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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



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ASK FOR HOME-GROWN APPLES FIRST

"What Should We Do Next?"

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



To date, in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$30,837.50 in cash rewards for the conviction and sentence to prison of 1,303 thieves.

ALMOST every day we get reports from Kansas Farmer readers which run about like this: "Thieves stole so and so from our farm last night. We found tracks and other clues which may point to the identity of the thief. It is our belief that the stolen articles may have been sold on local market. What should we do next?"

Our answer to all such questions is: By all means report all this information to your sheriff as quickly as possible. Do not stop there but help your sheriff or other officer check up on local markets and in other ways run down clues that may result in the capture of the guilty persons and recovery of your property.

Do as Farmer Young Did

In other words, a good answer to such questions as the foregoing was found in a letter we have just received from Deputy Sheriff L. E. Deaver, Russell Springs. He said, "In less than 2 hours after H. T. Young, who lives in the southeast part of Logan county, reported to the sheriff's office, Russell Springs, that 1 of his heifers had been stolen, Deputy Sheriffs L. E. Deaver and R. L. Hilling had 3 suspects in custody. Two of them were arrested and put in jail and the other released. I think any sheriff or any other officer will have better results if all farmers do as Mr. Young did and report at once to the nearest officer." Deputy Sheriff Deaver, like other officers, realizes that he cannot know about all the crimes committed in his county unless good citizens do their part by reporting promptly.

Why Pay Rewards Anyway?

At first thought, you may say, "Do not all law-abiding citizens get in touch with officers at once if they have information that the law has been violated?" The answer is: In many instances they do not. One person writing to the Protective Service said, "Why do you pay rewards to people who do only what is their actual duty?" The inference was that it is the duty of all good citizens to report crime. Therefore, there is no need of paying rewards. A careful study of hundreds of theft reports, however, shows that in a large per cent of them, the owner waited so long to report that all valuable clues had disappeared before officers got on the job. By posting reward notices on the farms of its members, the Protective Service is constantly reminding them of their duty and, furthermore, holds out the promise that some extra money can be earned by co-operating with the sheriff.

Make Sheriff's Work Count

Not only can farmers help by starting peace officers to investigating early, but they can make the official's efforts count more by having taken certain precautions against theft. For example, owners should be so familiar with their property that they can give officers clear descriptions in case of theft. Such descriptions should include spe-

cific marks by which property can be identified. A little foresight of this kind may prevent a suspect's being released because of insufficient evidence or because no one can give proof of ownership to articles found in possession of the accused. Help the Protective Service be more effective in its war against thieves by doing your part as law-abiding citizens.

Kansas Farm Calendar

- 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 6-12—National Fire Prevention Week.
- October 12-19—National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
- October 19—Vocational Agriculture Day, E. L. Barrier Farm, Eureka.
- October 23—State Corn Husking Contest, Washington county, sponsored by Kansas Farmer.
- October 30—National Corn Husking Contest, Davenport, Iowa.
- November 9-16—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.
- November 30-December 7—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.
- December 5-6—Kansas State Horticultural Society Meeting, Chamber of Commerce Building, Kansas City, Kan.
- February 18-21—Thirty-Eighth Annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, Wichita.
- February 18-21—Fourteenth Annual Southwest Road Show and School, Wichita.

Hunt a Husking Champion

Line Up First for County Contests

REPORTS from several counties announce plans are in progress for some good county corn husking contests, which serve as elimination rounds for the state meet to be held at Washington, October 23. This year, the colorful state farm event is being sponsored by Kansas Farmer, in co-operation with the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

Kansas Farmer is providing \$200 in cash prizes and a trophy for the winning huskers, while the folks at Washington are making preparations for a glorious reception to thousands of Kansans from all parts of the state. The Washington merchants are an active group, and they promise to "do themselves proud" in helping stage the 1940 state contest.

Huskers can become eligible for the event at Washington, by winning the contest in their own county. Entries should be mailed to the Husking Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, within

the next few days, as many of the county events will be held earlier than usual this year.

The winner in this year's state contest will receive \$100, and a beautiful 17-inch trophy. Second prize winner will be awarded \$50; the third speediest husker will receive \$25; fourth and fifth prizes are \$15 and \$10, respectively.

In addition to their awards, the champion and runner-up will go on a trip to the 1940 National Husking Contest which will be held near Davenport, Iowa. Kansas Farmer and folks at Washington are eager for every good husker in the state to enter county contests so Kansas can be sure of a winner that will make the other state champions hustle for their money at the big show in Iowa.

Help us find the best corn huskers of Kansas and plan to be with us for a rousing good time at Washington, October 23.

Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas

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

Name

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

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

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

WAITING FOR THE CHAMPIONS

This prolific stalk of corn is in the Elwood field, 1½ miles west of Washington, where the 1940 State Corn Husking Contest will be held October 23. The 2 top winners of this contest will be sent by Kansas Farmer to the National Contest, near Davenport, Iowa, early in November. This field, planted late to hybrid, resisted drouth remarkably well. In the vicinity of Washington, it has been referred to as the "miracle" field.



NATIONAL HUSKERS COMPETE IN IOWA

THE 1940 National Corn Husking Contest, of which Kansas Farmer is one of the sponsors, will be held in a 60-acre field of hybrid corn on the Henry Keppy farm, 7 miles northwest of Davenport, Iowa, on Highway No. 74, on October 30. You will recall that the 1939 National Husking Contest was held near Lawrence, Kan., on November 3, and that Kansas Farmer was in charge of the event, co-operating with the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce

and a fine group of Douglas county folks, including F. H. Leonhard and his son, Lawrence, who grew the fine field of hybrid corn in which the 22 huskers from 11 states worked.

Selection of the Keppy field was announced after 4 alternate sites were inspected. A pasture adjoining the Keppy cornfield will be used as headquarters area for food tents, contest exhibits, entertainment platform, scoreboard and feature displays at the National Contest, and these Iowa folks are getting ready for a crowd of 250,000. Highway and parking facilities in the vicinity of the National Contest field are excellent. All unsurfaced side-roads within a radius of several miles will be oiled and there are paved roads nearby.

This will be the 17th annual National Corn Husking Contest. Champions and runners-up will be entered from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. The first National Contest was held in Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, in 1924, with huskers from Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska competing.

The contest program opens on Sunday, October 27, with the field dedication, an entertainment program in Davenport on Monday and the first National Plowing Match on Tuesday as the other events. Let Kansas Farmer know if you plan to attend the National Contest in Iowa.

What Is in a Cob

Keeping an eye on new uses for "useless" farm by-products, the National Farm Chemurgic Council finds that corncobs have been used in the following products and for the following purposes:

Acetic acid, acetone, alcohol, anaesthetics, antiseptics, bee smoking material, bologna smoking, bran, buttons, cellulose, cellulith, charcoal—decolorizing, charcoal—feeding, charcoal—gunpowder, charcoal—fuel, cob flour, cob sidewalks, cobs in stock food, coloring, corncob pipes, corncob washboard, curing concrete floors.

Diabetic food, dyes, dynamite absorbent, face powder, fuel, furfural, fire lights, glue, guncotton, gunpowder, hard rubber substitute, incense, linoleum, lumber substitute, methanol, maple flavor, motor fuel.

Oxalic acid, paper, pitch, plastics, punk, pyroxylin, rayon, shampoo, resin, tar, tin plate manufacture, white lead manufacture, viscose, wood floor substitute, xylose, sweeping compound.

There May Be a SHORTAGE OF HYBRID



By ROY R. MOORE

IF YOU are planning to use hybrid seed next year on your corn acreage, it would be a pretty good plan to contract for seed reasonably early this fall from your favorite grower. This is suggested because there may not be enough to go around.

This statement is not made on personal observation, but on word from the growers themselves who supply most of the seed in this area, with a double-check from the various state experiment stations, some of whom are doubtful about big yields, especially in the areas where the growing of hybrid seed is big business.

Blistering hot weather with 100-degree temperatures or even higher was not confined to Kansas this summer. Dry weather got in its work in parts of Iowa, Southern Illinois and most of Indiana and Ohio with the net result that many hybrid growers are not going to produce anywhere near the amount of seed anticipated.

There was some carryover from last year which will offset the drouth's damage to some extent. But the increased demand expected this coming spring is the factor that may make seed scarce.

There will be some hybrid seed produced in Kansas this fall which will be snapped up early as highly desirable.

Missouri, in the same latitude as Kansas, as a whole did not enter the game of producing commercial hybrid seed until a couple of years ago and certainly could not supply any great proportion of the seed that will be planted next spring. But, at that, this state was extremely fortunate this year. The acreage followed the Missouri river valley pretty generally and got rain when it was needed. The only drawback, of course, is the limited acreage for harvest.

In most states, there is no longer any argument about the merits of hybrid corn. The increased acreage in the leading Corn Belt states over each previous year proves beyond a shadow of doubt that hybrids pay big dividends.

But that does not prove that every hybrid offered for sale is suited for your farm. A hybrid guaranteed to make a big yield in Northern Iowa or Minnesota might not be adapted

in the least to stand the sizzling hot weather we have in July that seems to be about as regular as taxes. You should insist that the variety you are buying is of the deep-rooted variety which necessarily will be more drouth-resistant.

And, while on the subject of drouth, no reputable grower today will claim that his corn can stand devastating dry weather. It simply will stand it longer than the open-pollinated variety.

There is no doubt that \$7 to \$7.50 is a sizable sum to pay for a bushel of seed corn and you have a right to know why a hybrid company should not be jailed for taking money under false pretenses. But it certainly is costly to produce this seed!

Back of every bushel you will plant next spring, you will find years of experimentation. That experimental work, of course, requires trained workers by the score who have made plant study their life work. It involves keeping of pedigrees on thousands of corn plants just as carefully as does a breeder of purebred cattle and hogs. The major hybrid companies go to all that trouble and spend thousands of dollars annually in experimental work. Most of the agricultural colleges also are experimenting along the same lines but necessarily are handicapped in many cases by lack of adequate appropriations.

This experimental work is necessary to get strains suited for different localities. Growers by careful inbreeding get types best suited to withstand dry weather; others that will mature early and so on down the line.

The whole principle of hybrid corn lies in the fact that it is particularly easy to "in-breed." One stalk can be pollinated solely by that particular plant's own tassel. But the work requires the utmost care. In some instances, the tassel is cut from the stalk and placed in a paper bag directly over the shoot and both

sealed together. To insure against too early drying up, the lower end of the tassel is placed in a 2-ounce glass bottle of water wired to the stalk in a convenient location.

The crossing of desirable inbreds is the next step and, if satisfactory, the growing of this particular variety is practiced on a commercial scale. But a lot of things must be taken into consideration before this hybrid is judged to be satisfactory.

Crossing of 2 inbreds is not child's play nor is nature allowed to take its course. Every third row in a field where 2 inbreds are being crossed usually is not much taller than sweet corn. This is known as the "male" row. The other 2 rows are known as "females." To see that the pollination of these 2 latter rows comes directly from the "male" row, detasseling is practiced on every "female" stalk.

Detasseling alone requires a regular army of boys and men. At a certain period when the tassel on the "female" stalk has emerged from the foliage, it is detached by hand and literally destroyed. Since all tassels do not appear on the same day, the field must be patrolled for several days in search of laggard tassels. And this fall the ears on the "female" rows will be carefully husked, dried with artificial heat in a big modern crib and then shelled. Soon it will be ready in bags for shipment to growers throughout the Corn Belt.

There are hazards, of course, in the game of producing hybrid seed which, necessarily, add to the cost to the consumer. As an example, take this year's drouth in many sections of the country.

It probably is a good thing that farmers do not have to go to any more trouble in cultivating and taking care of hybrid than the open-pollinated varieties. If it had to be pampered, as does the parent stock, there would be little planted. Furthermore, it's a downright shame that a farmer cannot plant as seed next spring his own hybrid corn. Everyone knows he likely will get small, scrawny ears that are direct throwbacks to some of the parent stock.

You will be interested in what agricultural colleges in other states have to say about seed
[Continued on Page 18]

More than half of Middle West corn acreage was planted to hybrids in 1940.



Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I AM GOING to violate a rule and write an editorial that may truthfully be called a partisan political declaration. The situation is not, as I see it, really a political party matter. In times past, while I have generally voted with one party, I have not done so with the impression that the victory of the candidate was essential to the perpetuity of our form of government. I believed that while there might be some marked difference between the manner in which my party would run the government from the manner in which the other party would run it, I had no idea that either party would deliberately follow a course which it seemed to me would disturb the foundation on which our republic rested.

I believed most firmly in the principle of a division of powers in control of the government. I believed that the executive branch should be the adviser of the legislative branch, but not its complete dominator. I believed that the legislative branch should always be on guard to check any indication of a desire on the part of the President to act the part of a dictator. In other words, I have always believed in the system of checks and balances in the conducting of our government.

I believed that the tenure in office of the President should be limited, either to a single term or to not more than 2 consecutive terms. There was no doubt that Washington could have perpetuated himself in office and have developed into a dictator, and if he had done so our republic would have been short-lived and the rule of the people, if not entirely abrogated, would have become a mere empty name. We have at present a President who delights in spectacular performances and experimentation.

When it became evident that there would be another World War, probably more horrible than the World War that raged from 1914 to the latter part of 1918, the President almost immediately announced in effect that it would be, and when it started, that it was in fact our war; that the democratic nations of Europe composed our front line, and that we must help them to the extent that would insure their victory, anything short of war.

As the war has continued and the advantage has been consistently and continuously in favor of Germany, President Roosevelt has contin-

ually shifted his position and insisted on taking a more pronounced and aggressive form of assistance. His latest and most astonishing act in this direction is the sale or rather trade of 50 war vessels for a number of 99-year leases of British islands. He has done this without even consulting Congress as required by the Constitution. Never in the history of this nation has there been such a bold assumption of power on the part of any President.

If Mr. Roosevelt has the right to sell, trade or give away 50 warships he has the right to give away not only all of our navy but all of our military equipment. I do not say that he has any intention of doing that, but the extreme seriousness of this act is that it destroys the very foundation principle upon which the nation was founded. If it does not make him as much of a dictator as Hitler or Stalin or Mussolini, the step to such a dictatorship is so short that it may be taken by him whenever he decides to be a dictator, and that thought I feel sure is in his mind right now.

The dictators who have risen and flourished in the past have not all been evil-minded men. No doubt some of them were actuated by ambitions to make the world better, to build up an ideal economic condition where every subject of the dictator would be prosperous and willing to give the dictator the credit. But history also shows that the tendency has always been for the dictator to try to increase his power and to more and more disregard the legitimate needs and desires of his subjects.

Mr. Roosevelt believes that he is necessary to the success of our government and that it is necessary that he be continued in office and power. Not only has he assumed a right in the transfer of the destroyers to absolute and unlimited control of the running of our republic, but he goes further and makes secret agreements which will involve our people in war, and he also wants to dictate to business how it shall be conducted. As a matter of fact his transfer of the battleships was an act of war. He also has already engaged in secret treaty with Canada, and when Canada needs our physical help she has the word of Mr. Roosevelt that it will be provided.

If Mr. Roosevelt is elected next November, in my opinion we will no longer have a republic. We will be under the direction of an unstable dictator and a military despotism. If that is the kind of government the readers of Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze wish they should vote for Mr. Roosevelt. Personally, I believe that his election for a third term would be a profound calamity.

Wife Inherits All

MY HUSBAND and I have no children and own a small farm. My name is not on the deed. If he should pass away first would I get everything to do with as I please, or would his folks share anything or be in control. I am capable and have worked very hard to help make our home. Or should there be a joint will made?—Mrs. S.

As your husband and yourself have no children, unless he sees fit to will a part of his property, not to exceed one-half, to some other parties, you, as his surviving wife, will inherit all of his property, personal and real.

He could, if he saw fit, will away from you one-half of this property, less the following personal property:

"(1) The wearing apparel, family library,

pictures, musical instruments, furniture and household goods, utensils and implements used in the home, one automobile, and provisions and fuel on hand necessary for the support of the spouse and minor children for one year. (2) Other personal property, not exceeding an appraised value of seven hundred fifty dollars. If the appraised value, above any liens thereon, of such other personal property does not amount to seven hundred fifty dollars, the balance shall be paid in money. The property shall not be liable for the payment of any of decedent's debts or other demands against his estate, except liens thereon existing at the time of his death. If there are no minor children, the property shall belong to the spouse; if there are minor children and no spouse, it shall belong to the minor children. The selection shall be made by the spouse, if living, otherwise by the guardian of the minor children."

Cannot Sell Homestead

I WANT to know whether there is a law that a homestead could not be sold for debt—such as doctor bills, funeral bills and expenses of this kind.

Owners have sold all personal property. This homestead does not have a mortgage. Does the court have a right to sell it, if it is in court to probate?

Now, if the heirs all want to keep the homestead and take it out of court, is it so that it can never be sold after being taken out of court? Would it go to the state? Could the court sell for their expenses?—B. M. B.

A homestead cannot be sold to pay ordinary debts. It, of course, can be mortgaged with the consent of the husband and wife, and it would be subject to a lien for wages. But, for ordinary debts, it cannot be sold.

Property to Widow

Please advise me under the state law of Louisiana. "A" a single man, owns an improved 160 acres of land, has other personal property. All he owns is clear of debt. Now, he marries "B" a single woman, and no children are born to them. He dies without a will. What share of this property, personal or real estate, goes to his surviving widow.—Subscriber.

The wife, in that event, would inherit all of his property.

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The School House on the Hill

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Recess is over and the bell
Announces time for work,
And little folks then form in line
And rarely does one shirk.
The march begins, and here and there
Each one knows where to go
A happy bunch, these pupils here
And all, their places know!

The teacher smiles as work begins
And then, a silent call
From Willie as his hand goes up—
His book's out in the hall.
He gets it quickly and returns
And how the moments fly,
Until the hour of 12 arrives,
Then dinner hour is nigh.

An hour off then outside to play.
Oh, school days still so clear
How memories cling to the past
With I a pupil here
Yes, dreams sweet dreams of yester
years

I hear in dreamland still,
As school bells call and work begins!
Oh, School House on the Hill.

Farm Matters

★
AS I SEE THEM

I OPPOSED 2 measures which the Administration pushed thru Congress in the last 2 weeks, and I believe I owe it to the people of Kansas to state my reasons.

I voted against the bill to give the Export-Import bank an additional \$500,000,000 to be lent to South American republics for financing their export trade, or used to expand our own trade relations with South America.

I also voted against the conscription bill; first, because I am opposed in principle to conscription of man-power in peacetime; second, because I believed the purpose of the bill is to raise an army to take part in Europe's war, rather than just for universal military training for national defense.

I was among those who insisted that in this measure there be a provision giving the Government power also to conscript for use such essential industrial plants as are found necessary to the national defense. I hold if we draft men we also should draft wealth and industry.

I opposed enactment of the conscription bill to the last ditch. I was on the losing side. The bill was passed; it is now the law of the land. As a loyal citizen it now is my duty to support that law. The right of a minority to oppose the enactment of legislation is inherent in a democracy. That right also carries the obligation upon the minority to observe and uphold the law in good faith and full loyalty after it is the law of the land.

Now as to the bill to provide the slush fund to buy friendship of the South American republics, and ostensibly to circumvent Adolf Hitler in South America.

I opposed that measure; first, on the broad principle that it is unsound public policy to make commercial loans for the purpose of playing world power politics. To carry out the policy will require billions of additional loans; loans that may come in time to be comparable to paying blackmail to prevent some South American ruler from "deserting" to some European dictator.

In the second place, the program contemplated is fraught with disaster for the Ameri-

can farmers. In considering the world trade of South America, and our relationship with it, there are some basic facts which cannot be ignored. One of these facts is this:

Western Europe on the whole is a deficit area so far as foodstuffs and raw materials are concerned. South America produces foodstuffs and raw materials in surplus quantities. Ultimately these large quantities of these foodstuff and raw materials are going to find their way to Europe in exchange for manufactured products of the industrial nations of Europe.

Envisioning a continental Europe dominated by Hitler, it was suggested from the White House some time ago that thru a cartel system, Uncle Sam buy up the surpluses of South America, so Hitler could not get them directly.

Now for the United States to buy these surpluses it would, of course, be necessary to outbid Mr. Hitler. Then, having obtained the surpluses—Argentine beef products, corn, perhaps wheat, and Brazilian cotton included—it would become necessary for the United States to dispose of them to a Hitler dominated continental Europe, and offer them at low enough prices so that Hitler would not be tempted to buy new South American surpluses direct from South America. I am in favor of anything that will block Hitler in this hemisphere, but this proposal would make the United States the go-between for Hitler and South America.

This plan, if carried out, would commit the United States to buying high from South America and selling low to continental Europe. And, of course, if we will buy surpluses, South America will produce more and more surpluses.

From the viewpoint of the American farmer,

this program would be decidedly inimical to his interests. The surpluses bought from South America would be largely the same commodities produced in surplus on our own American farms, especially wheat, cotton and animal products and, of course, would make it all the more difficult for the American farmer to sell his surplus. And if I am not mistaken, the American farmer already has had his share of trouble trying to sell his own products at a profit.

The word has been passed around that this is not the program that is contemplated. But no one has said what other program would be adopted; in fact no one has said what the program is to be.

Jesse Jones, head of RFC and now also Secretary of Commerce, in answer to several questions along this line, could only say: "We do not know in what way."

In fact, his testimony in effect was that the Administration wanted a half-billion dollars to be lent, or given away, or expended in whatever way it was felt would be best. Just another of these blank checks.

We have had too many blank checks turned over to President Roosevelt already. The great spend-lend program now is to cover the entire Western Hemisphere, not just the United States. And if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected, it will be extended to include advances, loans, bounties to Britain also, in my judgement. Uncle Sam will finance the world, thru spend-lend and other aid, just as we financed the last World War, and as he has been financing the so-called "recovery program" in the United States the last seven years.

I have no apologies to make for my votes on either of these measures.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

FROM Marketing VIEWPOINT

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

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

What do you think about turkey prices this fall and when do you think the highest price will be reached?—R. E. W., Marshall Co.

Present conditions indicate another season of low turkey prices. Altho it is estimated that the turkey crop will be slightly smaller than last year's crop, it will be one of the largest on record. In addition, storage stocks of dressed turkeys are the largest on record. Consumer demand is expected to continue strong but prices are expected to remain relatively low because of the large supplies. Highest prices this fall probably will be reached after early December. Production of late turkeys has been small and consumer demand probably will be strongest at that time.

I have 1,000 bushels of wheat in storage at 1 cent a bushel, also paying 8 per cent interest. When would it be advisable to sell? The local market is 51 cents.—M. S., Cloud Co.

No marked advance in wheat prices is expected but some gradual improvement during the next 3 or 4 months seems probable. Wheat prices likely will advance until they are equal to or above the loan rate. This would be enough to more than pay storage charges and other carrying costs.

We have some 400-pound heifer calves. Would you advise keeping them or selling at the present market?—J. L. M., Polk Co., Mo.

The answer to this question is largely dependent upon the grade of calves you have available and upon the availability of feed in your territory. If the calves will grade good to choice, I suggest that you follow the deferred plan of feeding heifer calves. Briefly, this plan consists of wintering heifer calves on rough, low-cost feed, pasturing with no feed but grass for 90 days

and then full-feeding 100 days in a dry lot. If your calves will grade medium to poor, or if the above plan will not fit your feed conditions, you probably will find it best to take advantage of the current high level of stocker calf prices.

I have 40 head of feeder pigs weighing about 125 pounds and am running short of feed. Should I sell now or try to feed out for a November market?—J. C. K., Brown Co.

Despite the sharp price discount that you probably will have to take in selling your shoats as feeders, an analysis of probable price trends and feed costs shows that you will be ahead in marketing them in the near future rather than carrying them thru for a November market. Available evidence indicates that the season's price peak has been reached and that we can expect a 17 to 22 per cent drop in hog prices by late November and December. In view of the relatively high cost of feed, a larger than usual proportion of the spring pig crop

probably will be marketed during the early part of the 1940-41 marketing year, and while the price-depressing effect of larger seasonal supplies will tend to be modified by advancing consumer incomes, it is probable that this factor will not be important enough to prevent at least a minimum seasonal price drop.

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	\$12.75	\$11.90	\$11.50
Hogs	6.85	6.95	7.90
Lambs	9.15	9.65	9.60
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.13	.12	.12
Eggs, Firsts	.18½	.16	.18
Butterfat, No. 1	.23	.23	.23
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.74½	.69½	.89
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.64½	.66½	.57½
Oats, No. 2, White	.30	.29	.36
Barley, No. 2	.44	.46	.52
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.00	12.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	8.00

Putting MORE MEAT on the Turkey Wishbone

By ROY FREELAND

IF BEAUTY is only skin deep most of us agree it is not deep enough to include the best part of a Thanksgiving bird. This explains the popularity of a newcomer in the Kansas turkey industry. Commonly known as the "Beef Type" turkey, this recent arrival answers officially to the title of "Broad Breasted."

