free to our readers. Simply print your name and address on a post card, list the numbers of bulletins desired, and mail to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

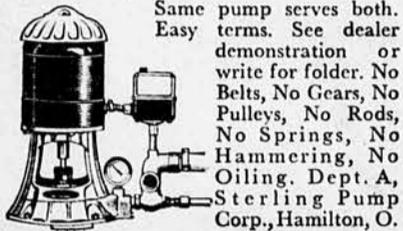
- No. 56—Preventing Cracks in New Wood Floors.
- No. 62—Why Some Surfaces Hold Paint Longer than Others.
- No. 96—Protecting Poultry from Predacious Birds.
- No. 734—Flytraps and Their Operation.
- No. 750—Roses for the Home.
- No. 697—Duck Raising.
- No. 767—Goose Raising.
- No. 1180—Housecleaning Made Easier.



LET STERLING LUG THE WATER

Revolutionary system with only one moving part makes water available to all. Sterling costs less—soon pays for itself. Efficient, modern, reliable, quiet; no wearing parts underground.

for Deep or Shallow Wells



Same pump serves both. Easy terms. See dealer demonstration or write for folder. No Belts, No Gears, No Pulleys, No Rods, No Springs, No Hammering, No Oiling. Dept. A, Sterling Pump Corp., Hamilton, O.

STERLING

ADVANCE

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Uses Water to Lift Water

Hog Cholera

Prevent by vaccinating with Peters' Clear, Pasteurized Serum. Gov't licensed, 3000 c.c. serum, 200 c.c. virus and 2 FREE syringes, all for \$25.00. Enough for 100 pigs. Extra serum 75 cts. per 100 c.c. Virus \$1.65 per 100 c.c. Only one set of Free Syringes to a customer. If your local druggist is not handling PETERS products, write directly to us.



Peters family, world's first hog serum manufacturers
PETERS SERUM CO., LABORATORIES
Livestock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Ann Arbor

NE GEAR FOR BUSINESS

Made Right—Priced Right
For More and Better Bales

10 Models

PICK-UP SELF-FEEDING 2-MAN BALER. Average tractor will pull and operate to capacity for traveling or stationary use. Double feed head. 28-in. feed opening. 84-in. tying space. Smooth timing. Easy feeding.

Bear Cat Feed Mills — Fox Cutters

ANN ARBOR-KLUGHARTT CO.
1313 W. 13th St. Kansas City, Mo.

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.

Early Order Discounts on SILO ORDERS

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

Salina Concrete Products Co.
1101 Park Salina, Kan.

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

A Home at Last!

(Continued from Page 11)

the Gestapo brought him home again. They said that he had shot himself. My father was a religious man and not the type who would commit suicide. I know that he had not owned a pistol since he left the army. But he was dead.

Taken to Concentration Camp

"The day after the funeral the Gestapo agents came for me. There was no trial; in fact I was not charged with any crime. I was only loaded into a truck, with a dozen others, and hauled away. My father had left a comfortable balance in the bank. Mother was allowed to draw enough money to pay for the funeral but when she attempted to draw money for living expenses her checks were not honored. Luckily her passport had come thru and she had enough cash on hand to buy a second class ticket to Antwerp.

"I shall not tell you of the hell of that concentration camp. You would not believe that such brutality could be possible in a so-called civilized country.

"I spent 6 months in the concentration camp. Then one morning I was loaded into a truck again and taken back to Berlin. Guards prodded me into the office of the Gestapo commissioner. 'You are free,' the commissioner told me, 'provided you get out of Germany within 24 hours.'

"But how can I get out of Germany until I get funds and a passport?" I asked him.

"That's your worry, you Jew swine-hund," he answered and signaled the guards to take me away.

Gets Out of Country

"I did not get out of Germany in 24 hours. Tramping at night; hiding in barns and haystacks during the day and living on the vegetables that I stole from the fields, it was more than a week before I crossed the Belgian border. Here I was again arrested and thrown in jail for entering the country without a passport. After a week in a Belgian jail I was released and told to go back to Germany. I was jailed as soon as I crossed back into Germany but this time I was only held a few days until I was turned loose and told to get out of the country. I passed back and forth across the German-Belgian border 15 times and always there was a jail waiting at either end. Then one day a German guard handed me a passport and a ticket to Antwerp. When I joined my mother she told me that she had given more than \$4,000 in bribes to Nazi politicians to get me released from the concentration camp and out of Germany.

Buys Share to Get Job

"As soon as I could get a visa I came to Palestine. I was out in the kvutza—farm colony—a year. It was there I met Sara. When my mother died, she left me \$3,000. Sara and I were married and came to Tel-Aviv. I paid \$1,000 down on the apartment here and bought a share in Palestine Transport with the balance, which gave me a job. No one may work for Palestine Transport who does not own a share, and no one can own a share who does not work for the company. Our trucks and buses cover all of Palestine and we have taxicabs in Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa. I am only making \$75 a month but we can live comfortably on it. But, when I think of the opportunity I had to make something useful of myself, I feel like a parasite on Palestine."

"Parasite!" his wife flared. "Truck drivers and taxi drivers are just as necessary in the building of Palestine as engineers or doctors. How many Transport drivers have been shot in the last year? You are taking the first bus to Jerusalem in the morning. It is the first ones always that strike the land mines and get blown to pieces."

"We will hope that there is no land mine tomorrow. You see I am going with him," I told her. "But I always carry a rabbit's foot and I have never been blown up yet. Now let's have your story."

"There is not much to tell. It is the usual thing, nowadays," she answered. "My father owned one of the better restaurants in Berlin. One day a Nazi politician tried to buy the place. He

offered \$25,000, which was less than half of what it was worth. When his offer was refused the Brown Shirts began to picket the place. If anyone tried to enter, after they had been warned not to, they were beaten. In desperation, my father hunted up the man who had wanted to buy but the Nazi only laughed at him. He said that since the business was ruined he could only pay \$10,000. And, when father sold him the place, he only paid one half in cash and the balance in promissory notes.

"My father and mother are still in Germany. They write that they are well and happy and are getting along all right. But look at this . . ." She went to a drawer and got a letter with a German postmark. The flap of the envelope had been torn in opening and had been clumsily resealed. "They are afraid to write anything else."

Only Half Jew

I had made the acquaintance of the other girl in a photograph shop where I had some films developed and she had made some suggestions about my pictures. She was interested in America and I wished to know more of Palestine. Also there was the common hobby of photography. We had spent several evenings together. "Now let's hear from you," I suggested.

"My troubles seem rather petty, when I compare them with Herman's and Sara's," she answered. "This may be because my father is one-half German and my mother is of pure German blood. They still live in Germany and my father is a chemist in the steel works of the Ruhr district. I understand that he has been made an 'Honorary Aryan.' The Nazis sometimes give the title Honorary Aryan to Jews who fill key positions and are valuable to them—that is, if they have no wealth that can be plundered. This title is not inherited by the children, however. Despite the fact that I had only one-half as much Jewish blood as my father, I was never allowed to forget that I was a Jewess.

"Kipling was right when he said, 'The female of the species is more deadly than the male.' I was sent to a girls' school in Munich. Herman says that his comrades did not discriminate against him. Well, I was never allowed to forget for one moment that my grandfather had committed a great crime against the German people when he married a Jewess.

"I suppose that other girls recall their school days as the happiest time of their lives. Somehow I can only remember the snubs and insults. Life was made so intolerable for me that I decided to leave Germany as soon as I was thru school. I went to London and obtained a position as governess in the family of an English army officer.

English Prejudiced Too

"I do not know whether the prejudice against the Jews is general in England. I do know, however, that it exists in Army circles; especially among the officers who are detailed to Palestinian service.

"When the family came to Palestine I came with them but left them to go out to the kvutza. I did not care for the communal life of the colonies and finally found a position in the photograph studio.

"I am not like Herman and Sara. I guess there is no martyr about me and I am not concerned about building a Jewish nation. All I ask is the chance to live the life of a sane, normal human being."

The girl's bitterness was a surprise to me, in that her viewpoint differed so far from that of other young people I had talked with. Later in the evening, an incident occurred which led me to believe that she had just cause for her bitterness.

City of Young People

Tel-Aviv is a city of young people. I believe that at least 50 per cent of the population are between 20 and 30 years old. Like young people elsewhere, they seek relaxation and amusement. The night life of the city is found along the street that fronts the bathing beach. After dinner that evening, Herman suggested that we take in this street.

The four of us were sitting at a table in front of a cafe, watching the tide of humanity that ebbed and flowed along the sidewalk. A British army officer paused and looked around for a vacant table. Both Herman and his wife were acquainted with him and they asked him to join us. Despite the fact that he was a guest and that 3 of the party were Jewish, this officer spent the better part of an hour in criticism of the Jews and his remarks covered everything from their table manners to their courage.

—KF—

Kansas Highways Go Places

(Continued from Cover Page)

to the motorist. At strategic points along Kansas highways the department has initiated roadside improvement projects, consisting of planting trees and shrubbery. An up-to-date road condition map service prepared by the State Highway Department has been made available recently. It is of particular benefit to those who travel the state highways extensively.

Now let's have a look at the county and township road situation. The county system of roads in Kansas comprises 17,615 miles, having 10,611 miles surfaced and 7,004 unsurfaced—room for improvement but better than 50 per cent. Of the 101,460 miles of township roads, however, we find that only 11,156 are surfaced while 90,304 are unsurfaced. These figures seem to indicate that there is considerable need for improving township roads in the state to provide farm-to-market outlets for Kansas farmers.

A big step in this direction was accomplished recently when the United States Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, co-operating with counties and townships of Kansas and the State Highway Commission, inaugurated a program for the improvement of certain secondary or feeder roads not on the State Highway System. Under the provision of this program the counties and townships provide 50 per cent of the necessary funds, the balance being supplied by Federal aid. At present, large numbers of farms are being reached by all-weather roads thru the work of this program in counties where authorities have taken advantage of this opportunity to better their roads. No county is barred. More good roads will make for more timely and more economical marketing of farm products.

THE HAY "GLIDER"

Attach to any car or truck. Move hay or bundle grain. Thoroughly proven on hundreds of farms. Write for special introductory price.

