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JUNE 29, 1940

KANSAS FARMER

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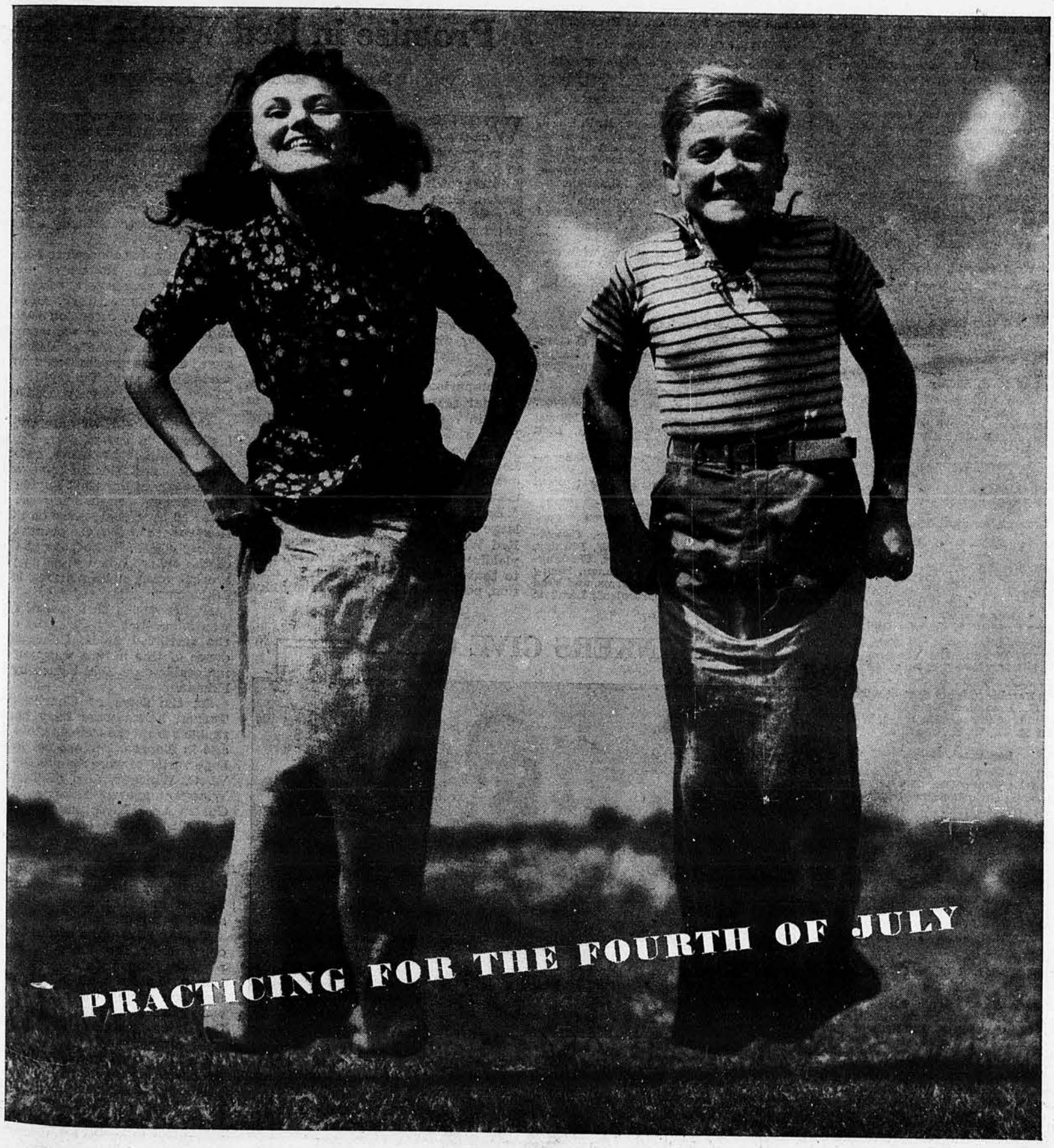


PRACTICING FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY

Crowds Attend Holstein Shows

Many Enter Kansas Farmer Judging Contests

HUGE number of more than 9,050 viewed contented black and white cattle at the 9 district Black and White Holstein-Friesian shows held thruout the state last month. Also, the huge number of 147 herds were exhibited at the shows. This bringing together of the many good Holsteins in the state will undoubtedly work toward the betterment of the dairy industry in Kansas.

Kansas Farmer judging contests were well entered. Competition was keen. Cash awards will be paid by Kansas Farmer at the big state contest this fall.

Exhibitors and winners at the shows were as follows:

Arkansas Valley Black and White Show, Moundridge

Exhibitors—Quentin and Dale Kubin, Jeff Kubin, M. C. Hill, Arthur L. Reichert, and Duane Spicer, all of McPherson; Barbara Morris, Wichita; Clarence Zarnowski, Jake Zarnowski, and Kansas Methodist Home for Children, Newton; C. P. Regier, Darlene Regier, and Dorothea Regier, of Peabody; E. B. Regier, Whitewater; Heersche Brothers, Mulvane; Ernest Campbell, Conway; Harrison Bartel, Hillsboro; T. V. Pickett, Derby; and Rudolf Mueller, Halstead.

Blue ribbon winners—Barbara Morris, C. P. Regier, Heersche Brothers, Ernest Campbell, Jake Zarnowski, Dorothea Regier, Darlene Regier, E. B. Regier, and Kansas Methodist Home for Children.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Harrison Bartel, Hillsboro; R. L. Evans, Hutchinson; A. W. McClelland and Dale Kubin, of McPherson; Marlin Wedel, Moundridge; and E. B. Regier, Whitewater.

West Central, Sterling

Exhibitors — W. L. Reed and W. G. Bircher, of Kanopolis; Machin Brothers, Russell; C. C. Kagarice, R. L. Evans, Richard Evans, and Ray Smith, all of Hutchinson; Hastago Farm, Abbyville; Walter White, Arlington; Geo. E. Schroeder, Frederick; Paul H. Schroeder, Lorraine; Marion Fabin, Sterling; F. G. Hornbaker, Stafford; and T. H. McVay, Nickerson.

Blue ribbon winners—Machin Brothers, Geo. E. Schroeder, R. L. Evans, W. L. Reed, C. C. Kagarice, Richard Evans, Hastago Farm, Ray Smith, Marion Fabin, and Paul H. Schroeder.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—R. L. Evans, C. C. Kagarice, and Ray Smith, of Hutchinson; Clyde Machin, Russell; and Geo. E. Schroeder, Frederick.

South Central, Harper

Exhibitors—E. E. Wulf, John Good, and Harold Mason, all of Danville; Robert Parks, A. F. Beyler, Leo H. Hostetler, Chancy H. Hostetler, Titus Hostetler, Abram Thut, Halford Maninger, Jesse Maninger, and June Beyler, all of Harper; J. E. Jones, Wellington; T. V. Pickett, Derby; and Harry L. Shetlar, Conway Springs.

Blue ribbon winners—E. E. Wulf, Robert Parks, T. V. Pickett, A. F. Beyler, Abram B. Thut, Leo H. Hostetler, Jesse Maninger, Harry L. Shetlar, and J. E. Jones.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Chancy H. Hostetler, Dale Weaver, and Abram Thut, of Harper; Ed Jones, Wellington; and E. E. Wulf, Danville.

Southeast, Erie

Exhibitors—Paul L. Fickel and Leo Fickel, of Earleton; Dan Towles, Fulton; R. C. Beezley, Girard; State Hospital, Parsons; R. W. Bollman, Coffeyville; Ivan Strickler, Colony; W. W. Root, Fort Scott; Robert Blevins, Edna; and J. A. M. Sherman, Chanute.

Blue ribbon winners—Paul L. Fickel, Dan Towles, R. C. Beezley, R. W. Bollman, State Hospital, and W. W. Root.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—J. M. Ross, Kimball; Clarence Francisco, Coffeyville; E. E. Strickler, Colony; Leo Fickel, Earleton; and Francis Grillot, Parsons.

Midwest Black and White Cattle Show, Herington

Exhibitors—St. Joseph's Home, Leslie Funston, H. A. Meier, and John Bell, all of Abilene; Olivette Obitts, W. C. Floyd, Melvin Nelson, W. C. Herpick, J. W. Gehrke, Otto Doman, and Harry Granzow, all of Herington; Herman Brehm, Hope; C. P. Regier, Dorothea Regier, and Darlene Regier, of Peabody; Theo Buhler, Assaria; Jack Carlin, Smolan; M. S. Ziegelasch, and N. W. Upham, of Junction City; Irwin McDowell and Eldon McDowell, of Kipp; Harrison Bartel and Jacob Enns, of Hillsboro; Raymond Streckfuss, Salina .

Blue ribbon winners—St. Joseph's Home, Olivette Obitts, Theo Buhler, C. P. Regier, Jack Carlin, M. S. Ziegelasch, H. A. Meier, Dorothea Regier, Harrison Bartel, N. W. Upham, Jacob Enns, J. W. Gehrke, Eldon McDowell, Harry Granzow, and Raymond Streckfuss.

Kansas Farmer judging contest — Jack Carlin, Smolan; Harold Scanlon, Abilene; Harrison Bartel, Hillsboro; Theo Buhler, Assaria; and Clarence Gatch, Hope.

Northeast Black and White Show, Sabetha

Exhibitors—Wilbur Wurzbacher, L. B. Strahm, Harvey Bechtelheimer, Albert Ackerman, L. W. Norrie, D. C. Brunner, Ralph Priest, J. W. Steiner, and Garnett Wines, all of Sabetha; Tonnes Torkelson and Sons, Everest; August E. Moeller, E. E. Fritz, and Guy Martin, Hiawatha; Mrs. H. D. Burger and Son, and Rottinghaus and Draney, of Seneca; R. F. Benson, Hamlin; Albert Brockhoff, Fairview; Carl Hess, Oneida; Carel Pults and Geo. D. Miller, of Horton; S. M. Chandler and Sons, Morrill.

Blue ribbon winners—E. E. Fritz, R. F. Benson, Harvey Bechtelheimer, L. B. Strahm, Albert Brockhoff, Carl Hess, Tonnes Torkelson and Sons, D. C. Brunner, August E. Moeller, Rottinghaus and Draney, Mrs. H. D. Burger and Son, and Albert Ackerman.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Harry Burger, Seneca; L. B. Strahm, and G. R. Sewell, of Sabetha; Herman Torkelson and Tonnes Torkelson, of Everest.

East Central, Tonganoxie

Exhibitors—Osawatomie State Hospital, Osawatomie; Chamney Dairy, James Franklin Rice, Raymond E. Gardner, J. B. Wiggins, Billie Gene Rice, Paul Clawson, and Robert Bigsby, all of Lawrence; Joe Gest, Lenexa; G. G. Meyer, Basehor; M. F. Black, Tonganoxie; E. Boyns and Lawrence Theno, of Bonner Springs; Arden Clawson, Linwood; Paul Jamison, Cummings; Clifford Beckwith, Easton; Haskin Brothers, Olathe; Donaldson and Son, Effingham.

Blue ribbon winners—Osawatomie State Hospital, Chamney Dairy, Donaldson and Son, Clifford Beckwith, G. G. Meyer, J. B. Wiggins, and E. Boyns.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Paul Jamison, Cummings; J. B. Wiggins, Lawrence; Sylvester Beim; G. G. Meyer and Everett Meyer, of Basehor; Earl Porter, Overland Park.

Capitol District, St. Marys

Exhibitors—St. Marys College, E. C. Quigley, and Howard Johnstone, of St. Marys; W. A. Foresman; Ira Romig and Sons, Boys Industrial School, Ted Romig, Phil Romig, Dick Romig, all of Topeka; Farrar and Williams, Lyndon; and James G. Ross, Belvue.

Blue ribbon winners—St. Marys College, Ira Romig and Sons, Ted Romig, Dick Romig, and Farrar and Williams.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Glen Romig, H. A. Stewart, and Ted White, of Topeka; Vey Holston, Hoyt; Paul French, St. Marys.

North Central, Washington

Exhibitors—Paul Frederickson, Concordia; Phillips Brothers and K. W. Phillips, of Manhattan; Wm. Rosenkranz, Washington; Mike J. Schroll, C. G. Ossman, Henry Hateshol and Son, Gehardt Farms, and Fred Weichman and Sons, of Greenleaf; Lambert Young, Haddam; W. F. Frerking, Herkimer; Martin Blanke, Bremen; H. J. Meierkord, Martin C. Ohlde, Edwin H. Ohlde, of Linn.

Blue ribbon winners—Phillips Brothers, Wm. Rosenkranz, H. J. Meierkord, Mike J. Schroll, C. G. Ossman, Henry Hatesohl and Son, Lambert Young, W. F. Frerking, K. W. Phillips.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Ervin Duitsman and Ival Brabec, of Washington; Arnold Lohmeyer, Linn; Melvin Neimeyer, Marysville.

Boys Dip Sheep

Vocational agriculture students of the Arkansas City high school, are performing a valuable service to sheep men. Two years ago the classes under the direction of their instructor, Tom Faris, built a portable sheep dipping vat. Each spring following the shearing season, they do custom dipping for sheep breeders living near Arkansas City. The solution in the vat is such that it will kill not only ticks and lice, but also mange and scab mites. The boys can dip from 100 to 200 sheep in one afternoon.

Eggs for Any Meal

These timely U. S. D. A. bulletins give detailed information. A free copy of each one will be sent to any reader ordering them. Is there some other subject on which you would like information? We shall try to get it for you if you will state the subject. Please address your order to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, printing your name and address.

No. 39—Eggs at Any Meal.
No. 42—Good Food Habits for Children.
No. 49—Ice Cream Frozen Without Stirring.
No. 1374—Care of Food in the Home.
No. 1451—Making and Using Cottage Cheese in the Home.
No. 1762—Home Canning of Fruits, Vegetables and Meats.
No. 1800—Homemade Jellies, Jams, and Preserves.

Promise in Red Warba Potato

Seen by Kaw Valley Producers

WHEN Kaw Valley "spuds" appear at the central markets, they must be every bit as big, clean and healthy as their cousins from other famous potato-growing regions of the United States. Such is the determination of Kansas growers who turned out in large numbers for the annual Kaw Valley Potato Tour, June 19 and 27.

Described by W. G. Amstein, extension specialist, as one of the most successful tours ever held, the first day's attendance included more than 100 growers, and others interested in learning about latest varieties, production methods and disease precautions.

Comparison of different varieties, a popular feature of the program, was seen in variety plots on the farms of Paul Mellott, Edwardsville; W. F. Welgrube, Wilder; and Leo Large, Lenape. It brought to light some high qualities and rapidly increasing popularity for Red Warba potatoes.

Being grown for the first time on a large scale this season, potatoes of the Red Warba variety show promise of yielding ability equal or nearly equal to that of the Irish Cobbler. In addition, potatoes of this new variety have the desirable red color which attracts market favor, and they mature nearly as early as the Triumphs, insuring price advantage in an earlier marketing date. This year's tour also revealed a big increase in the acreage of Triumph potatoes. Their popularity lies mainly in early maturity and the red color.

Of particular concern to Kaw Valley growers is the matter of preventing spread of ring rot, a relatively new disease in this territory. As explained by John Miller, extension pathologist, and others familiar with potato diseases, the first line of defense is to guard against planting northern grown seed potatoes which carry this disease. Ellory Hanson, deputy seed commissioner with the State Seed Department of North Dakota, was present to give his views on the subject. He told of strict regulations being enforced to prevent infestation in approved seed, and he advised against buying seed of an unknown origin. Ring rot is first detected by wilted leaves on the plant. In advanced stages the plants are completely wilted. Rot occurs at the stem of the tuber. When affected potatoes are cut open, a brown ring is in evidence close to the outside.

Higher yields thru use of fertilizer was suggested by excellent crops on the fertilized fields. Convincing evidence of this nature was particularly noticeable on a field owned by Wilbur Frisbie.