Regardless of what you call him, he is a most unusual fellow, and his popularity is not due to beauty. Fact is, he is often dressed in bad taste, with feathers lacking the fancy points that feature birds of the old standard breeds. But under his plain clothes he has a breast heavy enough to anchor a battleship, and drumsticks that resemble the hindquarters of a corn-fed steer.

His wondrous physique was developed in Oregon from stock that originated in Europe. For many years, turkey raisers in the Northwest have been "cashing in" on this profitable turkey family at the leading poultry markets. It is thought that Broad Breasted turkeys are largely responsible for the fact that market quotations usually show a premium of 1 to 2 cents a pound for turkeys from the Northwestern area.

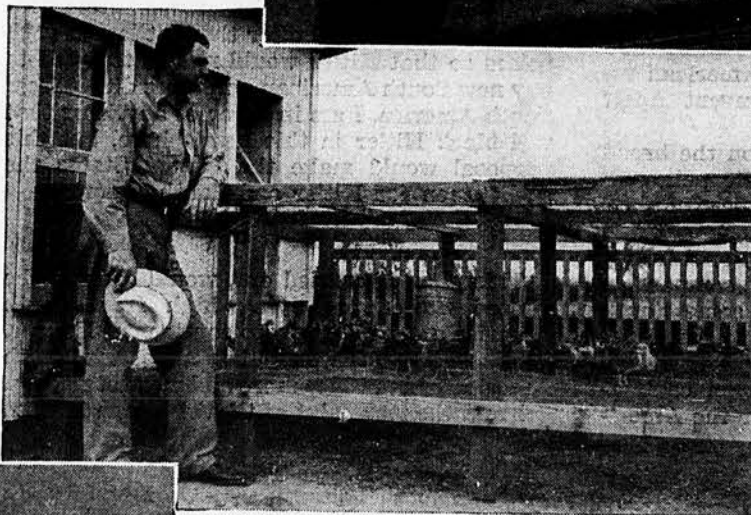
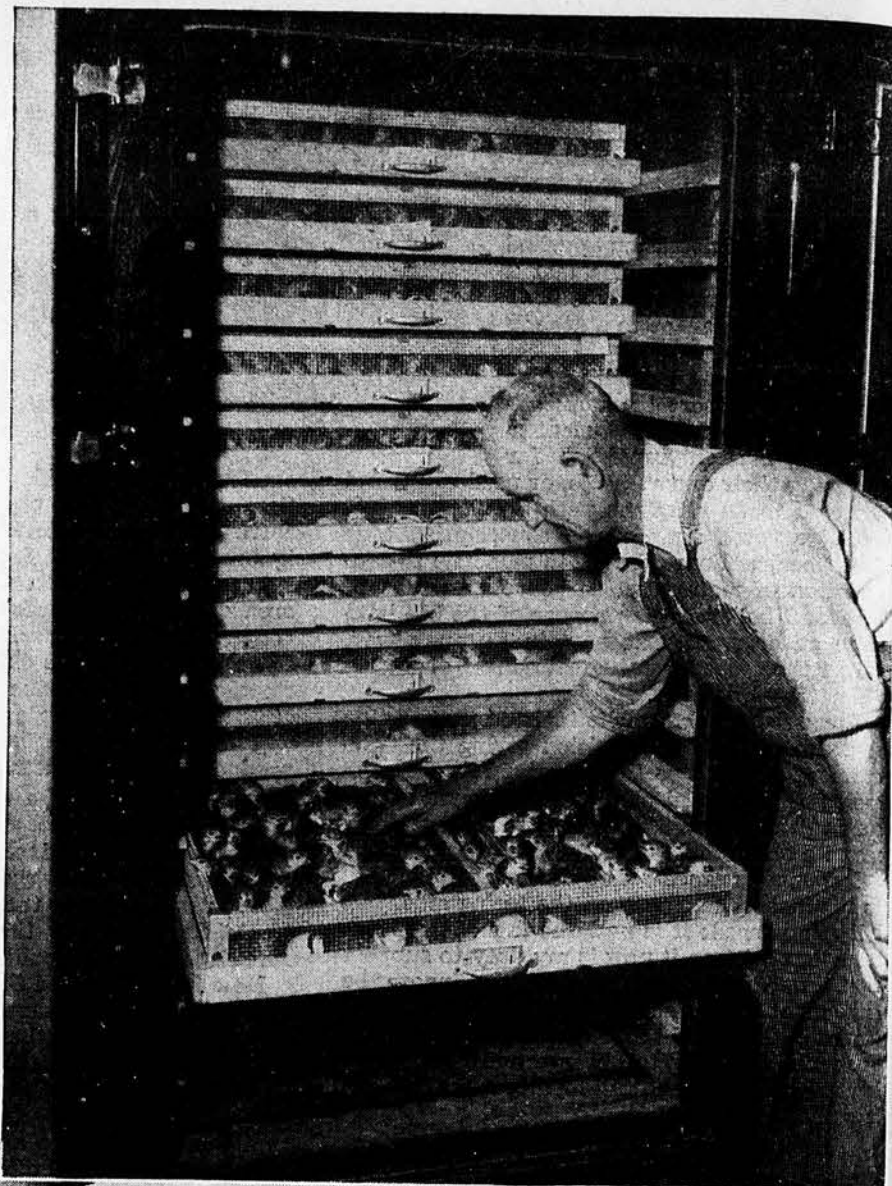
Right now, Kansas is making a bid for this same type of market favor. During the last 2 years progressive poultrymen of this state have brought in large numbers of Broad Breasted breeding turkeys. At present, with more than 75 breeding flocks in the state, genuine Broad Breasted stock of this type is available to hundreds of turkey raisers who want poult that will make rapid gains and bring attractive prices.

So far, the Kansas procession of Broad Breasted turkeys has been led by Edwards, Mitchell, Harper and Cloud counties. Edwards county breeders claim to have more purebred birds of this type than can be found in any other county of the state.

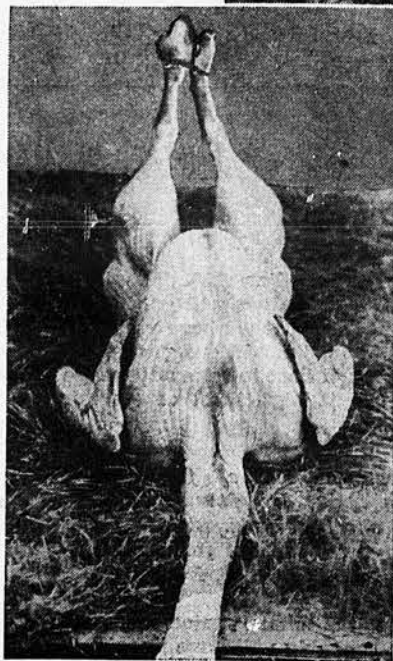
This is the home county of Glen C. Bidleman, farmer and state turkey champion, who is enthusiastic about the new kind of birds. Mr. Bidleman says the Broad Breasted turkeys have no thicker skin and no more bone than those of the standard breeds, but they yield twice as much meat. Coming from Mr. Bidleman, this is significant testimony, because he has spent the last 15 years breeding and improving the Standard Bronze turkeys. Mr. Bidleman and his flock of Standard Bronze birds gained a national reputation and captured countless state and national awards.

Despite all this, Mr. Bidleman endorses the

Special attention and equipment are needed for best results in hatching turkey eggs. This shows the climax of a good hatch at Nadler's Hatchery, in Kinsley.



Poult at the Glen C. Bidleman farm, in Edwards county, never touch the ground until they are old enough to go out on clean ranges. This picture shows Mr. Bidleman watching a group of healthy Broad Breasted poult enjoying an elevated sun-porch adjoining the brooder house.



Grand champion fresh-dressed turkey in competition at the last Kansas Farm and Home Week was this young hen of the Broad Breasted type. She shows the thickness of fleshing that has brought sudden popularity to turkeys of her kind.

new type bird as a natural step in turkey progress. He declares that so long as turkeys are bought with their feathers off, there is no logic in worrying about fine points such as color of the feathers. He considers that by raising the Broad Breasted type which excels in gains, dressed weight and meat qualities,

turkey producers can put their business on a basis of "hard-nosed reality."

The first Broad Breasted turkeys of Edwards county appeared about 2 years ago, when Mr. Bidleman brought 7 purebred hens and a tom from Oregon. Since that time, several others have brought in breeding stock or hatching eggs, and now the county boasts of several flocks ranging from 20 to 80 Broad Breasted hens each. Among these are the flocks of Le-

Roy Ary, Fred Strate, Frank Halley, Lawrence Guthrie, C. E. Bidleman and C. W. Bidleman. About 4,000 Broad Breasted poult were produced in the county this year.

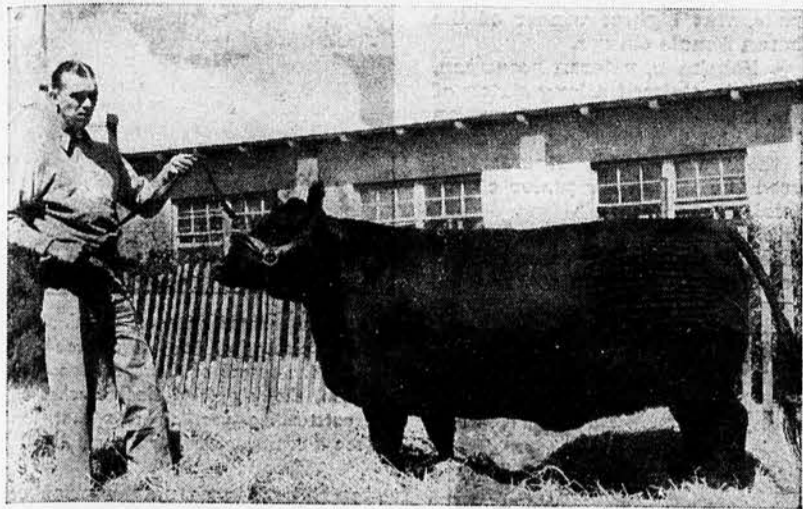
Proving the superiority of Broad Breasted turkeys over his Standard Bronze turkeys, Glen Bidleman reports weight records obtained last year. At 18 weeks old, the young Broad Breasted toms averaged 19½ pounds each, while Standard Bronze toms averaged only 15½ pounds. Birds of the 2 types had been kept together and fed together. Mr. Bidleman has observed the Broad Breasted poult eat slightly more feed but he is certain they make by far the most economical gains. In dressed turkey shows of the state, Broad Breasted birds have suddenly taken the spotlight by claiming top awards.

Of greatest importance to the average commercial turkey raiser is Mr. Bidleman's observation concerning the crossing of Broad Breasted toms with Standard Bronze turkey hens. He has found that about 70 per cent of the resulting crossbred poult are nearly as big as purebred Broad Breasted birds. Last year Mr. Bidleman's Thanksgiving poult produced by this method averaged 17½ pounds, dressed weight, at market time. In contrast, the average dressed weight of Standard Bronze turkeys is around 13 pounds.

Purebred breeding stock is changing hands now, and the peak trade is expected next month. Mr. Bidleman advises use of 1 tom with each 12 turkey hens. He suggests that hens to be used in the breeding flock should be removed from the fattening flock by mid-October. Excessive fattening is not best for the hens, and at the same time it causes a waste of feed. Mr. Bidleman says matings should be completed by the first of February. [Continued on Page 18]

Kansas Herds Fill Fair Barns

And Crop Exhibits Pick Up 20 Per Cent



Grand champion Angus female at the 1940 Kansas Free Fair was Chimera of Wheatland 9, owned by J. B. Hollinger, of Chapman. Bob Swartz, of Everest, holds the halter strap.

KANSAS farm folks who exhibited their wares at the 1940 Kansas Free Fair, demonstrated in a glorious manner the quality of crops and livestock that can be produced in this state. The exhibit of farm crops was about 20 per cent larger than a year ago. Livestock barns were filled to capacity with top-notch "bluebloods," most of them from Kansas herds. Kansas 4-H Club members staged a first-class show.

Climaxing her final year of 4-H Club work in a blaze of glory, Margaret Carter, of Butler county, claimed the grand champion baby beef award. Her winner was a 1,000-pound senior Hereford steer. Officially the steer's name is Rupert Lad but Margaret, who is 18 years old and a sophomore at Kansas State College, prefers to call him "Cubby."

Demonstrating her versatility, the next day Margaret served as a member of the winning home economics judging team from Butler county.

In open classes, beef cattle showmen exhibited 265 animals representing one of the most valuable phases of Kansas agriculture. This number included 120 Herefords, 70 Angus and 75 Shorthorns. In all, 7 county show herds were on exhibit.

Angus breeders from this state held an effective defense against good herds from Iowa and Missouri. J. B. Hollinger, veteran showman and breeder, of Chapman, claimed both grand championship awards. His winning bull was Repeater of Wheatland 9th. The top cow was Chimera of Wheatland 9th, winner of grand championship honors at the Missouri State Fair and Senior champion at the Iowa State Fair. She

was Junior and Grand Champion at the Topeka fair a year ago.

Other Kansas winners in the Angus show included: Ralph and Marvin Poland, of Junction City; John Simon, Maize; and A. J. Schuler, Jr., Junction City. Sedgwick county claimed the county show herd award.

In the strong Hereford competition, a number of outstanding Kansas herds battled for honors against competitors from South Dakota and Texas. Among the highest-winning Kansans were: Jenny Wren Farm, Lawrence; Jack Frost, Marion; C. K. Ranch, Brookville; Frank R. Condell and William Condell, both of El Dorado; Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, and R. O. Winzer, Leon.

The Butler county Hereford show herd claimed first place, while Saline county breeders came in for second. Third prize was taken by Dickinson county, and Marion county was fourth.

In Shorthorn competition, the Miles of View Farm herd, from Kenneth, and the veteran herd of Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, grappled for top honors against Sni-A-Bar Farms, of Grain Valley, Missouri, while several other good Kansas herds put in some strong bids in the various classes. Sni-A-Bar claimed the grand champion bull award on Sni-A-Bar Gold Duster, a senior yearling.

The top cow award went to Miles of View Farm on their thick-bodied red cow, Secret Fifth. Tomson Brothers led out the junior champion bull, Browndale Gift, a promising summer yearling that attracted considerable ringside attention. Among the other Kansans who won in Shorthorn classes

(Continued on Page 8)

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Why waste your strength working with a heavy-handling tractor? Step onto the low, roomy platform of this new Case "L-A." Feel the comfort of its deep, full-cushioned, spring-mounted seat. See how handy are all the controls. Above all, observe how easy the steering wheel turns, how quickly the front wheels follow.

Let the "L-A" show you how much time you can save with its four gears forward. Load it up with plows, harrows or drills. See how you roll right along in any of the three field speeds at load and depth that ordinary tractors of similar size cannot match. For moving from field to field, for highway hauling, and for light tillage see how the fast fourth gear melts the miles away. Belt it to a big thresher, silo filler or saw-mill and you'll marvel at the way its alert governor

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Compare the "L-A" with the best tractor you ever saw before. Note its extra cooling capacity for extreme summer heat, its snug radiator shutters for winter cold, its uniform cooling and control in any work and any weather. Note its superior protection against dirt and wear, from the improved air cleaner to the Neoprene-sealed front wheel bearings. Check its extra strength from front axle to full-swinging drawbar.

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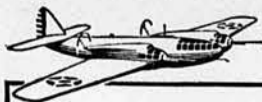
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Margaret Carter, of El Dorado, poses with her grand champion 4-H steer, Rupert Lad, right, and her reserve champion Hereford, Rupert Domino, left. After claiming the steer championships, Miss Carter served as a member of the winning 4-H Club home economics judging team.



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★ Sam Houston, Texas; or to your local ★
★ Junior Chamber of Commerce. ★

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Kansas Herds Fill Fair Barns

(Continued from Page 7)

were: W. A. Young, Clearwater; W. V. Harshman, Clements; Robert Teagarden, LaCygne; E. L. Stunkel, Peck; and Arthur Bloomer, Lancaster.

In one of the greatest dairy cattle shows ever held at this fair, only one herd from out of the state competed. As explained by J. W. Linn and L. O. Gilmore, in charge of the dairy show, this remarkable showing of Kansas cattle is a result of the district show program practiced in this state. Thirty district shows were held in Kansas this spring, and the best cattle from those shows were brought to the Free Fair to represent their district.

Under this system, no one herd commands a heavy share of the prize money. Instead, it is divided among dairy herd owners thruout the state, who may have only a few, possibly only 1 or 2 of their top animals in the district herd. Stanley Jersey Farm, Stanley, Kan., captured highest honors in the Jersey show. Their yearling entry, Brampton Samaratan Boy, was declared grand champion bull.

The grand champion Holstein bull was St. Marys Inka Prilly, a 3-year-old, owned by St. Mary's College. Henry Hatesohl & Son, veteran dairymen of Greenleaf, won the junior championship on their young bull, Crescent Beauty Prince. Twenty-six Kansas Holstein breeders participated in this show.

Following close behind, the Ayrshire show boasted of 21 Kansas herds

Bergerie, are both owned by Ralph L. Smith, of Stanley. Mr. Smith's mare Ombrelle, was highest winner of the Percheron female classes.

H. G. Eshelman, veteran horseman, of Sedgwick, claimed a long string of ribbons, including the junior champion mare award. Hiatt Brothers, of Haven, with their 2-year-old, Thunderbolt, captured the ribbon for junior champion stallion.

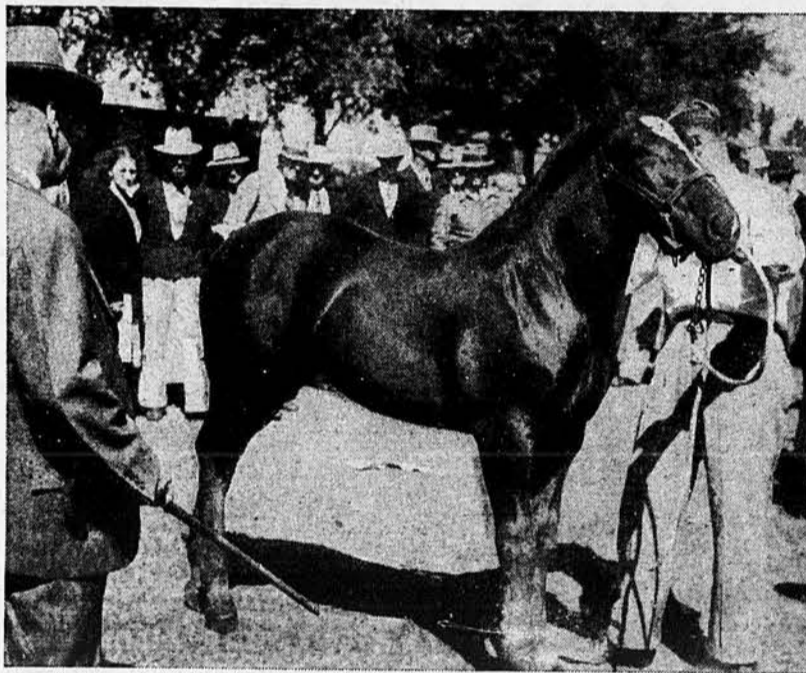
Exhibitors from Missouri gave Kansas sheepmen a run for their money, as good flocks from both states tried



Thirty-two consecutive years of exhibiting Shropshire sheep at the Kansas Free Fair. Such is the record of Clarence Lacey, of Meriden, shown putting final touches on his outstanding yearling ram that has been a consistent winner thruout 1940.



With 1,700 ears exhibited in the 100-ear hybrid classes at the Kansas Free Fair, judge C. C. Cunningham, of El Dorado, found a strenuous job in selecting the winners. In this picture he is seen hard at work on the yellow samples.

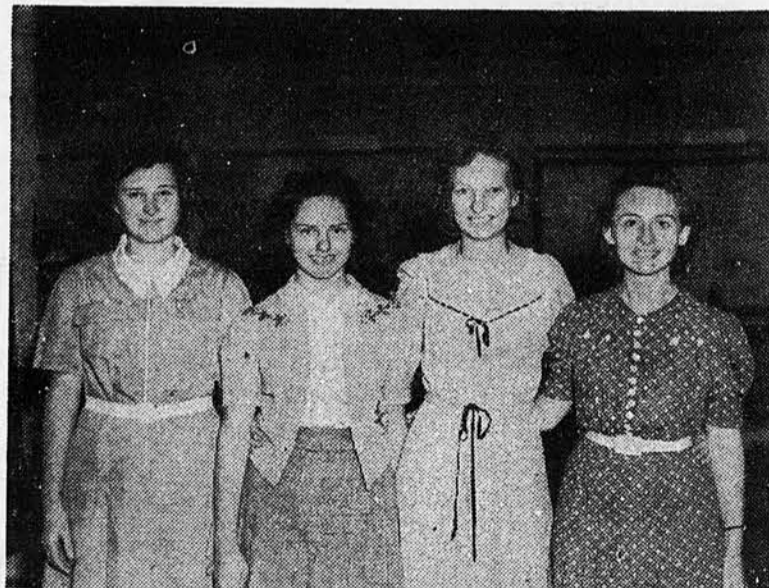


In the Percheron filly foal class, judge W. J. Kennedy, of St. Joseph, Missouri, with cane, considers the merits of the blue ribbon winner, owned by Ralph L. Smith, Stanley. Mr. Kennedy declares tops in the Topeka Show were 50 per cent better than those at the Iowa State Fair.

represented. Fred Strickler, of Hutchinson, exhibited the senior and grand champion cow. A 4-H Club member, Raymond Scholz, of Huron, won the junior champion heifer award on Locust Lea Janette, grand champion 4-H entry at this fair both this year and last year. John Keas, of Effingham, exhibited the junior champion bull, Locust Lea Raymond.

Ransom Farm, of Homewood, claimed major awards in the Guernsey show as the bull, Argilla General Lee was declared first in class and grand champion. Keith VanHorn, of Sabetha, exhibited the junior champion Guernsey bull, and M. A. Hensley, of Salina, showed the grand champion cow. Parker Farm, of Stanley, and Duallyn Farms, of Eudora, won the male and female grand championships respectively in Milking Shorthorn competition.

Superintendent W. A. Atchison reported all barn space full in the draft horse division. Winners of top stallion honors last year, in both the Percheron and Belgian breeds, repeated their feat again this year. The Percheron, Marceau, and the Belgian, Bolo de la



Best judges in the 4-H Club home economics contest at the Kansas Free Fair were these 4 girls. Opal May Dent, left, of Morris county, was high individual. With her are members of the high ranking team, from Butler county. Left to right, they are Chairman Gish, Hildah Penner and Margaret Carter.

for top ribbons in virtually every sheep breed. Among the high Shropshire winners were Clarence Lacey and Sons, of Meriden. Mr. Lacey exhibited for the 32nd consecutive time in the Kansas Free Fair sheep show, which is a mighty good record.

C. E. Aubel, superintendent of swine, reported the strongest hog show was found in Poland China classes, where exhibitors from Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri competed for premiums.

A colorful part of this year's farm crops show was the exhibit of 100-ear hybrid corn samples. This class attracted 1,700 ears of hybrid corn. Winner in the yellow class was Harold Staadt, of Ottawa. The champion 10-ear sample of open-pollinated corn was shown by William Ingwerson, of LeRoy. Rolly Freeland, of Effingham, claimed 3 firsts and 1 second in the 10-ear classes, while other firsts were taken by S. S. Rice, of Meriden, and Frank Remzenberger, of Garnett.

Alfred Hanson made a clean sweep in the wheat classes, winning first place on his samples of hard, soft and semi-soft winter wheats. A. G. Siegrist, of Hutchinson, brought in the best Kanota oats, while the first prize sample of Fulton oats was exhibited by Rolly Freeland.

Harold O'Brien, of Parsons, claimed blue ribbons on barley, flax, lespedeza seed, and oats other than Fulton or Kanota. Byron Robison, of Princeton, showed the best alfalfa seed and the best soybeans. Henry Bunck, of Everest, exhibited the winning sample of Sweet clover seed. A. G. Siegrist had the best brome grass seed; F. W. Chamberlin, of Carbondale, won first in the Blackhull kafir class; Will Dearden, of Robinson, exhibited the winning sample of brome grass seed; and Mrs. Sadie Miller, of Meriden, won the sweepstakes potato award on her sample of Irish Cobblers, an honor of considerable importance.

Surplus Food Products Go in School Lunches

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the projects fostered by the Federal government in the last few years, the school lunch program, measures up as worth while from almost any angle you figure.