STOCKWELL HAY TOOL CO.
LARNED Dept. K KANSAS

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS

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

NO Blowing in Snowing Down Freezing
Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment
Rowell Roller Bearings Enlarge Cutters
Write for prices. Special discounts now Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
518 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

NEURITIS

Relieve Pain in Few Minutes

To relieve the torturing pain of Neuritis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia or Lumbago in few minutes, get **NURITO**, the Doctor's formula. No opiates, no narcotics. Does the work quickly—must relieve or cruel pain to your satisfaction in few minutes or money back at Druggist's. Don't suffer. Get trustworthy **NURITO** today on this guarantee.

SAVE FEED and CHORES

World's greatest self-feeder—Feeds far more than any 2 feeds at a time. **SUCCESSFUL HOG FEEDER**—Biggest Capacity. Pat. features. No clogging. Self-agitating sides. See your dealer or write for free circular.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 245 E. 2d St., Des Moines, Ia.

You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically to restore unfortunates handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address: **CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN** 20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Labor Supports Farm Program

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation to place more restrictions on importations of vegetable fats and oils seems to be definitely out, so far as this session of Congress is concerned. There are more people and more powerful interests in the United States who wish to buy and manufacture products from foreign fats and oils, than there are people and interests who want them shut out.

One thing that has happened in the United States since the turn of the century is difficult for those of us who live in the Farm Belt to realize. This is that the United States has become an industrial nation. In the National House of Representatives nearly three-fourths of the 435 Representatives represent districts in which industry, commerce and finance are far more powerful—and more numerous at the polls to boot—than is agriculture. The time when farmers could control Congress is past.

The interesting thing about this situation is that in a series of Congresses in which agriculture is decidedly in the minority, more legislation has been enacted for the purpose of helping agriculture, than in all the previous history of the United States.

Also interesting is the fact that every farm bill that has been proposed since early in the twenties has had the active support of Labor leadership. Organized Labor leadership, unpopular as it has been among farmers, has taken the stand that purchasing power among farmers is the best insurance

for jobs for industrial workers. When farm leadership realizes that workers with jobs at good wages are the best market for farm products, another forward step will have been taken.

The "price fixing cost of production" bill is definitely out of the legislative picture for this session of Congress. The House committee on agriculture, by an overwhelming 17 to 6 vote, rejected the Massingale bill last week. That was its death warrant.

The National Farmers' Union, thru John Vesecky, of Salina, its national president, the same day the House committee acted, issued the most devastating attack on the price-fixing provisions of the cost of production bill that has been made to date.

"The present agricultural program has failed to achieve its stated goal for reasons which are apparent to both members of Congress and the participating farmers," the Farmers' Union statement says. "The failure of Congress to keep faith by appropriating funds for full parity payments has nullified the possibility there might have been for successful operation of the act."

President Vesecky announces the following proposals for amending the present AAA, as the Farmers' Union program—it may get real consideration by the next session of Congress:

1. The market price for agricultural commodities and their many grades and varieties should be permitted to seek their natural levels as determined by consumer demand in the course of

normal marketing operations in established commercial channels.

2. A minimum (fixed) price per commodity unit equal to cost of production or parity, which ever shall be greater, should be determined by the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with and by the advice of a board composed of producer, consumer and governmental interests.

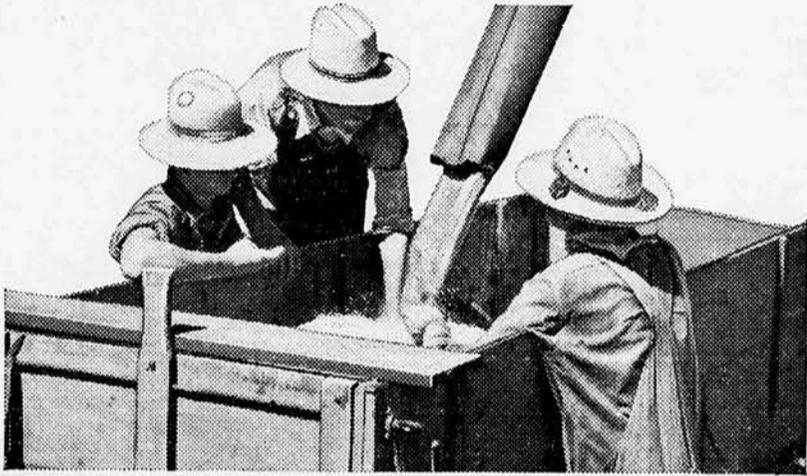
3. Marketing allotments should be allocated to farmers on the basis of historic production, such allotments taking into consideration the total annual disappearance of each agricultural commodity designated.

4. Income certificates equal in number to the marketing allotment and based in value on the difference be-

tween the market price and the cost of production price or parity price whichever is the greater, shall be issued to each producing farmer.

5. The income certificates should follow the units marked and should constitute an integral part of each transaction in the designated commodity up to and including the processor, at which time the certificates should be logically canceled.

6. Adequate protection should be afforded family-size farm, co-operative farmer associations, and tenant operators thru limitation of marketing allotment and/or downward graduation of the value of the income certificates according to the size of the farming unit involved.



Ready Help for Readers

ADVERTISEMENTS in this issue of Kansas Farmer contain important material which may mean a lot to Kansas agriculture. Only a small amount of information about any product can be placed in an advertisement, hence the advertiser resorts to an offer of additional information, prices and catalogs which you may obtain merely by asking. This is done so you can buy intelligently, and so the advertising will be understood more fully. Send for the information you wish today. Be sure to use the address given on the ad and write your name and address plainly. Here is a list of the advertisers in this issue who make offers of the sort mentioned above:

Oliver Farm Equipment Co., has a coupon on page 15 which you will find useful in obtaining the information mentioned.

Write for the description of the Dempster payment plan mentioned in the ad for water systems on page 10.

You will find the Case combine book, described on page 10, useful and informative in combine selection.

The American Rolling Mill Company's ad on page 17 contains a coupon for your use.

Check with the Aermotor Company for information on windmills. There is a coupon in their ad on page 17.

Send for the Butler "Krop Keeper" catalog described on page 19.

Are you interested in making grass silage? See the Gehl Bros. ad on page 19 and send for the booklet.

Silo-minded folks will want to ask about the special discount offer of the McPherson Concrete Products Co., on page 19.

Be sure to send for the Western Hay chopping catalog mentioned on page 19.

Parke-Davis and Co., are offering their booklet "Farm Sanitation" on page 19.

Poultry raisers will be interested in Dr. Salsbury's booklet, "First Aid to Poultry" which is offered on page 14.

If you are using irrigation, send for

the Western catalog and information about their pumps. See page 16.

Do you have the catalog and prices of the Epic Sweep Rake described on page 16?

See the free literature offer of the Salina Concrete Products Co., on page 16.

Write for the special introductory price on the Buck Rake advertised on page 16.

A card or letter will bring the prices on National Tile Silos advertised on page 16.

Be sure to send for the free circular describing the Successful Hog Feeder. The address is on page 16.

The Sterling Pump Corporation has an interesting folder on their water systems. See page 16.

Always mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Listen, \$2 for a Line

Listen my children and you shall hear,
The song of the Jolly Jingleer;
A song that will touch a poet's heart,
And get you cash, Two Bucks to start.

Now here is all you have to do. Look thru the ads in this issue and find some line which will finish the jingle or write one of your own which some ad suggests that would be suitable for the jingle. For the best line we will give \$2. We'll print the winning Jingleer's name, so here's your chance for cash and fame. Mail to Jolly Jingleer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

"Things look up," said Bachelor Brown,
"All my crops are 'going to town.'
My tractor runs fine
My plowing's on time,
And spring is here by every sign."

"And down the road lives a widow sweet,"
Said the neighborhood match-maker quite discreet.

"With success on your face,
You'll win the race,

.....

Store your crop... sell at the top!

Government records reveal that average grain prices hit the top between harvests. Pay for your grain bin out of the extra dollars you'd make. Then future service will be clear profit.

A metal bin cuts down your risks. It's fire-proof. Lightning-safe, too, when properly grounded. Also rat-proof. And engineered against bulging from stored crops.

Be sure your grain bin is made of an Armco Quality Sheet Metal—

tested by a quarter-century of service on farms like your own. It costs you less per year of service.

Before summer comes, check over your stock tanks too. You'll get longer service from stock tanks made of Armco ZINCGRIP. This bright, generously coated sheet gives your farm equipment greater protection because the zinc coating is not broken in manufacturing.

Just mail the coupon below for the money-saving facts.

STORE IN STEEL MADE BY ARMCO



THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.
924 Curtis St., Middletown, Ohio

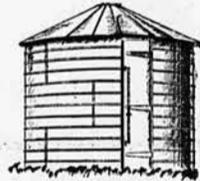
Please send me information on these points:

- Grain or corn bins—where to buy, etc.
- Stock tanks—where to buy, etc.
- Well casing—where to buy, etc.
- Facts on _____ made of metal.

Name _____

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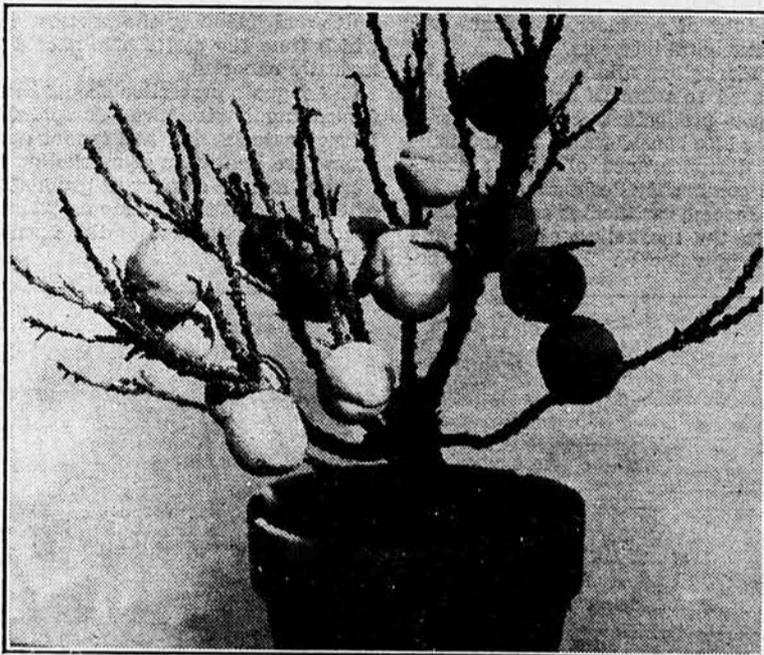
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PEACHES Grow in Pots

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON



Dwarf peaches thrive in pots a little larger than ordinary flower pots. The leaves have been stripped from this "tree" to show the abundance of fruit.