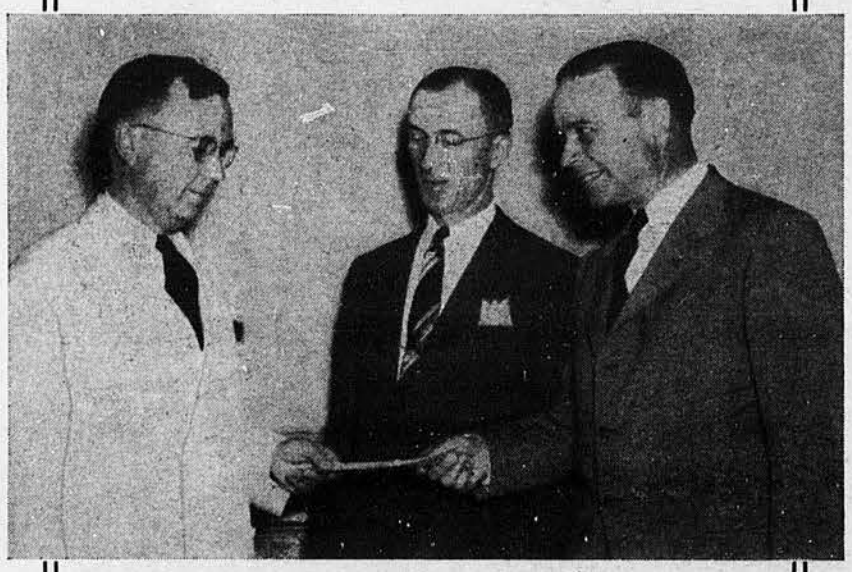
At the farm of Charlie Speaker, Turner, hands were busy harvesting rhubarb from the largest rhubarb acreage in Kansas. Disease-resistant cabbage varieties were seen at the farm of W. C. Winegar, also of Turner. Mr. Winegar grows Yellows Resistant Golden Acre, Resistant Detroit, Globe and All-Head Select.

Large-scale strawberry production was observed on the farm of Herman and Frank Theden, Bonner Springs. The Thedens have 50 acres of strawberries and 130 acres of Irish and sweet potatoes.

Taking advantage of the tour as an opportunity for both business and pleasure, the potato growers entertained visitors with a program and luncheon during the noon hour. They were assisted in this by co-operation of the Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroad companies.

On the second day, held a week later than scheduled because of rain, growers inspected fields in the vicinity of Topeka, Perry and Lawrence, with noon lunch at the farm of Scott Kelsey, prominent Shawnee county farmer. At this place irrigation practices were introduced as a valuable aid in producing big yields and having them ready for market in time for higher prices.

BANKERS GIVE CHECK



Olney D. Newman, of Garden City, president of the Kansas Bankers' Association, right, hands a check for $800 to M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader. Fred Bowman, of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas Bankers' Association watches the procedure. The check was presented preceding the annual 4-H achievement banquet during the Round-Up in Manhattan early this month. The bankers group gives $800 each year and the money is used for purchase of 4-H prizes, ribbons, and trophies.

BECAUSE IT SAVES TIME and Backaches

By ROY FREELAND

In finding ways to make more and better use of his modern farm machinery, Wesley Walker has originated practices that could be used to prevent backaches and to save time and money on other farms thruout the state. His methods of haying, harvesting, and silage making provide solutions to many problems of efficiency that accompany the speed of power farming equipment. Mr. Walker's plans are fitted to sound management of a present-day general livestock and crop farm. Have a look at his system as explained on this page. Some of the ideas might save labor and money on your farm.

IF OLD dobbin should return to the Wesley Walker farm in Meade county, he would surely blink in amazement at the accomplishments of his fire-belching successors. He might swoon "dead away" at sight of the speed and efficiency in Mr. Walker's present system of streamlined farming. With a small force of men operating highly organized units of labor-saving equipment, field work on this place is done in the "steam roller" manner of a modern trained army.

At haying time, Mr. Walker's forces move over the ground only twice. In those 2 trips, the alfalfa is mowed, raked, baled and loaded for movement to the barn. For a seed crop, 2 times over mows, rakes, threshes and collects the straw for feeding purposes. At silo filling time, feed is cut, bound and loaded, all in one operation; then it is hustled directly to the cutter.

Mr. Walker declares he came to the conclusion, several years ago, that since farmers are unable to set the price on what they sell, the only way to get more profit is to cut the cost of production. He considers the best way to do this is to use labor-saving machinery that will do the work quicker and better.

To Mr. Walker, the actual value of power farming equipment depends on how well you make use of it. He believes in owning good machinery, and he gets his money's worth by a system of utilizing it in every way possible, to save time and labor.

With the help of his 2 sons, Max and Ray, 14 and 16, Mr. Walker operates 740 acres, with little hired labor. In fact, extra help is necessary only during alfalfa baling, seed threshing and silo filling. The Walkers farm 450 acres of wheat land, one-third of which is summer fallowed every year. About 150 acres is devoted to alfalfa, and the remainder is used for barley, oats, row crops and pasture.

Along with their crop farming, the Walkers keep 75 to 100 purebred Polled Hereford cattle and about the same number of purebred Hampshire sheep. By means of 3 concrete dams, irrigation water is captured from 2 miles of creek running thru the farm. Holding a good supply of water during most of the year, these dams make it possible to irrigate row crops, and some of the alfalfa and pasture. Thru an 8-inch pump, water is pumped out of the creek by tractor power, at the rate of 2,000 gallons a minute.

Such is the Walker plan of farming which is handled by 1 man and 2 boys thruout most of the year. To manage this heavy schedule of work, the Walkers have a definite system of utilizing their up-to-date equipment. Most of this machinery is equipped with rubber tires, which they find adds more than any other one thing to its efficient operation.

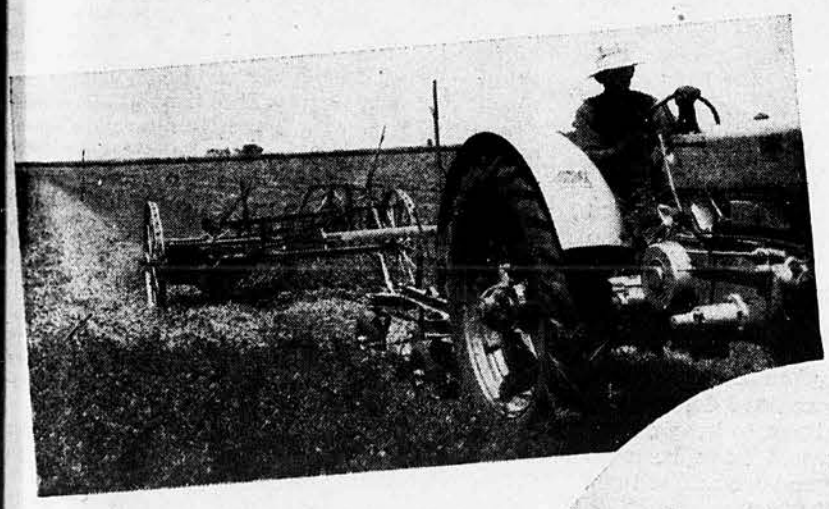
Two tractors are used, and both are of the row-crop type. As explained by Mr. Walker, tractors of this type have proved more practical in every way for mixed farming. They have 1 tractor of the 4-plow size, and one is a 3-plow size. Both tractors are equipped with power take-off and power lift. By using tool bar equipment of the same make, the Walkers can use the same equipment on either tractor, enabling them to switch tractors, machinery or jobs to suit their needs.

Mr. Walker values the row-crop tractors because they enable him to farm straight thru the field to the end; he can then touch the power lift and turn around, going from one end of the field to the other instead of around a land. This helps him eliminate north and south farming, which he considers one of the principal causes of wind erosion.

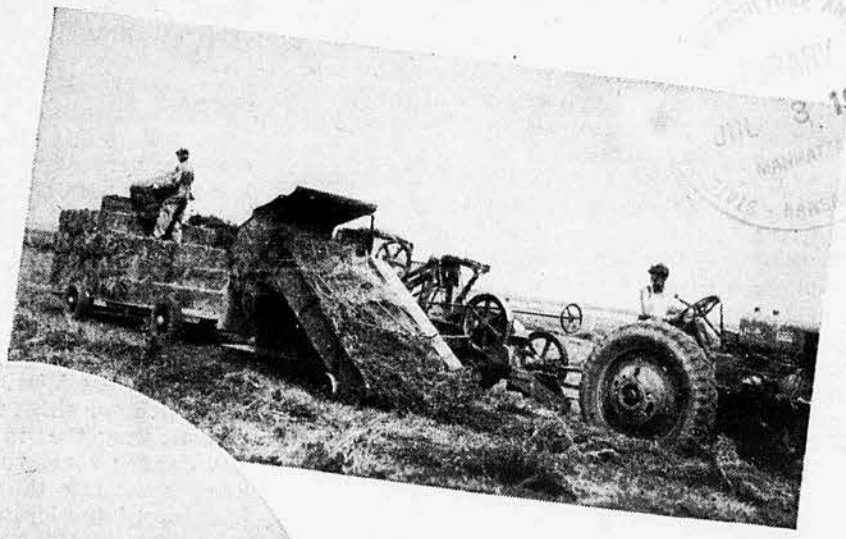
For their rapid methods of haying, the Walkers use their smaller tractor with power mower, and a side delivery rake hitched behind. With this arrangement, one man can easily put 30 acres in the windrow in one day.

After hay is sufficiently cured, it is picked up by a traveling hay baler that takes it direct from the windrow. Hitched behind the baler is a rubber-tired platform trailer. The bales slide out onto this trailer instead of dropping to the ground. Mr. Walker has 2 trailers, so one can be taken to the barn and unloaded while the other takes its place behind the baler.

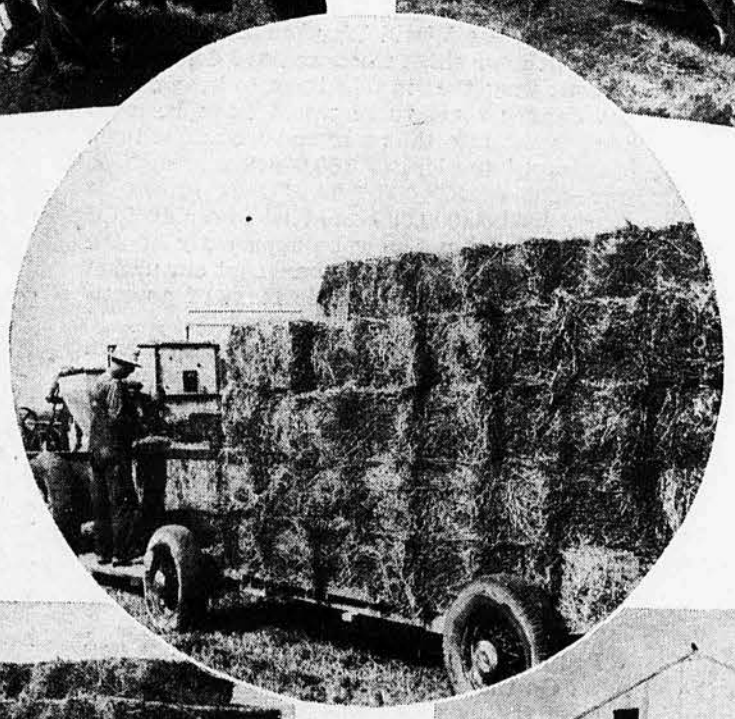
The trailer platforms are about 14 feet long, 8 feet wide and 14 to 16 inches high. About 75 bales, or around [*Continued on Page 13*]



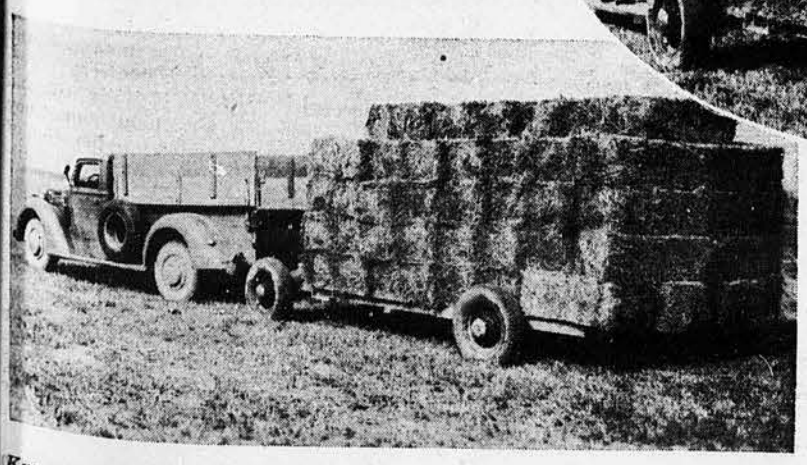
Mowing and raking of hay is completed in one operation, on the Wesley Walker farm. Hooked behind this tractor and power mower, above, is a side-delivery rake.



Hay is taken from the windrow by a traveling baler, and the bales slide out onto a platform trailer where they are loaded for movement to the barn. Ray Walker, above, is driving the tractor and Joe Frank is loading. Machines make fast hay.

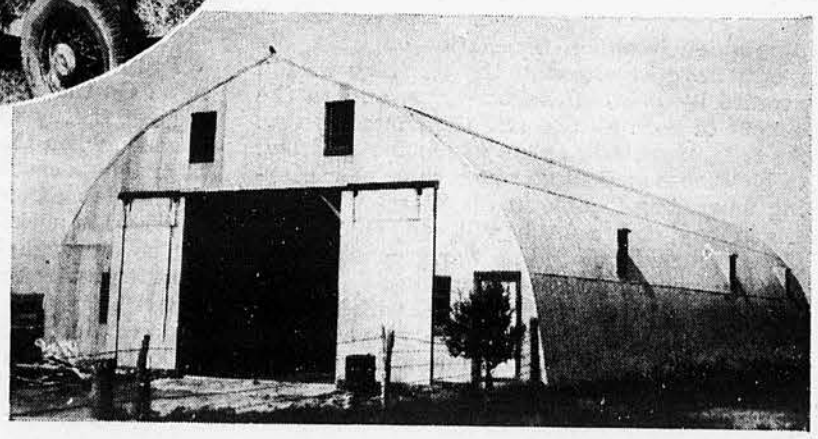


"Hold everything, it's a load." Around 75 bales, or 2½ tons of hay, is a normal trailer-load. Trailer is then unhooked.



Off to the barn! Behind a pick-up truck, below, a rubber-tired trailer is whisked away for unloading while another trailer takes its place behind the traveling baler.

★



"It pays bigger dividends than any other building on the farm," says Wesley Walker about this spacious machine shed, below, which is 112 feet long and 54 feet wide.

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Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I OFTEN hear the expression, "The world is on fire." There is no doubt about the correctness of the statement, but let me illustrate the general situation by a concrete example. Suppose that your house is on fire or suppose that a great fire is raging in the business district of the city or town near which you live. There would be no sense in simply rushing up and down the road shouting, "The city is on fire." Nor would there be any point or sense in standing before your burning home and saying, "My house is on fire." What you would do in the case of your own house, instinctively, would be to get what water you could and use whatever means you might have at your command to try to put out the fire. Meantime, also, if it looked as if you might not be able to put out the fire and that your house would inevitably be burned to the ground, you would do your best to save what personal property you could from the fire.

• •

In the case of the fire in the city or town it is taken for granted that some kind of organization had been formed for the particular purpose of putting out fires. The organization would be composed of men trained in the business of putting out fires, and presumably they would be supplied with the latest and most effective trucks, fire hose and chemicals for smothering fires. If the city government had neglected to make such preparations it would be criticized and condemned in unmeasured terms by all the people injured by the fire and by those not directly injured because they would know that they might be burned out of house and home at any time by another fire.

I might go further in comparing the world situation to the concrete example of the burning of your home or to the burning of a great block of business buildings in a city. The fire in your home in all probability was not a case of spontaneous combustion. It might have been caused by lightning or it might have been the result of spontaneous combustion, but the records show that a very small per cent of fires are caused either by lightning or by spontaneous combustion, and even in the case of fire from spontaneous combustion the probability is that the condition which made spontaneous combustion possible was the result of somebody's carelessness. Fires are generally the result of some neglect which could have been avoided.

• •

Our first war as a nation was our war for independence. If England had been ruled at that time by a sensible king and by sensible statesmen, all the things that the colonists justly complained about could have been adjusted without injury to the mother country. The United States would finally have separated from England, but the separation would have been peaceful and of benefit to both England and the United States.

Twenty-six years later there was another war between this country and England which might have been settled without injury to either nation and without the loss of a single life in battle. Thirty years still later we engaged in a war with Mexico. It was one war of aggression in which this nation engaged. We might have acquired all the territory we did acquire by peaceful negotiations, and to the benefit of both Mexico and the United States. As it is, there still exists in Mexico a feeling of bitterness against us which came near causing us serious trouble in the World War, and which may, and probably will, cause us trouble if we become involved in a war growing out of the war now raging in Europe.