From July 1, 1939, thru May, 1940—that is 11 months—there was distributed thru the Surplus Marketing Administration, school lunches amounting to 93,308,992 pounds, valued at an estimated \$6,944,133.

During March, when school lunch distributions were at the peak, 14,706,698 pounds of foodstuffs were distributed in 35,658 schools to 2,483,578 children.

Principal commodities distributed from July 1, 1939, to the end of May, 1940, included: (all figures in pounds) Butter, 4,744,291; eggs, 1,332,464; white flour, 7,459,540; graham flour, 2,996,086; whole wheat cereal, 512,385; corn meal, 4,655,596; corn grits, 1,676,192; rolled oats, 2,334,138; navy beans, 912,695; lima beans, 816,803; onions, 1,739,487.

Apples, 30,989,167; oranges, 15,253,273; pears, 1,360,345; fresh peaches, 168,310; canned peaches, 5,087,234; dried peaches, 625,521; dried prunes, 1,681,361; raisins, 3,419,618; canned grapefruit juice, 1,634,510.

The school lunch movement, of course, is nothing new. Free or low-cost lunches for school children were provided in several European countries before the end of the 19th century. Some of the larger cities in the United States were experimenting with the program in the early 1900s. Farm extension programs have fostered hot lunches in rural schools for many years.

Plight of children during the depression, plus the efforts of the Federal government to dispose of surplus food products, resulted in a national program being inaugurated in 1937. It is a sad note, isn't it, that one-fifth of all school children show physical defects indicative of malnutrition, while surplus foodstuffs ruin the farmers' markets?

From the viewpoint of national defense, even, the program can be justified. If one-fifth of the school children of the nation are undernourished, short of necessary foods, this one-fifth is not going to produce extra good Americans, and certainly not the stuff from which good soldiers are made.

Most people think of underfed children as being found principally in the slum districts of the cities. It is interesting to note, from a recent article from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, that 75 per cent of the schools participating in the program last March, and 50 per cent of the children provided these lunches, were in farm communities.

There is nothing very complicated about the mechanism for providing foodstuffs for the school lunch program. The Federal government, thru the Surplus Marketing Administration, buys quantities of surplus farm

products in attempts to uphold farm prices. These commodities then are shipped to welfare or relief agencies in the states, which apportion them among relief families and certain other recipients, including school lunch projects. Allocations to schools where local organizations sponsor the school lunch program are based on the number of children certified as "needy and/or undernourished."

Statistics show that 25 per cent of the children receiving free lunches are from relief families, and another 22 per cent in non-relief families with incomes under \$1,000 a year.

Hybrids Very Popular

More than half of the corn acreage in the 12 North Central states this year was planted to hybrids, the Department of Agriculture announced last week. Planting hybrids has increased acreage yields on the whole at least 10 per cent. In the western edge of the belt, where drouth is a factor, a 1939 survey showed increases ranging from 20 to 30 per cent.

Says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, discussing demand and price situation:

"The effect on farm products' prices of recent improvements in domestic demand has been in part obscured by the offsetting influence of export losses, and for fruits and vegetables by the reversion to more normal supply.

"Recently, however, strength has appeared in livestock prices, and consumers are taking a record output of manufactured dairy products at advancing prices. Further signs of improving domestic demand should appear as effects of recent industrial expansion are more fully reflected in high

employment and payrolls among workers in service and trade."

Farm products are under the opposing influence of virtual elimination of export markets on the one hand and effects of improving domestic demand on the other. An additional factor of support to farm products' prices is the proximity of government loan values on some products to the prices farmers are receiving for them. In fact, wheat prices have been below loan values recently. Prices of the principal farm products which are exported have already been adjusted, at least in large part, to the loss of continental European markets."

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HOW TO MAKE ENDS MEET has kept many a farmer awake nights. But not Mr. E. D. Vittetoe of Washington, Iowa. He knows the secret of keeping down costs. For instance...

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Packed with handy hints on the care and operation of tractors and farm machinery, this booklet will save you time, trouble and money. Send 10c to The PennZoil Company, Oil City, Pa., or see your PennZoil dealer for order blank.

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PennZoil's anti-sludge qualities come from taking out weak and harmful impurities. As this chart shows, we do a good job of it. Sound your "Z" soon.



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Allis-Chalmers Tractor, Model "WC", uses Timken Bearings in the front wheels, rear wheels, differential, pinion, power take-off and steering pivot.

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Allis-Chalmers engineers chose Timken Bearings for hard service points of Allis-Chalmers tractors because Timken Bearings have an indisputable reputation for longer life and lower operating costs.

Timken Bearing superiority is due to an exclusive combination of Design, Material and Workmanship.

Timken design (tapered rollers between two tapered raceways) gives the Timken Bearing its unequalled capacity to carry all types of loads—radial, thrust, or both together in any combination.

Timken material is Timken Electric Furnace Steel—the most wear-resistant material ever developed for anti-friction bearings. Timken is the only bearing

manufacturer controlling the quality of its product by making its own steel.

Timken workmanship is unsurpassed for precision and quality. Timken is the oldest and largest tapered roller bearing manufacturer in the world—with 41 years of experience in making and applying bearings.

Timken superiority is proved by the fact that Timken Bearings predominate everywhere in heavy duty service—in tractors, in machine tools, in steel rolling mills, in America's streamlined trains and locomotives.

Allis-Chalmers thus gives its customers a bonus of many extra hours of leisure and many extra thousands of Miles of Smiles.

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TIMKEN TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

SCHOOLS OF THE FUTURE

By GEORGE L. McCLENNY
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

SCHOOL people are aware that the future of our public school system depends upon the co-operation of the forces within it.

The public schools have ever been in a state of change and will increasingly be found making more and more changes. With no chance to go back to times recalled from the past, the public is willing to listen to plans for an improved future.

The analyses that have been made of the society in which we live, point out that educators must address themselves to such problems as the following:

First. The courses of study for the rural schools in Kansas embody for the most part the same elements as those for the city schools—rural schools in communities of 3,000 or less. These fundamental elements are 3 in number:

- (a). A blend of the practical, scientific and cultural values in life.
- (b). Living well in society.
- (c). First-hand contact with outstanding persons.

We are attempting in the rural communities to place special emphasis upon a scientific, a cultural, and a citizenship background.

For example, we offer as well-defined courses in chemistry, sociology, drama, citizenship, law and speech in our rural high schools as we do in the larger high schools; however, the day's program is interspersed with courses in livestock management, soils, field crops, feeds. There are also offered courses in home management, art, and music in these rural high schools.

Prominent Speakers Invited

One of the most important factors of the school today is the one called extracurricular activities which gives the boys and girls opportunity to plan and to execute programs in social situations comparable to those outside of school in order to broaden their personal development. With a view to broadening their knowledge and experience of citizenship, leading persons are invited to speak on the vocations. These persons who speak to the high school pupils are those experienced not only in the field of agriculture but in industry, transportation, business, labor, education, government and international relations.

The usual practice is for the speakers to take about 30 minutes to outline their subjects, then an open forum discussion takes place lasting for 1 hour or so.

Our plans for the solution of the problems of the rural community are

turning more and more to the matter of leadership. This we believe would be of supreme importance. We would especially emphasize training in leadership, because laymen or citizenship leaders are more important to a functioning of a democracy like ours than most people recognize.

Second. (a). The complex issue of citizenship cannot any longer be assigned merely to high school and college courses in political science, civics and history. The school system must cease to be merely for children and young people. It must be organized for adults as well. Its plant facilities must be kept open and operating in the interest of preparing men and women as well as children and young people to function efficiently vocationally, avocationally and civically. As we see it we will move on a graduated scale from full-time learning to part-time learning—the degree of time spent in organized education being different at different age levels with different groups of people. But the end objective is that all people may make use of organized methods of study and training throughout life.

Consolidation Would Help

(b). The educational systems must be organized and reorganized in relation to the changing nature of the community. No high school serving 50 to 100 students can possibly afford to offer diversified training facilities. A certain amount of consolidation of school units can help materially to provide efficient organizations of secondary education. Our rapid transportation makes such consolidation practical. But we must go further. Even large high schools cannot afford to develop training facilities for all of the specializations.

In our schools the individual has a chance to build his own work and to make his own personality. In doing so, he finds his place in the world's work which makes him successful.

It is not to be supposed, of course, that the creation of a democratic citizenship can be accomplished by the schools alone. Home, other community organizations, and schools must cooperate to strengthen democratic characteristics of the schools.

The public school's destiny is entwined in the destiny of the nation. It is evident, however, that the schools will never be given adequate support from a sense of duty alone. The only lasting basis of school support must be that schools, abreast of today's needs, are rendering a dollar's worth of service for every dollar expended.

SIT DOWN AND HARROW

"Why stand up when you can sit down?" asks Ray Colgrove, Girard, who devised the plan of riding a harrow shown in the picture. He built a rack of 2 by 4's, fastening it to the harrow. Then he had heavy strap irons—2 of them—made in a v-shape and bolted them upside down on the frame. On top of this was bolted a long plank to sit on. A footrest is made of light lumber. And harrowing is a lot easier!—Photo by Arthur Rader.

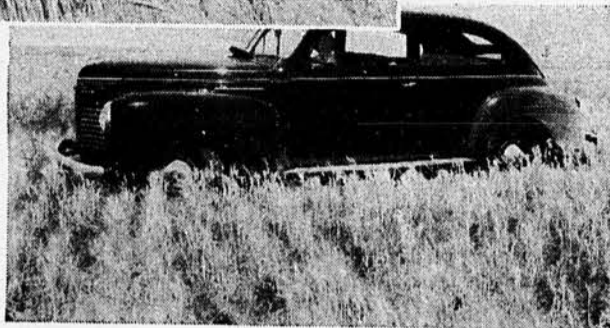


Tenant Insists on Fallowing



Wheat, at left, on summer-fallowed ground belonging to Nick Heitschmidt, of Osborne county, averaged 17 bushels to the acre, and was one of few good fields in that county this year.

Part of the same field was not fallowed, and this picture was taken in the wheat grown there.



FARMERS in many Western Kansas counties can well afford to put some attention to the matter of convincing landowners of the value of summer-fallowing. This is the belief of Nick Heitschmidt, Osborne county, who declares that opposition from the landowners has prevented many wheat farmers from following this profitable practice.

He finds that many still hold to the idea of wanting a cash crop every year, even tho 2 years of continuous cropping actually give less wheat than 1 crop on summer-fallow. Continuous cropping, he says, causes the tenant to use twice as much seed and do nearly twice as much work. And, in the end, both he and his landlord have less wheat than they would have under a system of summer-fallowing.

However, Mr. Heitschmidt considers the whole matter might be clarified if tenants would take more pains to

present the true facts, and if they would refuse to rent from landowners who will not permit fallowing. Mr. Heitschmidt demanded this right from a new landlord 3 years ago. At that time the landowner did not believe in summer-fallowing. But, after seeing the results, he now asks that summer-fallowing be practiced by all tenants who operate on his land.

Mr. Heitschmidt has found the practice of fallowing pays big dividends, year after year. This season he produced more wheat on 70 acres of summer-fallowed land, than his son produced on 200 acres of the same kind of land not fallowed. Mr. Heitschmidt's fallowed wheat averaged 17 bushels.

Mr. Heitschmidt believes that farm incomes thruout that area could be substantially increased by a more whole-hearted acceptance of summer-fallowing practices for both wheat and feed crops.

Farming in Roadside Ditches

IF YOU lose control of your car and go into a ditch while motoring thru Meade county, you may find yourself engulfed in thrifty wheat, barley, or any other kind of crop grown in that area. This is because farmers and public road officials in Meade county have developed a system of farming in the roadside ditches.

As explained by J. D. Gollither, Meade county farmer, and J. E. McColm, county agent, this plan helps control grasshoppers, and it boosts crop production at the same time. To do this, the county engineer, county commissioners, and township board members all co-operate with the farmers and county agent in preparing road ditches suitable for the plan.

The first essential is wide ditches with gently sloping edges. It is particularly important that the backslope, or slope between the ditch and the field, be made so that it can be easily worked

with farm implements. When this is done, the farmers can plant pasture, grain or feed crops right up to the edge of the road.

Mr. Gollither, a strong booster for the plan, has been cropping the roadside ditches adjoining his land since 1936. He reports that his wheat in the ditches has yielded at least 25 bushels to the acre every year.

Principal advantage in grasshopper control is that the roadside area can be cultivated to destroy insect harbors, so common when roadsides are allowed to become weed-growing areas. Where fences are necessary, the Meade county officials allow farmers to construct their fences close to the edge of the roadside.

As a further development, plans are being made to divert excessive water from the roadside ditches back onto the fields, where it can be utilized more generally by growing crops.



Farmers in Meade county farm the ditches and roadsides to eliminate grasshopper trouble and utilize valuable moisture. J. E. McColm, county agent, and J. D. Gollither examine some of Mr. Gollither's barley growing in a roadside ditch.

Again--this year PIONEER HYBRIDS

Prove their Worth to
KANSAS FARMERS

In the drouth areas of Kansas where the open-pollinated corn was a complete failure—Pioneer produced some corn. In the areas receiving anywhere near normal rainfall, Pioneer produced large and profitable yields.

Pioneer 319

A very rank grower — and particularly drouth resistant. Late in maturity —has proved to be an especially good hybrid this year in south-east Kansas.

PIONEER 307 The Old Reliable

... the first choice of Kansas farmers and the most versatile of all hybrid corns—versatile in its ability to take advantage of the best weather conditions, or to stand the worst weather conditions—versatile in its ability to adapt itself to all types of soil. Because of its versatility and its consistent performance record, Pioneer 307 is a safe corn to plant.

Pioneer 332

One of the newer, late maturing Pioneer varieties. Has a single-eared tendency with a starchy type kernel. All indications point to 332 as proving itself to be an outstanding hybrid.

Early Maturing Varieties

Particularly south of the Kaw River, it is probably good judgment to put at least a part of your corn acres in a relatively early hybrid variety—earlier than those mentioned above—and plant this corn relatively early in the season.

North of the Kaw there is some demand for early maturing Pioneer varieties, either for early feed or for extremely late planting.

PIONEER... A Sound, Practical Hybrid That Appeals to Practical Farmers

Pioneer Hybrids are sound, practical hybrids that appeal to the practical farmer. They are the most versatile of all hybrid corns. They take advantage of the best weather conditions to produce bigger yields—and they stand up under the worst weather to produce some yields when less vigorous corns fail entirely. Whether the weather is good or bad—whether the soil is rich or poor—Pioneer has clearly demonstrated its ability to produce the biggest yields—to make the GREATEST PROFITS under the widest possible variation of conditions.

TUNE IN

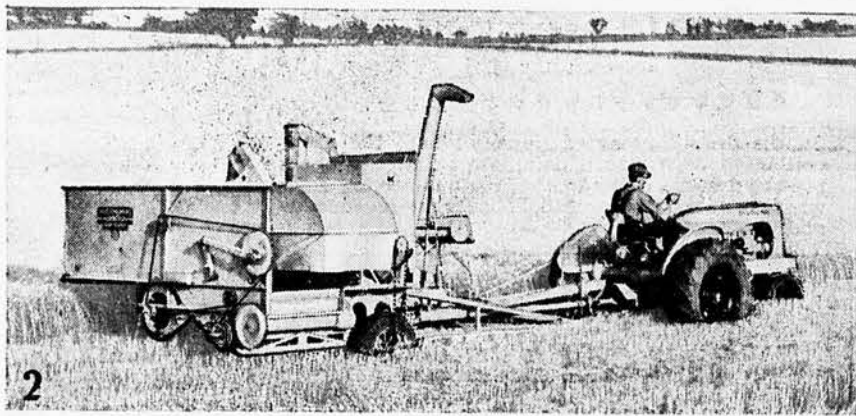
For further Pioneer facts and information, listen regularly to Pioneer Newscast at 7:00 every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, Station WIBW, Topeka, Kansas.

Our Pioneer representative in your area can tell you which Pioneer variety is best adapted for your needs.

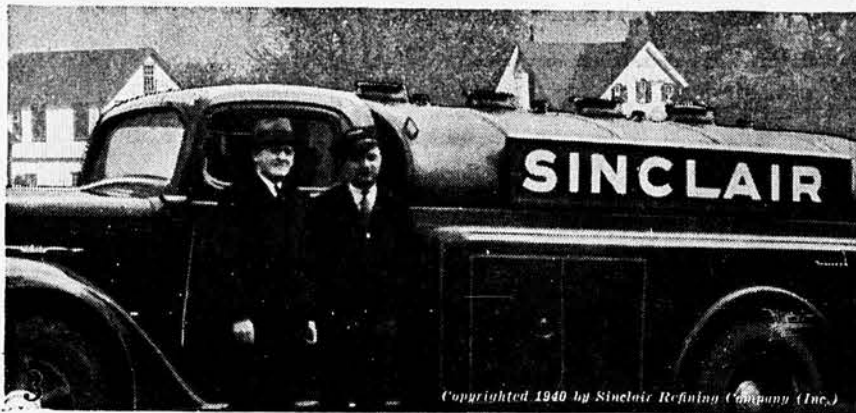
GARST & THOMAS
Hybrid Corn Co., Coon Rapids, Iowa



Here is a man who is one of over 2,000 Sinclair agents supplying lubricants, gasoline and kerosene direct to...



... farms in 41 states. These Sinclair products help lower farm operating costs because of their high quality. They help avoid tie-ups due to faulty lubrication of equipment. Thousands of...



... trucks delivering Sinclair products cover farm routes every week. Just phone or write the nearest Sinclair agent. Below are listed some of the many Sinclair products that, over a season, will save you money on your farm.

Tractor Fuels—Distillate, Kerosene, Gasoline... Cup and Axle Grease...
 Cream Separator Oils... Harvester Oil... Gear & Chassis Lubricants...
 Pressure System Grease... P.D. Insect Spray
 Stock Spray **SINCLAIR** Motor Oils

"Always a Good Show!"

WIBW

580 on Your Dial

For Immediate Farm Help

Put Men on Payrolls, Not Relief Rolls, Says Willkie

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

WENDELL WILLKIE has placed his application with the people of the United States for the most important job in the country. He is after the job of President on the Republican ticket.

Feeling, as he always has, that agriculture is the biggest big business in the country, Senator Arthur Capper decided that farm paper publishers, editors and radio commentators should have a chance to take first-hand measure of this candidate for President.

Therefore, he arranged for almost a full day on September 6, at Rushville, Ind., with Mr. Willkie and invited the farm paper men there to meet him. More than 70 responded. Pressure of important business in the Senate kept Senator Capper in Washington, a matter of keen regret to him. Representing Senator Capper was your reporter, the managing editor of Kansas Farmer, who presided at the conference and acted as toastmaster at the luncheon given the editors.

First thing, along with Congressman Clifford Hope, of Kansas, we visited the Willkie farms. All 5 of them are operated by real farmers. Soil is in good condition. Weeds are kept down. Pastures look good. Buildings and fences are in good repair, except one old barn that should be torn down and rebuilt. Some of the buildings need paint, but Mr. Willkie isn't having them painted or the old barn torn down now, because he doesn't want it to appear that he is putting on a "front" since he is asking folks to make him President. You get the impression right off that the farms must pay their way and earn new buildings and paint. Those farms are run in a businesslike way.

Willkie Knows Farming

The men who farm those places are the bosses. Mr. Willkie told us at the luncheon and conference that he isn't trying to pose as a farmer. But he couldn't resist boasting a little about his home town. "I grew up in Elwood, Indiana," he said. "Elwood is surrounded by one of the finest agricultural sections in the country, and I believe now is perhaps the first tomato center in America."

Mr. Willkie tried one summer, when a young lad, to operate a cucumber farm in Pulaski county, Indiana, but he said it wasn't a very successful venture. In his high school and college days he followed the thresher several summers in the West, worked as a hired hand on several different farms. "But," he said, "today I never do any physical farming and do not wish to

create the slightest impression that I do. I own 5 farms in this county and enjoy a rich association with the men who run those farms. I never have done a stroke of farm work in this particular county—don't believe I could last a full day behind a thresher now." However, he is pretty close to farming, or some of the off-side crops and livestock talk wouldn't have come out so naturally.

Before the meeting was opened for questions, Mr. Willkie had this to say: "In any approach that I may make, if I should be elected President of the United States, to the farm problem or any other problem, I shall lean over backwards to bring the solution about thru the democratic process rather than thru the elimination of that process." He didn't like the 50-destroyer trade with England without the consent of Congress. He called it the most dictatorial act of any President in our history.

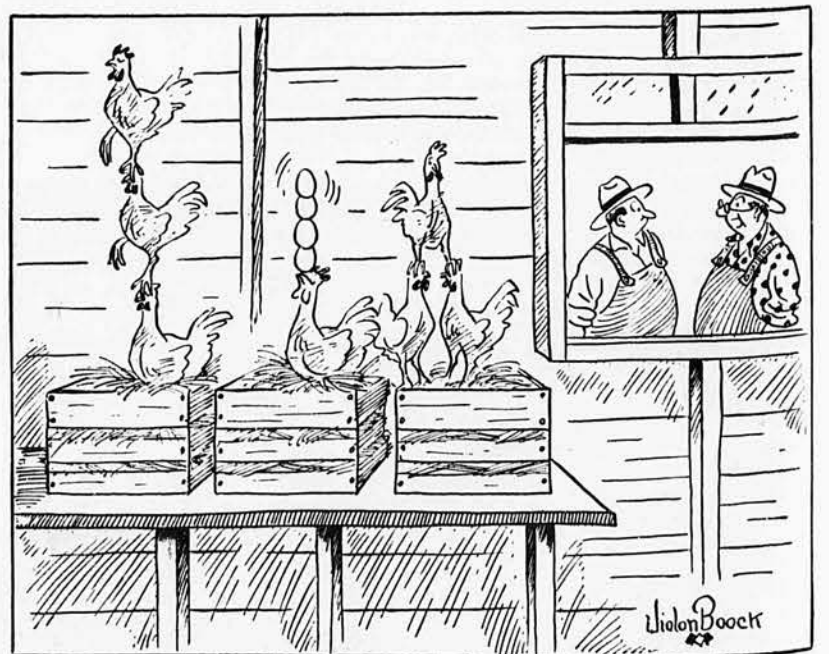
"The farm problem as it appeals to me," Mr. Willkie said, "arises from certain circumstances with which you are as well acquainted as I am. The fact that we have built our domestic economy behind tariff walls compels the farmer to sell in a world unprotected market while buying in a protected market. In addition, since the beginning of the war in Europe, his foreign markets for his products have been much curtailed.

Farm Taxes Unfair

"The method of taxation of farms is, in my judgment, erroneous. The farmer pays a fixed tax per year irrespective of his income. He pays as much when crops are bad and prices are low as he does when crops are good and prices high. This is not so true of any other line of business. No lawyer, no doctor, no manufacturer pays the same amount of taxes year by year irrespective of his changing income. Over and above these causes, we all know that factory payrolls and farm income rise and fall together. For more than 8 years we have been in the midst of a depression when factory payrolls have been low, with the resultant loss of much of the domestic market to the farmer.

"The immediate assistance that we can give to the farmer is the rehabilitation of our domestic economy so that men now on relief rolls can be put on payrolls. It is my very deliberate judgment that by modification of our business regulatory laws or modification of our tax laws so as to lure idle capital into productive investments rather

(Continued on Page 13)



"I just can't do a thing with them since I got 'em back from the fair."

It's Unfair to Blame Milk For Spread of Infantile

EVERY time some baffling epidemic comes along, something has to bear the blame. Far too often that blame is placed on our "good friend" milk. This also is the opinion of H. E. Dodge, State Dairy Commissioner, who declares it is entirely unfair and unjust to blame milk for the present epidemic of infantile paralysis.

Mr. Dodge, who is head of the dairy division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, moved to the defense of Kansas milk after unfavorable publicity and rumors had "tagged" it as a serious carrier of the dread disease. It was emphasized by Mr. Dodge that Kansas milk is not only one of the best foods but one of the safest.

He related that according to the best Kansas authorities, and contrary to recent publicity, no case of infantile paralysis has ever been traced to either raw or pasteurized milk consumed in this state. He declares Kansas people can drink their quart of milk daily with no more misgivings than they might have in eating any other common food or drinking their daily allowance of water.

Regarding the purity of our state milk supply, Mr. Dodge said, "So far as milk is concerned, the Kansas supply of today is safer than at any other time of the state's history. This is partly due to the unceasing work of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Board of Health and other agencies for improving quality. The Kansas dairyman has a high sense of his responsibility to the public, and I am sure it is no exaggeration to say that the Kansas milk supply is second to none in purity and wholesomeness.