A PEACH tree that will grow in a flower pot and bear luscious fruit in a sunny window is nobody's idle dream. It is an actual fact. Now everyone can grow his own peaches and not even a back lot is necessary. Such a peach is now being propagated by a nursery in Eastern Missouri. The tree was discovered in a row of seedlings which had been planted for budding purposes. Repeated tests have demonstrated that the dwarf characteristic reproduces true to type in succeeding generations.

Trees planted out of doors in the nursery row bloomed last spring, proof of its hardiness. The blossoms are borne close together on short stems and some of the trees, only a foot high, had as many as 10 to 12 peaches on them. When ripe the fruit is comparable to the average size peach and of equal quality. The flesh is white.

Credit for the discovery of this dwarf peach belongs to H. L. Reed, of Louisiana, Mo., who has had 53 years experience in the propagation of trees. Since Burbank's death, Mr. Reed has been carrying on much of the work started by that horticultural wizard.

Europe Grows Dwarf Trees

When grown in a large flower pot or tub this dwarf peach reminds one of the picturesque, rugged, dwarf evergreens of Japan. Espalier trees, that is, dwarf trees trained to a pattern, have been known in Europe for a long time. For centuries, the Old World castles and estates have relied upon Espalier trees for decoration, beauty and practicability.

Fruit producing methods and customs in Europe are vastly different from conditions in the United States, Howard Grady, American representative of a California spray chemical company in Paris, and an alumnus of Kansas University, told members of the Missouri River Apple Growers at a recent meeting in Wathena. European countries go in for what Mr. Grady termed, "semi-dwarf" varieties of fruits. These semi-dwarf trees are planted about 193 to the acre and yield about one-third as many apples as orchards in this country. It is maintained that these dwarf orchards are easier to spray, bear sooner and are easier to pick. Due to climatic conditions, apples don't get red in Europe. Green or yellow apples are the favorites, and red American apples are believed to be suitable for cooking only.

Mr. Grady reported that the English are nationalistic when it comes to buy-

ing apples. The Englishman buys nothing but English apples if they are available, being willing to pay high prices for them. The French like American apples but are skeptical about the paper wrappings. France is this country's largest apple importer. In growing fruit in France antiquated production methods are still used. They don't spray or prune and are content with a crop every 2 or 3 years. Mr. Grady believes a person could make a

Brand Law Blow to Rustlers

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

AFTER going down for a count of nine, under the onslaughts of anti-thief associations of a generation ago, cattle rustling in Kansas made a surprise comeback in recent years only to receive, this spring, a legislative wallop in the form of a state branding law which it is hoped will lay it low for all time to come.

Branding under the new law is voluntary. You may brand or not according to your needs. If you decide to brand, however, in accordance with the new set-up you must use a brand which is approved by and registered with the state brand commissioner. Get application blanks from your county clerk or write direct to the state brand office, Topeka. The fee is \$2. Certificates of ownership of brands will be issued after January 1, 1940. The first application for any specific brand has preference. About 1,000 applications for brands have been received by the state brand commissioner.

What to Brand and How

The term "livestock" in the state branding law means "cattle, sheep, horses, mules or asses." By "brand" is meant "any permanent identifying mark upon the surface of any livestock, except upon horns and hoofs, made by any acid, chemical or a hot iron." One requirement is that the brand must be of such a nature that livestock bearing it can be picked out easily from a herd. Marks which affect the skin only and are invisible except by close-up examination, as in the case of tattoo, would not be acceptable. Neither will single letter or single figure brands meet with the state brand law requirements.

Owner of brand is to decide for him-

self what part of the animal is to be branded. You may comply with the law by putting your brand on any one of these 5 sections: jaw, neck, shoulder, ribs or hip. Diagrams on application blanks show these sections outlined on both the right and left sides of the animal. You must designate on which side you wish to brand, also on which of the 5 sections named.

There is nothing in the new branding law which will interfere with the use of earmarks, such as slits, underbits and swallow-forks. Identification marks of this kind are not made by



Will J. Miller, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, who is co-operating with J. M. Parks, Manager of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, in stopping livestock rustling and thievery in Kansas.

Useful Knots

Average efficiency of knots in general use on farms is only 50 or 60 per cent. A weak knot may endanger lives, and many accidents occur every year from knots that "slipped." Kansas Farmer has for free distribution a little booklet, "Useful Knots and How to Tie Them." This book not only contains some of the most useful knots on the farm, but instructions for splicing ropes and for whipping ends. For your free copy of this illustrated booklet drop a post card or letter to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Applies Spray Easier

The arguments advanced in favor of this system seem sound. Where water is used as a carrying vehicle, for every gallon that sticks to the trees several gallons drip to the ground. This represents a waste of costly material. Furthermore, the arsenate of lead which we use in such large quantities here in applying 10 to 11 sprays a season is not good for the soil. Another point favorable to the Parker system is the fact that the large sprayers with their 300 and 400 gallon water tanks are heavy loads, even for tractors, to drag thru muddy orchards in spring when most of the spraying is done.

Whether such an outfit would be practical for Kansas I do not know. But it would seem that here is an opportunity for the extension service to render Kansas apple growers a bit of useful service. I see no reason why the research work at the Blair Experimental Orchard should not include the testing of spray machinery as well as the annual comparison of different spray materials. If the Parker plan is as efficient as claimed we should be using it here.

acid, chemical or a hot iron and do not therefore, come under the branding law proper. Neither will the law affect in any way the practice of branding by a hot iron on hoofs or horns. Such marks are for identification purposes only. Kansas Farmer Protective Service has more than 100,000 members in Kansas, most of whom have been assigned identification marks for livestock, consisting of slits in the ear or brands on hoofs or horns. They have been given, also, corresponding marks for other farm property such as poultry, harness, tires, farm implements, grain and furniture. The fact that farmers have formed the habit of using these simple identification marks will make the new branding law more popular. They now know better than ever before the necessity of marking for identification. The Protective Service marks, too, will act as a supplement to the state brands as they will be an added means of quick identification.

Both Methods May Be Used

If you raise livestock on a comparatively small scale you will, perhaps, wish to continue marking your animals, as well as other farm property, according to the Protective Service method only. On the other hand, those Service Members who may be classed as livestock farmers, and especially the cattlemen in the more definite range areas of the West, will certainly find it more advisable to choose individual brands and have them recorded with the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner. But, whether you adopt



J. M. Parks, Manager of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, who is working hand in hand with the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner in preventing thefts from Kansas farmers.

a state brand, by all means continue to mark all your farm property for identification. You have the privilege, when you apply for a state brand, to include the earmarks assigned you by the Protective Service or any other earmarks for that matter. There is no charge for earmark registration when accompanied by application for state brands as specified by the new law.

Safety in Tumbling Water

(Continued from Page 3)

of cattle each year on Nicholson's farm.

Few Eastern Kansas farmers can boast of greater diversification in their business than that practiced by Mr. Long, of Ford county. On fewer than 100 acres, irrigated by water obtained from damming a creek, he raises grain and forage sorghums, barley and alfalfa. This acreage, he says, produces enough feed that when marketed thru livestock, it pays the expenses of his entire farming land of 2,000 acres. He usually feeds 1,200 to 1,500 lambs, and he keeps a few dairy cows, some chickens and a herd of hogs. His hogs are fattened on milo, wheat and barley.

About the only upland alfalfa in Gray county is some raised by Davidson Brothers on irrigated land. They also irrigate Atlas, milo and Sudan. This last season the Davidsons winter irrigated wheat for pasturing cattle, and this wheat will now be harvested for a grain crop.

Irrigation Insures Feed

Ten years ago, L. L. Jones decided that dry land farming was an unstable business. He sold his wheat farm and moved to his present ranch in Finney county. On this place he constructed an irrigation system which consists of 13 wells and 2 pumping plants. With the water he and his son practice irrigation on about 320 of their 1,000 acres. This system insures them of feed for one of the biggest livestock farms in that area. The Jones' maintain a herd of 600 to 700 head of purebred Hereford cattle, and at present they have about 160 fat steers nearly ready for market. Right now they have 100 acres of alfalfa under irrigation. Sorghums are grown on most of the remainder of their irrigated land. Irrigated crops grown on this ranch are used to fill a 1,000-ton trench silo which is 144 feet long and 16 feet deep.

One of the best irrigation profit stories comes from the shallow water area in Scott county. In a partnership enterprise, L. P. Collingwood, C. W. Flood and C. W. Flood, Jr., grazed 251 head of cows on irrigated wheat pasture. After about 78 days of grazing, the cows were marketed at a net profit which paid all expenses of producing the wheat up to that time, including irrigation costs. Returns from a crop of grain, to be harvested from the same wheat this summer, will be virtually clear profit. This firm irrigates for milo, cane, and wheat on about 7 quarter sections each year. Last season they harvested around 500 tons of feed from 74 acres of cane under irri-

gation. A neighbor, Otto Geeseka, reports having raised 90 bushels of milo maize to the acre on irrigated land.

In East Central Kansas, Gene Sundgren, manager of the Jo Marr Farm, near Salina, sums up the value of irrigation with 3 points. He says it insures stands, it helps crops withstand grasshoppers and other insects, and it triples yields. These people have been irrigating 50 acres of alfalfa and about 100 acres of feed crops each season. Last year they harvested 3 hay crops and 1 seed crop from their alfalfa. Five tons of hay to the acre were harvested ahead of the seed crop.

These individuals take their places among hundreds of other Kansans who are joining the ranks of irrigation and livestock farmers. Thirty to 35 plants have been constructed in Ford county during the last 2 years. During that same period, shallow well irrigation in Scott county has doubled. In the last 7 or 8 years it has increased in this area from 2,000 acres to about 10,000 acres. Another area where irrigation has increased by leaps and bounds is along the Pawnee Valley, in Pawnee and Hodgeman counties. The movement has been accelerated in some territories by development of natural gas fields. This has proved one of the most economical fuels for use in pump operation.