The war between the states, which raged from April, 1861, to May, 1865, was a war to perpetuate slavery. My opinion is that if the Southern states had gone ahead with their slaves that economic conditions would have caused those states to abolish slavery within two decades. Perhaps the arrangement proposed by Abraham Lincoln to pay the slave owners for their slaves and free them, might have been made and the seceding states would have come back into the Union and all the bitterness, loss of life, and enormous cost of the war might have been avoided. We had one little war with Spain in 1898-99 which might have been avoided. There was really no need for it.

• •

The same thing is true of wars, the most terrible, the most cruel, and the most needless of world calamities. I make the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that no war between nations has occurred within the last century and a half that might not have been prevented by the intelligent co-operation of fewer than 100 men. There has not been a difference between two nations which could not only have been prevented by such intelligent co-operation but, also, could have been settled in a far fairer and more satisfactory way than by war.

During the last century a good many disputes between nations have been settled by arbitrations and it is a curious fact that, so far as I can now recall, all the nations involved have stood by the awards that have been made by the arbitrators, while settlements by war have always left bitterness which bred other wars, in very many cases. The United States has always been a more than ordinarily peaceful nation, but it has been engaged in 6 wars of greater or lesser magnitude and every one of them might have been avoided by getting together fewer than 100 sensible men.

• •

If when the World War broke out we had done with our ships what we have done in the present war; that is told them to keep out of the danger zone, there would have been no need to get into that war and we might have been saved the loss of 160,000 young men. A war debt of $26,000,000,000 now grown to nearly $50,000,000,000 could have been avoided and we would not now be apparently on the verge of a war which may bankrupt our nation and destroy our democratic form of government.

But it may be said, granting that all I have said may be true, it is a condition and not a theory which confronts us. The spirit and theory of Nazism, Fascism and Communism, all are headed toward a common ultimate purpose; absolute despotism is sweeping over Europe and seems to be establishing a popular willingness to submit to the absolute despotism which is the necessary result of the new theory of government.

• •

I say a new theory of government, but is it new? On the contrary, it is a reversion to the ancient theory which was just one step above slavery, when the old time farmer, the keeper of his lord's castle and landed estate, often followed his master's horse with a rope or chain around his neck.

The old argument in favor of slavery was that it provided security for the slave and relieved him of responsibility. The boast of Hitler and Mussolini, particularly Hitler, is that he did away with unemployment. Everybody was employed. The wages were not the result of collective bargaining such as we have here in the United States. It also did away with strikes, sit-down or otherwise. The wages and hours are fixed by order of the despot, also the kind of food that the worker and his family may eat and how much of it. It is the contentment that goes with a penitentiary. In any well managed penitentiary the inmate has abundance of food and a certainty that he will have a bed to sleep on and durable, if not handsome, clothing. In other words the prisoner has certainty and is relieved from responsibility, but as a general thing the inmates of penitentiaries, even well managed penitentiaries, are not happy.

• •

But reverting to what I have said in the beginning of this *Passing Comment,* the world seems to be on fire. We cannot afford to simply sit by or stand around and reiterate the statement that the world is on fire. We must at least try to keep it from spreading to our country. We must be prepared to prevent Hitler or any other dictator from establishing a dictatorship.

We must try to bring about a condition in which any American able and willing to work at some kind of useful labor may have a chance. I have often urged that the heads of families try to get possession of small tracts of fertile ground, build on them inexpensive houses, some shelter for the cow and chickens and other fowls, a good brood sow, a cheap method of irrigation so that the small crops, the small fruits and other things necessary to providing the products necessary to feed the family may be assured. Let the family and its head cultivate the few acres with skill and intelligence and they will have both certainty so far as that is humanly possible, and will, also, retain the blessed privilege of independence, dignity and love of liberty. It is time not to start a fire but to put out one if it is already started. There are two roads we may follow. One is the road to freedom of opinion and reasonable independence; the other is the road leading backward to the restrictions of despotism. Which road do you choose?

• •

CAN a person living in Kansas hold land another year under the same lease, or does he have to be properly notified if there is to be a change made in tenants?—C. E. A.

A written lease for land terminates at the time designated in the lease itself. No notice to quit is necessary. The lessee is required to give possession at the time designated in the lease itself at the end of the lease.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED LIBRARY JUL 3 1940

FARMERS have a double interest in the effects of the European war upon the United States. They have the same interest as every other American in the problem of national defense; in the decision as to how far the United States goes toward intervention in Europe; as to how far—many see it as how soon—the winners will go in carrying the war to the Western Hemisphere when the present war comes, temporarily, to an end.

Then the farmer has a peculiar interest in what the war and its outcome is doing and will do to his foreign markets. This is particularly true of the producers of wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, tobacco—things our farmers produce in surplus quantities.

Western Europe is highly industrialized. When the war is over, Western Europe, whether or not dominated by one nation, will strain every resource to exchange its manufactured products for raw materials, including foodstuffs, cotton and tobacco.

North American agriculture may be in for a "squeeze" play. The United States, itself highly industrialized but at the same time producing surpluses of farm products, is not likely to encourage imports of manufactured products from Europe in exchange for exports of farm surpluses.

South America also produces surpluses of many farm products, much the same ones that our farmers produce in surplus quantities. But South America is not highly industrialized. Its nations can exchange raw materials for finished products, and undoubtedly will.

Also, unless the nations in the New World in which we will live are able to work out some sort of an international monetary system, we face the prospect of world trade being conducted largely on a barter basis—goods for goods.

In other words, the prospects for a large export market for North American farm products is not particularly bright. This is also true of the immediate future. There will come a time when the rest of the world will be in real need of foodstuffs. The American farmer will supply a share of it. How the rest of the world will pay for foodstuffs I do not undertake to say. Right now my guess is that part of the price will be paid by subsidies from the United States treasury.

We have several examples of that right now. The Department of Agriculture can and has subsidized exports of wheat and cotton. Thru the Surplus Commodities Corporation, the government is subsidizing farm products by giving them to those on relief, by selling them at low prices thru the stamp plan. This Congress is appropriating 50 million dollars for purchase of foodstuffs for the Red Cross to distribute to the distressed and needy in Europe. I look for more of this in the coming months.

In the face of uncertainties, but nevertheless realities, we may as well face this as a fact for the next few years. Whether or not we like it, whether or not we fight it, the Federal government is going to subsidize certain farm products that are surplus on the domestic market, while the United States and the rest of the world is going thru a transition stage.

How long that transition will last I do not profess to know. What kind of world we will have when it is over, I do not profess to know. What I do know is that people must have food to live. Farmers will supply that food. And they will have to be rewarded, or paid, for doing it.

My guess is that the National Farm Program will be changed during the next administration. I am guessing also that the Soil Conservation Program will be continued; also the stamp plan, export subsidies, parity payments. I would like to see less government control of agriculture; but for the immediate future we may see even more. If other programs fail to restore the balance between agriculture and industry in the United States, price fixing will be tried. I don't approve of that way out. I don't want to see it come. But unless farm income and purchasing power is restored by other means, I think price fixing is inevitable.

• •

I still am hopeful that the United States will not be dragged or led or induced to get into the European war. Whether or not we are, we must prepare, and prepare immediately, an adequate national defense, both military and economic. This is going to require co-operation of government, industry, business, agriculture and labor. If that co-operation is not obtained, and obtained speedily, we will get regimentation of industry, business, agriculture under government, for the purpose of national defense.

• •

During this emergency, as I have told the Senate several times in the last few weeks, Congress should remain in session. Things of great moment are happening; more will happen. Decisions of too much weight to be made by one man alone will have to be made. Congress should stay on the job and do everything in its power to keep the United States out of Europe's war.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

FROM A Marketing VIEWPOINT

By George Montgomery, Grain; Franklin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruits, and Vegetables; R. J. Eggert, Livestock; C. Peairs Wilson, Poultry.

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

I have a good herd of 245 Hereford cattle made up of cows with suckling calves, and long yearling and yearling steers and heifers. I do not have the feed to finish any of these cattle and must sell some of them before winter comes. What should I sell, and when should I sell?—C. M. P., Sheridan Co.

Considering the expected trend of stocker and feeder prices, you probably will find it advisable to sell your long yearlings and yearling steers and heifers, keeping back normal replacements for your cow herd. Your decision on whether to sell now or to carry thru until late August or early September will be dependent largely on the condition of your yearlings. If these cattle are in such condition that they will continue to gain fairly satisfactorily on grass, you probably should hold them, for the expected drop in stocker and feeder prices probably will not be enough to offset the relatively low-cost pasture gains—especially if the prospective corn crop is near average size. You probably will find it most profitable to carry your calves thru the winter, and plan to sell them during the early spring months of 1941.

What seems to be the best way to go with good grade steers that weigh around 725 pounds and carry considerable flesh? Grass is good and barley may be fairly cheap.—W. H. C., Lincoln Co.

I suggest that you plan to finish them out, having them on the market as good grade fat cattle at least by late October or early November. The summer and fall market for good grade fat cattle looks good from both the supply and demand standpoints. Improved industrial activity resulting from war developments should strengthen demand, and slaughter supplies of good grade fat cattle are expected to be less than in 1939.

What is the outlook for potato prices during the harvesting season in the Kaw Valley this year?—V. E., Shawnee Co.

Reports indicate the potato deal in Kern county, California, will be virtually over by July 1 this year, and that Triumphs from Idaho will not start moving in volume until late July. This indicates a good market for Kansas potatoes in early July when the bulk of the crop will be marketed.

What would you think I should do with my wheat since the price has gone down so much? How is the outlook just now, will it pay to wait for a rally yet?—F. H., Marion Co.

Despite this rather dark outlook for wheat prices at present, it is probable that prices will be higher during the 1940 season. In the past, major conflicts have resulted sooner or later in a higher level of world wheat prices. If the increased expenditure for defense should result in sharply higher industrial activity in the United States, we might have a substantial rally in wheat prices during the latter part of the summer altho the European situation did not change greatly by that time.

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	$10.25	$11.00	$10.25
Hogs	5.25	5.45	7.10
Lambs	10.00	11.35	10.00
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.11½	.12	.11½
Eggs, Firsts	.14	.13½	.14¼
Butterfat, No. 1	.22	.22	.19
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.77¼	.84¼	.77
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.65½	.70	.49
Oats, No. 2, White	.36½	.40	.33¼
Barley, No. 2	.50	.55	.42
Alfalfa, No. 1	13.00	17.50	13.00
Prairie, No. 1	9.00	9.00	8.50

Stores Wheat for 11 Years

It has just been learned that a Kansas farmer, L. P. Montgomery, of Clayton, recently broke all known records for long time wheat storage. In 1927 he stored 800 bushels of wheat in a steel grain bin—and the wheat was not touched until it was sold in 1938, 11 years later.

The surprising thing about this record is that the weight, moisture content and protein content of this 11-year-old wheat were almost identically the same as when stored. The milling and baking qualities of the wheat compared favorably with wheat of the 1939 crop. A sample of the wheat sown in the fall of 1938 produced a stand equal to that from new grown seed of the same variety!

Mr. Montgomery says he has stored wheat for 5 to 11 years and never once has his wheat been docked for weevil. He gives much of the credit for this record to the "L" shape automatic ventilator which produces a strong upward suction to draw outside air up thru the grain in sufficient quantity to keep it dry constantly.

LOOKING AHEAD

At Feed Grain Prices

By GEORGE MONTGOMERY

SUMMER months and harvest time should bring a more favorable feed situation for owners of Kansas livestock. Lower prices for corn and other feed grains are in prospect after midsummer. Such an outlook should be good news to farmers who have been maintaining or feeding livestock on high-priced corn and oats.

The feed-grain situation has been particularly unfavorable for Kansas farmers during the last few months. Feed grains, especially corn, have been on a ship-in basis during the current season. In most areas of Kansas, with the exception of localities in Eastern and Northeastern parts of the state, corn has been shipped in or trucked in. This means that local prices are higher than central market prices by the cost of transportation. Local prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums have been high, especially in relation to selling prices of livestock and in relation to feed costs in other areas.

With the coming of harvest there will be a new supply of feed grains available to refill the oats and barley bins which were swept clean during the past winter. Supplies of oats in Kansas on April 1 were less than one-third as large as on April 1, 1939, and only slightly more than one-third of the 10-year average. It is probable that the harvest of these 2 grains may be larger than in recent years. Present indications are that the harvested acreage will be at least as large, or possibly larger, than it was last year. It is probable that there will be some increase in harvested acreages in Western Kansas where winter wheat has been abandoned and where supplies of feed grains are so low at present.

Recent freezes may have delayed the development of the oats plants, but soil and moisture conditions have been favorable. Unless something unexpected happens to the crops of small grains, it is reasonable to expect that there will be substantial declines from the recent level of oats and barley prices. And the painful process of paying 50 to 55 cents a bushel for oats will not have to be continued. In this connection, it may be well to remember that a bin full of reserve feed grains pays good dividends. It is like having a bank balance as a nest egg. As evidence of this, compare oats prices of from 30 to 35 cents in the winter of 1939 with recent levels of near 50 cents.

It will be 5 or 6 months before a new supply of corn is available. But, even so, there may be some substantial readjustment of corn prices before the new crop is harvested. As shown in the accompanying chart, corn prices usually move downward during the late summer months, both in years following large crops and years following small crops.

Height of the bars above the line indicate the amount by which September prices were higher than July prices, while distance below the line indicates the extent to which September prices were lower than July prices. Of 27 years of large crops, the price declined from July to September in 19 years, went up in 7 years, and remained the same once. For all of the years the change from July to September averaged 7 cents downward. In 21 years of small crops the price declined 16 years and advanced 5 years. The average decline for the 21 years was 10 cents. This large decline from July to September in years of large crops is explained by the fact that in years of small crops the price is on a higher level and, frequently, during July and August the price is adjusted downward preparatory to the harvest of a new crop which may be large. If a similar comparison is made of changes in prices from July to September preceding the harvest of a large crop in November and December, even larger price declines are found in those years preceding large crops of new corn.

There are a number of indications that corn prices this year may decline more than usual during the summer months and that corn prices may decline more in Kansas than in other states. Some of the reasons why a larger than usual decline is expected this summer are:

1. Corn prices have been supported by the corn loan program.

2. The advance in corn prices during the late fall and winter and the April advance are a larger than usual increase from the winter low to the summer high.

3. April 1 stocks of corn were the largest on record and were about 500 million bushels larger than the 10-year average.

4. More than 500 million bushels of corn under loan or held by the government and the prospect for a large carryover on October 1 will exert a downward pressure on corn prices in the late summer, especially if there are prospects of a large new crop of corn.

5. Exports of corn have decreased recently and it is not probable that they will be sufficient to reduce the carryover to any extent.

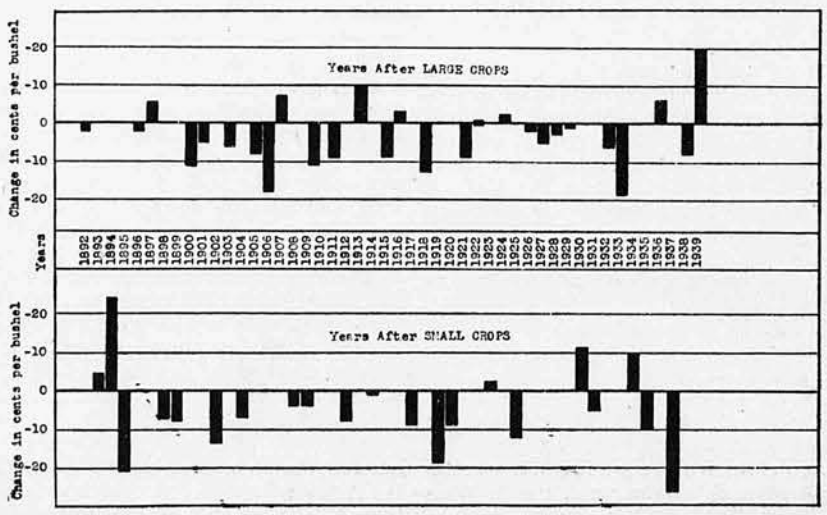
6. Feeding ratios are unfavorable, so the consumption of corn for the remainder of the season may be below normal.

Offsetting these indications of lower prices are some factors which may lend strength to corn prices. First, is the belief that if the war continues, exports of farm products ultimately will increase and a higher level of prices will result. This already has resulted in some speculative influence in corn prices. The expectation of more favorable feeding situations later may reduce the marketing of cash corn, and the possibility of stronger wheat prices may lend support to corn.