"It is unfair and undeserved to blame milk for the present epidemic. There is no known method of inspection and examination which could brand milk as a carrier. Kansas milk is safe milk and it is not limited to certain specific areas but is a state-wide condition, based on our observation and experience. In places of epidemics it might be advisable to boil milk during the run of the disease. It might be well to boil water, too, and take other precautionary measures. But the milk supply of Kansas is better than ever and it is a safe product for general consumption."

For Immediate Farm Help

(Continued from Page 12)

than into tax-exempt Government securities, that we can start the wheels of American industry going so virtually all of our unemployed may be re-employed and thus become consumers of the farmer's products. If you superimpose on that the necessity of building a defense for America in this critical hour, I personally do not see any reason, under wise laws and wise administration, why there should be any unemployed in America today.

"And I think this condition can be brought about without losing any of our real social gains which we have made in the last few years. There would have to be no elimination of the minimum wage laws nor modification of the Social Security Act nor of reasonable regulation of our industrial and financial life.

"And we must continue to pay to the American farmer benefits to equalize the farmer's income so that in total it will constitute a just proportion of the total national income. We must extend to him lines of credit which ordinary commercial institutions are un-equipped to give. And we must also extend the benefits of rural electrification.

"It was in the year 1933 or 1934, that I first appreciated that rural electrification was a social problem—not an economic problem. I proposed at that time to the authorities in

Washington, that they have Congress pass an act authorizing an appropriation of a lump sum of 100 million dollars from which either municipal plants, private plants or government projects could borrow money for the building of rural lines or that proportion of the cost of rural lines which could not be built on a purely business or economic basis. That is, if any given rural line would yield a fair return on only half the investment, that the Government should lend either to the municipal or private or government operator the difference. That when the line, by reason of increased use, yielded a fair return of the full amount on the investment, then such municipal, private or government operation should pay back into the revolving fund such amount. In my judgment, if that program had been adopted, there would be twice as many rural lines in America as there are today.

"If I am elected President of the United States, no rural electrification

project now in existence will be abandoned but, if Congress will go along with me, I shall attempt to further encourage the building of additional lines by some such program as I suggested, over and above the present rural electrification program.

"There is another situation in regard to rural electrification I think should be corrected. In many cases the rates on our rural electrification projects are too high. Wise management of these projects would permit a great lowering of these rates."

Mr. Willkie has no idea in mind of upsetting the Farm Program's apple cart. He said: "There is no man so dull as to believe that payments for the conservation of the soils should be discontinued; not until the farmer has a higher income." And he wouldn't change drastically other parts of the program, except to improve them by putting more local control into operation, and make the whole setup more businesslike and less costly. He thinks we have gone thru 7 unnecessary years of depression; that if the Government wasn't so eager to run everybody's business that unemployment would vanish and demand for farm products would increase.

He isn't for fixed prices for farm products, because he believes this

would lead to fixed prices in all elements in our setup, and that stagnation would result. He feels that America was built on competition and that it keeps all of us on our toes and making progress. Without attempting to lay out panaceas for America's ills, he spoke confidently of "our being able to solve our many problems thru our own democratic processes."

ACT FAST WHEN A COLD THREATENS

Use This 3-PURPOSE Medicine

At the very first sniffle, sneeze, or sign of a cold put just a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril. If used in time, Va-tro-nol's stimulating action actually helps prevent many colds from developing.

... And remember this, when a head cold makes you miserable, or transient congestion "fills up" nose at night, spoils sleep—3-purpose Va-tro-nol gives valuable help as it (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) relieves irritation, (3) helps flush out nasal passages, clearing clogging mucus. Enjoy the relief it brings.



For DAIRY SUCCESS Depend on Successful Dairy Equipment



A modern McCormick-Deering Milker at work in the 104-year-old barn on the Lee Thomas farm, Eagle, Wisconsin.

NEW—LOW-BASE CREAM SEPARATOR

Only 40 inches high, the new McCormick-Deering Low-Base Cream Separator is convenient because you don't have to lift the milk pail so high to pour into the supply can. Either electric or power drive. This separator has all the clean-skimming features found in every McCormick-Deering Separator.

SAFEGUARD the success of your dairy herd, back up its milk production, and earn more profits with good equipment. Choose McCormick-Deering Milkers and Cream Separators and International Coolers.

McCormick-Deering Milkers are natural-action milkers. Easy to handle. Easy to clean. Single or double units.

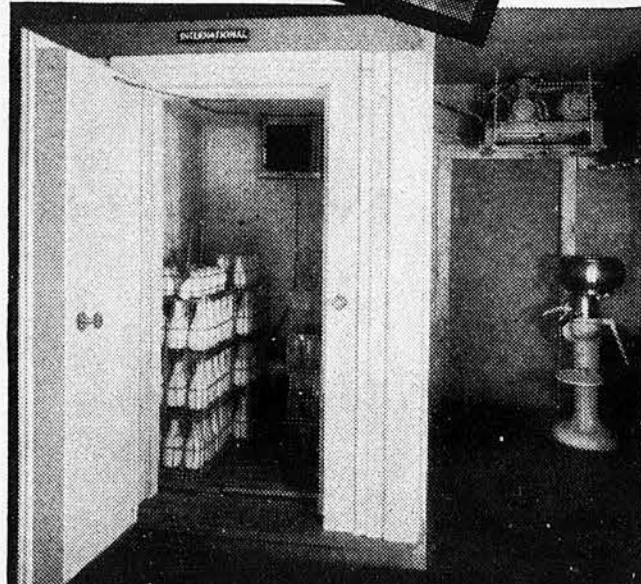
McCormick-Deering Cream Separators are easy-turning, attractively streamlined. All parts contacting milk are made of stainless steel. Clean-skimming self-centering bowl. Choice of four sizes. Direct motor drive available for electrified farms.

International Coolers solve the farm refrigeration problem. Wet-type milk coolers from 2 to 12-can capacity. Walk-in coolers available in 10 sizes with ample capacity for all farm needs. Reach-in coolers have up to 10 times the capacity of the average household refrigerator.

Let the International Harvester dealer help you along the way to more profitable dairying.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Right: This International Walk-in Cooler was recently installed at Arlington Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa. A new McCormick-Deering Cream Separator shown at far right.



McCORMICK-DEERING Milkers and Cream Separators INTERNATIONAL Coolers

★
We Keep a Private Zoo

By JULIA and EARL WESTPHAL
Offerle, Kansas

WE HERE at Rest Haven Farm believe that we have, if not the most interesting, then one of the most interesting hobbies in Kansas.

Always lovers of nature and wild-life we have had pets of every description. From this love of pets there developed a small "Pet Stock Farm" which has gradually grown into an interesting and educational private zoo.

Our pens and yards are open at all times to the public; there are no charges for admission.

We keep a record of all visitors. December, 1937, to December, 1938, about 500 visited the pens, the following year 1,000. Each group of visitors is taken thru the pens by some one of the family, if they are really interested and care to learn all the interesting facts concerning each bird or animal.

Special classes and entire schools from surrounding counties and towns come to spend half a day seeing and learning about the more than 125 birds and animals. It is with some pride we boast of visitors from many distant states and one from Canada.

The stock consists of game and wild birds and animals from far and near. Neat, comfortable, well-built pens keep all pets well and happy. We breed all stock, and young and eggs are sold or traded for other pets, feed or equipment.

We have been playing with our hobby for years. We get a real thrill out of every minute of the day with our lovely creatures and in sharing their beauty with friends and strangers alike. Some of the finest of our friends are among those whom we first met thru our pets.

One of the fine things about our hobby is that it is not a "give me" hobby, as so many are. We buy or trade for all stock and therein lies much of the pleasure. Our pets and the work with them has kept our spirits up during these years of depression.

We live on a 640-acre livestock and wheat farm, the old-fashioned kind where something is doing all the time. Work? Yes, any thing worthwhile is work; but after all is anything you love to do really work? Still, if you like the easy chair too well, better not try our hobby.

Buckle on the Corn Belt

During some recent drouthy years, when the Weather Bureau put one over on Kansas corn, there was some talk about replacing that crop with grain sorghums, and one of those alphabet

Sample Bouquet

We often receive bouquets regarding our bulletin service, similar to this one: "Thank you so much for the bulletins sent me on the care of my turkeys and chicks. This is my first year raising either, and your bulletins were a great help to me.—Mary Blakeman, R. 3." If you haven't taken advantage of our bulletin offers, we suggest you look thru this issue of Kansas Farmer and see whether there are some of interest to you. Or, perhaps you are seeking information on a subject not listed in bulletin form. Please tell us about it, and we will be glad to get the information for you. We are eager to serve.—Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

things that buzz out of Washington tried to blitzkrieg Kansas with maps which remove from the Corn Belt all of the state except a few tiers of counties on the east and a narrow strip along the north line, says I. D. Graham, of the State Board of Agriculture.

The effort seems to have been to prove that Kansas can't grow corn. But have a look. Prior to the recent drouth

Kansas averaged approximately 6,000,000 acres in corn each year, which was more than was planted in 42 other states, and corn was grown in each one of its 105 counties. Usually, Kansas has more acres in corn than 28 other states have in all kinds of crops together.

Kansas entered the million-acre class in corn growing in 1872 and has been in that class ever since, even during the drouthy years.

Between 1865 and 1939 there were only 6 years when the average yield of corn in Kansas was less than 10 bushels per acre, and 3 of the 6 years were 1934, 1935, and 1936, the worst years of the worst drouth ever experienced in the Plains states. Think about that. Only 6 failures of the Kansas corn crop in 74 years.



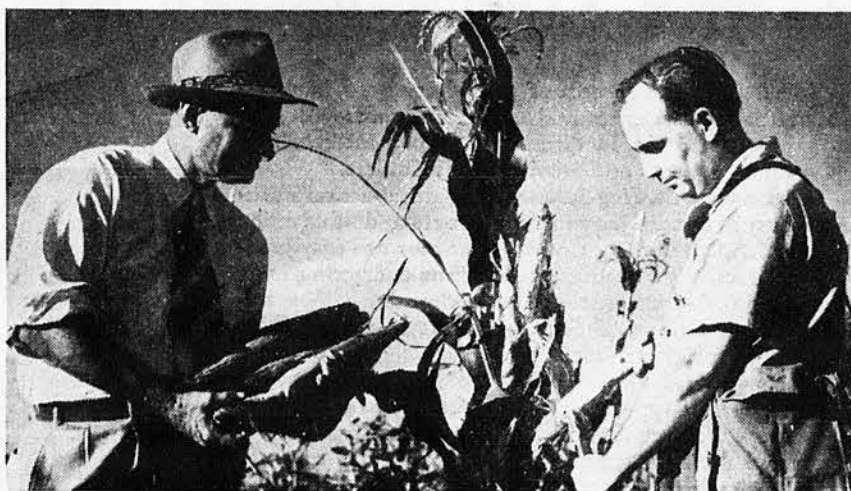
FARMERS IN CENTRAL KANSAS know what happened to their cornfields this year. They know that fields of open-pollinated and even hybrid corn by the hundreds were fired and seared and burnt brown like the Washington County field above. These fields will produce no corn at all. Some farmers are actually saying—"You can't grow corn in Kansas."



THE KANSAS STATE COMMISSION ago. No one knew, of course, the drouth ahead. Fortunately, the bred "G" Hybrid Seed Corn. As green and growing, with two and sturdy stalk. Washington County

STATE CORN-HUSKING

Peppard's Funk-Bred Hybrid



HERE'S PROOF that Peppard's Funk-Bred "G" Hybrid Seed Corn will make a crop under conditions that spelled absolute, heart-breaking failure for other types of seed. Henry Muth, President of the Washington, Kansas, Chamber of Commerce, is husking an ear of Washington's "Miracle Corn," while Roy Moore, of the Kansas Farmer, looks on. This corn came through only because Peppard's Funk-Bred has a massive root system that sends its feelers deep down into the ground for subsoil moisture—because it produces sturdy stalks that stand in the highest winds—because it has high resistance to insects and disease. If this seed corn will grow under the conditions Washington County has faced in '40, it will grow on your land, too! Talk to your dealer. Let him prove what Peppard's Funk-Bred Hybrid will mean to you in dollars and cents!



THE PEPPARD BROTHERS production field in Doniphan Co. over by a crew of 20 de-tasslers thoroughly and intelligently. The farm labor prices. They must be productive it is possible to grow advised by the famous Funk Brothers out the first commercial shipment names protect you when you buy a dealer—the name Funk, the biggest which since 1887 has stood for

PEPPARD SEED CO. Ks.

Animal Breeding Inside Facts

No. 11. Culling, Its Value and Possibilities

By D. M. SEATH

LIKE begets like," is an axiom which has been kept constantly in mind by successful livestock breeders. In herd improvement, they have held tenaciously to the idea that only the best animals in their herds should be allowed to produce offspring, and that the animals failing to meet certain standards should be culled and sent to market. It has been thru such culling and the selection of outstanding sires that hereditary improvement has been made in farm animals. These better

animals when properly fed and cared for have increased the net income of livestock owners.

To properly cull farm animals, it is necessary to have some yardstick or means of measuring their relative efficiency. Such measures as the number of eggs to the hen, the yearly butterfat production to the cow, the pounds of pork for unit of feed, or the cost of producing a pound of beef are essential if one is to intelligently select the most profitable animals.

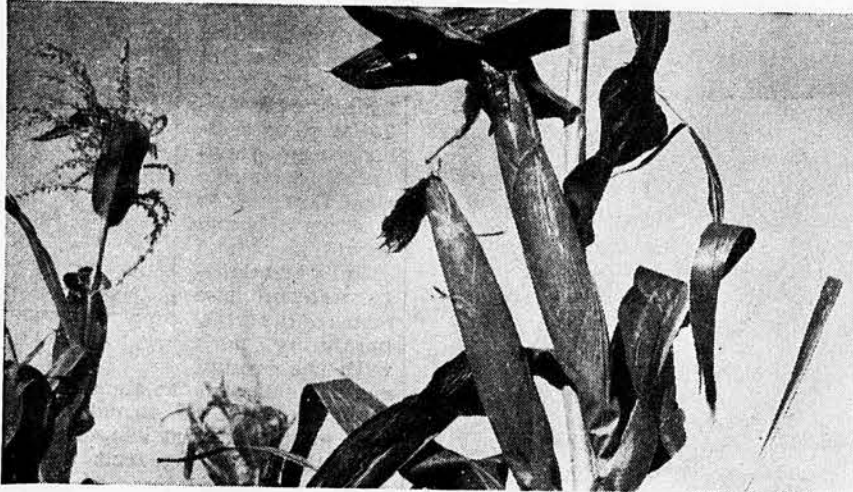
Unfortunately, few farmers keep records sufficiently complete to provide this kind of data. However, some do, or they belong to co-operative record associations that help to keep records that supply such information. Others have records of a scanty nature that permit some generalization as to economy of production, but fail to permit the intelligent culling of individual animals.

It is the writer's prediction that livestock improvement in the future will hinge largely on how rapidly breeders adopt and use measures of efficiency as a guide for their culling operations.

Value of culling, based on actual production records, was demonstrated recently in a study made of 37 Kansas Dairy Farm Record Association

Grass Silage Honors

There has been considerable controversy over who was the first to introduce grass or legume silage into Kansas. Many claim the honor. Now Kansas Farmer wants to know the truth of the matter, so we are asking our readers to help. When and where did you first hear of grass silage? When did you first use grass silage? Write a letter to Kansas Farmer and help us write a story on this subject. We will appreciate your interest. Address, Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



LOOK AT IT! Corn from the "Miracle Field!" These ears and thousands like them saved the Kansas State Corn-Husking Championship, which will be held as scheduled, October 23! Experts say this field will make 30 to 35 bushels to the acre—against no bushels at all for most of the other seed corn planted in the same neighborhood. That's why the contest field is the most thrilling sight you will see at the State Corn-Husking Contest!

herds that had complete records from 1930 to 1935. During this period, this group of widely scattered Kansas dairymen had a turnover in their herds that averaged 31 per cent annually. Despite the fact that more than one-third of those sold were diseased cows, and that about one-fifth were sold for dairy purposes, the low producers sold had a beneficial effect on these herds. On an average, those leaving the herds produced annually an average of 821 pounds of milk and 46 pounds of butterfat less than those remaining in the herds.

Reduction in the amount of the disease existing in livestock herds is an important step to take if more rapid improvement thru selection is to take place. If there had been no losses because of disease in the Kansas dairy herds studied, 2 1/2 times as many animals could have been culled because of low production. Other classes of livestock have similar histories. A disease control program combined with continuous culling based on records of efficiency will greatly accelerate any livestock improvement program.

CORN HUSKING CONTEST was scheduled months ago in Topeka, Kansas, had a long summer planted with Peppard's Funk-Bred "G" Hybrid. As the picture above, this field is still producing three big, well-filled ears to each stalk in the "Miracle Field!"

CORN HUSKING CONTEST SAVED!

Peppard's Funk-Bred "G" Hybrid Produces a "Miracle Field"



GROW CORN LIKE THIS WHEN OLD STYLE CORN FAILS!

Why Waste Seed and Work?

You, too, can plant the "Miracle Corn"—the corn which has made it possible to hold the Kansas State Corn-Husking Contest at Washington, Kansas, where hundreds of acres of cornfields are virtually barren this fall.

Against old-fashioned open-pollinated seed corn and against other hybrids alike, Peppard's Funk-Bred "G" Hybrid has proved its astounding superiority in this "Miracle Field." Probably your land is better—perhaps your weather conditions are better—than those of Washington County. Then imagine the crop you can expect by planting the seed corn that makes a harvest under even the most trying conditions! Test plots all over Missouri and Kansas prove to us that Funk-Bred "G" Hybrid will produce, on the average, 15 to 30 percent greater yields! You pay more for the seed corn—but, even under ordinary conditions, you get 15 to 30 percent greater harvests! In bad seasons, Peppard's Funk-Bred can be the difference between a good crop and no crop at all! Peppard's Funk-Bred "G" Hybrid is just as easy to plant as any other corn. It requires no more cultivation. It's actually easier to harvest, because ears are at a uniform height from the ground—easy to grab and toss against the old bangboard. Peppard's Funk-Bred "G" Hybrid is the corn that will make money for you in 1941!

Write Today to "List," "Joe" or "Charley" Peppard
The Peppard Brothers want to prove that you can grow real corn in Kansas! They want to give you the name of the Peppard Dealer in your community!
Peppard Seed Company, Kansas City, Mo.
Established 1887

Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Farmer for September 21, 1940

Versatile Corn Crop

Corn may mean nothing more than a surplus crop to some folks, but just look what the chemists and others have done with it! The following products have been manufactured, using corn grain as all or part of the finished material:

Acetic acid, acetone, adulterating para rubber, alcohol—ethyl alcohol—

butyl, appetizo, axle grease, bran. Candy, corn bread, corn fritters, corn hearts, corn hulls, corn meal, corn pancakes, corn toasties, cracker jack, dextrine, face powder, feed for livestock, flour.

Germ meal, germ meal cake, glucose, gluten feed, glycerine, grits, gum, hominy, hulled corn, invalid food, kormmoyd, corn crisp, cornlet.

Laundry soap, library pastes, malt, molasses, oils, paint, parched substitute for coffee, printer's ink, rubber substitute, salves, shaving soap, starch, sugar, syrup, toilet soaps, toasted corn flakes, vinegar.

Deplores Law Interference

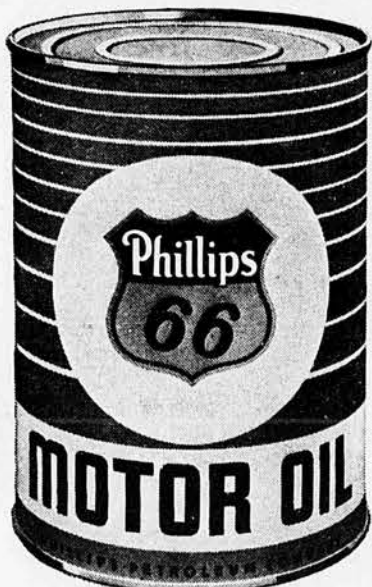
Dear Editor—In a recent issue of Kansas Farmer I read an article, "Anti-Bindweed Program Gains." Indeed, it was a very good breeze from the so-called generals who are in command. But the writer ignores the fact that farmers already knew how to destroy bindweed and did not need the instructions of these corpulent parasites who ride over our farms in their new cars doing nothing, but each month drawing enough to make a good living from the taxpayers' money.

It is just another case of government interference with the farmer's business. I say let these "generals" work out an honest living for themselves instead of pestering industrious people in the name of the law. I object not only to this law but to many more, equally useless and burdensome. This government interference, both national and state, is driving the farmer to ruin.—A. H. Couch, Haviland.

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It's good sense to drain and replace worn oil after 1,000 miles. It's better sense... and economy, in the bargain :: to pick a winning oil. So drain and refill with *Phillips 66 Motor Oil* at the *Orange and Black 66 Shield*.

Phillips Finest Quality

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5 DAY TRIAL

Let's Help Trees and Shrubs Thru Fall and Winter Danger

By CHARLES A. SCOTT

WHAT should I do about my trees and shrubs this fall and winter? This is a very popular and a very broad question. If your trees are 1 or 2 years old in a shelterbelt or orchard they should be kept free of weeds so there is no cover for rabbits. Clean cultivation will not insure protection against rabbit injury, but it will eliminate the harbor for rabbits.

The next step is to provide full protection against rabbit injury. There are two distinct ways of doing this. First and surest method is to wrap the stems of the trees with strips of burlap or some similar wrapping material. The strips should be from 4 to 5 inches wide and should be wound spirally and tightly around the stems of the trees, beginning flush with the ground and extending up the stem to a point above the first or second branches. This method is well adopted for the protection of young fruit trees and small broadleaved trees of all kinds where the number is not excessive.

In the case of shelterbelts, where there are thousands of trees to be protected, the most practical method is to fence the area planted in trees with 4-foot chicken wire stretched tightly, and stapled flush with the ground line to prevent the rabbits crawling under the bottom strand.

Rabbits are the most destructive winter enemies that prey on young trees. They are especially fond of the fresh bark of apple, peach, pear, plum, apricot and Chinese elm. Young trees of these species are not safe over winter without ample protection. Small size Scotch and Austrian pines and even Red Cedars are often badly damaged by rabbits. Both jack rabbits and cottontails are destructive to young trees. Small numbers of pines and cedars can be protected by enclosing the entire top of the tree in a burlap sheet wrapped spirally and tied tightly.

Late fall and early winter is the proper time to remove all dead canes from the clumps of shrubbery. These should be cut off as close to the ground line as possible, and the canes cut out should be burned in order to destroy all borers or other insects that may harbor over winter in or on dead wood.



Charles A. Scott

It is also the proper season to do the necessary pruning of fruit and shade trees. Cut-out and burn all dead or dying branches as well as any objectionable branches that are alive. If the resulting wounds are an inch or more in diameter they should be given an application of approved tree paint.

With approach of winter it is highly desirable to mulch all shrub beds with 5 or 6 inches of leaves. Leaf mulch is recommended because the leaves are clean and do not have the appearance of litter. They protect the soil from alternate thawing and freezing throughout the winter; they keep down all weed growth in the spring and early summer, and they conserve the soil moisture for the use of the shrubs.

Fall is an excellent time to prepare the ground for spring planting. For shelterbelts and orchards, the tree rows should be opened up with a lister and subsoiled to a depth of 15 to 18 inches. The lister furrows will catch and hold the snows and winter rains that may otherwise blow or run off. Subsoiling greatly reduces the amount of hand labor required in planting, and loosens the subsoil for the ramification of the roots. Like all other forms of vegetation, trees respond to favorable growing conditions. A good rootbed with an abundance of available soil moisture when they are planted is a big help.

Mr. Scott will gladly answer general questions about planting and growing trees thru *Kansas Farmer*. Questions that ask a personal reply from Mr. Scott should be accompanied by a 3-cent stamp for return postage. Address all questions, please, to *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka.

Find "Excellent" Cows

Type classification in the Holstein breed is gaining more momentum constantly in Kansas. Seven new herds have been classified so far during the year with the latest being 3 Washington county herds owned by H. J. Meierkord, Linn; Henry Hatesohl and Mike J. Schroll, both of Greenleaf.

Type classification is a program in which a classification has been given, designating animals to be "Excellent," "Very Good," "Good Plus," "Good," "Fair," or "Poor," depending upon their individuality. In these 3 herds, the major part of the animals were in the "Very Good" and "Good Plus" classes. However, there was an "Excellent" animal in each of the Meierkord and Schroll herds, making the fourth and fifth such animals found in the state. The Meierkord "Excellent" cow was the first to be bred on the farm of the owner at the time of classification. Not only was the "Excellent" cow bred at home but her sire is still alive. The great bull, Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune 600230, has daughters that are outstanding in production as well as in type. This bull was originally used in Ellsworth county, and for the last 4 years has been used by Mr. Meierkord and recently by Mr. Hatesohl. Now he is on a short-time lease to the Kansas State College.