Room for Expansion

Is there room for expansion of irrigation in Kansas? For the answer we turn to the Division of Water Resources of the State Board of Agriculture where studies dealing with irrigation and water supply are being made. M. H. Davison, assistant engineer, says, "We know that our water supplies are not inexhaustible and that there are places where water for irrigation is not found in sufficient quantities or is at depths too great for economical pumping. However, there are areas in almost every portion of the state where pump irrigation can be expanded and become a contributing factor to a more stable system of agriculture in Kansas. If the development proceeds along sound lines, we see great possibilities for pump irrigation in this state."

As yet, even the most economical irrigation venture requires rather heavy initial investments, but farmers keep finding new ways to reduce expenses. For instance, the idea of Ford county farmers to reduce digging costs by working together with a co-operatively rented rig. If irrigation keeps increasing, big changes may result.

Pasture Ideas That Make Money

FOR the first time the "boiled down" results of 3 years of pasture improvement work in Kansas, conducted thru Kansas Farmer's pasture program, are ready for Kansas Farmer readers. This is in the form of a condensed leaflet, giving the experiences of real Kansas pasture owners in rebuilding their grassland.

The leaflet is carefully printed, easy to read and is packed with ideas that made money on the farms described. You may have this booklet for 3 cents in stamps. Write Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

In 3 years of pasture improvement work, the Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze has worked closely with more than 200 pasture owners in the Central and Western counties of Kansas. We have co-operated with the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and Kansas State College, which have conducted pasture improvement work in the Eastern third of Kansas. From this state-wide program we bring you actual farm experiences from every section of Kansas.

There is renewed confidence and inspiration in the actual story of how farmers have solved their pasture problems. You will feel the enthusiasm of these men when you see how they have tackled their grass work, and their methods will be worth money to you. Ask for the leaflet, Better Pastures on Kansas Farms. Mail a 3-cent stamp to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for your copy.

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ARMOUR AND COMPANY

by Robert A. Caswell
President.

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Plants—All State Certified, free from disease. Permits to ship anywhere. Potatoes: Portorico and Redvelvet, 1,000-\$1.50; 5,000-\$6.00. Postpaid. 100,000,000 Tomatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Pepper, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Eggplants. Mixed as wanted: 300-50c; 700-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$5.00 postpaid. Express collect 60c per 1,000. These plants are grown from treated, highest quality seeds. All openfield grown, planted thin, row cultivated to make large, tough, well-rooted stems, which will mature weeks ahead of other varieties. Listed: Tomatoes: Earliana, Early Jewel, Break-D-Day, McGee, Marglobe, Pritchard, Stone, Baltimore, Johnbaer, Bonnybest, Rutgers, Beefsteak, Bison, Gulistan. All leading varieties of other plants. Each bunch 50c, labeled true variety name. Wrapped, moss packed in Special Built Boxes and Baskets with proper air ventilation. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, over count. Daily shipment or your money back. Kenneth Plant Farms, Whitesboro, Texas.

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Plant Assortment: 200 certified frostproof cabbage, 200 onions, 200 tomatoes, 25 peppers, 25 cauliflower, or eggplants, broccoli, brussels sprouts, all \$1.00 postpaid. Mixed as wanted 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50 postpaid. Express collect 50c. 500-\$1.00. Large, tough, hand selected. Leading varieties. Moss packed in ventilated containers. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

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Cultivated and Certified open field grown plants, the kind that please. Tomatoes, onions, frostproof cabbage, peppers, eggplant, celery, cauliflower, Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, Red Velvet, sweet potatoes, 100-30c; 500-85c; 1000-\$1.25. Damp moss packed in ventilated packages. Fritzi's Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

Plant Collection—C.O.D. Pay postman. 500 certified frostproof Cabbage, Onion, Tomatoes, Peppers, Cauliflower, Eggplants, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, mixed as wanted, 75c; 700-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$5.00. Fieldgrown, moss-packed. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

Send No Money. Pay on delivery. Certified, frostproof cabbage, onion, tomato, pepper, sweet potatoes, eggplants. Any variety. Mixed as wanted, 550-75c; 700-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.25. Transplanted, cabbage, tomato, pepper, eggplants, 100-\$1.00; 500-\$3.00. Fairview Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

Sweet Potato Tomatoes (Soonerland Brand) Jersey Red Bermuda. Porto Rico, Nancy Hall \$1.45 per 1,000. Western Oklahoma's severe climate gives our potatoes that vigor and stamina which produces big yields. Valuable growing instructions with each order. Thomas Sweet Potato Plant, Thomas, Okla.

Send No Money. Pay postman. Certified frostproof cabbage, onion, tomatoes, pepper, sweet potatoes, eggplants. Any variety. Mixed as wanted, 550-75c; 700-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.00. Transplanted cabbage, tomatoes, pepper, eggplants, 100-\$1.00; 500-\$3.00. Dixie Plant Farm, Troup, Texas.

Send No Money. Pay postman. Certified frostproof cabbage, onion, tomato, pepper, sweet potatoes, eggplants. Any variety. Mixed as wanted, 550-75c; 700-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.00. Transplanted cabbage, tomatoes, pepper, eggplants, 100-\$1.00; 500-\$3.00. Dixie Plant Farm, Troup, Texas.

Certified, Frostproof, cabbage, onion, tomato, pepper, eggplants. Any variety. Mixed anyway wanted, 100-50c; 550-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Transplanted, cabbage, tomato, pepper, eggplants, 100-\$1.00. Everything prepaid. Ponta Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

Send No Money—Pay on Arrival. Certified plants, frostproof cabbage, onions, tomatoes, pepper, cauliflower, sweet potatoes, 200-50c; 700-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.25. Leading varieties, mixed anyway wanted, mosspacked. Texas Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

Certified Plants, Pay Postman. Frostproof cabbage, onions, tomatoes, pepper, cauliflower, sweet potatoes, 100-40c; 700-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.25. Leading varieties, mixed anyway wanted, mosspacked. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

Potato Plants, State Inspected. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Red Velvet, 1,000-\$1.50; 5,000-\$7.00. Tomato plants, 300-65c; 500-90c; 1,000-\$1.40. Prepaid. O. A. Bowden, Russellville, Ark.

Tomato Plants: Leading varieties, mossed, wrapped, none better, prompt shipment, \$1.15-1.90. Express collect, 300 Sixty Day Watermelon seed 10c. Stiles Farms, Devine, Texas.

State Inspected, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico potato, tomato and cabbage plants. Assorted if wanted, 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.50; 2,500-\$3.50. Prepaid. Thos. F. Reid, Russellville, Arkansas.

250 Gem or Dorsett \$1.00 with advertisement. Bond Nursery, New Buffalo, Mich.

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Look! Tomatoes, Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Beets, 100-60c; 800-\$1.00. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Raymond Mladenka, Hallettsville, Texas.

Dunlap Strawberry Plants: State Inspected. 1000 \$3.25; 500 \$1.75; 250 \$1.00. Postpaid or COD plus postage. Sam Parks, Brownville, Nebr.

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SEEDS

Alfalfa \$9.50; Red Clover \$9.50; White Sweet Clover \$3.30; Timothy \$3.75; Mixed Alsike or Red Clover and Timothy \$3.30; Sudan Grass \$1.50; Proso \$1.25; German Millet 90c; Cane 85c; Certified Sorgho \$1.25; Soybeans \$1.35; Cowpeas \$1.10; Korean Sespedeza \$1.15; Hybrid Corn \$4.00 to \$5.50. All per bushel. Samples and complete price list on request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Atlas Sorgho: Kansas certified, grasshopper proof, sandy or bottom land crop, more seed more feed, or ensilage per acre, kafir head with large cane stalk. Write for sample and price. E. F. Bowman, Box 2001, Wichita, Kan.

Hardy Reclaimed Alfalfa seed \$9.90; Grimm Alfalfa \$10.90; White Sweet Clover \$3.90; Red Clover \$7.50. All 60 lb. bushel, track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

Outstanding New Seeds. Colorado Sweet Stalk Kafir (very early white seed, sweet stalk) \$2.50; Russian Sumac cane, \$2.25; all per 100 lbs., track Concordia. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

Sumac Cane Seed, \$1.50; Kansas Orange, \$1.30; Honey Drop, \$1.20; African Millet, \$1.50; German Millet, \$1.70. All per cwt. Tested, re-cleaned and sacked. Friesen Grain Co., Lehigh, Kan.

Farr's Forage Feterita. Early strain, 20 lb. Late leafy strain, highest yielder, \$1.00 per pound, postpaid. Quantity prices and samples on request. I. N. Farr, Stockton, Kan.

Chico's Midwest Atlas Sorgho, Western Blackbull Kafir, Pink Kafir, Hegari, Sumac Cane and Orange Cane, \$1.25 per 100 lbs. John Holmstrom, Randolph, Kansas.

Choice Warranted Atlas Sorgho, grown from certified seed. State laboratory germination 95%, purity 99.66%. Price \$1.75 per hundred. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

Certified Seed, Atlas Sorgho, 86%, 2 1/2 cwt. Black-hull kafir, 87%, 2c lb. Non-certified Pride of Saline corn, 99%, \$1.25 bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kansas.

Finney Milo (wilt resistant) Kansas certified. Germination 88%, purity 99.26%. \$3.00 per cwt. FOB Kingsdown. E. A. Stephenson, Kingsdown, Kansas.

Club Kafir, purity 99.35%, germination 86%. Wheatland Milo, purity 97.25%, germination 83%. \$2.00 cwt. Geo. Whitcomb, Cedar Point, Kansas.

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Edison Storage Batteries for lighting and power. Non-acid. Odorless. Fifteen year life. Free priced. Tremendous savings in battery and light plant combination. Free illustrated literature. See-Jay Co., 72 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

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Alternating Current 1/2 horse, 3450 speed regulation induction motors \$10.50; 3 horse \$15.95. 1000 watt direct current generators \$19.50. 2000 watt \$31.50. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee, Chicago.

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Rebuilt Plants; new parts; Delco, Westing- house Republic Electric Co., Davenport, Iowa.