There also are several reasons why feed grain prices in Kansas may decline more than in other states, particularly in the Central Corn Belt. Feed grain prices in Kansas have been on a ship-in basis during much of the current season. If the production of oats and barley should be average, or larger than average, prices of these grains probably will move toward a ship-out basis. If, by late July or August, there are prospects for a normal corn crop, Kansas corn prices also will have a tendency to decline toward a ship-out basis.

April 1 records indicate that there is still considerable corn on Kansas farms, part of which may move into consumption channels as soon as there is assurance of a new crop. On April 1 there were about 12 million bushels of corn on Kansas farms compared to 16 millions a year earlier and a 10-year average of 22 millions. All this adds up to prospects for a more favorable feeding situation in Kansas after harvest.

Change in Corn Prices From July to September



Top price of No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City, showing that corn prices usually move downward during the late summer months, both in years following large crops and years following small crops. July prices are indicated at zero; bars above the line indicate higher prices and below the line lower prices.

Fly Time Is Here

Want to make a fly trap? It is a simple matter if you follow directions given in our leaflet, "The Homemade Fly Trap." For a free copy of the leaflet, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Huge Army of Members

Membership in county Farm Bureau organizations in Kansas last year included 34,257 men and 22,900 women. Together with 22,962 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work, the total membership in county extension organizations in 1939 was 80,119. Two Kansas counties had more than 700 men members in their Farm Bureau organizations in 1939: Brown, 771, and Ford, 719.

"Spring" Winter Wheat Fails

If you grow winter wheat, don't plant it in the spring. That is the story told by this demonstration being inspected by Raymond H. Gilkeson, Managing Editor of Kansas Farmer, at the recent Wheat Field Day, on Quivira Acres, Manhattan. Wheat headed out, on either side, is spring wheat planted April 11. In the center is winter wheat planted the same day.

GATHERED at the Master Wheat Testing Plots at Quivira Acres, near Manhattan, June 13, a group of farmers, millers and others interested in Kansas wheat, learned of progress in the state-wide wheat improvement program. It was the 2nd Annual Wheat Field Day, called by John H. Parker, secretary of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association.

Mr. Parker displayed 3,100 different plots, featuring wheat of about 30 different varieties, grown from seed provided by Kansas farmers. The master plots duplicate wheat found in other plots distributed at various points thruout the state. It is intended that the master plots serve as a check on results obtained in the other widely distributed areas.

All plots will be carefully checked for purity, infestation of disease and other points that bear on the value of that particular sample of seed. To this information Doctor Parker adds his approval or disapproval of variety, in helping determine whether the wheat should be rated high or low in the association's seed list recommendations.

Along this line, Doctor Parker exhibited larger plots of especially chosen varieties which will be used for determination of milling and baking qualities. The different varieties were planted on the same date and it is planned that they be harvested and tested at the same time, to give an accurate record of performance under absolutely identical circumstances.

Probably the most noteworthy demonstration at this year's field day was a comparison of spring and winter wheat. Plots of winter wheat planted in April were side by side with plots of spring wheat planted at the same time. Spring wheat had headed, and promised a light yield of grain, while the spring planted winter wheat was in an inferior stage of development with no heads in evidence. Dr. Parker pointed to this as conclusive evidence that the names tell definitely what conditions are suited to each class of wheat. He emphasized the folly of planting winter wheat in the spring.

Speaking on "Wheat Breeding and Improvement in the Hard Red Winter Wheat Region," Dr. K. S. Quisenberry of the United States Department of Agriculture reviewed problems that arise in developing superior varieties of wheat. He reminded that a desirable wheat variety should possess reasonable resistance to rust, smuts, chinch bugs, drouth, shattering, and weak straws. It must also mature at a favorable date. In addition to all these, the farmer expects a good yield, and the miller asks for definite milling qualities.

As a part of the Kansas Wheat Improvement program, similar field days were held in 28 counties this month. At each of these occasions, farmers were given the opportunity to inspect plots of wheat grown from different kinds of seed supplied by wheat growers in the respective counties.

"GOOD AS GRASS"

A. I. V. Silage Nearest to Green Pasture

INSTEAD of turning the cows out to pasture this summer, Laurence Brush, of Sedgwick county, may bring the pasture in to the cows. Mr. Brush, a Kansas Master Farmer and prominent dairyman near Wichita, has about decided to keep the cows in the lot and feed them green Sudan grass silage, made by the A. I. V. acid process.

During the past year he has been feeding Sudan grass silage, prepared by this method last summer, and he is thoroly sold on this type of feed. He sells bottled milk and declares green grass silage eliminated all complaints from his patrons about thin milk during the winter months.

The silage, he says, keeps the milk rich in color thruout the winter—it was so noticeable that many customers remarked about it. Many new customers have been added because of word passed from door to door in Wichita and vicinity. One doctor and his family moved there recently from Kansas City where they had been using milk from cows fed A. I. V. silage. They were delighted to find the same kind of product in their new location.

Mr. Brush explains there is a sound basis for increased value of milk from cows fed this feed. The acid process provides a way for preserving the feed without fermentation. Natural green coloring is retained. The feed is high in vitamins and high in protein. In other words, it is the nearest substitute to pasture that has ever been found. Actually, Mr. Brush says, experimental work in other states has shown the A. I. V. silage to be within 5 per cent as valuable as grass for feeding purposes. He has no permanent pasture on his farm and, in the past, has depended entirely on temporary pasture for his dairy herd. The temporary pasture grasses lend themselves readily to the acid silage plan, so Mr. Brush thinks it might be wise to feed it in this form. Doing so will eliminate necessity of changing the cows' regular routine of feeding by turning them on pasture and then taking them off later this year.

Mr. Brush says during the time he has used acid silage, the feed costs have been materially reduced. Cottonseed meal, or other protein supplement necessary, was sharply decreased. Even less grain was needed.

While feeding acid silage, Mr. Brush has noted unusual vitality and general health in his dairy herd. This, he says, is the natural thing to expect because they are receiving nature's food in the nearest natural form man knows how to prepare.

Cost of the acid amounts to about 50 cents for each ton of silage. An additional $1 for each cow in the milking herd is paid to the copyright owner who brought the acid formula to this country from Finland, where it has been used for many years.

The acid cost, Mr. Brush testifies, is reasonable considering the advantages bought with it. Considerable care in preparing the silage is necessary because of dangers in handling the acid. But Mr. Brush thinks it is well worth the trouble to obtain richer, higher quality milk, healthier cows, reduced feeding costs, and satisfied milk customers.

Laurence Brush, Kansas Master Farmer and prominent Sedgwick county farmer, finds that silage prepared by the acid method improves milk quality and reduces feed costs.

Dodge Leads Dairy Program

Kansas' Dairy Month program, being held during June, is under the leadership of H. E. Dodge, state dairy commissioner, Topeka. Other co-operating state agencies, including W. H. Martin and J. W. Linn, dairymen of Kansas State College, whose officers are working with Mr. Dodge, are as follows: Kansas State Dairy Association, Kansas Industrial Development Association, Kansas Chain Store Council, Kansas Food Dealers Association, Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, Agricultural Trade Relations Association, Kansas State College, Kansas Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Kansas Co-operative Creameries, and Kansas Centralizer Creameries.

Speaking of the benefits derived from the utilization of dairy products, Kansas State College dairymen say that each individual should include at least one quart of milk or its equivalent each day in the daily diet. Ice cream is one of the best energy foods; cheese and butter also are recommended. Butter makes other foods taste better, and it is one of the best protective foods. Cheese, needing no preparation, is ideal for sandwiches and cold lunches.

Decision Helps Dairying

State Supreme Court's decision in the "filled milk" case is of great importance to Kansas, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, "not only from the health viewpoint, which was a prominent consideration, but from the economic viewpoint as well.

"Kansas produces milk, pure and wholesome, but we do not grow coconuts," says Mr. Mohler. "It is a pleasing coincidence that we can ring up a victory for this great home industry at a time when we are celebrating June as Dairy Month thruout the state." Kansas dairymen wholeheartedly support the decision.

Douglas Breeders Elect

Douglas County Guernsey Breeders Association, one of the few county dairy breed associations in the state, recently elected officers for the coming year as follows: Left to right—Wm. Boehle, vice-president; Walter Babbitt, secretary-treasurer; and Olaf Eckman, president.

Fifty Farms on Contour

Nearly 50 Hamilton county farmers are practicing contour farming. County Agent V. F. Rozenkrans reports that almost without exception the men are enthusiastic with the results obtained from this method of cultivation. They have mentioned that results are not as outstanding in dry years as in years when near normal rainfall is received and the contour furrows have a chance to prove their value.

FARMER JOHN M. WARD REPORTS FROM NEBRASKA:

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√35% Less Oil

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BUG-A-BOO kills insects quickly.

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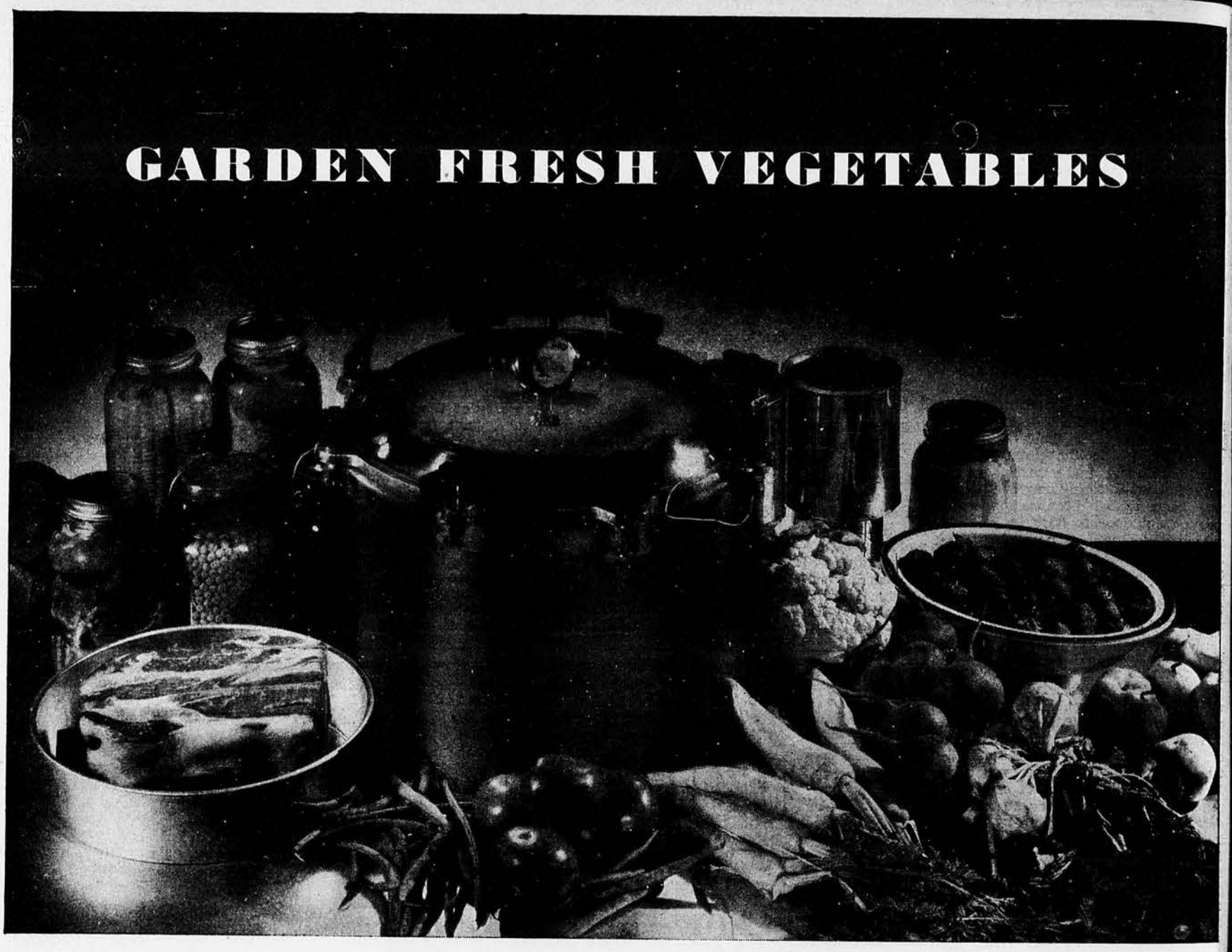
GARDEN FRESH VEGETABLES



By JEANNE EDWARDS

AT THIS season, with every available vegetable of our choosing at our fingertips, fresh and dewy from the backyard garden, there is still the occasional query, "What shall we have for dinner?" Possibly no other form of food lends so much variety to meals as do vegetables, yet we are prone to cook the same ones day after day and continue to serve them the same old way.

We farm women should take advantage of the wealth of our gardens and capitalize upon the infinite ways of preparing the wide variety of their offerings. Overcooking is the commonest error made in the preparation of vegetables, while using too much water comes next in order. For best results, vegetables should be as garden fresh as possible—they should not even be washed until it is time to cook them. After a thoro cleansing, cook them in as small amount of water as possible. Do not let them soak in water before cooking. Another good rule to follow is to start the cooking process in boiling water, with the exception of old potatoes, sweet potatoes and parsnips. Spinach and other greens need no more water than that which clings to them in the washing.

Since long cooking tends to toughen, and too much water causes the loss of food value, the cooked product is often less palatable and the health-giving vitamins are poured down the sink. Some good cook wisely admonished, "Do not put the vegetables on to cook until you see the men coming in from the field." Altho there are several exceptions to this rule, it is still a good one to follow in most cases.

Cabbage, particularly, comes in for its share of abuse. Our grandmothers thought good cabbage had to be cooked for several hours, until it was red, to be digestible. Now we know that 5 to 8 minutes are sufficient to make it wholesome and appetizing.

Five Minute Cabbage

Cook shredded cabbage for 2 minutes in a small amount of boiling milk. Make a cream sauce of milk, butter, and flour, salt and pepper to taste, add it to the hot cabbage and cook 3 minutes longer, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. This is crisp and delicate in flavor and color. Grated cheese may be added at the last minute before serving.

Cabbage Medley

Heat a skillet and into it put 2 tablespoons bacon fat. Add 3 cups shredded cabbage, 1 cup sliced celery, 1 green pepper sliced, and 1 chopped onion. Salt to taste and steam this combination of chopped vegetables until tender.

Cabbage lends itself to so many variations it should be cooked and served often.

Since asparagus stalks are less tender than the tips, they should be stood on end in a small amount of boiling water to be cooked until the stalks are tender, cover the pan and let the tips steam. Do not salt until they are tender, as salt tends to toughen the fibers.

Asparagus may be creamed as peas, served on toast or in ramekins, scalloped with other vegetables, dipped in batter and fried, used in croquettes, omelets, souffles or served as a salad with French dressing.

Young, tender green beans may be cooked without water, if 2 tablespoons of seasoning is added and they are kept tightly covered during the cooking process. They may be seasoned with butter, salt pork, bacon, meat drippings or a cream sauce. Chopped onion or minced parsley may be added. A cup of canned tomatoes makes an interesting combination. Treat hulled green beans or green limas the same way.

Harvard Beets

Wash 6 medium-sized beets, cook in boiling water until tender, remove the skins and cut them into cubes. Mix together ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon cornstarch, add ½ cup vinegar and 2 tablespoons butter. Boil the sauce for 5 minutes and pour it over the beets, sprinkle with salt, stir lightly and let stand in a warm place for at least 5 minutes, to absorb the sweet-sour flavor, before serving the beets.

Beets in Tomato Juice

Fry 4 slices of bacon and 4 tablespoons minced bacon together in 1 tablespoon butter. Add 3 cups diced beets, 2 cups tomato juice and salt and pepper to taste. Cover and simmer for an hour, adding more tomato juice or water, if necessary.

Lima Bean Scallop

Place a layer of cooked lima beans in a buttered baking dish, then a layer of stewed onions, a layer of sliced cooked carrots. Add ½ cup cream sauce and sprinkle with ½ cup buttered bread crumbs. Continue the layers of vegetables. Add more cream sauce and buttered bread crumbs, sprinkle generously with grated cheese and bake in a slow oven for 10 minutes.