The Washington county herds were not only good in type but also good in production. The Meierkord and Hatesohl herds have been on continuous testing longer than any other 2 herds in one county in Kansas. All 3 of them have averaged more than 300 pounds of butterfat in the years they have been testing.

With classification such as has been adopted in this part of the program for the building of these 3 Washington county herds together with continuous testing, there is the best possibility of making constant herd improvement.

Canning Poultry and Meat

To be ready for poultry and meat canning this fall and winter, readers will be glad to have on hand, U. S. D. A. bulletin No. 1762, *Canning Fruits, Vegetables and Meats*, as it gives every detail necessary to safe canning methods and time-table for processing meats and chicken in pressure cooker. Other bulletins for free distribution are listed below. Please address Bulletin Service, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, and order by number.

- No. 17—Cooking Beef According to Cut.
- No. 961—Transferring Bees to Modern Hives.
- No. 1377—Marketing Poultry.
- No. 1422—Udder Diseases of Dairy Cows.
- No. 1807—Lamb and Mutton on the Farm.
- No. 1816—Mechanizing the Corn Harvest.

Board Boosts Egg Eating

THE dairy industry has its council; the livestock people have their meat board; and now the poultry industry has its National Poultry and Egg Board.

Those familiar with the billion dollar business which surrounds the American hen have long wondered why some central organization had not been set up to speak for the entire poultry industry. One reason for the delay lies in the fact that the poultry industry is so tremendously large and has so many ramifications. It has been difficult to get various interests aroused to a point where they would support such activity.

The World's Poultry Congress, held in Cleveland in the summer of 1939, had much to do with bringing together various poultry interests. They found when they became acquainted they could work together, and they were amazed at the size and strength of the poultry industry when they saw it assembled at the congress. Out of this new understanding and acquaintanceship grew the National Poultry and Egg Board.

The board is made up of directors from 19 organizations which operate in the poultry field. Each of these organizations, thru its director, has 1 vote. It is the hope of the present board of directors to enlarge the number of associations and business organizations now participating in the work of the board so all groups touching the poultry industry shall have a part in promoting its welfare.

At the first meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., recently, the following officers were elected: Herman Demme, president; Andrew Christie, 1st vice-president; Clyde C. Edmonds, 2nd vice-president; Lloyd S. Tenny, treasurer; Glenn H. Campbell, secretary. These

officers, together with N. R. Clark and Hobart Creighton, constitute the executive committee which will operate the affairs of the board in the interim between meetings.

Briefly and in a nut shell, the purpose of the men behind the National Poultry and Egg Board is to educate the consumer to eat more eggs and poultry products of all kinds. For generations the value of the egg as a source of food value has been neglected, largely because there was no one to champion its worth. There is now an organization ready to step forward and speak in its behalf, and the same is true of poultry products of all kinds.

Funds to the extent of \$30,000 have been raised to finance the operation of the board, so an office can be opened, a manager employed, and a first year's job of work undertaken. Beyond that no attempt has been made to chart the course of the new organization in any great detail, but there is work to be done which will benefit every owner of an egg or an egg-producing fowl, and any movement with that many beneficiaries is bound to gather speed and momentum.

Counties Lead in Electricity

Marshall and Nemaha counties are said to be in the most prosperous farm areas of the United States, judging on the record of electric appliances sold to farms since the REA project was established. For instance, the following electrical appliances are in use: 97 toasters, 134 refrigerators, 38 hot plates, 371 irons, 72 cream separators, 61 motors, 632 radios, 30 vacuum cleaners, 30 water pumps, 290 washing machines and 20 electric fans. The REA is serving more than 4,500 Kansas farms.

Best Wheat by Packing

RALPH SCOTT is one of few farmers in Pawnee county who had wheat good enough for use as pasture last winter and spring. After grazing a flock of ewes and lambs on this wheat, it produced a good grain crop.

According to Mr. Scott, the good wheat was made possible by use of a subsurface packer. In fact, he declares he wouldn't even have had a stand without the work of this machine. After using the packer for many years, on almost every kind of seedbed, Mr. Scott is thoroughly convinced it virtually "works miracles" in obtaining good stands during dry years.

He explains that, by virtue of its construction, this machine packs the seedbed and, at the same time, leaves large clods for a desirable, rough surface. It can be pulled behind a plow, disk, one-way, or any other kind of cultiva-

tion implement, and Mr. Scott seldom uses these implements when the subsurface packer is not trailing behind.

Other farmers in that area agree with Mr. Scott about the value of this practice. Frank Schrader, who farms a half-section just south of the Scott place, used the machine in preparing his seedbed for wheat last fall. He obtained good stands which proved to be about the only good wheat that far southwest in the county.

Charles Arnold, another neighbor, after observing the results from subsurface packing, plans to buy a machine for use in his farming operations. C. C. Conger, county agent of Pawnee county, is another who agrees that subsurface packing is a valuable practice in seedbed preparation. He encourages more general use of this practice thruout that area.



Subsurface packers were given credit for some of the better fields of wheat in Pawnee county this season. The picture shows Richard Scott pulling an implement of this kind behind a disk. Richard's father, Ralph Scott, believes in subsurface packing for all kinds of crops.

Commercial Poultrymen Demanded it!

Supplied it!

A Worm TREATMENT WITH NO Toxic After-Shock

Commercial poultry raisers take no chances with worms ruining their flocks. They know that worms keep birds from growing to full weight and vitality—make layers slow up in egg production—increase feed costs. They're sold on worming but demand worm caps which—

Don't Set Back Growing Birds... Don't Knock Egg Production

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories produced just what poultry raisers wanted—Rota-Caps, containing Rotamine, which get worms quickly with no Toxic After-Shock to upset growth and laying.



So worm your flocks with Rota-Caps—they're tough on worms; easy on birds. See your local dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct from:

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-Wide Poultry Health Service



Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS Get Heads of Tapes

Old WAY WITHOUT Rotamine | **New WAY WITH Rotamine**



Only desegments tapes, leaving live heads to grow new bodies in the birds' intestines. Note live heads of tapes left in villi.

Expels Heads and All of these destructive tapes: R. tetragona; R. echinobothrida (in chickens); and M. lucida (in turkeys).

Prices: Pullet: 50 caps 50c; 100, 90c; 200, \$2.50; 1000, \$6.00. Adult: 50 caps 75c; 100, \$1.35; 200, \$2.50; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$9.00.

AVI-TON

A positive flock wormer for large round worms and pin worms. Also contains 5 appetite stimulating drugs. Just mix with wet or dry mash—feed periodically as needed.

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.

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More Meat on Turkey Wishbone

(Continued from Page 6)

Harold A. Borgelt, Edwards county agricultural agent, reminds that hatching of the turkey eggs is a different proposition than that of hatching chicken eggs. He suggests that because of the different conditions required, it is usually advisable to take the turkey eggs to a hatchery that is equipped for handling them.

Importance of this is emphasized by the fact that, in addition to requiring an extra week of incubation, turkey eggs must have different humidity conditions than those required by hen eggs. Five hatcheries in the state with special equipment have been approved for the job of hatching turkey eggs.

Methods of Glen Bidleman which brought him the title "state turkey champion," give tips for care of your young poults next spring. Mr. Bidleman never allows himself to forget that turkeys are more susceptible to disease than chickens. He never lets his poults touch the ground until they are 6 to 8 weeks old, and then only on clean range.

Poults are started in battery brooders or in brooder houses with sunporches, for the first 6 or 8 weeks. Then they are moved to clean ranges where they are housed in portable shelters. Mr. Bidleman is as enthusiastic about good pastures as any dairyman or beef producer. He has found that generous supplies of good, green pasture reduce feed costs and help maintain the health of his birds.

His poults have a starting mash before them for the first 6 or 7 weeks. From that time on the birds receive a



A genuine "Beef Type" turkey, this outstanding Broad Breasted hen is the pride and joy of Judith, left, and Joyce Bidleman.

protein supplement fed with whole grains such as oats, barley, wheat, maize and corn. Mr. Bidleman declares there is no grain superior to oats for turkey feeding.

Turkeys are well adapted to the Kansas soil and conditions, and their production is rapidly becoming more and more important as one of the state's profitable industries. Careful management practices, coupled with more quality breeding stock, is boosting the market popularity of Kansas-raised birds. This popularity is expected to increase with greater speed as additional commercial flocks are crossed and graded up with purebred Broad Breasted breeding stock.

May Be Shortage of Hybrid

(Continued from Page 3)

prospects: Here are replies to Kansas Farmer's telegram:

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—The supply of seed of corn hybrids has been adversely affected this year because of an extremely wet June and an unusually dry July and the first 3 weeks of August. There are a large number of very excellent seed production fields in this state. At present our estimate would be that the 1940 production of seed of certified corn hybrids in Ohio should be at least three-fourths as great as it was in 1939.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS—First of all, the production is very spotted. In Northern Illinois, from LaSalle north, most producers are probably going to harvest some crops about as good as last year. From LaSalle to this section of the state—Urbana—the conditions are quite spotted. In some places they have failed to make anything, and the fields have been abandoned. In other cases they will make from a half to two-thirds of a crop.

UNIVERSITY OF PURDUE—Almost all hybrid seed produced in Indiana was sold during the past spring and it therefore, appears that there will be no surplus of 1941 seed. A severe drouth in Indiana has undoubtedly reduced the amount of seed production to somewhere between 50 and 75 per cent of that produced for 1940.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—The

total acreage in Missouri this year devoted to the production of hybrid seed corn is, if anything, slightly larger than for the 1939 season. There will be very little difference in the acre yield this year as compared to last year. Probably the 1939 yield will be slightly larger, but the quality will certainly be better than 1939, which means that more good seed can be saved to the acre this year.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE—The acreage of hybrid seed corn being produced under certification is somewhat less than in 1940. This is probably due in part to a rather large carryover of the 1939 hybrid seed crop. We have no way of knowing, at present, what proportion of the acreage is being produced without certification.

Corn Belt farmers grew 25 million acres of hybrid corn this year, the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service reports. With total corn plantings in the 12 North Central States estimated at 49,544,000 acres, more than half is planted to hybrids.

The spectacular increase in the acreage of hybrids thruout the Corn Belt has been one of the most significant agricultural developments of recent years, the report emphasizes. From a mere beginning in 1936, hybrid corn acreage had expanded by 1938 to 12 million acres, and by 1939 to 21 million acres. The 25 million acres in the Corn Belt this year, including Kansas, reflects the continued shift to hybrid varieties that has been limited only by the supply of adapted seed.

There is little doubt that hybrids outyielded open-pollinated varieties, the report states. In a special yield survey made in 1939, crop correspondents reporting on both kinds indicated that hybrids outyielded other varieties that year by 10 to 30 per cent, depending on the section of the country reporting. In the East, the increase averaged about 10 per cent. In the western edge of the Corn Belt, where drouth is a limiting factor, hybrids outyielded other varieties by as much as 20 to 30 per cent.

SAVES CORN SAVES TIME SAVES MONEY

PRODUCES FINEST PORK

Agricultural authorities almost universally agree that tankage of approved quality has no equal as a supplement to corn and pasture in hog feeding. Their tests show that one pound of tankage, properly fed, will save several pounds of corn—and that hogs fed on corn and tankage gain about 50% faster than those fed on corn alone. (Publications substantiating these facts on request.)

You can prove these things in your own feed lot. Self feed Success 60% protein tankage. The hog will balance his own ration, and you'll be dollars ahead.

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Success TANKAGE

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you think will be the
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★
Here Is the
Verse You
Are to Finish

So Willkie and Roosevelt meet
For the president's chair, they'll compete.
When the ballots are in
Let the shouting begin

A total of \$100.00 will be given for the 28 best
lines we receive. You will get \$50.00 if you send
us the most outstanding line. Second Prize will
be \$15.00. Third Prize, \$10.00; and there will be
25 more prizes of \$1.00 each. Former cash prize
winners since January 1, 1936, are barred but
duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of
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Your last line must be
mailed by Election Day
—November 5, 1940. Re-
gardless of how the elec-
tion goes, the cleverest
lines will be the winners.
It costs nothing
to send a line.

Be sure and
mail your last
line within the
next 5 days as we
are going to give
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Buy 7,200 Top Ewes

By L. L. LONGSDORF

KANSAS sheepmen turned their attention to improving the foundation stock of their sheep flocks from the first of July to the first of August. They shipped in from Texas ranches more than 7,200 of the best yearling ewes. Coming direct from the Texas sheep ranges, these top ewes found their Kansas homes with sheep owners in the counties of Butler, Shawnee, Jefferson, Miami, Clark, Franklin, Lyon, Marion, McPherson, Saline, Lincoln, Barton, Rice, Pawnee, Meade, Kiowa and Gray.

However, this program for improving the farm flocks of Kansas did not come about in only a month. It is a continuation of a long-time program to produce mutton and wool economically, and to place on the market high-quality lamb chops and superior wool clips. Directed by C. G. Elling, Kansas State College, sheepmen in some 60 counties, buyers of lamb and mutton and wool clips, and county agents have been striving for several years to improve this farm livestock crop and products from it.

Mr. Elling, who accompanied Kansas sheepmen to Texas to purchase the 7,200 ewes, reports that from 20 to as high as 200 head of ewes were purchased for individual farms. In some counties the first shipment was so well liked that as many as 2 additional orders were placed.

"Now, here is how these recent shipments of sheep will fit into our long-time program of sheep improvement in this state," explained Mr. Elling. "These will be used as demonstration flocks in our early Kansas milk-fattened lamb production program. All sheep producers, handlers and buyers of lamb and wool will visit these flocks sometime during the coming year to

study how best to manage them for the most economical way of raising them and for top-market lambs when selling the lamb crop."

It is reported by sheepmen who accompanied Mr. Elling on the sheep purchasing trip that most of the ewes obtained are responding favorably to Kansas conditions. The sheep specialist tells flock owners that for a successful sheep production program, ewes should be bred by August 15, so that lambs will be born early, coming in December and the first part of January. This early date will permit them to reach the 80- to 90-pound weight before June 1, or before hot weather, flies, scarce pasture, and a reduced milk supply.

Sheepmen are heading their flocks with good purebred rams of the most popular breeds. Many Shropshire, Hampshire and Southdown sires have been purchased outside of Kansas to be used in heading these demonstration flocks.

A Frosted Food Storage

Cold facts about food storage on the farm continue to grow more interesting. Keeping in step with the progress of cold-storage lockers and nearly perfect refrigerators, the market now offers "Deep Freeze" equipment, which means a sub-zero, frosted food storage unit for the home. In it can be stored fresh foods—vegetables, fruits and meats—which will be held at the peak of their goodness until ready for consumption. This particular unit has a 30-gallon capacity, temperature can be turned to 20 degrees below zero, and is economical to operate. Equipment of this kind keeps fresh foods fresh for the family all year.

Right—C. G. Elling, extension livestock specialist from Kansas State College, who is in charge of the all-Kansas sheep and wool production improvement program.



Below—Round-up of 3,600 Texas yearling ewes. More than 2,100 head were selected for Kansas and will serve as demonstration farm flocks in the improvement program.

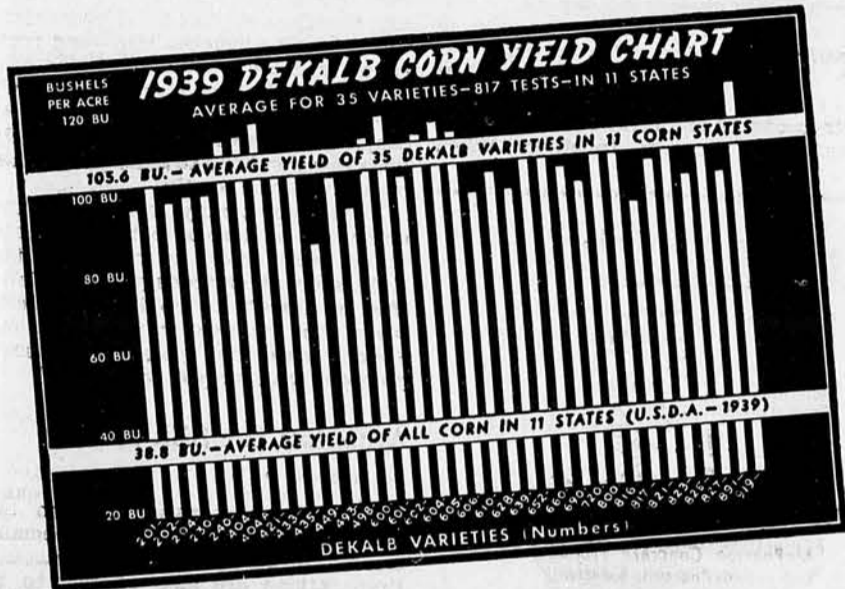


Left—These ewes, being loaded near San Angelo, Texas, are destined for Miami county, Kansas. The Kansas production improvement program stresses use of high quality range ewes with purebred mutton-type rams for production of early spring lambs.

CORN YIELD RECORDS THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

More important to the average farmer than one unbelievable yield record is the way corn does under average conditions. Sure DeKalb is proud of Roland Resler's 171 bushel yield, but they're prouder still of records reported by hundreds of farmers throughout the entire corn belt who grew many of DeKalb's 59 varieties—records made under many different soil, climatic, and growing conditions.

Roland Resler of Illinois, 1939 DeKalb National Corn Growing Champion Yield—171.67 bushels per acre.



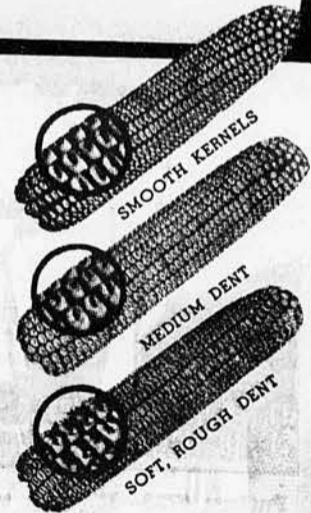
35 DEKALB VARIETIES AVERAGE 105.6 BUSHELS PER ACRE

The chart above shows the average of 817 contest yields made by 35 different DeKalb varieties last fall. Note that DeKalb's average of 105.6 bushels per acre is almost 3 times the average yield in the 11 principal corn states. Note, too, this average is not based on a few selected tests but on hundreds of official yields. Note further that hundreds of farmers averaged more than 100 bushels to the acre and not a single DeKalb variety averaged below 80 bushels, yet many grew in states hard hit by drouth where the average yields were less than 15 bushels per acre.

Watch! DEKALB CORN Again Beat All Records in 1940

DeKalb's extensive research is constantly creating the new and improving the old in corn hybrids. Yield records climb each year—feeding efficiency goes up—disease resistance is increased. On and on goes DeKalb, and with it comes EXTRA bushels and EXTRA harvest dollars for farmers. Watch DeKalb in 1940—be one of those hundreds of farmers who will beat their best former yield records.

FREE New, beautiful "Acres of Gold" corn variety booklet. The first (to our knowledge) that clearly explains how to select hybrids to match your farm and growing conditions. Write DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n., DeKalb, Illinois.

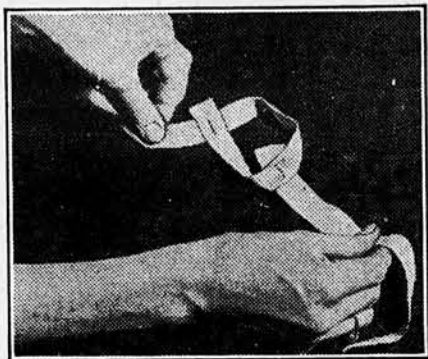


In addition to yield, DeKalb has bred superior feeding qualities into its varieties. Many who once complained of hybrid hardness now find they can get DeKalb with kernel textures ranging from hard and smooth to soft rough-dent types. Many farmers report a greater proportion of high quality ears, higher shelling percentage, and heavier weight (more feed) per bushel.

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
 Founded by the First County Farm Bureau in America
 40 EXPERIMENTAL FARMS • 5000 BROWNING GROUNDS • 25 PRODUCTION AREAS • 17 PROCESSING PLANTS
 IOWA • ILLINOIS • NEBRASKA • INDIANA • WISCONSIN • MISSOURI • MINNESOTA • THE DAKOTAS
 OHIO • MICHIGAN • MARYLAND • PENNSYLVANIA • COLORADO • KANSAS

Joining Rag Strips

By MRS. N. A. BENJAMIN



If you have spent many hours painstakingly threading a needle and carefully sewing lengths of material together into endless miles perhaps you will enjoy using this quick, easy method of joining strips for rag rugs. To do this cut a small lengthwise slit in the ends to be joined. Then slip the other end of one strip thru both slits and pull securely together. When

Wearing "the Colors"

A SMART SCHOOL SAILOR



Pattern 8738—It's nice to go nautical, and it certainly will win you many an admiring glance from schoolmates, when going nautical means entering the classroom in this sailor-collared frock with miles of braid! You have to be young and slim to wear a frock like this, so by all means have it right now and make the most of your privilege! The skirt is a darling, with soft, unpressed fullness that ripples and sways most engagingly as you walk. It's charming in navy with red or white braid. Choose spun rayon, wool crepe, flannel or jersey. Sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19. Size 13 requires, with bias skirt, 4 3/4 yards of 39-inch material without nap; straight skirt, 4 1/2 yards; 8 1/2 yards of braid.

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

pulled tightly, the joining is smooth and neat. In a short time and with comparatively little effort great balls of strips will be ready for those lovely rugs we shall make this summer in readiness for next fall's fix-up.

Attention, You Dieters

By MRS. S. H. HAYDEN

The problem of the woman who does the family cooking, yet has to stay on a diet to lose weight, is not as funny as some people like to think. I've found a few rules I like to think help.

First, it really is best to consult your doctor before starting to diet—and not only from the health standpoint. If the doctor prescribes no starches, no sugars, and no fats, and your husband urges you to eat a piece of chocolate pie topped with whipped cream, you can look him sternly in the eye and say, "You know what the doctor said!" This usually squelches him—and revitalizes your own will power.

Most people have sweets they don't like. With me it's jelly beans, ginger snaps, and maple sirup; I can safely keep these on hand to satisfy the other members of the family.

If you can't stay away from the cupboard or icebox between meals, make every effort to cook just the right amount of foods you especially like, so there'll be no tempting leftovers. And, remember, it's better for the dog to eat that spoonful of mashed potatoes than for you to!

Anti-Run for Silk Hose

By MRS. N. P. D.

There are expensive hose on the market, guaranteed to be specially treated to make them run-resistant. Preparations are also offered, to be used in your own home, to make silk hose and underthings more resistant to runs. However, a simple solution may be made at home, and it has precisely the same effect. In a quart of water—preferably soft water—dissolve an ounce of aluminum sulphate. In this solution soak your hose for 30 minutes. Rinse and then allow them to drip dry. When thoroughly dry, wash in warm suds, rinse again, and again allow to drip dry.

If this treatment is used on hose before wearing, you will find their lives greatly lengthened. While this does not positively prevent runs, it does greatly reduce the possibilities of runs.

So Sister Saves Me Steps

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

In a world where most things are made for grown-ups there are so many things little folks cannot do for themselves and the extra steps usually fall to mother's lot. Here's how one of these situations was remedied at our house.

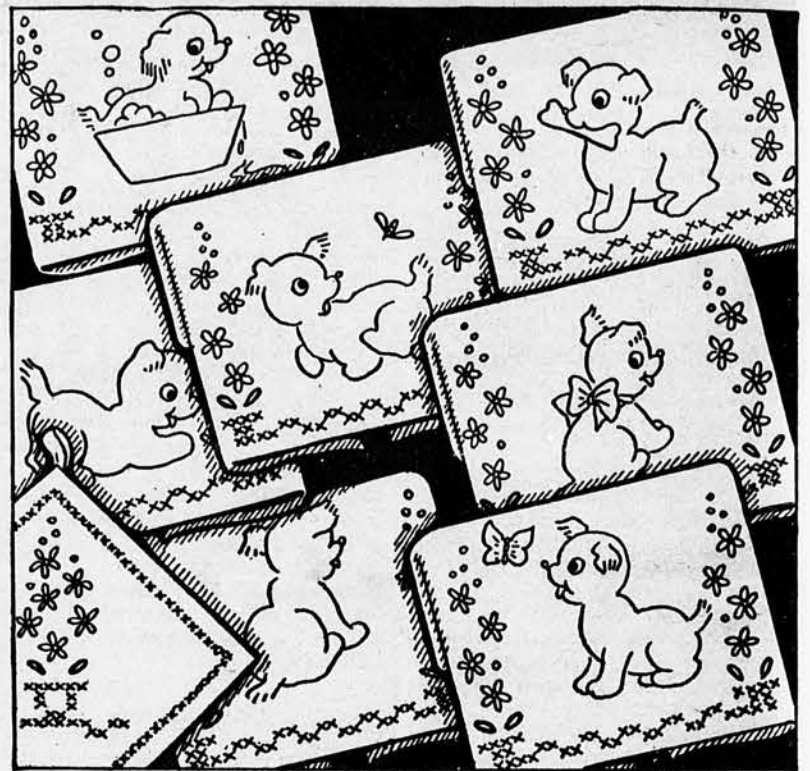
Daddy placed a rod—an old broom handle—in her closet at a height little sister can reach. On ironing day I put each dress on a hanger, allow them to dry thoroly and sister carries them upstairs and hangs them on the rod. This teaches her to keep her clothes neat and unwrinkled and—oh, the steps it saves me! I keep bloomers, or—if the dress has no bloomers—a matching handkerchief downstairs. When she is to dress, I give her a pair of bloomers or a hanky and she selects the dress that matches.