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MACHINERY

Reconditioned: 10-20, 15-30, F-12 Farmall, John Deere D tractors, 4 row Farmall currier, 2 bottom No. 8 Little Genius 16 inch plow, like new, several horse drawn curlers, used McCormick sweep rake, for Farmall, used 5 and 6 ft. McCormick mowers, new 5 disk 1 horse drawn drill IHC, 2 D2 1938 IHC Pickups like new, low mileage; used parts for 1928-1929 10-20 tractors, transmission case and engine blocks. Parts for No. 8 McCormick harvester threshers, Bargain prices and terms on all these machines. Van Meter Implement Co., Ada, Kan.

Used Tractors, Combines and farm machinery. Tractors: 1931 Model D John Deere, fair condition, 1929 Model D John Deere with power shaft, fair condition, 1930-16 ft. Case combine, rebuilt, 1928 McCormick Deering 16 foot combine, good condition, 1931 Nichols & Shepard roller bearing threshing machine, 32 inch cylinders with 30 foot Humane extension feeder, Joan Dere 3 row listed corn cultivator, M. A. Gleason Implement Co., Jetmore, Kan.

Several Model D John Deere Tractors, Model A John Deere tractor, 28-inch John Deere thresher, 14-18 John Deere hay press, Midwest limestone pulverizer, No. 6 John Deere power take off combine, Two Letz roughage mills, 8 horse power Cushman engine, 150 watt Western Electric light plant, John Deere 4 bottom tractor plow, Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

John Deere Tractors for Sale: 1 Model D 1929 model, reconditioned \$265.00, One IHC Farmall 1930, 1930 model, \$295.00, 1 Model G P 1930 (reconditioned) \$295.00, 2 G P 301, 3 row tractor cultivators, each \$35.00, Two 3 row tractor listed corn cultivators, each \$30.00, Rumsey & White Hdwe. Co., Council Grove, Kan.

16 Ft. Case Combine, good motor and canvases, \$10.00 will put in order, only \$165.00. Four wheel drive Massey-Harris tractor, good condition, only \$295.00, 15-30 I. H. C. tractor reconditioned, good, \$295.00, 1931 G P John Deere, exceptionally good, \$350.00, Jevons Imp. Co., Clay Center, Kan.

For Sale: 1 double unit McCormick-Deering milker, complete with pump, less motor, A-1 shape, Wark Implement Co., Holton, Kansas. Brand New, Finest Make, heavy duty, 1200 watt, 32-volt Wind Electric, Will sell it one half price, Emory Headley, Jewell, Iowa.

For Sale: No. 2 Rumley combine, extra good, 30-60 Oil pull, Hugn Milleson, Douglas, Kan.

For Sale: 30-60 Aultman Taylor tractor in good condition, J. L. Swisher, Gypsum, Kan.

Baldwin Combines, all models, rebuilt, Terms, Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

For Sale: '36 Baldwin combine, good condition, \$850.00, Jim Brubaker, Sawyer, Kan.

Used Gleaner Baldwin Combines, Shaw Motor Co., Grainfield, Kan.

BURGLAR ALARMS

Protect Your Chicken House from thieves. Newly invented burglar alarm. No batteries, no electricity. Loud kong, works like a clock. Complete with instructions, only \$3.50 Sent C. D. D. The Night Watch Burglar Alarm Co., 1215 Wayne Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Agents wanted.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

Abortion protection one vaccination. Government licensed vaccine, money back guarantee. Also horse sleeping sickness vaccine, western strain, chick. Free literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

"A Sur-Shot" Bot Capsules. Wormers for horses, sheep, hogs and poultry. Free booklet. Agents wanted. Fairview Chemical Co., Desk P, Humboldt, So. Dakota.

One GP John Deere \$275.00; one IHC 10-20 \$255.00 one used Farmall \$345.00, A. G. Katz, Long Island, Kansas, Phone 44.

FARM RECORDS

Bigger Profits for You! Mr. Poultryman, Dairyman. Keep accurate records of your money-making animals. Eliminate inefficiency. Use printed forms. Samples 10c. Free information. Robinson, 3201 Gilham, Kansas City, Mo.

INTEREST TO WOMEN

Finest Silk Hosiery, five pairs \$1.00. (Colorcard free.) (Trial 25c.) Large, fancy rayon bedspread \$1.00. Directo, KF221 W. Broad, Savannah, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS

Re-Retire Crankcase Oils through simple apparatus anyone can make for 50c or less. Fast, safe, efficient. Plans 25c coin. Berton Strickland, Box 427, Longmont, Colo.

LAND--ARKANSAS

60 Acres, gravel road, electricity, seven houses, bottom and upland, excellent stock and grain farm. Price \$6.25 per acre, terms. Free list. Owen Farm Agency, Conway, Ark.

LAND--KANSAS

180 Acres, 300 cultivated, 200 bottom, balance pasture, meadow, creek and timber. Good water. Well improved, new house. Forty dollars acre. Paul Mohr, Dunlap, Kan.

Farms, All Prices, in one of the best counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

LAND--MISCELLANEOUS

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 Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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GRASS SILAGE

Reverses Crop Use

HARVESTING alfalfa and other grass crops for silage is recommended by J. N. Rathburn, of Barton county, as a good way to prepare next winter's supply of feed.

Mr. Rathburn, who operates an extensive dairy business along with some feeding of beef cattle, makes a regular practice of preparing ensilage from alfalfa, wheat, oats and rye. Corn and sorghums cut for feed are fed as dry fodder. "I believe within a few years our feeding practices will undergo a big change," Mr. Rathburn predicts. "Instead of using row crops for silage, and grasses for hay, more farmers will be using grasses for silage and row crops for dry feed."

"Alfalfa cut and cured as silage is worth about twice as much to the acre as alfalfa cured as hay. A ton of alfalfa silage has twice the protein content, and I consider it worth twice as much as a ton of corn silage. The best time to cut alfalfa for ensilage is just at the time when it should be cut for hay. The feed value decreases if it is allowed to get too ripe. I am careful not to mow too much at one time because it is important that grass silage be raked and hauled in while it is still green."

Molasses is added to aid the fermentation process. Mr. Rathburn puts in about 100 pounds of molasses to the ton. He says this is 30 to 50 pounds more than usually is recommended but he finds it is well worthwhile for increasing the quality of his silage.

Wheat, oats, rye or mixtures provide excellent silage, Mr. Rathburn says. He has found an extra good grade of silage may be obtained from a mixture of oats and alfalfa, the result of sowing oats in a thin stand of old alfalfa. The best time to cut small grain crops is during the early milk stage. They should be raked and hauled in while green, just like alfalfa.

If oats are to be planted for silage, more foliage on the crop can be obtained by planting later than the usual oats planting time. About the only consideration is to have them early enough so they can be cut before the harvest season opens.

Mr. Rathburn gets a big supply of good silage from the low spots in his wheat fields each year. "I think it pays to mow the wheat in low ground and around the edges of the fields," he says. "As a rule the wheat in these places

makes a heavy growth but the grain is usually light. By mowing it for silage I get about 9 tons of good feed to the acre. Then when harvest time comes, my grain field is opened and the area that was mowed has had a chance to dry out. This prevents wasting of time and crops by mashing down a swath of grain and perhaps getting stuck in low ground on the opening round.

You are sure to want to know more about this new method of storing roughage crops which Mr. Rathburn is so enthusiastic about. Kansas Farmer has a leaflet containing complete and detailed information about Green Grass Silage, which we are glad to send you for only a 3-cent stamp. Send your stamp to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

—KF—

Dairy Goats Pay

By CARL W. ROMER, Admire, Kansas

A person's experience with goats that are just goats, does not apply to the high producing dairy animals which give from 4 to 8 quarts daily.

A well-bred dairy goat is not devilish in the manner usually ascribed to it. The does never are offensive in odor, and the bucks only at a certain time of year, and then because of gross neglect. Kansas farmers are overlooking the dairy goat as a money making animal.

Had you attended the State Dairy Goat Show in Emporia last October you would have been convinced that the dairy goat industry is far beyond the experimental stage. Emporia has invited the show back to the same large pavilion again this year.

What are the possibilities for the dairy goat farmer? Those near the highway during the tourist season have the possibility of supplying goat milk, cheese, candy, butter and ice cream made from goat milk to the traveling public.

For a small outlay, equipment for cheese and candy making may be obtained. With a little experience an interested person can make both with good quality. A little advertising will bring a market for both. A good producer likely will have no difficulty selling all the cheese he can produce at 50 cents a pound.

—KF—

Honor to Kansas Bull

Winning a natural honor which only 1 other Jersey bull has won in Kansas, Gribble Farms Eagle, a purebred Jersey sire owned by A. Lewis Oswald and G. W. Hudson, of Hutchinson, has recently qualified for the silver medal of the American Jersey Cattle Club. This medal is granted only to sires, 3 of whose daughters from different dams have won silver medals by making exceptional yields in official production tests.

—KF—

Two Win Scholarships

Two high school boys of Quinter, Wesley Wertz and Elwin Todd, have been awarded \$100 Union Pacific scholarships, the money to be applied on expenses at Kansas State College. Wertz received an award for achievement in 4-H Club project work and outstanding scholastic attainment, and Todd for outstanding work in vocational agricultural work.

Horse and Mule Colts Born Twins



Ben Gritton, of near Lawrenceburg, Ky., nearly collapsed with surprise when his 5-year-old Percheron mare gave birth to twins, a mule and a horse. The dam first was bred to a jack, and 20 days later to a stallion. Mr. Gritton is shown riding the mare, the twins following. The horse colt, left, is black; the mule colt, right, is brown.

Speak a Good Word for Kansas Farmer

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Kansas Farmer for May 6, 1939

Buggy Travels 25,000 Miles



This buggy, owned by John J. McKnight, Baileyville, has traveled farther than around the world. It is shown on Highway 36 before the road was paved.

IOWN a top buggy that has traveled farther than around the world. It was owned by a doctor and used on trips and charged by the mile, and has a record of more than 25,000 pay miles, and that does not include the many miles the buggy was used for pleasure and other business trips. It was used on his farm later when the roads were

bad until U. S. Highway 36 was paved. Now a car can be used at all times. It was a high-priced, good buggy and is good yet. Several sets of steel tires were worn out using it on dirt roads in and near Hiawatha before cars were used. It was bought new about 1905.—John J. McKnight, Baileyville, Nemaha county.