There are countless ways to serve carrots—creamed, mashed, baked, candied, in salads, in stews, in combination with other vegetables, glazed, as garnishes, raw and slivered as appetizers. Serve them often. They combine well with cabbage, potatoes, onions, cheese, rice, tomatoes, peanuts and other nuts. Try out your own combinations.

Never throw away a particle of celery. Use the best part to be eaten au natural. Cut up the smaller parts for salads and the coarser parts for stews. Dry the leaves in the oven, rub them into powder and store away in an air-tight container to be used for seasoning.

Cauliflower With Sour Cream

To thoroly clean cauliflower, and other vegetables having tight creases, wash it in several rinses of salt water. This will free it of insects or other objectionable matter.

Break the flowerets apart and cook them in rapidly boiling water until they are barely tender, which takes [*Continued on Page 10*]

Brown Swiss Breeders Compete

THREE Brown Swiss canton shows, held in Kansas during the latter part of May, were entered by 39 breeders of this "big, brown cow." The shows were attended by 775 people.

Second annual Eastern Kansas Brown Swiss canton show held at El Dorado on May 20 was entered by 8 herds. More than 100 people attended. Second annual South Central Kansas Brown Swiss show, held at Attica on May 21, was entered by 17 herds and attended by 500 people. More than 175 attended the West Kansas show on May 22.

Following is a list of exhibitors and winners:

Eastern Kansas Show, El Dorado

Exhibitors—Kenneth E. Corr, Valley Center; Herman J. Dyck, Whitewater; John Fox, El Dorado; Mrs. May S. Joseph, Potwin; M. P. Hansen, El Dorado; Eli McCullough, Solomon; G. D. Sluss, El Dorado; and Armetta Lygrisse, Wichita.

Blue ribbon winners—G. D. Sluss, Eli McCullough, John Fox, and Armetta Lygrisse.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—George Appleman, Mulvane; S. H. Schmidt, Peabody; C. D. Lamison, Perth; and V. F. Lygrisse, R. 2, Wichita.

South Central Show, Attica

Exhibitors—Marion Beal, Danville; Albert Behrmann, Bluff City; Arthur Duwe, Freeport; Henry Duwe, Freeport; Herbert Duwe, Freeport; Phillip Duwe, Freeport; R. Freeman, Medicine Lodge; E. R. Frische, Freeport; Ed Gerberding, Bluff City; J. J. Kurt, Attica; E. Lanranz, Medicine Lodge; Ada Lilliequist, Medicine Lodge; Caroline Lilliequist, Medicine Lodge; W. R. Lilliequist, Medicine Lodge; Henry Schmidt, Freeport; W. A. Small, Argonia; and Wm. Timmerman, Freeport.

Blue ribbon winners—Marion Beal, Henry Duwe, W. R. Lilliequist, Herbert Duwe, Albert Behrmann, Ed Gerberding, E. R. Frische, Arthur Duwe, Ada Lilliequist, and Wm. Timmerman.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Marion Beal, Danville; Arthur Duwe, Freeport; Henry Schmidt, Freeport; Wm. Timmerman, Freeport; Phillip Duwe, Freeport.

West Kansas Show, Arlington

Exhibitors—J. W. Braden, Hutchinson; Eugene Demint, Raymond; John Egger, Ellis; Buster Harrison, Preston; R. D. Payton, Garfield; August Ravenstein, Belmont; Joyce Ravenstein, Belmont; J. C. Schubert, Raymond; Earl Webber, Arlington; F. M. Webber, Arlington; Roy Webber, Kingman; J. W. Zimmerman, Abbyville; and Douglas Egger, Ellis.

Blue ribbon winners—R. D. Payton, F. M. Webber, J. W. Zimmerman, J. W. Braden, Douglas Egger, J. C. Schubert, Roy Webber, and Earl Webber.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Roy Webber, Kingman; R. D. Payton, Garfield; and John Egger, Ellis.

TWO KNOW MUSIC

Highest individuals in the music appreciation contest at the recent 4-H Round-Up in Manhattan were Barbara Cochennet and Raymond Sloan, both of Lyon county. This picture shows them looking over their score sheet after the contest.

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Anthony .....Dusenbury Equipment Co.
Anthony .....Thrift Oil Co.
Arcadia .....Dunton Hardware Co.
Arkansas City.Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Ashton .....Swanson Brothers
Atchison .....Ralph Fletcher
Atchison .....Neimann Hdwe Co.
Attica .....Attica Oil Co.
Atwood .....Hill Implement Store
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Bavaria .....Habiger Brothers
Bazine .....Elmer H. Marshall
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Chetopa .....Poulson Implement Co.
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Coffeyville ...Coffeyville Equipment Co.
Coffeyville ..H. B. Foster Implement Co.
Coffeyville .....Isham Hardware Co.
Coffeyville .....Sims Tire Co., Inc.
Coffeyville ...Tournay-DeHon Motor Co.
Colby .....Lyman Kelling
Coldwater .....Wantland Garage
Colony .....Bogan Implement Co.
Colwich .....Rau Implement Co.
Concordia .....Farmers Union Oil Co.
Concordia ...Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Conway Springs...Howell Implement Co.
Corbin .....Corbin Oil Co.
Council Grove .....Saunders Oil Co.
Damar .....R. P. Berland
Deerfield .....Santa Fe Motor Co.
Dighton .....Grusing Motor Co.
Dodge City ..Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Dodge City .....Kliesen Service Station
Dodge City ....Leonard's Tire & Battery
Dodge City .....Sunnyside Oil Station
Durham .....Marion Coop. Assn.
Durham .....Geo. Yank Impl. Co.
Edna .....Olson Oil Co.
Elk City .....Rentfro Service Station
Elkhart .....Tri-State Chevrolet
Ellinwood .....Knopp Implement Co.
Ellinwood .....Schilling Hardware Co.
Elmdale .....Charles H. Davis
Emporia ....Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Erie .....Roy Ewin
Everest .....Swartz Motor Co.
Fort Scott ...Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fowler .....Roninger Service Station
Fredonia .....Fred Barth
Garden City .....Allen Tire Shop
Gardner .....W. H. Marley
Girard ...Crawford Co. Farmers Union Coop.
Girard..Harmon Brothers Implement Co.
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Glasco .....Wolf Implement Co.
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Great Bend ..Great Bend Implement Co.
Great Bend .....Schartz Implement Co.
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Lenora .....Home Oil Company
Leoti .....Logan Implement Co.
LeRoy .....Home Oil Company
Liberal .....Allen Tire Shop
Liberal .....Bales Farm Supply
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Sharon Springs..Lacey's Service Station
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Simpson .....Simpson Implement Co.
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Stafford..Independent Coop. Grain Merc.
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Stockton .....Wright Hardware Co.
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Woodston ..Kenneth Orr Implement Co.
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OKLAHOMA

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Fairfax.W. M. McFadden Implement Co.
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Hooker .....Schaapveld Service Station
Kingfisher .....Dunlap & Orr
Miami .....Lacy Implement Co.
Newkirk .....Farmer Coop. Store
Nowata .....Madox & Grant
Nowata .....Welding Co.
Pawnee .....Raymond Allen
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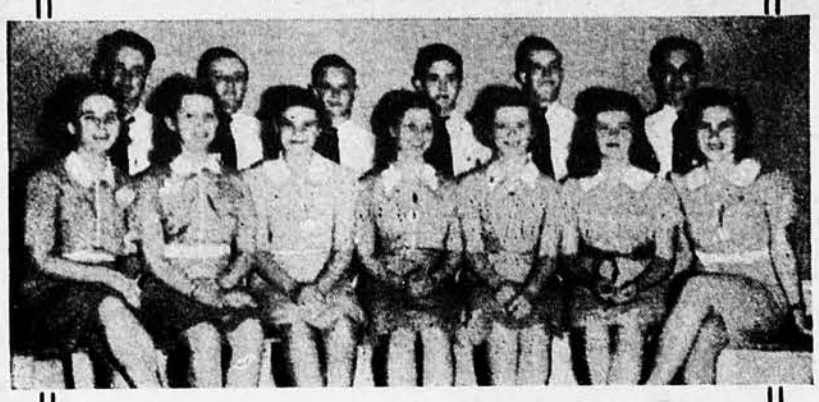
Nevada .....Green Truck & Tractor Co.
Rushville .....Peoples Hdwe. Co.
Savannah .....Burns Feed Store
Schell City .....E. P. Colson Oil Co.
Westboro .....Westboro Oil Co.

Goodrich Silvertowns

CHANGE TO SILVERTOWNS...GET THEM ON A NEW TRACTOR...EITHER WAY YOU SAVE MORE

4-H SMILES OF HEALTH



"Smiles of Health" were recorded by 7 girls and 6 boys who ranked highest in the health contest at the annual 4-H Round-Up in Manhattan this month. The girls are Waunita Love, Moran; Betty Reimer, Canton; Eugenia Currie, Manhattan; Georgena Hines, Kanorado; Louise Moore, Hays; Pauline Waln, Canton; and Betty Jeannert, Hartford. The high scoring boys are: Junior Boyd, Garden City; Bob Jacobs, Augusta; Jack Campbell, Concordia; John Parsons, Manhattan; Ernest Jacobs, Emporia; and Marlin Toll, Lindsborg.

Garden Fresh Vegetables

(Continued from Page 8)

about 8 minutes. Drain and arrange the cauliflower in alternate layers with small slices of cooked ham in a buttered baking dish. Mix 1 beaten egg with 1 cup thick sour cream and pour over this. Sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in a hot oven about 20 minutes.

Corn is prepared in such a variety of appetizing ways, it should be served frequently. Buttered, creamed, scalloped, made into chowders, puddings, fritters, or in combination with other vegetables, especially beans or tomatoes or green peppers, it is sure to hit the spot. Try serving it a different way each time.

Scalloped Egg Plant

Peel enough egg plant to make 3 cups of cooked cubes. Cook in boiling salted water. Drain and combine with 2 cups cooked, diced ham. Place a layer of egg plant and ham in a buttered baking dish, then a layer of sliced tomatoes or canned tomatoes with the juice drained off, then a thick cream sauce seasoned with the juice of an onion. Top with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a moderately hot oven.

French Fried Onions

Slice large Bermuda onions and separate into rings. Soak these in cold milk. Prepare 2 tablespoons flour and ½ teaspoon salt blended together for dipping. It is better to use a small amount at a time and mix more when necessary. Dip each ring separately into the flour and fry in deep, hot fat until golden brown. These may be dipped in fritter batter, if you prefer.

Try browning parsnips in butter, scallop them, mash them as you would sweet potatoes, mash and fry as fritters, sprinkle with sugar and bake until glazed.

Buttered or creamed peas can not be improved upon. When one serves peas it is for the superb pea flavor and nothing else. However, carrots and peas co-operate nicely and they are indispensable in vegetable stews.

Creamed Rutabagas

Peel the desired amount of rutabagas, cook in salted water until tender, slice, dredge in flour and season with salt and pepper. Add enough cream or whole milk to simmer a few minutes to cook the flour. Serve hot.

Mash rutabagas and cook in a buttered baking dish with pork sausage. Fry them, scallop, grind, and serve them as slaw with salad dressing. They're good in stews, too.

Try mixing spinach with salad dressing. Add grated cheese for variety. The ever popular hard-cooked egg should be served with it occasionally. Then, for a change, scallop spinach with noodles.

Tomatoes au Gratin

Wash and remove the stem ends from medium-sized tomatoes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Mix buttered bread crumbs and grated cheese and top each tomato. Place in a shallow baking dish with 1 cup water and bake in a moderate oven 15 to 20 minutes.

Braised Tomatoes

Cut unpeeled tomatoes in half and place close together in a buttered baking dish. Tear the cut sides slightly with a fork and sprinkle with sugar, salt, pepper, scraped onion and a lump of butter. Bake in a hot oven until slightly softened. Lay a slice of bacon on each tomato and broil until the bacon is crisp. Serve hot on toast.

Scalloped Tomatoes

Place a layer of sliced or canned tomatoes in a buttered baking dish, add a layer of canned or cooked corn and a layer of shredded green peppers. Add another layer of tomatoes and cover with buttered bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes.

Vegetable Chowder

Brown a medium-sized chopped onion and 1 minced pepper in 4 tablespoons butter or meat drippings. Add 4 medium-sized potatoes cut in cubes, 2 cups each of tomatoes, carrots and celery, together with enough water to cook them until tender. Add 3 cups of milk and let simmer until ready to serve. Salt to taste. Break 8 crackers into this just before serving.

Vegetable Curry

Wash ½ cup rice and cook in 2 quarts water. Drain and let stand over steam until the grains swell and separate. Cook 1 cup chopped onion, 1 cup diced carrots, 1 cup peas, and 1 cup diced celery together. Use the liquid from the vegetables and add 4 tablespoons butter, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon curry powder and 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce. Make a ring of the cooked rice, placing the vegetables in the center and pouring the curry mixture over all.

More vegetable dishes are made attractive by using a ring mold. Eggs added to cream sauce when added to starchy vegetables such as potatoes, corn, beans, peas and combination of the same insures body enough to construct a ring formation. Meat, fish or fowl made in a ring mold is fine for holding vegetable mixtures. A salmon or tuna mold filled with creamed peas, a chicken mold filled with sweet potatoes, a meat loaf ring filled with mashed potatoes, are examples of the many delightful combinations you can work out.

Another attractive method of serving vegetables is to stuff them. Eggplant, onions, acorn squash or small crookneck squash, tomatoes, green peppers, turnips, beets, potatoes, sweet potatoes and large carrots, all of these may be hollowed out, filled with meat combinations, creamed mixtures, bread crumbs and cheese, rice and the like. The vegetables may be cooked beforehand and stuffed with prepared stuffing and simply heated before serving or stuffed and then baked according to the nature of the vegetables.

Croquettes add much to the attractiveness of service. Combine various vegetables with rice or meat or other vegetables, mold into balls, dip in beaten egg and then in rolled cracker crumbs, bread crumbs or prepared breakfast food.

Glaze vegetables by coating with sugar and butter before placing in the oven to give them a waxed appearance. Use these for garnishing purposes.

Never miss a chance to use fresh vegetables in their raw state. Tomatoes, onions, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, salad greens, require no cooking and little in the way of preparation to make the grandest salads, appetizers and garnishes, and should be used in abundance because of their high mineral and vitamin content.

This has been such a wonderful growing spring for just about everything that comes out of a garden, that vegetable surpluses will be finding their way into long rows of cans on cellar and pantry shelves. And boy, won't it all taste good next winter!

Doctor Turns Detective

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

I AM not one who would decry the work of the doctor of the old school, for it is now 40 years since the ink began to fade on my diploma. But I do have abounding respect for the doctor with the microscope who can clear up things that were quite beyond the doctors who began their work as the 19th century died.

Well do I remember those puzzling diseases that none of us were sure about. They were like typhoid fever, but yet they were unlike. Perhaps they were malaria, but they lacked the earmarks. Those doctors of the old school would sputter about "liver" or "malaria" or perhaps "neurasthenia." The doctor of today—the new doctor, if you please—gets a blood specimen. He may not say so but he suspects brucellosis. And what, if you please, is that? We've never heard of it. Call it malta fever then, or undulant fever, or if you are a dairyman say Bang's disease.

These blood-testing doctors with their everlasting microscope constantly at work have found microscopy a great aid in their detective work. They would not think of making a diagnosis without a specimen of blood. They are keen to count corpuscles, to note the proportionate number of red cells and white, to observe blood cells that are ill-shaped or inactive, to check their agglutination, and a dozen other things; and they get results.

Many of these doctors of the new school have been making a point of testing for undulant fever the blood of "neurasthenics" and other patients having chronic ailments in which the "wornout," "tired-to-death" symptoms, with occasional fever were predominant. It has resulted in the discovery of a surprising number of undulant fever cases. Such investigations also reveal numerous cases in which these nervous, restless patients are the victims of toxic goiter.

Strangely enough, other patients owe symptoms of the same variety to beginning tuberculosis, even tho no cough has developed. The "microscope doctor" is finding clues that the doctor of the old school missed altogether. When you look for such a physician, remember that he may not be young in years, but he will be new in knowledge. Perhaps he lives right in your town.

Drink Milk for Teeth

What may be the cause of a 4½-year-old boy having poor teeth? He is large and healthy, eats lots of eggs and milk but doesn't want any pork or almost no beef. Had the first double teeth pulled when 3 years old.—M. J.

Eggs and milk are good but he should also have green vegetables and whole wheat bread. He should get a lot of sunlight, playing right out in the sun in summer with most of the body exposed, but begin this cautiously. He needs calcium carbonate and one of the best ways to get that is a quart of fresh milk every day.