Up-to-Date Pillows

By MRS. S. A. L.

To most homemakers the task of washing pillow covers is a dreaded one—a task to be postponed just as long as possible. Why not bring your pillow covers up to date? Yes, you've guessed it—zippers? Think a moment—haven't you a number of discarded garments, maybe a purse or two, boasting zippers? Then rip them out and sew one in the end or side seam of your pillow covers. Zip! And there you are! No more ripping and sewing when laundering time rolls around.

Just Call Him "Frisky"



YOU are sure to adore this lively little puppy, romping his way thru a set of 7 tea towel designs. An inquisitive one is he, playfully investigating every flower and insect along the way—at least until that unfortunate encounter with the bee. You'll have a set of "Frisky" tea towels done in no time at all, using outline, lazy daisy, French knots and cross stitch. Two pan holder motifs accompany the tea towel designs, and all come on our Numo hot iron transfer, No. C8938, which will give you several stampings. The pattern is 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

USE OF SPECTACLES

USE of spectacles to aid defective vision goes back into the early ages. It is even said that the Chinese used them centuries before they were known to Europeans. But it has remained for the eye doctors of the last 2 decades to improve them in such a way that they are welcomed by all classes and ages alike.

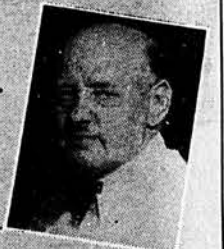
Spectacles that are properly fitted are an important aid to any form of defective vision. But remember that it is not wise to do your own spectacle fitting. You may be satisfied with something not nearly good enough. An eye doctor who has special skill in fitting glasses should be consulted. Especially is this important if the subject is a child.

Often the doctor wishes to "put drops into the eyes" when fitting glasses. This is all right with a doctor who knows his business; in fact, it is hard to do good work without. The purpose is to put the eye muscles at rest and also give the examining doctor a little more room to see. It leaves no ill effect.

Eye strain may produce blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, even convulsions; but the symptom most common is headache. This is especially likely in people who have any degree of astigmatism. It is no easy job to fit astigmatic eyes with proper spectacles, but when done it cures the eye headache. Spectacles fitted to a young child at the proper stage may even prove to be a cure for strabismus, the common name for which is squint. Since the condition of squint eye means agony for the school child, it is highly important that children showing any tendency in this direction be referred to the doctor at an early age so that every opportunity for correction by spectacles may be given.

We do not think of the eye as a portion of the brain itself, yet the seeing part of the eye is the retina and the retina is an actual extension of the brain. Nature gives protection to this important tissue by walling it inside a bony cavity of the skull called the orbit. When light rays are gathered up by the eye, the retina transmits

By
CHARLES H.
LERRIGO,
M. D.



them to the visual center of the brain and thus gives us a picture of the things we see. It is too wonderful for the comprehension of a human being. When aid may be given to this mysterious apparatus by the use of spectacles we cannot be too careful to obtain the best quality.

Get Accurate Diagnosis

I am 73 years old and generally in good health for one of my age. Have never had any disease of urinary organs, yet when I urinate it is painful. Can retire at 10 o'clock and do not need to arise until 5.—M. G.

Despite the fact that you are not troubled thru the night it is possible that your trouble is due to an enlarged prostate gland. But it may be from some other cause, such as stone in the bladder. The first thing to do is to get an accurate diagnosis.

Reduce for More Strength

What makes me get so awful tired over nothing? I am 33 years old, the mother of 4 children under 9 years old. I weigh around 230 pounds and am 5 feet 7 inches tall.—Mrs. M.

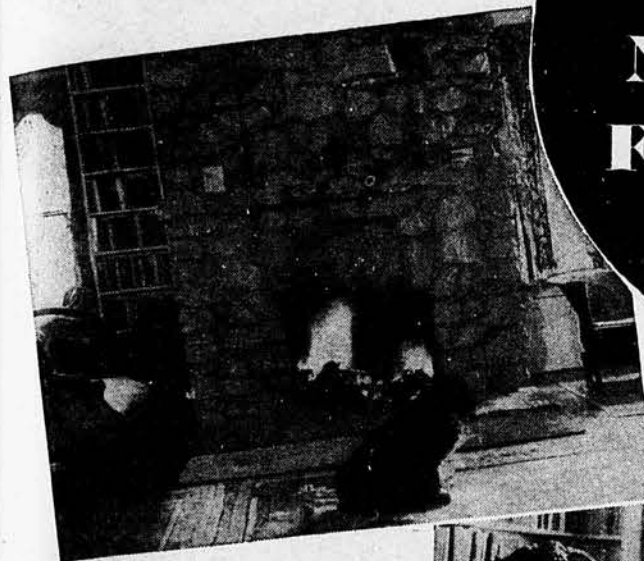
You are about 80 pounds overweight. It may be a family characteristic, but you should reduce at least 50 pounds of it. Gradually reduce your diet and your weight to 180 pounds and see how much better you feel. Do not try too sudden a reduction. Take 6 months to do it and there will be little danger.

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.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICAL ARTS
LIBRARY
SEP 23 1940
MANHATTAN
KANSAS

The fireplace is the "heart of the home" where all the family like to gather—and even Fido is no exception.

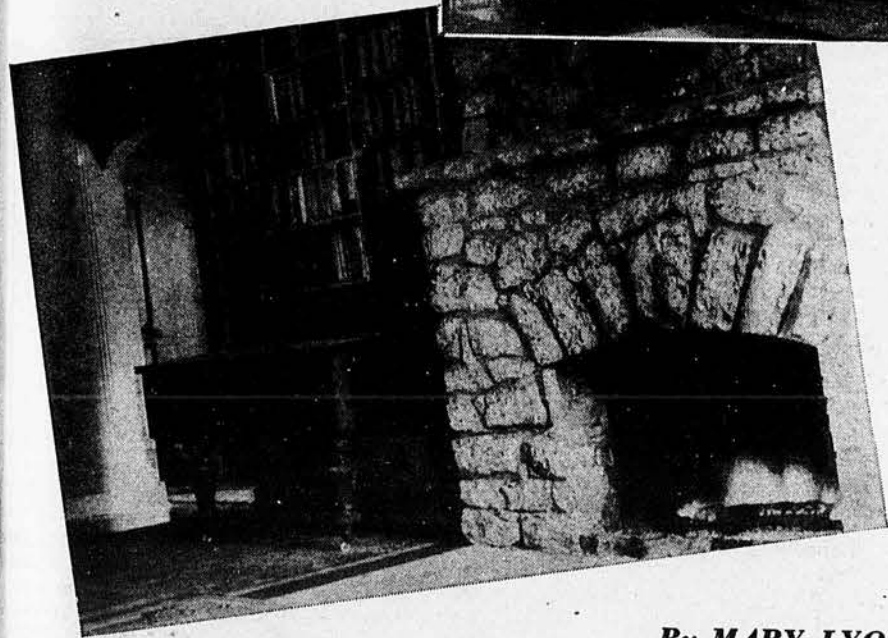
CORNERS NEXT THE FIREPLACE



A roomy old desk with well-filled bookshelves fills the space between this fireplace and an arched doorway. It's easy to write letters and keep accounts in such an inviting spot.



Bookshelves may be built next one side of the fireplace, above, below, and even "overflow" past the corner onto the adjacent wall.



Almost as important as the cheery atmosphere of the burning logs themselves is a comfortable couch near the fireplace with its invitation "to come sit and rest awhile."

Another wise treatment of a corner next a fireplace is to fill the space with windows, particularly if the view is much worthwhile. In this way you can sit in front of the fire and enjoy its cheering warmth while looking out on trees or hills or water. If, later on, your bookshelves should be overflowing, it would be a simple matter to have more shelves built above and below the windows, and still retain the view.

A writing desk, either a modern or an old one, might be placed in a fireplace corner and bookshelves built around and above it. I saw one such arrangement in a house that had not been lived in very long, but it had already proved to be the spot in the living room most desired and admired.

Do not forget to place a comfortable couch or some easy chairs close to your fireplace corners. The chimney-corner of tradition was the place where Grandmother sat, and it is still the place where her descendants love to dream by the dying embers.

By MARY LYONS CAIRNS

HAVING lived thru that decade or two, or years when virtually all modern homes were built without bookshelves, I wonder how we managed. Those were the days when movies were young. Then came the wonders of radio to thrill us, and folks began to think of books—well, if not as a nuisance, surely they were no necessity. Why buy and own books when every town had a library full that could be had for the asking, and lending libraries where all the latest fiction and the best sellers could be rented were springing up like mushrooms? "Book nooks" were sandwiched in between the cosmetics and the jewelry or neckwear counters of every department store, and often the corner drug store boasted one, also. Naturally when a family moved from the old home, bookcases were discarded and the books sold to the junk man for almost nothing, or were given to anyone who would cart them away.

Then someone in the family missed the old copy of Tom Sawyer or David Copperfield or Vanity Fair and expressed a longing for it. These same books brought from the library did not take the place of the beloved volumes that had vanished. Missing was the dog-eared and the underlining.

Father brought home 2 or 3 best sellers and

found no place to put them after they were read. And so, gradually, families have swung back to the pleasant custom of building bookshelves, for nothing else can take their place in making a living room homelike. From old bookshops come soft, mellowed bindings to blend with the gay reds and purples of modern jackets, and an abode is transformed into a home instead of merely a house.

Perhaps there is no more fitting place for bookshelves than next a fireplace, for that is the gathering place of the family. Closed bookcases or open shelves may be placed on both sides of the fireplace, extending from floor to ceiling, if wall space is so arranged. Or they may be built next one side of the fireplace and around a window, and extend past the corner on another wall. All the shelves do not need to extend from floor to ceiling, and the top shelf of the lower unit may be used to hold a few favorite ornaments. In fact, if one has more shelves than books to fill them, it is wise to leave spaces here and there for odd bits of decorative china, pottery, or glassware. If you are fortunate enough to possess a piece or two of Grandmother's old pewter, or her treasured small tureen, they will look quite at home on your bookshelves and will add a note of dignity and charm.

Can We Be of Help?

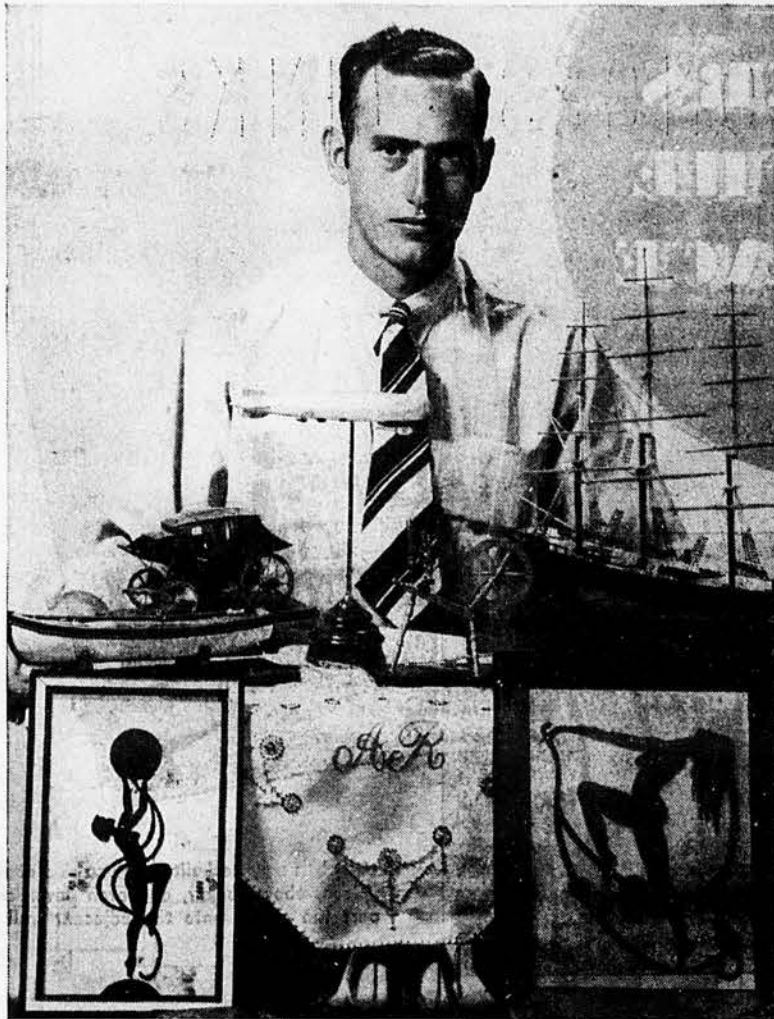
You've been asking for them! From requests received the last few days, fall is really here and with it has come that ambitious urge to get busy and do things. Women are asking for more and more handicraft ideas, are planning hot dishes for cool, snappy days and looking forward to early fall social affairs. With the hope that one or more of these leaflets will just "fill the bill" we are offering them to you—absolutely free.

Tricks With Pork
Quantity Foods
Oven Meals
Jiffy Weave
Corn Husk Adventures
Hooked Rug Directions
Halloween Rumpus

Just address a postcard telling which leaflet or leaflets you can use to: Ruth Goodall, Woman's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Boy of Many Hobbies

By RUTH A. JOHNSON



Ambrose Reuger and the results of some of his many hobbies. He carves many things from wood grown on his farm.

AMBROSE REUGER, an aggressive young farmer north of Beattie, has a versatile life in working at hobbies while doing his regular duties of farming on a large scale. Ambrose not only has the hobby of carving ornamental things to beautify his home, but he swings the artist's brush and plies the embroidery needle equally well.

When the tinge of frost is in the autumn air he collects pin money by doing the neighborhood butchering. However, he yet has an unfulfilled ambition and that is to wield the blows at the forge on his farm and do all the blacksmith work for his community.

Ambrose is an orphan, losing his mother more than a year ago, and his father passed away the year prior to his mother's departure. He graduated from Beattie high school in 1937. He is making his home with his brother, Eugene, and wife, living on the undivided estate which will give the boys a quarter section of land each. On this farm is the marker for the Guitard Pony Express Station, and the handsome picture of Xavier Guitard, former owner of the farm and operator of a small store to sell provisions to the early settlers, now hangs in the court house in Marysville.

The hand-carved stage coach, spinning wheel, row boats, ships, lamps, bookcases, radio cabinets, foot stools are all made from wood gathered on the farm. He used his pocketknife in making the stage coach, and turning tools and polishing wheels in making the fancier designs or fluted carvings.

His .22 rifle marks his craftsmanship, as on one side of the handle is inlaid diamond-shaped pieces made from old ivory of organ keys. On the opposite side he has made a large check design, diamond-shaped, and this work was done with a very fine file. Other designs are inlaid with wood from beech, wild cherry, and cedar.

In his handmade tool chest he has 150 tools he employs in making these various articles. For the caliper set he has a much smaller but highly finished case, and the decorative top is

made in a circular flower shape from 6 different kinds of native wood. Each piece is deftly and snugly fitted in with wild cherry, apple, walnut, cedar, maple, oak, and hedge. He uses bones from a horse's skeleton for making tips for pencils, dice, and toys.

"There are only 2 bones thick enough in a horse's skeleton that I can use for this work, and they are found in the front legs," Ambrose stated. The carbon from old batteries furnish him material for his dirigibles. He has made every size and kind of airplane flown today in his shop.

The flying Diana and Diana Tossing the Ball are painted on glass in black, forming the silhouette for his pictures. A floral or plain background is used to suit his fancy.

"My mother started this piece and I completed embroidering it this winter," Ambrose said, as he unrolled the octagon-shaped piece of fancy work from a large newspaper. The predominating colors are blue and gold, blending harmoniously with the crimson flower motifs and green leaves. His monogram is embroidered perfectly in the center in blue and gold and a deep fringe in the same colors finishes the edge.

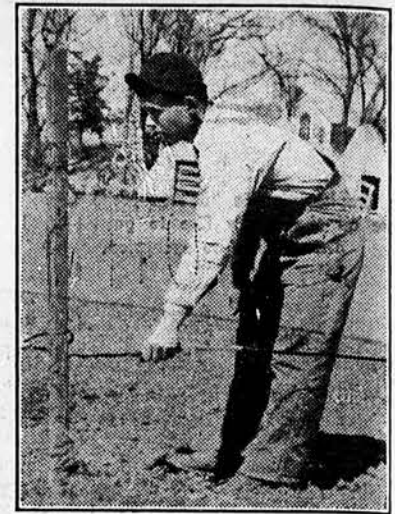
Altho Ambrose is busy with farm activities, he fills orders when he receives them for decorative wood working, or painting pictures and other work that friends and neighbors may ask of him.

One Wire Holds Hogs

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, one of the leading hog producers in Geary county, has learned how to lighten the labor of having his pig crop on clean ground each year. Instead of building new fences and moving old fences to new locations, he simply drives a few stakes and strings an electric fence around the pasture.

Mr. Rogers, who raises purebred Durocs, has found that after the animals are "broken in" a single strand of wire carrying electric current will hold both sows and pigs. However, he says, for the first few days it is advisable to have 2 wires—one about 5 inches from the ground, and one about 15 inches from the ground.

After sows and pigs have had their experience with the "fence that bites," the lower wire can be removed, leaving only 1 wire about 15 inches from the



There's an insulated handle there, or William Rogers of Geary county wouldn't be touching his electric fence. One strand of wire, about 15 inches above the ground, keeps sows and pigs in their pasture.

ground. Mr. Rogers has a commercial 6-volt set, and he uses it on all parts of the farm.

When sows are farrowing, he strings the wire around clean spots of ground conveniently located about the farmstead, where movable "A" houses may be located. When the time arrives for pigs to go to pasture, it is a small job to move stakes, wire, and "A" houses, to provide an entirely new domain for sows and pigs.

Last spring, Mr. Rogers had nearly 100 pigs living happily in a "world bordered with electricity."

National Museum Proposed

The United States is the only major agricultural country without a national agricultural museum. More progress in agriculture has taken place during the 300 years of American farming than in all previous recorded history, yet no evidence has been saved. The Agricultural History Society has created a committee on a national agricultural museum which is campaigning for the establishment of such a national project. Carleton R. Ball, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is chairman of the committee.

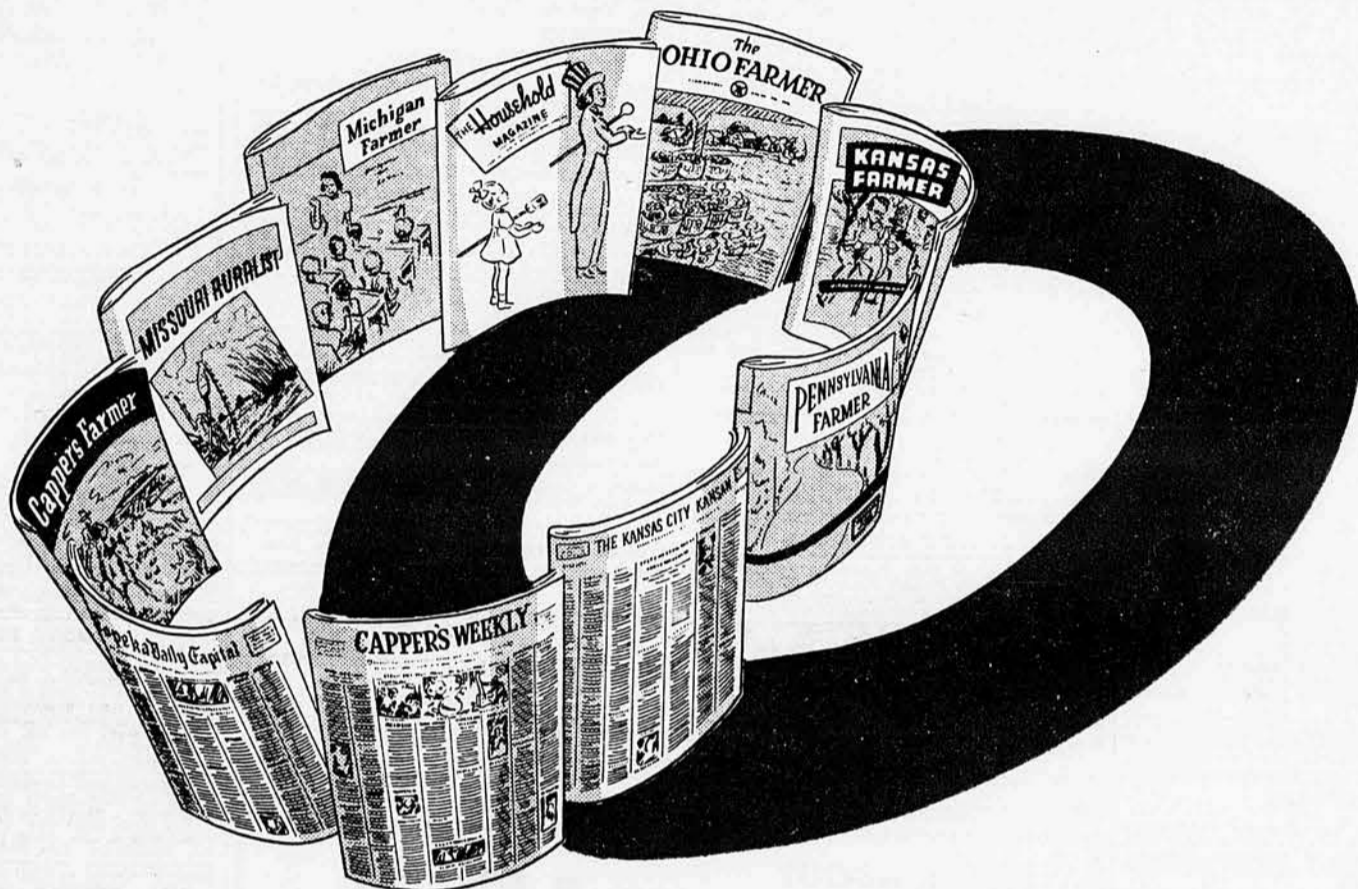
WILLKIE TALKS ABOUT THE FARM PROBLEM



BELEIVING farm paper publishers, editors and radio commentators should have first-hand information regarding Wendell Willkie's views on the farm problem, Senator Arthur Capper invited them to meet the Republican candidate for President of the United States at Rushville, Ind., on September 6. The camera caught Mr. Willkie just before he made the statements found on page 12 in this issue. Then followed questions and answers from both sides of

the table. Mr. Willkie took this opportunity to ask some practical farm questions of his agricultural-minded audience. Seated at his left is Congressman Clifford Hope, of Kansas. At right, Raymond H. Gilkeson, managing editor of Kansas Farmer, representing Senator Capper, who was unable to leave the Senate chamber at Washington, presided at the conference and acted as toastmaster at the luncheon given the editors.

ONE OF THE STRONGEST LINKS Between Producer and Consumer...



...Is Made of PAPER

Consider what a powerful part paper plays in binding people together. Marriage certificates, legal forms, letters, telegrams, cards, newspapers, magazines, books and other pieces of paper are the most widely used means of communicating thoughts in society and commerce . . . especially commerce.

For example, the Capper publications bring together over 4,000,000 readers and hundreds of advertisers many times each year for their mutual benefit. Even when sales messages are talked over Capper Radio Stations, letters and telegrams made of paper usually complete business transactions. And what a mountain of paper is necessary!

The quantity of paper required to print

the Capper publications in one year would stretch out into a highway 187,500 miles long. The readers write more than one million letters on paper a year in answer to editorial articles and comment. The advertisements pull in sufficient orders to qualify advertisers to spend about \$5,000,000 yearly for advertising. Think of the staggering amount of paper used on such a volume of orders! Think of the millions of paper dollars that change hands!