Wheat Bran Makes Best Gains

WHEAT bran, fed at the rate of 3 pounds to the head, produced more gain than any other protein supplement used in a 3-year test of proteins in beef cattle winter rations at the Hays Experiment Station. This fact was revealed at the Hays Cattle Feeders' Day, April 29.

Each year, the lot receiving 3 pounds a head daily of bran produced larger gains and cheaper gains than lots which received 4 pounds a head daily of alfalfa hay, or those that received 1 pound to the head of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, soybean oil meal, peanut oil meal, corn gluten meal or tankage. The different protein supplements were fed with sorghum silage.

Two years out of 3, 4 pounds of alfalfa hay ranked second among the 8 supplements fed. An average based upon the daily gains of the 3 tests shows that the supplements fed at the rate of 1 pound a head daily ranked in the following order: Cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal, soybean oil meal, tankage, linseed meal, peanut oil meal. The difference between gains from cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal was slight. Gains from soybean oil meal and tankage were equal.

Since 3 pounds of wheat bran and 4 pounds of alfalfa hay, both produced higher gains than 1 pound of cottonseed meal, a series of experiments were

inaugurated in the fall of 1938 to determine how much bran and how much alfalfa hay is equal to 1 pound of cottonseed meal. To do this, each lot of cattle received an equal portion of silage, along with different portions of protein supplements.

The gains of the lot fed 1 pound of cottonseed meal approached rather closely those of the lots fed alfalfa hay, either 3 or 4 pounds, ground or unground. However, 2 pounds of wheat bran produced nearly the same amount of gain as 1 pound of cottonseed meal. Three pounds of wheat bran produced 24 per cent more gain, and 1 pound of bran produced 25 per cent less gain than 1 pound of cottonseed meal.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the Kansas State College animal husbandry department, emphasizes the fact that the method of handling cattle the following summer is an important factor to be considered in winter feeding rations. It is possible, he says, that silage plus 1 pound of wheat bran would be the most satisfactory and most economical ration fed if cattle are to be grazed the entire grazing season. On the other hand, it is probable that silage plus 3 pounds of bran would be the most satisfactory and economical if cattle are to be put on full feed in mid-summer or if they are purebreds.

Largest Judging Contest

THE largest judging contest ever staged anywhere in the world, featured this year's Better Livestock Day, held at the J. B. Hollinger farm, near Chapman, April 20. Ten classes of Angus cattle were placed by 45 vocational agriculture teams, 45 boys 4-H teams, 12 girls 4-H teams, 34 Kansas State College students, and 425 individuals.

After placings on each class had been handed in, official placings were explained by Prof. F. W. Bell and J. J. Moxley, of Kansas State College. Prof. A. D. Weber, in charge of beef cattle at the college, was general manager of the contest.

More than 2,000 persons braved windy, rainy weather to attend this event which is sponsored annually by Angus breeders of Geary and Dickinson counties.

William M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture and now president

of the University of Wichita, told the group that one safe rule which always can be depended upon in Kansas farming is to follow the practice of associating livestock with farming activities. "Take me to a farmer with good animals and diversified agriculture and I am confident I will find a farmer who owns most of his farm, if not all of it," Mr. Jardine declared.

Following Mr. Jardine to the barnyard stage were: J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the Kansas State College animal husbandry department; William Barton, fieldman for the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association; William Ljungdahl, president, Kansas Livestock Association; Paul Gwin, Geary county agricultural agent; and Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association.

R. W. Russell, of Belleville, coached

both the winning vocational agricultural judging team and the high-ranking boys' 4-H team. The vocational team members were Glen Spafford, Eldon Scofield and Hal Ramsbottom. Glen Spafford was high individual of the vocational agriculture division. Mr. Russell's 4-H team members were James Seaman, Maylon Morley and Billy Frye. Seaman ranked first for individual honors. The highest girls' 4-H team score was chalked up by Jane Niemoller, Genie Currie and Elaine West, of Riley county. They were coached by Leonard Rees.

Cattle for the exhibit were provided by J. B. Hollinger, A. J. Schuler, Ralph Poland, Roy Poland, and Munson Bros.

—KF—

Co-op Officers Re-elected

The Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Association re-elected last year's officers in a 2-day convention at Wichita. Officers are: F. J. Habiger, of Bushton, president; A. C. Keller, of Minneola, vice president; and W. O. Sands, of Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer.

—KF—

Feeders' Day Features

Experimental results pertaining to sorghum grain versus corn, use of grass, and Atlas silage in fattening cattle will feature the twenty-seventh annual Kansas Cattle Feeders' Day to be held at the College, Manhattan, May 6.

A. D. Weber, in charge of cattle investigations, promises a full and interesting program thruout the day. Listed among the speakers are Wm. Ljungdahl, president of the Kansas Livestock Association; F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College; D. M. Hildebrand, president of the U. S. Livestock Association; W. L. Dean, president of the Kansas Bankers' As-

sociation; Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the College department of animal husbandry; and Mr. Weber.

—KF—

Buys 26th Car License

Otto Piper, a farmer near Emporia, has purchased his 26th annual license tag for the 1913 Ford car which he bought second-hand in 1913 from a man who had just made a round trip from Emporia to California and said the car "was a wreck" when he sold it.

—KF—

First Wheat Check

The first AAA wheat price adjustment check in the United States was received by a Kansas farmer recently. He is Alphonse Axman, farm tenant who lives near Olmitz. Mr. Axman's payment was \$63.94, which represents 11 cents a bushel on the normal yield of his wheat acreage allotment for 1939.

—KF—

Dairy Cattle Spring Shows

- | | |
|---|--|
| Holstein | |
| May 8—Southeast, Chanute or Parsons (?) | |
| May 9—East Central, Tonganoxie | |
| May 10—Northeast, Sabetha | |
| Jersey | |
| May 8—East Central, Richmond | |
| May 9—Southeast, Coffeyville | |
| May 10—Central, McPherson | |
| May 11—South Central, Kingman | |
| May 12—Northeast, Horton | |
| May 13—North Central, Concordia | |
| Ayrshire | |
| May 25—Central, Little River | |
| May 27—South Central, Arkansas City | |
| May 24—Eastern, Ottawa | |
| May 26—Midwest, Hillsboro | |
| Brown Swiss | |
| May 15—Eldorado | |
| May 16—Pretty Prairie | |
| Milking Shorthorns | |
| May 29—Chanute | |
| May 31—Salina | |
| June 1—Little River | |
| June 2—Stafford | |

Wheatland Farm Angus Sale

On Farm

Chapman, Kan.

Wednesday, May 17

60 Head—Sired by or Bred to Grand Champions of the Best Fairs and Shows



50 FEMALES, comprising 25 selected and outstanding 2-year-old heifers, sired by REVOLUTION OF WHEATLAND 3d and REPEATER OF WHEATLAND (sire of the grand champion female at the International last December). The heifer was grand champion wherever shown including SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR. Heifers are bred to IRENLOU-TION OF WHEATLAND, REVEREMERE OF WHEATLAND 17th and REVEREMERE OF WHEATLAND 19th. All grand champions at one of more state fairs last year.

15 OPEN HEIFERS, by MASTER MARSHALL 2nd, REPEATER OF WHEATLAND. 10 COWS, with calves at foot and rebred. 10 GREAT YOUNG BULLS, by Repeater and PRIDE IRENEMERE OF WHEATLAND (now in service at Nebraska University). One extra good 4-year-old bull, by REVOLUTION 41st. For catalog, write

Jas. B. Hollinger, Chapman (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

Auct.: Fred Reppert and Assistants. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

NOTE: L. R. Kershaw Angus Sale, Muskogee, Okla., May 15—S. C. Fullerton Angus Sale, Miami, Okla., May 16

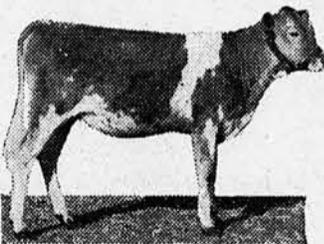
Overlook Farm Guernsey Sale

In order to close existing partnership, I will sell on farm, 2 miles west of MANHATTAN,

Thursday, May 18

30 PUREBRED GUERNSEYS Registered and Unregistered

13 D.H.I.A. records in milk and most of them bred again.



Fortune's Primrose of Overlook

8 choice heifers to freshen in early fall. 6 heifer calves and 2 young bulls. The females bred to GAYLORD'S QUEST OF FORTUNE. Young cattle were sired by him. Federal abortion tests on all cattle.

30 REGISTERED DUROCS, comprising an unusually choice lot of young bred sows, sows with litters, spring pigs, etc. Best of bloodlines. For catalog write

HARRY GIVENS, Owner, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Sni-A-Bar Farms' Shorthorn Sale
Grain Valley, Mo.
Tues., May 16



81 HEAD SELL. 17 REGISTERED BULLS. 24 REGISTERED FEMALES. The 41 purebreds include bulls and females for the Breeder, Farmer and Rancher. The females consist of cows with calves at side, bred and open heifers. (These sell at 1 p. m.)
10 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE SHORTHORN HEIFERS. They are of breeding age and from our demonstration herd. (These sell at 11 o'clock.) For catalog write to
JAMES NAPIER, Supt.
Grain Valley, Mo.

Abortion-Free Shorthorns

Young Bulls and Heifers, sired by SNI-A-BAR SIGNET, also a few good Cows bred to the same sire. Good colors and in nice condition. No one offered.
S. B. ANCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 BULLS Weaned and up to choice herd bulls, \$60 to \$200. Females—not related. One of the largest and oldest herds. **Bamberg & Sons, Plevna, Kan.** (22 mi. W. and 8 S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

One choice red Polled Shorthorn Bull, 14 months old. Also two young ones.
R. H. HANSON, R. 1, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Milking Shorthorns

Several Bulls of Bates & Clay breeding at the ranch 5 miles north, 2 west and 2 north of Gem, Kan. Address owners—
HAROLD E. PORTNER, GEM, KAN., or
J. T. MORGAN, DENSMORE, KAN.

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

7 to select from, 2 reds, 2 whites, 3 roans. Four months to one year old. \$40 to \$75. Cattle bred on the same farm since 1906.
A. L. WITHERS, R. 1, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

Sired by Brookside Champion 5th, son of the Canadian Bull Neralam Champion. Out of cows equally well bred. Also females.
H. A. Rohrer, Junction City, Kan.