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, Kansas.

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Pattern 8654—An extremely smart and simple frock is this one with its triangular pockets. Buttoned down the front like a coat, it's so easy to slip into and has attractive belt detailing. The skirt seams extend into the bodice, giving fulness over the bust. The waist is finished with a narrow roll collar, and three darts at the tops of the sleeves broaden the shoulders becomingly. It is easy to make and the pattern includes a step-by-step sew chart with complete directions. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 requires, with short sleeves, 4⅛ yards of 39-inch material; with long sleeves, 4⅝ yards without nap; ½ yard contrasting material for collar, if desired.

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

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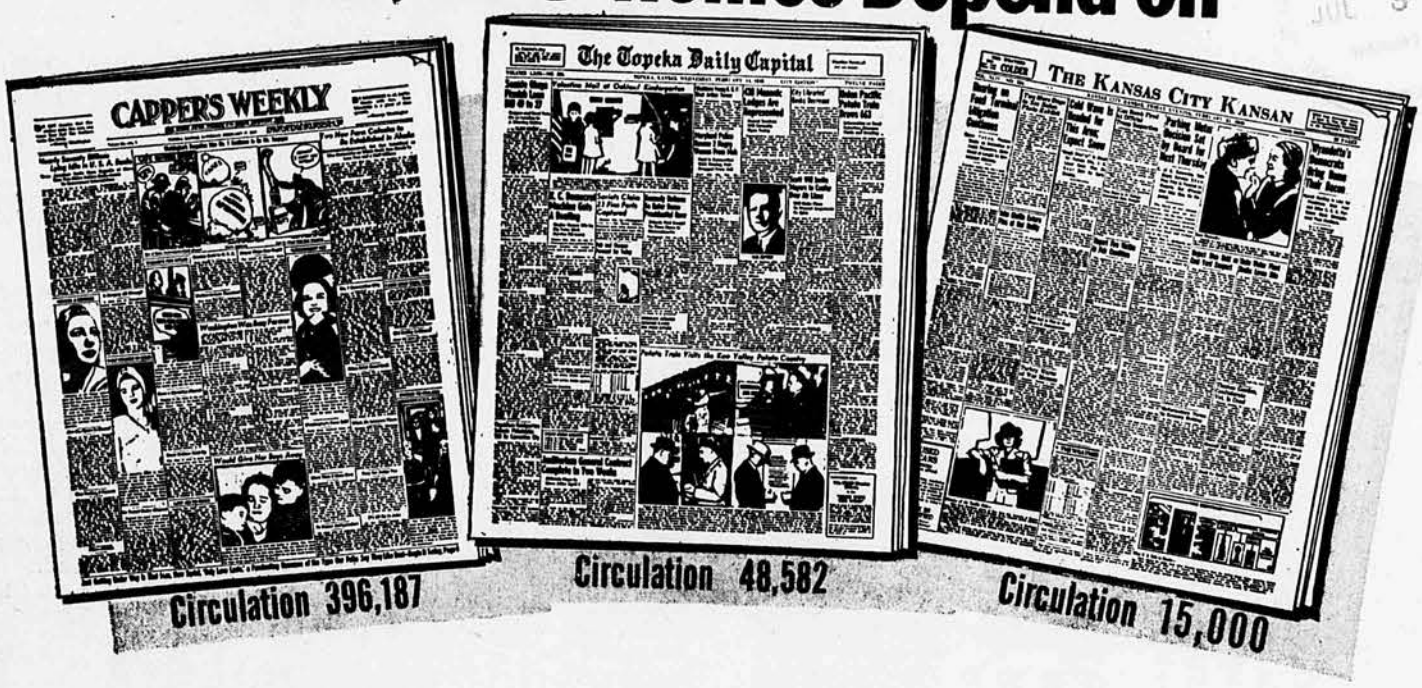

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CAPPER'S TOUR TO Alaska

AN 8,000-MILE TRIP

PLAN to go North this summer to cool, colorful Alaska, America's last frontier. See our own Pacific Northwest, and then 12 glorious days aboard the ALEUTIAN, flagship of the Alaska fleet. Visit with us all the principal Alaskan cities including Seward. See great glaciers, majestic mountains, mighty rivers, and leaping salmon.

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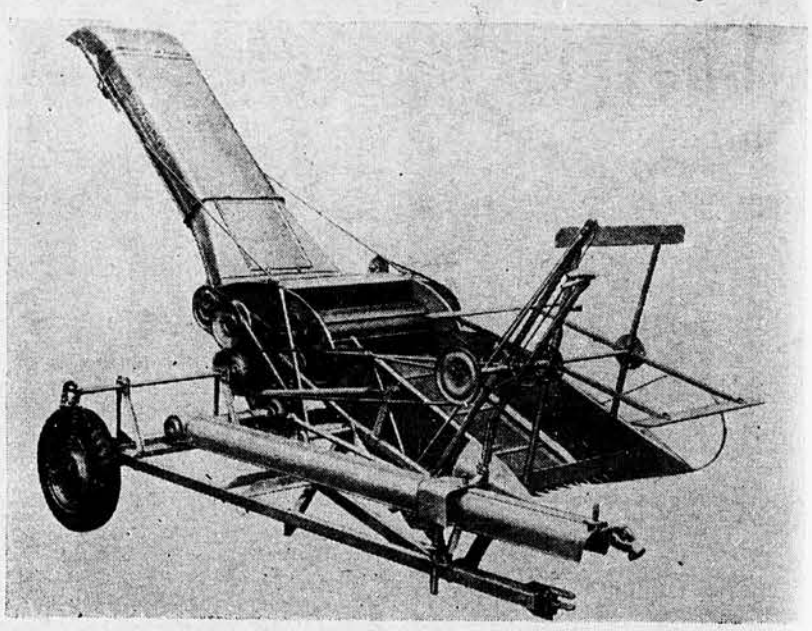
All about this vacation of a lifetime included in a beautifully illustrated folder which will be sent gladly on request. You will be amazed at the low cost.

Write Tour Director,

Capper Publications, Inc.,
Topeka, Kan.

AUGUST 7th to 22nd

End to Manhandled Hay



End of manhandled roughage is promised if the forage harvester, above, proves successful. This machine cuts the crop and chops it ready for the silo, or picks up wilted hay and chops it for the mow. A new forage blower blows the crop into the silo or mow, thus cutting manpower to a minimum.

PITCHING forage crops by hand with the familiar pitchfork is the last outpost of farm drudgery. To the rescue of blistered hands and kinked backs comes the new method of chopping all roughage in the field.

America's heaviest tonnage crop is roughage, and to handle this heavy crop a major new farm machine is hailed—the forage harvester.

Grass silage struck the spark that touched off the "roughage revolution." If chopping in the field is the answer for grass silage, why not use the same machine for all roughage, it was reasoned.

Forage crops handled by the new forage harvester include grass silage, dry hay, corn and sorghum silage, fodder, and straw after the combine. The machine chops grass silage fine into short lengths necessary for good keeping quality, mowing the crop green for ensiling with molasses or other preservative. It also picks up the wilted hay crop from the swath or windrow and chops it.

The new forage harvester operates from the power take-off of smaller tractors, elevating the chopped material into a training wagon. It is a "1-man" machine.

Fodder or green corn for silage may be fed into the machine in the field. Rivaling pickup balers, the forage harvester compacts windrowed straw or hay into approximately as little space as baled hay, bringing relief to overcrowded haymows.

A companion machine to the forage harvester is the new forage blower. Roughage chopped in the field by the harvester is whisked by the blower into the haymow or silo.

Special attention to grass silage was given in designing the new blower. The fan blades are set extra close to lessen air leakage and handle the finely-chopped wet material without clogging the blower pipe.

Operating at 820 r.p.m. with a small 1-plow tractor, the forage blower will keep apace of 2 men unloading simultaneously. Its capacity of 16 to 20 tons an hour permits quick unloading to return to the field for another load.

Milking Shorthorns Shown

KANSAS Milking Shorthorn breeders "did themselves proud" in their spring shows last month. Several hundred farmers and dairymen attending these shows saw well-filled classes, featuring the outstanding Milking Shorthorn cattle of this state. At each event, the Kansas Farmer judging contest proved a popular attraction, with entrants trying for the opportunity to compete in final rounds at the Kansas State Fair this fall.

Following is a complete report of exhibitors, blue ribbon winners and Kansas Farmer judging winners:

Northeast District, Olathe

Exhibitors—Parker Farm, Stanley; R. L. Gray, Stillwell; Kline Brothers, Kenneth and Miller; Duallyn Farm, Eudora.

Blue ribbon winners—Parker Farm and Duallyn Farm.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—C. F. Schlagel, Olathe; Ben F. Shambough, Spring Hill; Mrs. Ruth Schoepflin, Eudora; and S. J. Lochner.

South Central District, Hillsboro

Exhibitors—Charles Plank, Lyons; Frank Neufeld, Inman; Arlos Proffitt, Sterling; Mrs. L. H. Strickler, Hutchinson; Thiessen and Rolf, Haven; Joseph Stuckey, Moundridge; Retnuh Farms, Geneseo; J. B. Malone, Lyons; Laverne Johnson, Assaria; Leo Breeden, Great Bend; Paul Farney, Abbyville; Frank Finkelstein, Hutchinson; P. H. Ediger, Inman; D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro; Joe Hunter, Geneseo; Claassen Brothers, Hillsboro; Gerald Proffitt, Sterling; H. D. Sharp, Great Bend; M. H. Peterson, Assaria; Harry H. Reeves, Hutchinson; and A. N. Johnson, Assaria.

Blue ribbon winners—Charles Plank, Gerald Proffitt, Paul Farney, Laverne Johnson, Mrs. L. H. Strickler, A. N. Johnson.

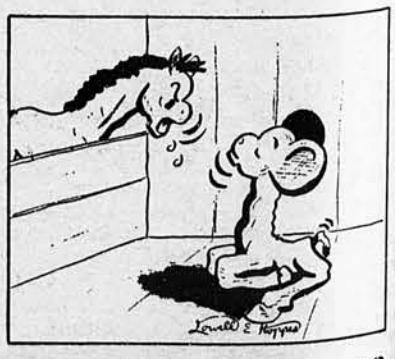
Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro; B. M. Ediger, Inman; Dwight Alexander, Geneseo; J. E. Ediger, Inman; Claudine Boatwright, Wellington.

Western District, Meade

Exhibitors—H. H. Cotton, St. John; H. E. Weller, Montezuma; E. L. Walker, Fowler; G. E. Roberts, Pratt; M. E. Schuffelberger, Bloom; Maview Farm, Hudson; W. A. Lewis, Cullison; J. E. Hugenot, Minneola; Ralph Lupfer, Larned; Joe A. Fox, St. John; John S. Hoffman, Ensign; Eli Reese, Pratt; and Frank Bigwood, Pratt.

Blue ribbon winners—H. H. Cotton, H. E. Weller, Maview Farm, Joe A. Fox, John S. Hoffman, G. E. Roberts, and W. A. Lewis.

Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—H. H. Cotton, St. John; A. A. Brensing, Hudson; Joe A. Fox, St. John; John S. Hoffman, Ensign; and Frank Bigwood, Pratt.



"What do ya mean you're a new Jersey calf? How do you know what state you're from?"

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Mentholatum is equally effective in treating other minor skin irritations, such as sunburn, insect bites, prickly heat, superficial burns, minor cuts and bruises. It's ideal as a convenient, economical general-use ointment.

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Gives **COMFORT** *Daily*

Ma-He's makin' Eyes at me-

Ma, that Cattle Thief is Lookin' at Me—Gee, Why Can't We Have

Kansas Farmer Protective Service

On This Farm?

For complete information see the Capper man in your territory, or write to Capper's National Protective Service Association.

J. M. Parks, *Mgr.*
Topeka, Kansas

Capper Publications, Inc., Bonds

A prospectus issued by Capper Publications, Inc., offers the readers of Kansas Farmer the following:

—$5,000,000.00—

(1) First Mortgage 5½ Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.
(2) First Mortgage 5 Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.
(3) First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent Bonds payable in one year.
(4) First Mortgage 4 Per Cent Certificates payable in six months.

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

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

Because It Saves Time

(Continued from Page 3)

2½ tons, of hay can be loaded on each trailer. Loads of baled hay are pulled to the barn at rapid speed by a pick-up truck. Mr. Walker has found that with the help of 3 men he can bale and store from 600 to 1,000 bales a day. He figures this method of baling saves at least half the expense of doing it the old way.

In handling their alfalfa seed crop, the Walkers use the same mower and rake equipment as for hay; but for seed, they mow in the night or early morning, while it is tough. As their tractor is equipped with lights and starter it is no more trouble to work at night than in the daytime.

About 15 acres are mowed each morning. In the afternoons the Walkers thresh alfalfa that was mowed the morning before, if weather is suitable. To thresh the seed they use a 12-foot harvester combine, equipped with a 6-foot pick-up and short auger. Underneath the back of the combine is a hitch where tin slips are anchored. These slips catch the threshed alfalfa straw. The slips are made of five 12-foot sheets of corrugated roofing, nailed to a 2- by 6-inch piece at one end, and tied together at the center and back end with baling wire.

A homemade conveyor about 3 feet long is attached on the back of the combine, and it carries the threshed straw out from under the hood. By hanging curtains around the hood, Mr. Walker prevents dust from causing serious bother to the man loading hay on the slip. As in the case of his trailers, Mr. Walker has 2 slips. While one is being loaded, the other is pulled to the stackyard by a pick-up truck. Slips are unloaded by use of 2 iron stakes and a rope about 20 feet long.

Stakes are driven on each side of the slip load of hay. A rope is tied to one stake and around in front of the hay to the other stake. This holds the hay and it is an easy matter to pull the slip out from under it, leaving the stack of hay on the ground. The man then has time to get back to the machine and top out the load on the other slip.

Mr. Walker declares he has threshed lots of alfalfa seed, using different machines and methods, but he finds this is by far the least expensive and most satisfactory way to handle it. Compared with the old method of mowing, shocking and threshing with a huller or threshing machine, Mr. Walker considers his system saves at least 90 cents on the dollar of expense. In addition, he does a cleaner job and saves more seed.

Harvesting of oats and barley brings opportunity for additional use of the hay machinery. As these small grain crops usually ripen during wheat harvest, Mr. Walker finds he can save time and money by having one man take a tractor with mower and rake and put his barley and oats in the windrow. They are left in this form until wheat is harvested. Then the pick-up attachment is put on their combine, and oats and barley are threshed in the same manner as alfalfa seed. Crops of this kind in the windrow are less susceptible to damage from wind or hail storms than is the case with standing crops.

To save the straw of small grain crops, the combine straw spreader is removed, leaving threshed straw in a windrow behind. After harvest, this straw can be picked up and baled with the pick-up baler. This system saves both grain and straw, and it eliminates expense of binding, shocking, twine and threshing.

At silo filling time, Mr. Walker puts the small tractor on the binder and the large tractor on the cutter at the silo. The binder has a raddle bundle carrier, and Mr. Walker made a hitch so he can pull the platform trailers alongside it. This makes it so all bundles can be loaded on trailers as the feed is cut. With Atlas sorgo around 8 feet tall, the Walkers have found it is a full-size job for 2 men to do the loading. They haul 2 to 3 tons of bundles on each trailer. While 1 trailer is being loaded at the side of the binder, feed on the other one is being put thru the cutter at the silo.

Mr. Walker says he has put up silage about every other way, from standing cutters to traveling cutters, but this is the easiest and least expensive way of doing it. He figures he saves about as much on this job, in proportion, as he saves by his system of threshing alfalfa.

All of Mr. Walker's machinery looks and works like new, because he keeps it in a machine shed when not in use. This spacious shed is 112 feet long and 54 feet wide. Mr. Walker declares it pays bigger dividends than any other building on the farm.

President of Who's Who

Wayne Good, McCune, was elected president of the Who's Who, organization within the state 4-H Club, at the recent Round-Up at Kansas State College, Manhattan. Other officers elected are vice-president, Russel Cummings, Satanta; and secretary, Lourie Shoffner, Kipp.

1940

PETITION

To the Congress of the United States:

Stand firm against all efforts to send American youth to the Old World to fight the battles of foreign nations.

Permit no "loosening up" of the Neutrality Act merely for the benefit of war mongers and profiteers. Enact and enforce adequate legislation to take the profits out of war.