Over a period of 47 years Capper publications have linked consumers who are Capper subscribers and American producers into a chain of cordial relationships that has pulled them both to greater wealth and happiness. And the link grows stronger every year.

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

Home Office: Topeka, Kansas

WIBW . . . Topeka, Kansas

Michigan Farmer
Kansas Farmer
Capper's Farmer
Capper Engraving Co.

Household Magazine
Topeka Daily Capital
Capper's Weekly

KCKN . . . Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas City Kansan
Pennsylvania Farmer
Missouri Ruralist
Ohio Farmer

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

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for 4 or more consecutive insertions, 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and 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 57 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.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

Publication Dates: Every other Saturday.
Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

Chicks: Hardy, Robust Chicks. Hatched to live. Leading breeds. Sexed. Low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 308, Clinton, Mo.

WHITE LEGHORNS

Big Barron English White Leghorns—AAA Chicks, \$5.45; Pullets, \$9.90; Cockerels, \$3.00, postpaid. Two weeks pullets, \$12.98 collect. Pedigree sired. Money back guarantee. Heilmans Hatchery, Deepwater, Mo.

SQUABS

Get Weekly Squab Checks. Thousands wanted, luxury prices. Marketed only 25 days old. Ask Rice, Box 319, Melrose, Mass., for surprising free poultry picture book.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

Eggs, Broilers, Hens Wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

DOGS

Puppies: Shepherds, Collies. For watch and stock. Reasonable. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Ill.

Hunting Hounds. Cheap. Trial. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, B50, Herrick, Ill.

English Shepherds. Natural heelers. Spayed females. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

Collie Pups shipped C.O.D., \$3.50 each. Geo. T. Regehr, Inman, Kan.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

TOBACCO

Kentucky Natural Flavored Havana tobacco. Send 25c for pound sample of four different varieties. Frank Dittbenner, Route 3, Franklin, Kentucky.

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild smoking or red chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, favoring free. Valley Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

PHOSPHATE

Wanted: Farmers to use Ruhm's Phosphate; best, cheapest source of phosphorus everybody needs so badly. Write D. W. Emmons, McCune, Kan., for full information, or Ruhm Phosphate Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

200 Dunlap or Blakemore Strawberries...\$1.00
200 Everbearing Gem Strawberries... 1.50
40 Iris—10 ea. Red, Pink, Blue, Yellow... 1.00
100 Lucky Blue Iris for hedging... 2.00
10 Phlox, 4 beautiful varieties... 1.00
6 Peonies—Rosenfeld, Maxima, Superba 1.00
15 Regal Lilies, blooming size bulbs... 1.00
8 Russian or 8 Madonna Lilies... 1.00
12 Red Oriental Poppies, 2 yrs... 1.00
20 Spirea VanHouttei, 2 yrs, 18 inch... 1.00
Prepaid. Colored catalog and Fall List Free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa

Thin-shell black walnuts. Rapid growers, beautiful shades; bear 2nd year. Nuts large, easily cracked. Catalog free. Corsicana Nursery, Corsicana, Texas.

SEEDS

Kansas Certified Seed

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Turkey, Kanred, Tenmarg, Blackhull, Kawvale, and Clarkan Wheat. Reno Winter Barley. Kansas Brome Grass. Kansas Common Alfalfa. Write for a list of growers.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

**Hardy, Re-cleaned
Alfalfa Seed, \$9.90**

Grimm Alfalfa, \$10.90; Sweet Clover, \$3.25. All 60-lb. bushel, track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied.

GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

For Sale—Missouri Winter Barley, 99.46% pure, germination 93%, per bushel 75c. W. Cnty, 1/2 mile east of Buffalo.

Certified Tenmarg Seed Wheat, 80 to 90 cents bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

For Sale: Alfalfa Seed, \$10.00 bushel. Harold Huffman, Onaga, Kan.

RAT POISON

**DON'T FEED YOUR RATS
BUT ONE MORE TIME!**

SMITH'S RAT-KILL

Feed them SMITH'S RAT KILL! Kill your rats. Quit experimenting, we've done that for you. There can be no mess nor mistakes when you use SMITH'S RAT KILL, a complete bait ready to use. Kills only rats and mice. Write for free information.

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See the Gehl Grind-All Mill before you choose—the only 4-way mill—available as (1) Plain hammer mill; (2) Mill with ear corn crusher and feeder; (3) Mill with cutter head (First it cuts then it grinds) (4) Combination cutter, mill and silo-filler—with or without molasses pump. Other Gehl features—big capacity at low speed; requires less power; reversible swinging hammers; positive feed to blower—no choking, no clogging. Write for literature and nearest dealer's name. Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., 234 Water Street, West Bend, Wisconsin.

Get Into a Safe, Sure, Profitable year-round business with the Ford's Portable Hammermill and exclusive molasses feed impregnator. Operators make regular weekly net earnings, \$50, \$75, \$100 and more. Equipment may be purchased 25% down, balance from earnings. Write for particulars. Myers-Sherman Co., 1414 12th, Streator, Illinois.

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Patents, Booklets and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

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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.

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Wonderful Radios for Farm and Home. Amazing new type battery radios. Cost little to operate. Splendid performance. Full size table model \$13.95. Beautiful new models for 110 volt high line made and guaranteed by the oldest exclusive manufacturer of battery radios in America. Write for catalog and prices. Farmer-dealer agents wanted. L'Atro Manufacturing Company, Decorah, Iowa.

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

Auto Mechanics, Diesel, body, fender repairing, welding. Low rates. Stevinson's, 2008-1 Main, Kansas City, Missouri.

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Be An Auctioneer. A pleasant, profitable occupation. Send for free catalog and how to receive the home study course. Fred Reppert School of Auctioneering, Box 7, Decatur, Indiana.

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1940 Crop Quality Clover Honey: 10 lb. pail 90c; 60 lb. can \$4.25, 10 lb. pail bulk comb \$1.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

Delicious Clover Alfalfa Blend Honey, 60 lbs. \$4.20; 10 lbs. 90c. Irwin Klassen, Whitewater, Kan.

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FOR THE TABLE

Pears for Sale by the truckload at J. C. Hamnah farm, 2 miles SW of Oskaloosa, Kan.

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Turn Spare Time Into Profit. Be local demonstrator gorgeous Fashion Frocks. Earn \$5.00 daily, get own dresses free. Send no money, just dress size. Fashion Frocks, Dept. J-1072, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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SAVE YOUR OLD ROOF with NU-KOTE

An asphalt roof coating, asbestos fibered, that just brushes on, leaving a waterproof surface. Also for waterproofing surfaces such as foundations, sills, pipes, guttering, fence posts and underground tanks. Shipped in 55 gal. and 30 gal. drums, and 5 gal. cans, ready to apply.

Roof Cement, Asbestos Fibered

Fills larger holes and cracks. Applied with putty knife to seal holes, breaks, and flashings before applying roof coating. Shipped in 30 gal. drums, 5 gal. and 1 gal. cans.

**Waterproofing Division
Asphalt Materials Co.
1900 Osage Ave., Kansas City, Kan.**

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STOP TRESPASSING!

Post your farm with these signs.

NO HUNTING or Trespassing
KEEP OFF THIS FARM

5 for 50c
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(You can cut them in half and make 10.)

These signs are Sample Wordings of Sign printed on heavy, durable orange color, 11x14 inches. Order them today. Protect your farm from parties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and clutter up your place. T. H. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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Free—One Roll Developed and Printed Free. Just to get acquainted, we will beautifully develop and print your first 6 to 16 exposure roll Free plus 5x7 inch enlargement Free, also sensational new folding folio to frame your prints all free with this ad. (Enclosing 10c for handling and mailing appreciated.) Deo Studios, Dept. 1031, Omaha, Nebraska.

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8 Professional 4x6 from your roll 25c. 16 exposure rolls 50c. Argus rolls 3c per enlarged print. Mail to Mohart Film Service, West Salem, Wis.

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Maternity, Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. Write 4911 East 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

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Make Up to \$25-\$35 Week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn—many earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by 1500 physicians. High school not required. Our 11th year. Write for free booklet and sample lesson pages. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-19, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Wanted—Young Men possessing natural mechanical ability; high school graduates or want to either learn the machinist's trade or to Wichita Mechanical Engineering School. We have openings for ten alert young men. Write for particulars. Cardwell Manufacturing Co., Inc., Wichita, Kansas, R. S. Hersberger, Works Manager.

WHAT ABOUT HYBRIDS FOR KANSAS

There are sound reasons why Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa farmers have turned to hybrid corn.

HYBRIDS ARE HERE TO STAY

Hybrids have proven themselves in Kansas. Official tests and the experience of hundreds of farmers show that any good adapted hybrid corn outyields old types—that they resist drouth longer—that year after year they mean more money for the farmer.

MANY TYPES NEEDED

Steckley's Hybrids have made real records in Kansas. And Steckley's have learned that many different types are needed for different Kansas localities. This year besides State and County plots, Steckley's have more than 75 variety demonstration fields throughout Kansas. These demonstration fields show you that Steckley's have outstanding hybrids for your community.

YOUR CHOICE IMPORTANT

Remember, that there is a great difference in hybrids—early, medium and late maturing—hard and soft kernels—differences in drouth resistance, etc. The choice of the correct type of Hybrid is important to you. Ask one of the Steckley's Service Dealers in your community to help you with this problem. If you are going to plant hybrid corn, he can give you some real help.

STECKLEY'S SERVICE DEALERS IN KANSAS

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| Baker, Clifford..... | Burlington | Lucas, Irvin..... | Highland |
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| Hill, Bruce..... | Westphalia | Quiggle, L. B..... | Le Roy |
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STECKLEY HYBRID CORN CO. Weeping Water, Nebraska

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Stop Trespassing. Protect your farm from parties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and clutter up your place. 5 Signs 50c Postpaid. (These signs are so worded and arranged that you can cut them in half making 10 signs, if desired.) They are printed on heavy, durable cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches.

T. H. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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Right now you have a splendid opportunity to choose from a variety of productive Eastern Kansas farms. The Wichita Land Bank offers these farms on a basis of actual valuation, at prices you'll agree are attractive. Small down-payment. Low interest rates and easy terms. One of these farms will enable you to become a satisfied home owner. No trade-ins. Write for list of available farms, specifying county in which you are interested.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK WICHITA, KANSAS

Dairy Farm—160 acres, 5 miles town, 50 plow, 110 good blue stem pasture, well improved, \$28 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.
Improved Allen County Farms, \$15-\$40 per acre. Good roads, close to town. A. J. McCarty, Humboldt, Kan.

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IF IN THE MARKET FOR GOOD SOUTHERN LAND

Investigate the highlands of Southern Louisiana. Low prices with terms the equivalent of cash rent. Ask for descriptive booklet without obligation.
LONG-BELL LAND FARM CORPORATION
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Farm and Ranch Opportunities in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, northern Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write for information on state preferred. Land lists available. E. B. Duncan, Dept. 902, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

More New Farm Land. 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.

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

C. E. PALMER, of Abbyville, breeds registered Jersey cattle. His breeding traces to the famous Hood Farm line.

HARRY BIRD, of Albert, has one of the good herds of registered Polled Shorthorns in his part of the state.

LYLE LUKENS, of Beloit, breeds dual purpose and Milking Shorthorns. His present herd bull is from the Lawrence Strickler herd at Hutchinson.

C. R. ROW'S Poland China boar, Rows Goldenrod, is attracting plenty of attention at the fairs. First in class and Junior Champion at Missouri state fair, 2nd in class at Nebraska state fair and first at Kansas Free Fair. All strong shows.

J. C. BANBURY AND SONS change copy calling attention to their sale of Polled Shorthorns to be held Tuesday, October 15. About 60 head of high class registered Polled Shorthorns sell. One thousand catalogs are being issued; they are free for the asking.

PETERSON & SONS, O.I.C. swine specialists, of Osage City, write that they have a fine lot of pigs, both boars and gilts, on hand for the trade. They are of different sizes and of unusually good quality and breeding. The Petersons are veterans and have sold hundreds of pigs during the years.

Crop conditions are reported to be the best in 10 years out in Baca county, Colorado. B. R. GLASGOW, who lives at Campo in that county has one of the best herds of registered Milking Shorthorns to be found anywhere. His herd bull, Griffarm Royal Bates, is one of the good bulls of the breed.

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Duroc breeder of Junction City, believes better prices are ahead for the swine growers of the state. Recent rains have improved the prospect for all kinds of grain, even corn in many parts of the state. This, with the accumulating hog shortages, is bound to make a better demand before long.

We are authorized to claim November 20, for LEWIS THIEMAN Polled Shorthorn sale, Concordia, Mo. This will be one of the breed's best sale offerings and we are sure many Kansas breeders will be interested in attending this sale. Concordia is just a short distance east of Kansas City and in easy driving distance of Kansas breeders.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, successful breeders of registered Hampshire hogs at Randolph, remit for advertising the last 3 months and order the advertisement continued. They say, "We have had fair results from this advertising." This is encouraging and indicates the high standing of this firm and the excellent quality of the Hampshires they breed.

DR. J. H. LOMAX, veteran Jersey cattle breeder, continues with registered cattle. The herd average last year was 386 pounds of butterfat, 6 head making more than 400 pounds, with a top of 486. Mr. Lomax has plenty of roughage for silage and a fair crop of corn. He lives at Leona, in northeastern Kansas. He reports an unusually good demand for young bulls.

DALE SCHEEL, proprietor of the ETHYLE-DALE HAMPSHIRE SWINE FARM located at Emporia, has 4 sows in the herd with their litters that qualified for the Registry of Merit this

spring. They have to be good to measure up for this award. Probably no herd in this part of the country has as many sows that have qualified in one season. Mr. Scheel has one of the good herds of the state and takes pride in the business of breeding them better. His herd boars are sons of the national grand champion boars, Line Rider and Silver King. The herd is kept cholera immune, and inspection is invited.

On his Clay county farm near Broughton, H. M. BAUER has been breeding registered Ayrshire cattle for a good many years. He has insisted on buying the best of sires, culled his herd closely and tested for fat production. The herd is largely of Penshurst breeding. Mr. Bauer is always glad to show his stock to interested spectators or prospective customers.

An informal meeting of the KANSAS HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, September 11, in Manhattan, had the largest number of breeders present of any meeting for many years. According to R. B. Cathcart, of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Kansas State College and secretary of the organization, "This is an indication of the growing interest in horses in Kansas."

C. H. "CHARLEY" GILLILAND, of Mayetta, has bred registered Jersey cattle for a long time. The cream check has been a savior, he says. And the cattle have been a strong factor in increasing the crop production. Mr. Gilliland owns a half interest in the great bull, Coronation Poppy King. It is believed he will increase the fat production of the already high-yielding cows in the herd. Charley is a director in the Everest Co-operative Creamery.

EARL SUTOR AND SON, of Zurich, announce a reduction sale to be held on the ranch November 10. The Sutor Herefords are among the best to be found in the state. The herd has been established for many years, and a careful system of mating has been practiced. Advertising regarding this sale will appear later in Kansas Farmer. The offering will include the largest part of the show herd now making the fairs.

We presume many readers of Kansas Farmer who breed Red Polled cattle know P. J. MURTA, of Cuba, Mo. Kansas breeders and farmers have owned cattle of his breeding and found they represent the best type of this particular breed. Mr. Murta does not make public sales but sells at private treaty. The 80 head seen on his farm near Cuba are in excellent condition as feed and pasture conditions have been most favorable in Missouri during recent months.

To avoid conflicting with the KANSAS STATE CORN HUSKING CONTEST, sponsored by KANSAS FARMER, the date of the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION sale has been changed to October 31. The sale will be held in Beloit, Kan. Parties consigning cattle to this sale should send their pedigrees to EDWARD HEDSTRON, secretary, Clay Center, Kan. This should be done at once as time is needed to get out the sale catalog.

R. E. ADAMS, of Maple Hill, authorizes Kansas Farmer to announce a dispersion sale of registered Herefords to be held at Maple Hill on October 21 and 22. More than 1,000 head will be sold, including 400 cows with calves at foot, a great lot of young bulls and females of all ages. This sale will afford a great opportunity for those wanting to start in the registered Hereford business, or in need of high class breeding cattle for replacement purposes. When writing for information please mention Kansas Farmer.

H. D. SHARP, secretary of the BARTON COUNTY, KANSAS, MILKING SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION, writes that their association will hold its first annual show at the 4-H barn in Great Bend on Saturday, October 26. Between 12 and 18 herds will be represented in the show. Stock from herds that have been established 18 years ago down to 4-H calves shown by boys who purchased their first stock last spring will be shown. This show promises to demonstrate the progress Barton has made as a Milking Shorthorn center.

RAYMOND APPLEMAN, manager of the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN SALE, writes that they have listed about 80 head of the best cattle ever consigned to any one of their big annual sales. The quality of Holsteins that go into the Washington, Kan., sales has grown from year to year as has the high standing of the breeders who supply the cattle. More than in most

localities, the custom has grown to put in larger numbers of tops. Usual individuals that have won in big fairs will be sold here. High-class, reliable cattle from 20 herds are being cataloged this year; cattle of different ages, including high-producing record cows in milk. A small part of the offering will be unrecorded cattle and most of them proved milk production cows now in milk. About half of the consignors live in Washington county. Outside cattle come from St. Mary's College herd; Kenneth Phillips, Manhattan; Orville Stephenson, Belleville; Ray Caldwell, Clay Center; Henry Topliff, Formoso; Harvey Brothers, Odgen; Fred Ducey, Chester, Neb., and others. See next issue of Kansas Farmer for advertising, or write G. R. Appleman, Linn, Kan.

E. H. TAYLOR writes us that the Parish Jersey sale advertised to be held during October has been called off. Mr. Taylor says not enough cattle could be obtained for the sale. This indicates the excellent demand for Jerseys of quality. Mr. Taylor has one of the good herds of the state and has sold Jerseys in many parts of this and other states. Among his customers has been the Kansas State College. His herd was recently classified and made one of the best showings of any herd ever to be classified in the state.

JOHN B. GAGE, well known Milking Shorthorn breeder of Eudora, and owner of Duallyn farm, placed the awards of this breed at the 1940 Missouri State Fair. As Mr. Gage exhibited and also bred the grand champion female at the 1939 International Live Stock Show, he certainly should have a very definite idea of what is wanted in this breed. A visit to Duallyn farm will convince those interested in this breed that Shorthorn cattle can be produced that will give an excellent account of themselves from a beef and butterfat viewpoint.

Thursday, October 3, is the date of the KANSAS BREEDERS' CONSIGNMENT SALE of Milking Shorthorns, at the State Fair grounds, Hutchinson. This second annual offering of selected cattle, from 20 leading herds, include many animals that would not be for sale privately. A herd sire that has been champion of a number of shows, a choice group of bred heifers, and a baker's dozen of typy young bulls for winter service are the features of the auction. Catalog may be had by writing Harry H. Reeves, who selected the cattle and manages the sale.

As always, ROMIG & SONS' Holsteins had a big part in making up the Holstein exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair. Ira Romig, seated at the ringside, and his sons leading the show cattle, have been a familiar sight for many years. The Romig cattle were a part of the first prize district herd this year and individuals placed well in strong competition. No Kansas Holstein herd has more of their bulls scattered over the state. Bulls from this reliable farm have had a lot to do with strengthening dairy herds throuout the state and had to do with bigger fat records from year to year.

ROY E. DILLARD, of Salina, writes that the fall Guernsey consignment sale has been called off. This was made necessary by the fact that not enough cattle were for sale to make an attractive offering. The demand has been so good for Guernseys that breeders are low on salable stock. Mr. Dillard, who is manager and part owner of Jo-Mar farm, recently sold 14 young registered bulls to the Pet Milk Company at Iola, Kan. The bulls are to be distributed among patrons of the company. Mr. Dillard says they were very discriminating buyers, demanding bulls from the highest-testing cows in the herd. Jo-Mar will hold their annual spring sale on the farm on April 16. At that time they will sell 60 females and a half dozen choice young bulls.

The SYLVAN PARK STOCK FARM, located near Council Grove, is one of the best-managed farms in the entire state. Comprising more than 2,000 acres and devoted to the breeding of Anxiety 4th Herefords, its owners, Dr. Miller, of Council Grove, and F. H. Manning, who lives on and operates the ranch and herd, have devoted many of their best years to the work they love. More than 500 head of registered Herefords graze in the rich pastures or feed in the sheltered timber. No breeders have given their time and efforts more faithfully to the breeding business. While giving the cattle every care, the well-grassed and valley farming lands have not been neglected. Many miles of terracing have been completed and big enduring ponds are in the pastures. It is a pleasure to visit Mr. Manning and learn at firsthand the

things that have been done to bring the big herd of uniform Herefords up to their present standard of perfection. It is time well spent for the beginner. Mr. Manning has studied the minutest details of the business. He knows how to make proper matings, and how to feed for growth without impairing breeding values.

Eleven registered Holsteins owned by HARVEY BECHTELHEIMER, Sabetha, produced enough milk during the past test-year to provide 38 families of 4 with 4 quarts of milk daily for the entire year. The average production to the cow was 399.6 pounds of butterfat from 10,907 pounds of milk.

The average cow in Mr. Bechtelheimer's herd produced nearly 2½ times as much butterfat as the country's average dairy cow, using U. S. Department of Agriculture statistics as the basis of comparison. The herd was on a 2-times-daily milking schedule.

The highest producer in the herd was the 6-year-old Lady Inka Alcartra Truth, that produced 13,555 pounds of milk with 496.5 pounds of butterfat in 318 days.

HEIKEN BROTHERS, of Bushton, have one of the good Milking Shorthorn herds in their part of the state. With only 4 mature cows in the herd their last year's herd average in the D.H.I.A. test was 293 pounds of fat. One of their herd bulls, of Retnuh farm breeding and a grandson of Retnuh Stylsh and his dam, has a record of 321.4 pounds of fat in 335 days as junior 3-year-old. All of the daughters of Retnuh Stylsh that have completed records have qualified for the Register of Merit. Six of them have made the class and others are sure to do so. The brothers report good success in marketing their steers not suited to sell as breeders. A new bull has recently been purchased from a breeder at Broken Bow, Nebr. He is the low-set, dual-purpose type, and has 10 R. M. sisters.

I have just received an interesting letter from C. W. "CHARLEY COLE, of Wellington. Mr. Cole has made a success of the auction business. Few auctioneers have sold more farm sales considering the time he has been engaged in the business. Charley says the feed situation has improved by the recent rains, the ground is being put in excellent condition for seeding and wheat pasture is a certainty which means an unusual demand for all kinds of cattle. Mr. Cole is qualified and has already conducted and assisted in many of the best purebred sales in his section of this state and Northern Oklahoma. He has a wide acquaintance and knows the livestock business in its varied aspects.

HUNTER BROTHERS, advertisers in Kansas Farmer, report recent sales as follows: Three heifers to Vernon Wallace, Deora, Colo. Bull to John A. Hund, Leonardville, Kan. Bull and heifer to Cecil Moyer, Marysville, Kan. Bull and cow to Price Bros. Lorraine, Kan. (Their fourth bull from the Hunter herds). Bull and heifer to Wm. Fair Jr., Hutchinson. Bull to Lyster and Langaard, Vesper, Kan. A herd bull, Retnuh Model, to E. E. Seemers, Clay Center. And a half interest in a good young son of Hill Creek Gulman to Arthur Johnson and Sons, of Assaria, Kan. Hunter Brothers close by saying they won't have enough serviceable aged bulls to supply the demand.

The catalog compiled and issued by LESTER COMBS, secretary of the Southeast Guernsey Cattle Breeders' Association, containing a list of consignors and pedigrees and other interesting information about the big fifth annual sale to be held at Parsons, on Thursday, September 26, if properly studied will add renewed interest to everyone interested in this great breed of cattle. Fifty-five head of different ages and bloodlines are to be sold. The consignments come from leading herds in Kansas, Oklahoma, Indiana, Missouri, and Arkansas. They have been selected carefully and are of a quality both in breeding and individual excellence to improve the herds of the best breeders or for foundation stock. There is still time to receive a catalog. Write to Lester Combs, Parsons, Kan.

CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, breeder of thick type registered Durocs, recently sold 30 spring gilts to an Ohio breeder, and as a result has decided to sell his boars privately instead of making his annual fall sale. He has the best lot of spring boars ever on the farm. Readers of this paper know what the Miller type Duroc means. Mr. Miller also sold 2 boars to go with the Ohio purchase. He reports the recent purchase of what he considers the best boar ever brought to the farm. Breeders who have seen the boar pronounce him almost perfect; he is of the feeder type and unusually smooth. This is the boar that topped the Jule Brothers sale last fall at Louverne, Minn. Mr. Miller believes this boar will fit in well with his breeding program and makes it possible for him to spare one of his best mature sires.