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Chlor reds and roans, reg., 3 to 12 mos. old. The kind that will build up your herd. Come and see or write for description. **H. J. HANSON, R. 1, Vesper (Lincoln Co.), Kan.**

DUROC HOGS

Hook & Sons' Durocs

We have the finest Duroc Fall Boars and Glits to be found. Also Spring Pigs by the world's Junior pig.
HEN HOOK & SONS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

MILLER'S DUROCS

Bred and immuned fall boars shipped on approval. Red short legged, heavy bodied, quick fattening kind. Photos furnished.
Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Farmer Type Duroc Pigs

65 weanlings, boars and glits, sired by CHY, best son of the thick boar CHEYENNE. Pairs not related. Immuned. **E. G. Bell, Oakley, Kan.**

DUROCS OF ROYAL BLOOD

Superior serviceable boars, fancy bred glits, heavy bodied, shorter legged, easier feeding type, immuned, registered, shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Riverside Poland Farm

Home of the big smooth farmer type. Early late fall boars for sale, by SOLOMON VALLEY KING and D's PATHWAY, (1st senior yearling Nebr. State Fair). Few bred and open glits.
W. A. DAVIDSON, SIMPSON, KAN.

Better Feeding Polands

127 spring pigs on 16 sows, in pairs or lots to suit, vaccinated and ready to go.
F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

SWEET'S HAMPSHIRE HOG FARM
World Champ, bloodlines. Boars in service—Nr. Rider, son of Line Rider, 1938 World's Champ.; Kansas Zephyr, 1st senior yearling Nebr. State Fair, 1939 prospect. The Zephyr, Sows of Promoter, Boars and glits for sale at reasonable prices. All stock registered. Call or write. **H. C. Sweet, Stockton, Kan.**

Choice Hampshire Fall Boars

Ready for service. Also a few weanling boar and sow pigs. Registered and immunized.
Quincy Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

QUALITY BERKSHIRES
Bred glits, fall pigs and weanlings, either sex. Every-thing registered. Note: Berkshire boars are excellent for breeding. For description and prices write to
E. E. Presitt and P. A. Graham, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

O. I. C. HOGS

Pedigreed O. I. C. Pigs
HEAVY, BLOCKY TYPE.
PETERSON & SON, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

Pedigreed O. I. C. Pigs
J. H. STUMBAUGH
Cotteville, Kan. Route 3

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



H. P. JENSEN, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Vesper in Lincoln County, always has stock for sale. Just now he has some choice red and roan bulls of good quality.

All is well at Oakleaf Aberdeen-Angus Farm, located 10 miles southwest of Junction City, just off Highway 77. **LATZKE & SON** have had an unusually good season and demand for breeding stock.

A letter just received from **JOHN YELEK,** of Rexford, advises that the Northwest Milking Shorthorn Show will be held at Wakeeney. The date was not given but will be announced in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. Breeders of the territory planning to show should write at once to Mr. Yelek.

WELDON MILLER, for years one of the most successful Duroc breeders in the western half of Kansas, continues in a smaller way but has as good or better pigs than in other years. The 50 nice ones from 8 cows, are mostly by Wave King. Mr. Miller has 500 acres of wheat and 300 acres on summer fallowed ground that looks excellent. Mr. Miller lives at Norcatour.

O. R. CUNNINGHAM, the big Hereford swine breeder of Formoso, reports a fine lot of spring pigs, and says the demand last season by readers of Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist far exceeded what he had to offer. He says Hereford hogs are growing in favor every year. The breed will have a class at the Iowa State Fair this fall, and he plans to make an exhibit.

BAUER BROS., breeders of big Polands with smoothness and feeding quality, have about 110 spring pigs on their farm near Gladstone, just over the line in Nebraska. More than half of them are sired by State Fair, son of the world's champion, Pure Gold. The Brothers appear to have developed a type of Poland that meets the requirements of the feeder both from the standpoint of size and feeding quality. They plan a fall sale to be held in October.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, Holstein breeder of Topeka, has played an active part in helping to bring Kansas Holsteins to the high standard they hold today. While busy with other business activities he always finds time to help with anything that will make this breed better. The Holsteins at the Edwards farm have made credible production records, and the young bulls are from excellent production ancestry and have the type demanded by Holstein breeders today.

BEN HOOK, Duroc breeder of Silver Lake, is possibly as well known as any breeder in the state. He has been breeding good Durocs for many years and has always demanded in his herd boars, the bloodlines that were of the breed's best. The large number of brood sows that are kept on the Hook farm makes it possible to supply breeding stock anytime during the year. The fall boars and glits now seen on the farm show painstaking care and will suit those interested in anything of this age.

Poland China types change often; in fact, every few years. Occasionally there is a breeder who sticks to what he considers a definite profitable type. Such a breeder is **W. A. "WID" DAVIDSON,** and his son, Paul, follows in his father's footsteps. The big, smooth, easy feeding boar, D's Pathway grand champion at the big Belleville district fair last year and first senior yearling at Nebraska State Fair, is the same type that the Davidsons adhered to 30 years ago. This season's crop of 85 pigs is largely from sows sired by this great boar and by a son of Admiration.

GEORGE GAMMELL, Poland China breeder of Council Grove, has been breeding and improving Poland Chinas for a number of years. In past years Poland Chinas from this herd have been consistent winners at the important shows of the state. Gladstone's Cavalier, first prize senior boar pig at the 1936 Missouri State Fair, is the sire of most of the pigs now being raised at the Gammell Farm. George makes it a policy always to purchase 2 or 3 bred sows each year so he can supply breeding stock not related. A sale of bred glits and spring pigs will be held at Council Grove on August 10.

GLENN KIRCHER, of Harrisonville, Cass county, Mo., has decided to reduce his herd of registered Guerneys and will sell them at private sale rather than hold a public auction. Starting several years ago in a small way, this herd has constantly been built up until it is rated as one of the strong herds of the state. The young females that are now coming into production show every probability of exceeding the productions of their dams, which shows that this breeder has been using bulls of the right production background. If you visit this farm you will be impressed with the practical way this herd is handled.

E. G. BELL, Oakley, has 65 nice Duroc pigs. They were sired by his boar, Chy, a son of the boar Cheyenne, that did such splendid service in the Bell herd and is now owned by **CLARENCE MILLER,** of Alma. The pigs show evidence of care and good feeding. The pigs are on clean ground and located away from the farrowing quarters. Mr. Bell began breeding registered Durocs about 10 years ago and has sold pigs over many sections of Western and Central Kansas. The dams of the pigs are of Superba, Wavemaster King and Cheyenne breeding. The herd is immuned and fed carefully for the best results.

When **W. S. MISCHLER & SON** purchased and placed the great breeding bull General Clay 4th at the head of their Locust Dell Milking Shorthorn herd it gave them publicity that has continued to grow. Following this by the purchase of Imported Pencoyd Cardinal, additional publicity has gone to their breeding efforts. Last fall they attended the Rinehart sale at Dodge City and bought the choice bull, Eleche Bright Eyes Don, a son of a Register of Merit cow, and his sire the great bull Northwood Don 4th. This bull promises to fit in well with the breeding program carried by the firm. There are now more daughters and granddaughters of General Clay 4th in this herd than can be found in any other herd in the Middle West.

For more than a quarter of a century purebred hog breeders have come and gone in the western half of Kansas. A recent trip calls to mind the many pioneers in this important industry and the few that have withstood the short crops, low

prices and other obstacles necessary to overcome if a moderate success is to be made. **VERNE ALBRECHT,** of Smith Center, was a small boy when his father bred registered Durocs on his Smith county farm. His father, Phil Albrecht, well known to older breeders, retired several years ago, but Verne has stuck doggedly to the task of breeding better Durocs. Ten years ago he bought Berkshires and a few Hampshires. He is always at the fairs competing good naturedly with his fellow breeders. He has his usual good crop of spring pigs.

The **HARRY GIVENS** Guernsey and Duroc sale to be held on the farm 2 miles west of Manhattan, Thursday, May 18, will be an interesting event and profitable from the standpoint of buyers. The Guerneys are unusually high class. All purebred and descended from heavy production ancestors. However, a part of them cannot be recorded due to carelessness in keeping up papers in the hands of previous owners. The herd has supplied milk for Manhattan residents for years, and because of this none but the most profitable cows were allowed to remain in the herd. In order to do this, careful records were always kept. The herd has been unusual in paying, according to the records kept by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. And because of the high class patrons of the dairy who demanded the best, the herd has always undergone rigid tests for Tb. and abortion. The same day 30 registered Durocs, bred sows, and sows with litters will be sold. Write for catalog at once and mention Kansas Farmer.

One of the largest and strongest herds of registered Hampshires in the entire country is the **C. E. McCLURE** herd at Republic. The herd now numbers more than 500 head which includes 50 head that have been culled out and are on feed for the market. Mr. McClure grew up in the business of raising, feeding and developing better type Hampshires. When he was a boy his father, a heavy commercial swine raiser, purchased Hampshire boars for crossing, and in that way came to know the strong points of the breed. The McClure herd has been a factor in the best shows for the past season. The spring crop of pigs numbers more than 250 and are largely sired by Fancy Emblem. Others are by King Flash, a son of the great Kansas Flash. Mr. McClure follows the plan of buying at least one new boar each fall and selecting one from his own herd to add to his herd sire staff. In this way uniformity is maintained without too close inbreeding. Mr. McClure is a real Hampshire merchant; that is to say, he always has stock for sale. He likes to show Hampshires at home or in the show ring. But his chief delight is to have his stock go out and do good for those who buy them.

When founding the **SWEET FARM HAMPSHIRE** herd several years ago, **H. C. Sweet,** present owner, fortified himself for good breeding results by purchasing breeding stock from the leading breeders and the best bloodlines known to the breed. Since starting, no effort, time or expense has been spared in maintaining the high standard. If space permitted it would be interesting to direct attention to the many famous animals now in the herd. Among them are the sow, Miss Sensation, first and grand champion in 5 state fairs last year, and V-A's Beauty, one of the great sows of the breed considering her accomplishments as mother of high selling boars and glits. Five thousand dollars' worth of her pigs have already gone into new homes. A son heads the Texas College herd. Still another of the outstanding matrons in the herd is Miss Promoter Queen. She is a daughter of Peter Pan and her dam was the \$905 sow, Promoter Queen. Mr. Sweet raises annually about 200 Hampshires. About 40 per cent go into the feeding pen. The rest are sold for breeders. Among the sows are several daughters of the noted boar, Zephyr, a probable 1939 World's champion. The herd is located at Stockton, and Mr. Sweet always has time to show the hogs.