Set our own house in order and rush our program for national defense to completion at the earliest possible moment, but in an honest and business-like manner.

Stop playing politics and place the welfare of our own beloved country and maintenance of peace within its borders as our first and highest objectives.

If you stand for these points, designed to prevent America and her youth from being thrown into a murderous foreign war, sign this petition with members of your family and your neighbors, and send it immediately to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Names Addresses

(Mail to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.)

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"BLACK LEAF 40" Kills by Contact and Fumes

"BLACK LEAF 40"

● Don't be discouraged by insect pests. Get a bottle of "Black Leaf 40." One ounce makes six gallons of effective spray. Kills both by contact and by fumes.

Kills Aphis, Leafhopper, Young Sucking Bugs

Directions on label and leaflets describe its many uses and how to obtain a maximum effectiveness. Ask your dealer.

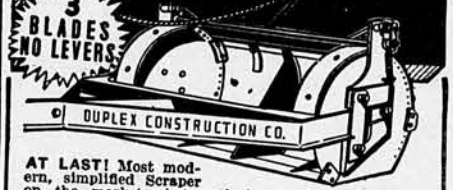
Insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength. 4002

"Black Leaf 40" TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, INCORPORATED LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

NEW! Duplex ROTARY SCRAPER

3 BLADES NO LEVERS



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All-steel, fireproof. Safe storage for both grain and corn. Can be sealed for loans. 7 sizes, 500 bus. up. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
728T Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

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Western Merc. Co., 1601 Liberty, K. C., Mo.

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

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RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for 4 or more consecutive insertions. 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issue; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or $7 per column inch; 5 line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

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Forms close 10 days in advance.

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Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks. U. S. Approved, Pullorum tested. Prepaid per 100—Leghorns, Anconas, $5.40; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $5.90; Giants, Brahmas, $7.40; Heavy assorted, $5.15; Leftovers, $4.40. Also sexed chicks. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Better Chicks—White and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $5.50 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites, Hybrids $6.50 per 100. Started chicks and sexed chicks—they are better. Kensington Hatchery, Kensington, Kan.

Booth's Famous Chicks. Strong, healthy, quick-growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 308, Clinton, Mo.

Summer Chicks: Book orders now. Circular free. Bozarth's Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

Hawk's Baby Chicks hatching all summer. Hawk Hatcheries, Atchison, Kan.

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WHITE LEGHORNS

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Baby Pullets $7.95 per 100 | 2 weeks old Pullets $13.00 per 100 | 4 weeks old Pullets $18.00 per 100 | Cockerels $2.00 per 100

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Big Barron English White Leghorns — AAA chicks, $4.98; pullets, $8.95; cockerels, $2.50, postpaid. Two weeks pullets, $12.95, collect. Pedigree sired. Live arrival guaranteed. Heiman's Hatchery, Deepwater, Mo.

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Large Premium White Eggs produced by Pape Mammoth Minorcas (non-setters) insure steady cash income. Literature free. Globe Minorca Farm, Berne, Indiana.

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Giant Pekin Ducklings. Mammoth poults. Ship anywhere. Mammouth Hatcheries, Denver, Colo.

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Pure Certified Wheatland Milo, cane and of high germination and purity. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

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For Sale: One 28-46 I. H. C. Separator on rubber, run 35 days, like new. One 32-56 Red River Special separator, all roller bearing, steel, A-1 condition. One 32-52 Red River Special, rebuilt last year, looks and runs good, always been shedded, cheap. One 23 inch Aultman-Taylor, rebuilt, looks and runs like new, roller bearing cylinder, always shedded. One 20-40 Oil Pull, good running order and painted. Two 20-35 A. C. tractors, Model E, rebuilt. One 28-50 A. C., rebuilt, new rubber all around. These machines are priced to sell. Full information on request. Frank Moore, Gardner, Kan.

Fords Portable Hammermill Operators make regular weekly net earnings, $50, $75, $100 and more. Fords exclusive Molasses Impregnator gives operators big competitive advantage. Equipment may be purchased 25% down, balance from earnings. Write for particulars about this safe, sure, profitable year-round business. Myers-Sherman Company, 1414 12th, Streator, Illinois.

12ft Minneapolis-Moline combine, late type. 1938 John Deere 5A 12 ft combine. 6ft John Deere combine. 1936 Model E 16ft Avery combine. 1938 rubber tired Model G John Deere 3 plow row crop tractor. 10ft McCormick-Deering power binder. 10ft John Deere power binder. Ramona Tractor & Imp. Co., Ramona, Kan.

Harvest Early, light floating windrow pickup, hard rasps for tooth and rasp cylinders, raddles to feed wheels, V belts, steel pulleys, waterproof canvases, all raddles. Richardson, Cawker, Kan.

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Guaranteed, Film Developed, 16 prints, 2 enlargements, 25c. 20 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

Abortion Protection one calfhood vaccination. Government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Also sleeping sickness vaccine. Free literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

Guaranteed Best Chewing, pipe or cigarette smoking tobacco five pounds $1.00; ten, $1.50. Send no money, pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Ford Tobacco Company, Sedalia, Ky.

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild Smoking or red Chewing, 12 pounds $1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Baby Chick Hatchery For Sale—Established in 1919. Always a money maker. Will invoice about $7,000. Write for full particulars. E. J. Olander, owner, 314 Kansas, Topeka, Kan.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Make Your Own Job—be your own boss. Make money with small investment, grinding feed with Gehl portable mill—new or used. In the new single motor Gehl mill one engine operates both truck and hammer mill. Good profits. Terms to responsible parties. Write for particulars. Martin & Kennedy, 1304-B West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted—Man With Combine to cut three hundred acres of wheat. Must be reliable with good equipment. Also want one thousand steel bin. R. A. Mauser, Lyons, Kan.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap. My Homemade Trap caught 151 sparrows in 9 days. It's cheap and easy to make. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

Navajo Hotel
Manitou Springs, Colo.

90 rooms, medium prices, rates by day or week. Special monthly rates. Conveniently located to all points of interest. Open sight-seeing cars, operated by licensed chauffeurs at reasonable prices. Write for other information to

Lee Hodges, Manager
Manitou Springs, Colorado

Grow Enormous Flowers, larger fruits, vegetables with Vitamin BI. We use successfully. Package 25c coin. The Harris Gardens, Enterprise, Kan.

LAND—KANSAS

Choice Dairy Farm

8 miles from Topeka on U. S. paved highway with complete set of buildings thoroughly repaired and painted; electricity; good water; Grade A dairy barn; tile silo. 160 acres good soil. Worth more but offered for $9,000, on unusual terms of $1,800 cash, balance long term loan at 4%.

Small Stock Ranch

700 acres only 2 miles from town. 175 acres plowed, balance fine grass. Large new barn, fine house and other buildings. Only $20 per acre, $746.20 annually thereafter pays both principal and interest. $2,000 cash down payment required.

EARL C. SMITH
412 C. B. & L. Bldg. Topeka, Kan.

821 Acres—Manhattan—modern improvements. 375 cultivated Blue River bottom, balance pasture, $45,000. 1280 acres Greenwood county, improved, 120 cultivated, 55 meadow, 1105 pasture, $22,400. 400 acres Miltonvale, no improvements, 50 cultivated, part bottom, 350 pasture, living water, $8,000. Marty Agency, Longford, Kan.

320 Acres, good buildings, 100 plowed, 200 fine bluestem pasture, 20 hay, all weather road, near Emporia, $30 per acre. Dairy farm. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Farm and Ranch Opportunities in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Northern Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write for dependable information and land lists. E. B. Duncan, Dept. 602, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Good Farms Available. Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICE

Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

Let's Go Moony in June

June just naturally makes people poetic. No wonder, with all the marriages and moons. So, let's go moony in June, and enter this easy, thrilling contest! Get in the mood, for there is a $2 prize!

All you have to do in this contest is look thru the advertisements in this issue to get some ideas. Then write a bunch of last lines for the jingle below, list them on a post card or letter, and mail. Tell us the name of the ad which gave you your idea. First prize $2. That is all there is to it! So enter today!

Winner of first prize and the $2 in the June 1 contest is Mrs. Henry Voth, Overbrook. Winning line: " 'Gone With the Sniff' by Daisy Fly Killer." Next in line is Mrs. Mabel McNeice, Toronto, Vernedda Lorenz, Durham, B. M. Bradley, De Soto, and Mrs. Carl E. Wilson, Washington.

Get the whole family to try! Address: Jolly Jingoleer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Here is the next contest jingle for your last line:

Daniel Doyle was in a boil,
But an ad ended his turmoil,
He re-filled his tractor,
Now it's a great actor,
.....

Kansas Farm Calendar

July 15-17 — National Dairy Council, Annual Summer Conference, Chicago.

July 18-19—Flint Hills Purebred Hereford Breeders Tour, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, Morris, Chase, Butler, and Greenwood counties.

August 1-2—4-H Club District Judging Contest, Moxley Hall, Council Grove.

August 26-30—North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville.

September 2-7—Southwest Free Fair, Dodge City.

September 8-14—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

September 14-21—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

September 30-October 6—Dairy Cattle Congress, and National Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.

October 1-3 — St. Joseph Inter-State Baby Beef and Pig Club Show, St. Joseph, Mo.

October 12-19—National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

November 9-16—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.

November 29-December 6—National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.

November 30-December 7—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULLS FOR LEASE

When a Kansas breeder, who has been a breeder of fine dairy cattle for years and who has paid over $500 for his herd sires in the past, comes back to us for his second bull, it demonstrates that progressive breeders nowadays are looking for bulls from bloodlines proven for increased production.

SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY
Accredited Topeka, Kan. Certified

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

From 1 to 10 months old. Sired by or out of daughters of King Bess DeKol Conductor, with records up to 460 lbs. fat. Herd averages 477. Priced for quick sale.
HARVEY BECHTELHEIMER
Sabetha, Kan.

Topliff Offers Holstein Bulls

Out of dams with records up to 474 butterfat. Herd has had 5 complete yearly tests in D.H.I.A. Females for sale later on. Henry Topliff, Formoso, Kan.

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS
Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmen Pearl Veeman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Calves Four choice unregistered month-old Guernsey Heifer Calves and purebred Bull Calf same age, not related. The 5, price $122.50 delivered, C. O. D.
Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

GUERNSEY BULLS

Grandsons of Bournedale Rex 159247, out of cows with official records. Write for list.
SUN FARMS, PARSONS, KAN.

Registered Guernsey Bull

Alderman's Duke of Jo-Mar. 3½ years old. Grand sire Crusader, sire Alderman's Crusader. A real proven producer. CLARENCE SKILLING, Pennlosa, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Eagle's Kansas Lad of Oz

as a calf was Junior Champion at the Kansas State Fair. Mr. D. E. Powell of El Dorado purchased him, where he sired a regiment of real heifers . . . classified as "Very Good" . . . he now heads "Hurricane Bill" Little's herd at Viola. "Kansas Lad" is worth another look, too.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys
Hutchinson, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Reg. Brown Swiss Bulls

For sale: 2 Brown Swiss Bulls, 6 mos. old, good individuals, and of choice breeding. Jesse Vowell, 233 N. Main, Wichita, Kan. Tel. 2-1497

DAIRY CATTLE

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

$8.00, $10.00 and $15.00. Registered Bull $25.00. Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas
Write Box 5313, Dallas, Texas

HEREFORD CATTLE

Cottrell Offers HEREFORD BULLS

14 yearlings, sired by a HAZFORD TONE bull, and out of RONDA'S RUPERT dams. Not fat but in nice breeding form. Priced to sell quick.
FRED COTTRELL, IRVING, KAN.

Neal Offers Hereford Bulls

Choice individuals, serviceable ages and younger. Sired by SUPREME PANAMA. Out of selected ANXIETY dams. Also few females.
F. C. NEAL, HUTCHINSON, KAN.
In care of Barton Salt Company

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banburys (Hornless) Shorthorns

20 Bulls, 6 to 15 months old. $75 to $150. Recorded. Females not related, 22 west and 6 south of Hutchinson, Kansas.
Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

SHROPSHIRES

At this time we are offering two tried sires and about 20 yearling rams. Also offering some yearling ewes.
H. H. CHAPPELL & SONS, Greencastle, Mo.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

October 17—Holstein Breeders' Consignment sale, Hillsboro. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Sale Manager.
October 24—Northeast Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders, Sabetha. G. R. Sewell, Secretary.
October 25—North Central Kansas Breeders' Sale, Washington. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Sale Manager.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 18—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
October 19—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa.
October 23—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center.

Polled Shorthorns

October 15—J. C. Banbury and Sons, Plevna.

Milking Shorthorns

October 2—Lawerence Strickler Estate, Hutchinson.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

October 7—Nodaway County Angus Breeders Association, Maryville, Mo.

Poland China Hogs

October 17—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe.

Sheep

July 24—Sixth Annual Kansas Ram Sale. Anthony, W. E. Gregory, manager.
July 25—Reno County Ram Sale, Herman H. Schrag, manager, Pretty Prairie.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

EVERETT KNARR and **FLOYD McMURRY**, both of Jewell City, have good small herds of registered Guernsey cattle. They own jointly a high class and highly bred bull purchased from Jo-Mar Farm at Salina.

H. T. HINEMAN AND SONS, of Dighton, report a good year for the sale of jacks. They say that 75 per cent of their jacks are being sold in the southern states and are being purchased thru the FSA program. The Hineman Jack Farms are among the oldest and strongest in the entire country.

The following judges have been selected for the 31st annual Dairy Cattle Congress to be held at Waterloo, Iowa, September 30 to October 6, inclusive: Holsteins—C. S. Rhode, Urbana, Ill.; Brown Swiss—J. P. Eves, Chicago, Ill.; Guernseys—W. K. Henburn, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Ayrshires—Cuthbert Nairn, Ellicott City, Md.; Jerseys—J. W. Ridgway, San Antonio, Tex.

H. T. HAYMAN, of Formoso, former banker and breeder of registered livestock of different kinds, has engaged in the purebred Shropshire business. The flock was founded about 2 years ago with stock from the W. E. Walker herd in Nebraska. The stock came from an imported buck. The Hayman breeding flock now numbers about 50. Mr. Hayman is in the market for an outstanding buck.

NORTHWEST KANSAS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION will hold its annual sale in Sabetha or on some farm nearby on October 24. This is one of the largest and strongest Holstein centers in the entire country. A. E. Moeller is president of this association, Frank Rottinghous, vice-president, and G. R. Sewell, secretary. Inquiries regarding the sale may be addressed to Mr. Sewell, Sabetha.

Increased demand for Belgian horses is indicated by sale reports from the office of Secretary H. J. Brant, Wabash, Ind. The Holbert dispersal, held at Greeley, Iowa, in May, resulted in an average of $474 on 24 head of stallions, 5 head of yearlings included. The offering was composed of imported and home-bred horses. Thirty-two mares sold in the same sale for an average price of $448. The 56 head made a general average of $459.

No one seeing the 100 spring pigs on the **CLARENCE MILLER DUROC FARM**, at Alma, will question Mr. Miller's opinion when he says they are the best and most uniform lot of pigs he has ever had on the farm. Most of them are sired by Cheyenne, and out of daughters of Thickset and Model Pathleader, the boars responsible in fixing the Duroc type now known as the Miller type. The pigs are all immuned and having the care that guarantees their future usefulness as breeders.

GEORGE A. VAUPEL, breeder of Milking Shorthorns, reports good inquiry from advertising carried in Kansas Farmer. Among recent sales were a pair of heifers to a party at Wilson, and a herd bull to V. L. Harms, of Newton. Inquiries came in from different sections of the state. However, young bull sales have been rather slow for some time. Mr. Vaupel thinks the demand will be renewed a little later on in the season. Mr. Vaupel lives at Brookville.

GEORGE GAMMELL, enthusiastic and successful breeder of registered Poland China hogs, located at Council Grove, was never better situated to move forward both in supplying the needs of old and new customers and developing better type Polands. Crop conditions thruout the state indicate a great waste of grain and skimmilk unless more hogs are brought to the farms. Thousands of bushels of cheap grains should be fed instead of sold at the probable low prices that will prevail. Now is the time to buy hogs to supply the scarcity on Kansas farms.

G. R. "RAYMOND" APPLEMAN, of Linn, announces October 25 as the date for the **NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS SALE** to be held at Washington. Mr. Appleman promises readers of Kansas Farmer the breeders will have their usual high class lot of cattle for the sale. Pasture conditions are better than for years, and butterfat prices have held up well. Many breeders have sold sparingly in recent years, and as a result and by using better bulls the herds of the territory have continued to grow in value and more good cattle can be spared.