C. B. CALLAWAY and **ALVIN W. MEYER,** partners in the breeding of registered Milking Shorthorns for the past several years, have divided the herd and will in the future continue on different farms, but for the present at least use the same herd bulls. The herds are both located at Fairbury, Nebr. The herd foundation was laid by Mr. Callaway more than 20 years ago. The first bull purchased was Chief Bell Boy, a grandson of General Clay. Followed in succession by Oxford King, Blackwood Hero, Cyrus Glen, Prospect Gooch, Flintstone Waterloo Gift, Eastern Star and the present bull, Borg's Pride 2nd, son of Northwood Pride 4th and out of the great cow, Northwood Susan. Twelve of the cows now in the 2 herds have Register of Merit records, and their names and records appear in the Milking Shorthorn year book, volume 23. These records are as high as 10,906.6 pounds of milk and 431.59 butterfat on 2 times a day milkings. The 12 cows on test, half of them first calf heifers, earned \$82.40 above feed costs for the year. The herd has been culled from time to time and when the division was made the best animals produced on the farm were left to divide. The farms are only a mile and a half apart and prospective buyers or visitors can see them both by making one trip. Fairbury is just over the line from Washington, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle
 - May 16—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.
 - May 18—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
- Guernsey Cattle
 - May 18—Harry Givens, Manhattan.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 - May 17—James B. Hollinger, Chapman.
- Duroc Hogs
 - May 18—Harry Givens, Manhattan.
- Poland China Hogs
 - Aug. 10—George Gammell, Council Grove.

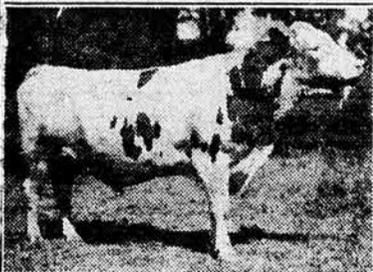
KANSAS FARMER
Publication Dates, 1939

May	6-20
June	3-17
July	1-15-20
August	12-26
September	9-23
October	7-21
November	4-18
December	2-16-30

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sunnymede Farm



B.I.S. Mercedes Walker Korndyke
Holstein-Friesian Mt. Hope Index
—19,630 lbs. milk, 685 lbs. fat.
Year old sons of this high record proven sire for sale.
C. L. E. EDWARDS
Topeka Kansas

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, LENO, KAN.**

Holstein Bulls for Sale

from calves to serviceable ages; sired by a double grandson of CARNATION SENSATION and out of record dams. **Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.**

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

BROWN SWISS BULLS

—for sale, from calves to serviceable ages. 150 head in herd. D.H.I.A. records. **G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, ELDORADO, KAN.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE

20 Reg. Guernsey Cows

FOR SALE: First and second calf heifers just fresh, others to be fresh in 30 to 60 days. All placed on official test as soon as they freshen. Their dams are producing up to 60 lbs. of butterfat per month, twice a day milking. Their half sister's completed records averaged 496 lbs. B. F. on twice a day milking. A Tb. and Bang's free herd. These young cows priced from \$100 to \$150. Also baby bull calves for sale. Write
GLENN KIRCHER, (Harrisonville, Cass Co.), Mo.
Note: Harrisonville is just over the state line east of Ottawa, Kan.

GUERNSEY BULLS

We have some Guernsey bulls for sale out of cows with records. Write for list.
Sun Farms or Fees Dairy, Parsons, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

Wisconsin Dairy Calves

Selected Guernsey and Holstein month-old heifer calves, 2 for \$12.50. Express charges paid by us.
LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Registered Bull \$25.00. **Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas**
Write Box 685, San Antonio, Texas

ANGUS CATTLE

Best of Angus Breeding

and correct type. 25 bulls from 6 to 24 mos. old. Bred and open heifers and cows. 300 to select from.
L. E. LAFLIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-K

OAKLEAF ABERDEEN-ANGUS FARM
Black Prince 48th (grandson of PRINCE MARSHALL, 1921 International Grand Champion) in service. Herd Bang's tested. Inspection always invited.
E. A. Latzke & Son, Junction City, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

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

Livestock Advertising Copy

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

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer 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 purebred 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



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



GAUGE FOR MEASURING THE COST OF YOUR OIL



Just your faithful pocket watch can tell you plenty about the cost of the oil you're using in your tractor. For *time* is fully as important as *price* in your figuring.

To get the real, actual dollars-and-cents cost, you've got to divide the price of a tractor fill by the *hours of service it gives*.

On that basis, declares a whole army of farmers, Conoco Germ Processed oil is the most economical you can pour into an engine...and even more economical when you add in the savings on repairs that it makes possible. For this is the only oil that provides the slippy, lasting—*unfailing*—protection of OIL-PLATING.

Letters tell how these farmers get a third to a half more hours from Germ Processed oil, without ever a drop of make-up oil. In engines that are relatively dustproof, many write, they get a full 100 hours of reliable lubrication.

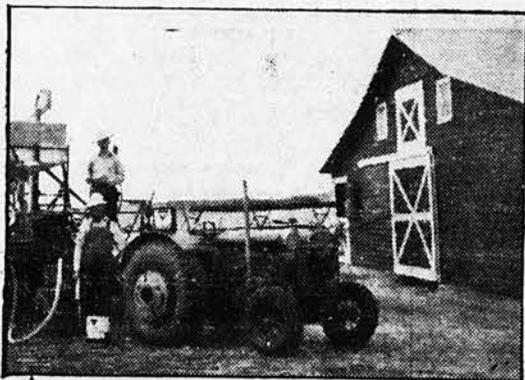
Proves It Both Ways

George W. Gray of Lyons, Kansas, not only tells about the extra hours he gets from Germ Processed oil, but also about an experience he had that demonstrates how reliably OIL-PLATING stays fastened onto the whole interior of an engine.

"I have been using Germ Processed oil ever since it came on the market," Mr. Gray writes. "I farm 520 acres three miles north and one mile west of Lyons.

"I had an experience several months ago that sold me more than ever on the OIL-PLATING idea. Through error I drove my car six miles with no oil in the crankcase. When I noticed that there was no pressure on the gauge I stopped, had oil brought out from town, had the motor torn down, and found there was nothing wrong with it.

"I also use Germ Processed oil in my John Deere tractor, and after 80 hours of use it comes out as good as when it first went in."



▲ As a graduate engineer and former manager of a gypsum plant, Carl O. Wolfe is particularly well qualified to judge efficiency in machines and lubricants. Here he is, getting a delivery from Conoco Agent Earl Scarlett at his farm near Watonga, Oklahoma.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

Keeps Hogs Out of Trough

First, we made a big trough, and fastened it at each end to posts set in the ground. Then we nailed a two-by-four to the posts, so it came just low enough to let the hogs put their heads in the trough, but not their whole bodies. Harold Schliema, Venango, Nebraska.

D. Deffinger of Idaho Falls, Idaho, is another whose experience has made him an enthusiastic booster.

"My farm," Mr. Deffinger wrote recently, "contains 200 acres of irrigated land, and my tractor is required to work long hours to take care of the leveling, plowing, planting and harvesting. Not once have I experienced any difficulty with Germ Processed oil, which I really put to a test.

"After long hours of continuous running, this oil still retains its oiliness and body."



JOHN A. ALLEN

▲ "I have been a user of Germ Processed oil for ten years," says John A. Allen of Flowell, Utah. "I have had exceptionally good results with it in my two International tractors, Delco lighting plant, V8 truck and Chrysler sedan."

Because It OIL-PLATES

Germ Processed oil definitely protects engines better and hence does far more to reduce repair costs because it is the only oil that OIL-PLATES working parts.

In an engine kept lubricated with Germ Processed oil, OIL-PLATING (produced by patented Conoco Germ Processing) fixes itself *permanently* to every inner surface. It never—*never*—drains down. So it battles starting wear better than anything else you can get. And that ends the worst wear of all.

Try Germ Processed oil for thirty days and see for yourself. It's available in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets and 5-quart and 1-quart dustproof containers—from your Conoco Agent.

You Can Count On Him . . . Come Snow or High Water

It's easy to give good service when the going's good, but when the roads are hub-deep in mud, or the snow's banked high in your driveway, or you need oil and fuel and need it *pronto*—count on your Conoco Agent.

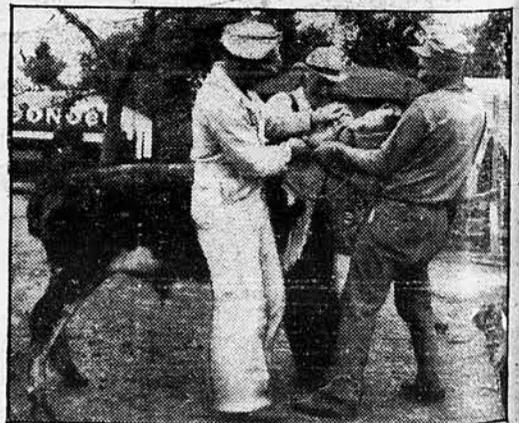
If anybody can get there, he will, as the picture below illustrates.



Here you see Frank Hoffman of the Conoco Agency at Idaho Falls, Idaho, making a delivery at the Martin Brothers' ranch in spite of almost impossible odds.

Through a heavy downpour, over roads all but impassable with mud, then out into even muddier fields he jockeyed his truck to set down badly-needed tractor fuels right where the tractors were working.

Your Conoco Agent would do the same for you whether you want Germ Processed oil, Conoco Bronz-z-z-z Gasoline, Tractor Fuels, or just good advice about lubricating your equipment.



▲ Here's Conoco Agent L. A. Brazil helping Roy and E. M. Schoepflin of Chanute, Kansas, feed a sick calf. Good neighborly help from a good neighbor.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