A new Kansas state record has been made by a registered Holstein owned by **THE SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY**, Topeka, The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has just announced. SBA Rag Apple Aaggie, as this Holstein is officially known, produced on Advanced Registry Test 11,509 lbs. milk, 404.7 lbs. butterfat as a senior 2-year-old on 2 milkings daily, yearly division. This production is more than 2½ times as much milk and nearly 2½ times as much butterfat as that of the average dairy cow in the country, according to statistics compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Testing was supervised by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt., in co-operation with Kansas State College.

HENRY TOPLIFF, of Formoso, has one of the good registered Holstein herds of the state. Under difficult feeding conditions the herd has for the last several years made records that would be a credit to herds tested under much more favorable circumstances. The herd has had 5 full years of D.H.I.A. work. Last year the herd of 23 cows made a fat average of 386 lbs. Twenty-four females in the herd are daughters of the former bull, McBess Ormsby Lad. This bull raised the average of his daughters over their dams more than 2,000 lbs. of milk and 75 lbs. of fat. The present bull, McBess Paul Matador, has 25 daughters now in the herd from dams of the above bull. Mr. Topliff is eager to retain this bull to prove him, but could spare him for the present while this is being done. The Topliff farm is located a half mile west of Lovewell.

O. R. CUNNINGHAM, of Formoso, specializes in registered Hereford hogs, and after several years of breeding and feeding them has made up his mind that this is the best breed for farmers of the Corn Belt. Mr. Cunningham says they are heavy feeders and mature early; that is, they may go on the market a little sooner with less grain costs. They are attractive because of their uniform markings, and the crossbreds have taken a prominent place in the likes of farmers who have used White Face boars. Mr. Cunningham has a fine lot of bred gilts and spring pigs on hand. Formoso is located in Jewell county.

Holstein breeders of Southern Kansas announce a combination sale to be held at Hillsboro on October 17. Hillsboro is rapidly developing into one of the best dairy sections of the state. The increased interest in more and better dairy cattle is largely due to the co-operative creamery located in Hillsboro. Other breeds of dairy cattle have made greater progress than ever, but many of the finest and largest herds of Holsteins to be found in the state are located in the territory adjacent to Hillsboro. G. R. Appleman has been engaged to manage the sale. Breeders wanting to consign cattle should write to Mr. Appleman at Linn.

W. E. GREGORY announces the **6th ANNUAL KANSAS RAM SALE** to be held at Anthony on July 24. Consignments for this sale were personally selected from top breeders who have been established for several years. Mr. Gregory says, "The quality of the rams that sell is proved by the fact that most of the breeders consigning them placed high in Middle Western shows held in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma." Bloodlines in the sale are represented by the best herds in Montana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Kentucky. The consignments are from Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas. The sale has been named the Tri-State Ram Sale. Advertising will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

EDWIN M. LIVINGSTON JERSEY CATTLE SALE, held on the farm adjoining Junction City June 12th, was well attended by visitors and buyers from different parts of the state. Rather unfavorable road conditions and the near harvest probably kept some from attending. Thirty-six head of registered and grade cattle, cows, heifers and baby calves, brought almost $2,000. No animal sold above $100. The baby calves topped at $32 a head, going to George Schurle, of Keats. Bill Austin, of Waldo, purchased the highest priced cow. Frey Brothers, of Manhattan, were the heaviest buyers. Ed. Taylor, of Keats, bought an outstanding heifer at $78. Mr. Livingston continues with about 15 head of strictly choice females. J. T. McCulloch was the auctioneer.

WM. H. ROGERS, Junction City, has the best selection of Duroc pigs we have seen on the farm for some time. There are about 40 of them, all immune and doing fine on Sudan pasture, with a mixture of grain suited to their proper development. They are sired by the boars, Iowa Master, Modern Times, and Times Era. Because of uniform selection of breeding stock in past years, the pigs are virtually all of about the same type. By using 3 sires Mr. Rogers is able to offer pairs and trios unrelated. The boar, Iowa Master, has grown into a rather thicker type, and his pigs indicate the wisdom of placing him in the herd. He has about the best set of legs to be found on a boar. The pigs this spring averaged 7 to the litter, and reports of litters from those buying in the winter sale are as good or better in some instances.

DR. LISTON ANGUS SALE held at Walker, Mo., on June 17 attracted people from 3 states and sales were made to buyers from Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. Thirty-nine lots averaged $120, with a $190 top. This was paid by Roy G. Johnston, of Belton, Mo., for the 4-year-old herd sire, Elbor of Lonjac 11th. This bull was an exceptional bargain at this money. W. O. Cowan, of Greenfield, Mo., paid $185 for a choice bred heifer, which was the top on females. Chas. Schmidt, of Oswego, Kan., paid $175 for a 6-year-old cow with calf at foot. The 15 cows and heifers with calves averaged $141. Three bulls averaged $147.50. The cattle were sold just as they came from the pasture. W. O. Cowan was the heaviest purchaser, as he owned 7 head at the close of the sale. S. C. Fullerton, of Miama, Okla., selected 6 head to add to his well known herd. Bert Powell, Topeka, did the selling, assisted by Art Radford, of Jasper.

On his ranch near Sylvia, **F. C. NEAL**, of Hutchinson, maintains one of the good registered Hereford herds to be found in the state. The herd has been in existence about 4 years and shows marked evidence of discriminating selection of seed stock and careful feeding to insure strength and vigor which breeding animals must have for profitable results. The cow herd traces to a Gudgell and Simpson foundation, and the herd bull, Supreme Panama, is a son of the Foster bull, Robertson Anxiety, by the great Mousel bull, Advance Mischief. Mr. Neal is much interested in breeding bulls suited to improve the quality of Kansas herds. He realizes that the big ranchmen in past years have outbid the Kansas commercial growers and too many of the good bulls produced here have left the state. But suitable bulls are now being grown nearer the range, and this doubtlessly will result in a larger per cent of top bulls being used on Kansas farms.

Steadfastness of purpose, faith in themselves, and a general understanding of the problems that must make up a normal farm life account for the happy and successful generations of the Davidson families, who began life in the Solomon Valley near the little town of Simpson, many years ago. I have visited **W. A. "WID" DAVIDSON** and his fine family many times during years that have passed. I do not recall of ever seeing any member of the family out of humor or complaining because of low wheat averages or the price it sold for, altho in some instances the price received covered little more than the cost of harvesting. In other days they sold hogs for more than $20 a hundred and as low as $2.50 a hundred. And now with courage and faith that has sustained them in the past, they continue with registered Poland Chinas. Forty sows have been bred for fall farrow, and about 125 spring pigs are having the same kind of care they would have if hogs were bringing $10 a hundred. And there is no complaining. A fine herd is being fitted for the big fairs.

REPORTS GOOD SALE FROM AD

LESTER H. KOLTERMAN, breeder of Polled Hereford cattle, located at Onaga, writes an interesting letter, and among other things he says, "Some time ago we advertised bulls in your paper, and we are glad to report good sale to buyers from Vermillion, Emmett, Pleasanton, and other points. Thought you would like to know Kansas Farmer finds buyers. Thank you for the service. Everything is fine at bachelor's hall."

LIVESTOCK MINERALS

CAL-PHOSPHOR BLOCKS

The ideal mineral supplement in block form

For healthier stock, more milk, better calves; ask your dealer or write the

BARTON SALT COMPANY
Hutchinson, Kan.
for more details.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Choice Duroc Bred Gilts

Bred for Aug. and Sept., to Iowa Master. Also Boar and Gilt Spring Pigs, pairs unrelated. 40 to choose from. Immuned. WM. M. ROGERS, Junction City, Kan.

275 DUROCS OF ROYAL BLOOD
50 years of shorter-legged breeding behind them. Boars, all sizes and ages. Bred Gilts. Reg., immuned. Shipped on approval. Catalog. Photos. Come or write me.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

HEREFORD HOGS

PUREBRED HEREFORD HOGS

Choice Weanling Pigs. Prolific strain. Reasonably priced. For information write
V. SPILLER, 415 N. Second, Atchison, Kan.

Cunningham Offers Hereford Hogs

Choice well-marked registered Gilts. Bred for early fall farrow to correct type and well-marked boars. Also Spring Pigs, either sex. Reasonably priced. O. R. CUNNINGHAM, Formoso (Jewell County), Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

ETHYLEDALE HAMPSHIRE FARM

For sale: 100 March and April pigs (sired by sons of National Swine show champions), also bred sows. Line Rider and Silver King breeding. Immuned. Write for circular. DALE SCHEEL, R. 2, Emporia, Kan.

Bergstens' Reg. Hampshires

Wills Standard (son of Will Rogers Natl. Grand Champion) in service. Sows carry the blood of Smooth Clan, High Score, etc. 85 weaned, immuned pigs for sale. Inspection invited.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 Plass Ave. Topeka, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

Ability and experience count when buyers have the right to make their own prices.
CLAY CENTER, KAN.

KANSAS FARMER
Publication Dates, 1940

June	1-15-29
July	13-27
August	10-24
September	7-21
October	5-19
November	2-16-30
December	14-28

Advertising

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

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, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Manager
Livestock Advertising Department

You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children

is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically to restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address:

CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-B Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

OIL THAT LASTED NEAR DOUBLE—*(AND NO TROUBLE)*

THERE'S JUST NOT TIME these busy Summer months, for folks at work to talk much. But even so, you just try making a mention of how tractors are running, and such—and it'll be a surprise if somebody doesn't chirp up with almost a speech of his own about Conoco Germ Processed oil, because of the benefit he's had from changing to this oil that gives engines OIL-PLATING. Plenty of farmers have been turned in-

Pretty 14-year-old Grace Wasem likes to get right out and do her share on her father's 175-acre farm near Parsons, Kansas. He says she's known how since 11 years old. She handles their tractor like a veteran, so she probably agrees with her Dad about that good Conoco Germ Processed oil that helps it keep going. (See below).

to Conoco users by that sort of boosting or tip from the neighbors. But you'll admit it's quite a freakish twist for a man to go using some *other* oil to really sell himself on Germ Processed. Still, that's the true story of W. I. Wasem, whose farm is 14 miles east of Parsons, Kans. Mr. Wasem had been a steady Conoco customer, until one day—but here's his story in his own words: "... a close friend of mine asked me to try another ... brand of oil and after 32 hours of use I looked at the oil and then I drained it out as it did not have the body to it that Germ Processed oil did after 60 hours."

You can bet your bottom dollar that Mr. Wasem lost no time changing back to Conoco, and his letter continues, "To date I have not spent any money for repairs and it is running as good today as it did when I purchased my tractor (in 1937) and I believe the use of Germ Processed oil has kept it that way."

OIL-PLATING Can't All Disappear

Now the longer oil or anything else lasts you, the less often you replace it. That saves money. Right? And when you get your repair costs cut down in the bargain, you spend even less. That's the kind of figuring that keeps any number of sharp-minded farmers using this Conoco Germ Processed oil that gives engines OIL-PLATING. Mind now, you don't want Germ Processed oil to last forever—because for one thing, the tractor or car isn't made that will keep oil completely free from dust, dirt, and other abrasives. And that's why to drain regularly. But the fact remains that the OIL-PLATING engines get from Germ Processed oil simply isn't all thinning down to nothing, or sizzling right off the parts it's there to protect.

Guards Against Dry Starting

You see, there's an extra man-made substance in Germ Processed oil which makes a strong bond between lubricant and metal. It's like the engine's insides being sort of "magnetized" to hold on to lubricant every instant it's standing or running. That's an explanation of OIL-PLATING. It's got to *stay up*, even when parts stand idle—instead of all "resting" down in the crankcase, waiting for the oil-pump to put it back on the job. So, OIL-PLATING is always ready to "slip" the pistons up and down in cylinders the instant you want to get going again. And that's the secret of guarding against the worst part of engine wear, which used to be "dry starting." OIL-PLATE your engine by changing to Conoco Germ Processed oil... sold by your local Conoco Agent in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets, dustproof 5-quart and 1-quart cans.

"...GREATEST OF SATISFACTION"

Here's more testimony that Conoco Germ Processed oil really helps equipment keep on the job. Tom Testerman writes in from his 600-acre farm near Morrison, Okla., and says, "We have never had a burnt-out bearing nor a hot box on any of our machinery since we began using the Germ Processed oil which we buy from our local agent, Orval Cawood. We use nothing but Germ Processed in our Tractors, Combine, Truck, and Automobile with the greatest of satisfaction."

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 will pay $1.00 for each idea we publish.

You can hang up jars to make handy, spill-proof containers for salt, sugar, powdered soap, nails, etc. Just nail the lids to the under side of a convenient shelf so that the jars can be screwed in. Fern Rood, Newman Grove, Nebraska.

Pieces of rubber hose fastened to the ends of a ladder will keep it from scratching the side of a house. Wm. Gavar, Box 645, Oxford Junction, Iowa.

A small-necked bottle about one-third full of a mixture of vinegar and sugar, makes a fly catcher that sure catches them. Mrs. Clarence Peters, Brady, Montana.

The Care and Cleaning of Leather

With little or no care, good leather may last for years. But this fact shouldn't lead to abuse or neglect, when simple regular care might double the life of good leather things. Tanning prevents rot and leaves the skin lubricated. From then on, it is up to you to keep it clean and replace the natural oils removed by washing and exposure. Here is a simple but effective treatment for practically all leather articles: Wash quickly in a lather of castile or any mild scrub soap, using a sponge or soft brush. While still damp (*not* wet), apply a sparing amount of dressing (such as saddle soap, cod, neatsfoot or castor oil, or a prepared dressing), working it well into the leather. Wipe off any oil not readily absorbed. Remember, a little oil is good for leather, but too much is harmful. *Never oil-soak leather.*

LEATHER FURNITURE needs an occasional light dressing of castor or neatsfoot oil. LUGGAGE can be dressed with a little shoe polish, thoroughly rubbed in. HARNESS and heavy-duty leathers that get exposure should be protected with "dubbing" (waterproofing).

Dubbing can be mixed at home by following the formulas below. Good prepared dubbings are usually available through your local leather merchant.

FORMULAS FOR DUBBING (WATERPROOFING) (Apply slightly warm)	Ingredients and % to use					
	Beef Tallow	Cod Oil	Neatsfoot Oil	Paraffin Wax or Beeswax	Mineral Oil	Neutral Wool Grease
1. For heavy harness	75%	25%				
2. For work shoes, etc.				25%	25%	50%
3. U. S. Army dubbing for brown leather	30%		50%		20%	
4. U. S. Army dubbing for Black and Russet leather, light driving tack, etc.	50%		50%			

L. O. Johnson of Holden, Utah, has a record to be proud of. His 1929 Model 15 "Caterpillar" has seen some tough service, but it's still going strong—over 11 years on Conoco products exclusively! Dry farming, plowing, pulling trees and trenching ditches are all in the day's work, and speaking of oil, Mr. Johnson says, "... it is your Germ Processed oil that can take it... can truthfully say that I would not use any other oil because my tractor ... still does not use oil between drains ... only time motor has been touched inside was 4 years ago when I had the valves ground ... It runs like new ... so I say use Germ Processed oil and secure the best in lubrication." A. R. Beauregard (left) keeps Mr. Johnson well supplied with Conoco products.

The Grease Veteran Says:

"Down below the 'fender line' of your car are a lot of important parts—shackles, king-pins, pedal shafts, etc.—which are alternately splashed with road water, covered with dust, exposed to zero weather, then to scorching heat. Proper lubrication is the one means of preventing excessive wear. Any lubricant that's going to do the job down there, needs these important qualities: (1) It must be highly *water resistant*, so as not to wash off bearing surfaces easily. (2) It must retain its *body* at high temperatures in order to stay on in hottest weather. (3) It must remain *plastic* at low temperatures, to assure good distribution of lubricant. (4) It must be exceptionally *stable*, showing no tendency to separate in service. (5) It must be stringy and tacky, to establish and maintain a constant film of lubricant between all surfaces."

Now probably from your own experience you could tell The Grease Veteran that many a grease doesn't come up to these severe requirements. It's the surest thing in the world that you can't "get by" with just some cup grease. Make sure the chassis of *your* car, truck and tractor get Conoco Pressure Lubricant—a *specialized* product developed by Conoco's lubrication experts. Write to The Grease Veteran at *The Tank Truck*, in care of this paper, about your lubrication problems.