A large per cent of the Poland China boars and gilts that make up the A. L. WISWELL & SON sale, to be held on the farm near Olathe, Thursday, October 17, was sired by Top Rows Ace, the boar that sired the grand champion boar at the American Royal last year. This boar is now heading the K. S. A. C. herd at Manhattan. The Wiswell pigs are well grown and will be presented in the best possible condition for breeding. Wiswells make a business of breeding and selling good registered Polands. They always have stock for sale and expect to grow them to sell for prices in the reach of farmers as well as breeders. The herd was established almost 30 years ago. Every Poland China breeder and most commercial growers know where to find the farm. A. L. Wiswell says corn in his locality is as good as it has been for 40 years, making up to 50 bushels an acre. He reports heavy inquiry but the choice pigs, 40 in number, are to be cataloged for the public sale. All old as well as new customers are invited.

One hundred thirty pigs were shown by Republic county boys and girls in the 4-H classes at the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FAIR held at Belleville. As always, the stock show was the leading attraction. W. A. Davidson & Son, of Simpson, Kan., and Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Neb., were the heaviest exhibitors in Polands. Davidson had the grand champion boar, and Bauers the grand champion sow. Geo. Wreath and Son, Manhattan, showed the grand champion boar in the Duroc class. C. E. McClure, a Republic county breeder, had the largest and strongest showing of Hampshire hogs and won heavily in most or all of the classes. A half dozen Hereford breeders competed for awards. It was an unusually strong Hereford show. The Leon A. Waite and Son herd from Winfield won many firsts, including grand champion on bull more than 2 years old. Lewis Williams, Sylvan Grove, had the winning senior yearling bull and junior yearling calf, and he won several other firsts. O. M. Wright and Son, veteran breeders of Ash Grove, won first on best pair of calves

Ready Help for Readers

NOW that summer has come and gone, you undoubtedly have run across a number of things that you need, new farm equipment, items for the home and kitchen, or the car. Well, right here in Kansas Farmer are a number of suggestions for just such articles.

Furthermore, you can sit right at home and find out all about the articles you have in mind, simply by writing a note or a post card. Many companies have prepared interesting information on all types of their products which they will send to you free.

Here is a list of such advertisers in this issue:

Have you land to move, draws to fill, dams to build? Send for the free book containing full details about the KS rotary scraper. See page 16.

This one isn't free, but it contains a wealth of information on the care and operation of tractors and farm machinery. It is put out by Pennzoil. See page 10 for the details.

The new DeKalb booklet, "Acres of Gold," presents a study on ways to select hybrid corn to match your farm. See the DeKalb ad on page 19 and

write for your copy. You also will want a free copy of DeKalb's "Crop and Weather Diary" with a rotation record. Ask for it when you write.

Folks with hogs will want a copy of the O. M. Franklin Serum Company booklet described on page 18.

Before you buy a silo, check with Kansas Farmer's silo advertisers. McPherson Concrete Products Company and the National Tile Silo Company have free information on their products for you. See page 18.

Are you planning to install irrigation equipment? Be sure to write for Western's pump catalog described on page 14. Also, send for the illustrated folder offered by the Lincoln Tent and Awning Company describing their canvas irrigation hose, page 18.

Write for a free sample of ground limestone and the Dolese price list advertised on page 18.

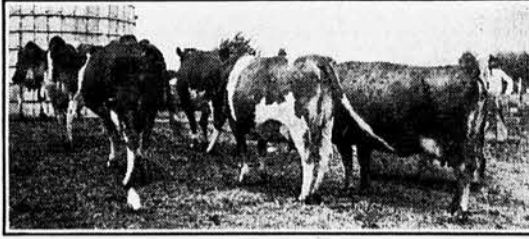
Two booklets for poultry raisers, "Turkey Talks" and "First Aid To Poultry" are available from Dr. Salisbury's Laboratories. Get the address from the ad on page 17.

And, of course, when you write, mention Kansas Farmer.

Cedar Drive Guernsey Farm Production Sale

On Farm, 1½ Miles West of Town on 13th Street
Monday, October 7

35 HEAD
of
High-Producing GUERNSEYS



About half registered (remainder practically pure but not eligible to record). 20 cows and heifers fresh or soon to freshen to the service of the great registered bull, **REX'S PAL** (grandson of **BOURNEDALE REX**). One 10-month-old registered bull sired by **SUNNYMEDE EARLY GENERAL** (whose 3 nearest dams averaged 750 lbs. fat. 6 choice open heifers and a fine lot of young things and baby calves. Everything Tb. and Bang's tested. High herd in association for 1939 herd average—443 lbs. fat. For more information and catalog address

J. L. NELSON, Owner, WICHITA, KAN.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

and second on aged cow, together with other places, including first heifer calf, A. S. Tasker and Son, of Delphos, showed Shorthorns, doing very well altho their cattle lacked fitting. Wm. E. Thorn, Shorthorn breeder, of Lancaster, had the best fitted cattle in the Shortorn division and won all championships. North Central and Central Kansas Holstein herds made most of the Holstein show. St. Joseph Home and A. H. Meier, of Abilene, and other breeders filled the Central show herd, and the North Central herd was made up of exhibits largely from the Meier-herd and other Washington county breeders. Jim Linn was quoted as saying, "This was the first Kansas fair where 2 Holstein cows were shown by different breeders, both having been classified excellent." One was a Meierkord cow and one a Meier cow. John A. Bowyer, of Manchester, showed the only Jerseys, a herd from his parish. Northeast Kansas and Central Kansas had Ayrshire herds. Three Aberdeen Angus herds, all from Kansas, were shown.

Several years ago when C. K. ZECKSER, of Alma, began breeding registered Hereford cattle, his boys were at home. But one by one they have gone away and engaged in business for themselves. Too much work, and poor health of Mrs. Zeckser, seem to justify a dispersion sale. And after giving the matter much thought it has been decided upon. The first purchases when the herd foundation was laid came from Gudge and Simpson. Later, 6 Domino heifers were purchased. Every female now on the farm was bred there, and most of them are descendants of the Domino start. Bulls have been selected with the greatest care. Ruggedness, and uniform conformation have been guarded. The offering will be attractive to the beginner or the breeder seeking replacement stock. The date of the sale is November 2. More information will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

JAMES T. McCULLOCH, of Clay Center, is one of the best-known and most popular purebred livestock auctioneers in the state. Mr. McCulloch engaged in the auction business when a mere boy. He has continued throughout the years, and during the time has conducted many of the best sales ever held in the country. He has devoted his best energies and his entire time to his profession and has never engaged in any other kind of occupation. All of his time is taken up with his auction work, with the exception of looking after his farms. Mr. McCulloch has a good lot of sales coming on for the fall and looks for good prices for beef and dairy cattle. His farm sales work takes him over several counties, and wherever he goes he finds farmers who have met him during the years that have passed. The years have been kind to him; he has changed but little and apparently is now in his prime as a salesman.

A visit to the **JOHN REGIER** Shorthorn farm at Whitewater, will invariably give new zeal to the lover of good Shorthorns. Mr. Regier and his sons have bred and sold registered Shorthorns for many years, always moving toward their goal in the betterment of the breed. During the years perhaps an occasional herd bull didn't quite prove himself or live up to what was expected of him. But in the main, progress was made. The visitor will be shown individuals that have 7 generations of dams, all bred on the farm. During a recent visit, Hans, one of the sons, told me how the firm has been interested especially in selling their best bulls to commercial growers and then buying back calves sired by these bulls for the feedlot. This, Mr. Regier says, is really more important from the standpoint of breed promotion and income than almost any other branch of the breeding business.

The **NODAWAY COUNTY ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE** at Maryville, Mo., is without a question one of the important Angus selling events of the year. Northwest Missouri has been known for the good Angus it has produced over a long period. Twelve consignors are selling 67 head and some of the animals consigned will come from herds that the owners have been actively engaged in breeding good for almost a half a century. This sale, which is their first association sale, is to be held Monday, October 7. The secretary-treasurer, Hal T. Hooker, has this to say: "We are offering animals that are on a par with those we are keeping in our own herds. We have had the animals consigned to this sale carefully inspected by the sales committee and feel that we have individually and breeding in this sales offering that will suit the critical breeder or progressive farmer. I feel that if you attend this sale you will be impressed with the kind of Angus being raised in Northwest Missouri."

C. P. REGISER, of Peabody, Kan., writes as follows concerning the big combination Holstein sale to be at Hillsboro, October 17: "The Arkansas Valley Holstein Breeders' Association held a meeting on June 10 to organize a true Co-op Holstein breeders' consignment sale. C. P. REGISER is president and E. B. REGISER is secretary-treasurer of the association. **RAYMOND APPLEMAN**, of Linn, was selected as sale manager and it was voted to hold the sale at Hillsboro, where we have a true Co-op creamery. Mr. Appleman inspected the sale cattle in August and was highly pleased with the consignments. Among the heaviest consignors are: St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Abilene; Dale Kubl and Jeff Quentlin, McPherson; Arthur W. Reichard, McPherson; O. E. Harrison, Marion; George Appleman, Mulvane; Ed Regier, Whitewater; C. P. Regiser, Peabody; and H. J. Meierkord, Linn." For catalog and other information regarding this sale, interested parties should write G. R. Appleman, Linn, Kan.

LINCOLN COUNTY BEEF TOUR AND PICNIC was held in that county August 5. The following herds were visited: John Moffitt, Goldie Morris, Warren Woody, H. H. Blair, Walter Van Amburg, G. V. Williams and Son, Lewis Williams, Floyd Sowers, O. M. Wright and Son. All were Hereford herds except the G. V. Williams and Son herd. Most of the stops were at farms where registered cattle are bred, but 1 or 2 consisted of commercial herds. G. V. Williams and Son have a good herd of registered Shorthorns. There are about a dozen herds of registered Herefords in Lincoln county. The tour ended at the O. M. Wright and Son farm near Ash Grove, where lunch was served to everyone. Interesting talks were made by Louis Aichers, of the Hays Experimental Station, Jerry Moxley, of Kansas State College, H. E. Floyd, editor of the Kansas Stockman. A county show herd was selected from the 5 or 6 Hereford herds on exhibition. Williams and Son showed representatives from their Shorthorn herd. About 200 were in attendance. Grover Steele, county agent, had a big part in organizing and carrying out the successful program.

The **CLARENCE TANGEMAN** Holstein herd, located at Newton, is to be dispersed. The date is Wednesday, October 16. The farm is located

on Highway 15 at the north edge of Newton. This great herd of high-producing cattle was established more than a dozen years ago. D.H.I.A. records have been kept for the last 8 years and the herd is known as one of the top production herds of the state. About one-third are registered but only top bulls have been used so the other two-thirds are virtually purebred but cannot be recorded. Mr. Tangeman, operating under a heavy overhead, could not afford to keep any but the very best of his heifers, so few herds have been culled more closely. Readers who have seen Mr. Tangeman buy at the best sales know how eagerly he sought after high production. His present bull has proved his value as an unusually high class sire. He comes from a long line of heavy producing stock. His dam, George Worth's best cow, had a record of more than 700 pounds of fat. Write any time for catalog.

Hundreds of farmers and others who produce milk in this and adjoining states, but don't care to engage in the registered Guernsey cattle business, will be interested in the **W. L. SCHULTZ SALE** to be held September 23 at Hillsboro. But the great lot of heifers fresh or near freshening that go in that sale must not be confused with ordinary grade cows. The offering Mr. Schultz presents are home-grown or were purchased in Minnesota as calves, selected from established herds where registered bulls of high production have been used for many years. Mr. Schultz selected the calves himself and, in many instances, saw the dams, always choosing from dams with high records. Along with the females a half dozen young bulls will sell, registered, and from cows with DHIA records made in the Schultz herd. The bulls were sired by, and heifers are bred to, sons of the great bull, Valors Crusader. The Schultz herd has been on DHIA test more than 10 years with yearly herd averages up to 363 lbs. Everything is TB and abortion tested. Write for catalog.

It was appropriate that the **KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS** should hold their annual picnic on the Hunter farm near Geneseo. The gathering was in the big pasture where the late Warren Hunter pastured foundation cows long before Milking Shorthorns had become as popular as they now are. Breeders from many parts of Central Kansas were present, from as far east as Junction City, south to Pratt, and north to Stockton. In a rugged section of the pasture, near a big lake surrounded by steep hills, the breeders met. Mrs. Warren with her sons and daughters and grandchildren made a large part of the crowd. Those who knew Mr. Hunter recalled how many years ago he worked on the lake and built a road down the steep hill, and looked forward to the time when

HEREFORD CATTLE

MILLER & MANNING'S ANXIETY 4TH

HEREFORDS

For Sale: One or a carload. Bred Heifers, Open Heifers, Aged Cows with calves at foot. Also: Load Yearling Range Bulls. These cattle are in good condition and priced to sell.
MILLER & MANNING
Council Grove, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bulls Reserved for Lease

All our bulls have been leased, but we have eight cows freshening this month, some of the best in the herd; all with great futures. The sooner you reserve one of their bulls, the better will be your selection. We enjoyed having so many Kansas Holstein breeders visit the Security Benefit Dairy during Free Fair Week.
Security Benefit Dairy, Topeka, Kan.

Regier's Holsteins

selling at **HILLSBORO** consignment sale OCT. 17. 4 cows in milk, 4 springing heifers, 3 bulls 10 to 18 mos. old.
REGIER DAIRY FARM, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Holstein Bulls, Serviceable Age
Sired by grandson of Natador Segis Ormsby. Dam granddaughter of Sir Inka May.
W. L. REED, KANOPOLIS, 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.

DAIRY CATTLE

DAIRY COWS 80 strictly choice high grades, mostly Jerseys, few other breeds, milkers, springers and fall freshening and all sound. **COWS THAT WILL PRODUCE**, also 2-yr.-old close springer heifers and a few yearlings. All T.B. and abortion tested. Phone 920421.
CLAUD THORNTON, R. 2, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

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

O. I. C. HOGS

O. I. C. Pedigreed O. I. C. Pigs
SPECIAL PRICES
PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Bergstens' Reg. Hampshires
Willis Standard (son of Will Rogers Nat'l Grand Champion) in service. Sows carry blood of Smooth Clean, High Score, etc. 85 weaned, immuned pigs for sale. Inspection invited.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

McClure Offers Hampshire Boars
Choice immuned, well grown, nicely marked spring boars and gilts. Sired by a grandson of High Score. Winners wherever shown.
C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

Reg. Bred Sows and Gilts
Open Gilts and top Spring Boars. Immuned—all market types. **Quigley Hampshire Farms, Highway 59, Williamstown, Kan.**

Fifth Annual Sale Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders Parsons, Kan.,

Thursday, September 26

**45 HEAD OF REGISTERED FEMALES
6 OUTSTANDING YOUNG BULLS**

These cattle come from the best breeding herds in 5 states, including such consignors as:

Pine Manor Farm, Goshen, Indiana
Meadow Lodge Farms and
E. K. Gaylord, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Tom Cooper Farm, Ardmore, Oklahoma
Victor B. Peters, Keokuk, Iowa

J. B. Harden, Ponca City, Oklahoma
Sunnymede Farm, Bismarck, Missouri
Saint Albans Farm, Becker, Missouri
L. E. Vaughan, Webb City, Missouri

And the following Kansas breeders: Geo. F. Samp, McCune; Carlton Hall, Coffeyville; James Dunkin, Columbus; C. D. Gibson, Thayer; Fees Dairy and the Sun Farms, Parsons.

Cattle from former Southeast Kansas sales have become the foundation of several very fine new herds in several states and have won many prizes at district and state fairs. From this sale you can get the foundation animals you need for your farm.

For catalog address: **LESTER COMBS**, Secretary, Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association, Parsons, Kan.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist

Meadowlark Guernsey Farm Sale

(Under Cover)

Hillsboro, Kan., Monday, Sept. 23

40 HIGH QUALITY GUERNSEYS

38 FEMALES (practically all pure but not eligible to record), about half of them in milk or close up springers. Mature cows, bred and open heifers, from high testing dams.
6 REGISTERED BULLS (sons of our proven sire and out of D.H.I.A. dams). Females bred to proven sires. Write quick for catalog.

W. L. Schultz & Son, Durham (Marion Co.), Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

For BETTER COWS

Ayrshires sire profitable cows that give most 4% milk

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

Use an AYRSHIRE BULL

Bauer Offers Ayrshire Cows

Reg. Ayrshire cows, milking or fresh soon, of Penshurst breeding. Few bull calves from 400-lb. cows. **H. M. BAUER**, Broughton, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

MURTA OFFERS RED POLLS
Several good type, well bred Reg. Bulls. They are serviceable age and younger, including some choice Bull Calves. Also some Mature Cows. We offer new blood for Kansas breeders. Herd Tb. and Bang's tested.
P. J. Murta, Cuba, Mo.

ROSS RED POLL CATTLE

For sale: Red Polled Bulls. Some of serviceable age, also a few choice Cows.
W. E. ROSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Offer Proven Guernsey Bull

7 years old; daughters average 109 lbs. butterfat more than their dams.
EDWARD DICKERSON, R. 3, PARSONS, KAN.

8 Unreg. Guernsey Calves

Month old, from high testing cows, sent by Prepaid Express C.O.D. 2 for \$42.50. Will send pictures. **LOOKOUT FARM, Lake Geneva, Wis.**

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

HOOK & SONS' DUROCS

Duroc Spring boars and gilts. Medium type by Golden Fancy, top boar of Juhl Brothers, Minnesota, 1938. Registered, immuned.
BEN HOOK & SONS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

DUROC NEWS

Farmers still prefer Durocs! Why? Because Durocs mature quicker on less feed. Desired meat type. Bigger litters. Six-month trial subscription Duroc News for 25c. To locate breeding stock, write
Duroc Record Association, Peoria, Illinois

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. **W. M. ROGERS, Junction City, Kan.**

THE BEST IN BOARS

Reg. and immuned spring boars, priced for quick sale. Short-legged, dark red, heavy boned, quick-fattening kind. Shipped on approval. Photos furnished.
Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

25 CASH PRIZES EVERY MONTH
ASK YOUR VICTOR DEALER



ALL FEED NO FILLER

VICTOR CATTLE FATTENER

VICTOR CATTLE FATTENER is a scientifically balanced supplement to your home grown grains, containing minerals, vitamins and proteins essential to give your cattle rations the proper nutritive ratio. It also contains over 40% Blackstrap Molasses. Try VICTOR CATTLE FATTENER this year.

CRETE MILLS CRETE, NEBRASKA

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

My business has grown from year to year, selling livestock and real estate the AUCTION WAY.

Chas. W. Cole
Auctioneer
Wellington, Kansas



BERT POWELL

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

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer
Employs methods based on experience. Reg. livestock, farm sales and real estate. I have no other business.
CLAY CENTER, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lacy's Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

15 good reds and roans, 10 to 20 months old, sired by Glenburn Destiny or G. F. Victorious. Priced to sell.
E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

Shorthorns--Bulls, Cows, Heifers
20 Bull Calves to serviceable ages, 25 Cows, bred and open Heifers. Good bloodlines. Polled and Horned.
W. W. and A. J. Dole, Canton (McPherson Co.), Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bird's Polled Shorthorns

Nice Bulls ready for service. Also a few open Heifers.
HARRY BIRD, ALBERT, KAN.

60--Polled Shorthorns--60

12th public sale Tuesday, Oct. 15th. 1,000 catalogs. Write for yours.
BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

Good Polled Shorthorn Bull

One year old, purebred, large type, excellent breeding. Price \$80.
L. J. CARLIN, NEODESHA, KAN., PH. 917

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Breeden Offers Herd Bull

Choice roan yearling. Never raised a better one. Best of heavy producing DUAL PURPOSE breeding. Inspection invited.
LEO F. BREEDEN & SONS, Great Bend, Kan.

Dually Farm Milking Shorthorns

We offer bulls 1 year and younger. Also a few heifers, bred and open. We breed the real double-deckers, Beef and Butterfat.
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

Polled & Horned Milking Shorthorns

Bulls of serviceable ages, also bull calves, grandsons of Woodside Thor. Dams by Retnuh Stylsh, F. M. breeding. Good individuals. Herd on D.H.I.A. test. Helken Bros., Bushton, Kan.

Yearling and Two-Year-Old

Bulls, sired by Walgrove Lewis (dam's sire Flintstone Waterloo Gift), also younger bulls, J. W. McFarland, Sterling, Kan. (N. W. of Hutchinson)

WIDEFIELD MILKING SHORTHORNS

40 head in herd. Brookside 65th in service. Cows carry the blood of Kirklingston Duke, Imp. Master Sam, etc. Serviceable Bulls and Baby Calves.
Johnston Bros., Brewster (Thomas Co.), Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Observer's Bernie of Oz

A granddaughter of "Old Eagle," is now at home down at Frank Young's farm near Cheney, Kansas, along with an Eagle son christened "Eagle's Ivanhoe of Oz." There is no doubt about it, all these Kansas neighbors of ours wouldn't keep coming to Rotherwood if the Jersey herd wasn't a producer.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys, Hutchinson, Kan.

a picnic like this might be held. The day was ideal, cloudy and cool. No formal meeting was held. Arrangements were completed and cattle listed for the society sale. Later in the day the breeding herds of the Hunters were visited. The cattle are in good condition, and Milking Shorthorn interest was never at a higher tide.

D. L. WHELOCK, prominent Jersey breeder, announces a dispersion sale to be held on Monday, October 14, at Holton. The Wheelock Jersey farm is located a few miles north of Holton. This Jersey herd is one of the prominent herds of the state. Mr. Wheelock has been a heavy buyer of high-producing prize-winning cattle for several years. Now his business takes so much of his time that he cannot give the herd deserved attention, and he has decided to disperse. **E. H. TAYLOR & SON**, Manhattan, old-time and successful Jersey cattle breeders, are consigning a draft of 16 head to the Wheelock sale. Both herds have been classified and both herds have made exceptional fat records. Both are Tb. and abortion free by test for several years. That this will afford buyers an unusual opportunity to select and buy the best in Jerseys at their own price will be evident to all who know the standing of both breeders and the high quality of offerings that make up the sale. Complete information will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer, but application may be filed any time by writing Roy Gilliland, Jr., sale manager, Holton, Kan.

W. R. HUSTON, of Americus, will hold his annual Duroc fall sale October 8, the sale as usual will be held on the farm, about 15 miles northwest of Emporia, and a few miles south of Highway 50. Mr. Huston has been almost 50 years developing and improving his present type of Duroc. Annually he sells more than 200 head of breeding hogs and they go to a dozen or more states. Recently he sold 20 head of spring gilts to a new breeder in Ohio. Two crops of pigs are grown each year. Mr. Huston has learned much about how to mate, feed and care for breeding animals to insure the best results. He has also fixed a type. By selection of herd boars and careful mating he has come to know almost exactly what certain matings will do. His pastures are a marvel of convenience and calculated to grow hogs economically and make it possible to grow breeding hogs and sell them so farmers as well as breeders can afford to buy them. This sale will include 25 sows, half of them with litters at foot, others bred for October and early November farrow; 20 strong, well-grown spring boars; and a dozen or so of top spring gilts. See next issue for more information. Remember the date, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The **L. H. STRICKLER** estate dispersion Milking Shorthorn sale will be the outstanding event of the year for that great breed of cattle. The offering includes the grand champion cow at the Kansas State Fair for 1939 and a lot of her close-up relatives, including several daughters and granddaughters of the great sire Highland Signet 4th. Four of these showing as a group in the get-of-sire class have never been defeated. On the dam's side they carry the blood of the noted bull, Otis Chieftain, and his illustrious son, Roan's Otis, a son of the famous cow, Roan Duchess. Mated with these outstanding cows—from the standpoint of both type and production—has been the Walgrove-bred bull, Walgrove Lewis, whose 7 nearest dams averaged more than 13,000 lbs. of milk yearly. These daughters of Walgrove Lewis sell with calves at foot or close to calving to a son of Fairacres Judge, grand champion sire of Kansas. His dam carries the blood of Otis Chieftain and Lord Baltimore, grandson of White Goods, sire of more R. M. Shorthorn cows than any other living Scotch bull of his day. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer. Sale on farm northwest of Hutchinson on Highway 96 K.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

October 14—W. E. Reinking, Tescott, Kan. Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
October 16—Clarence Tangeman, Newton.
October 17—Holstein Breeders' Consignment sale, Hillsboro. G. R. Appelman, Linn, Sale Manager.
October 22—Arkansas Valley Holstein Breeders, Newton. W. H. Mott, Herington, Sale Manager.
October 24—Northeast Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders, Sabetha, G. R. Sewell, Secretary.
October 25—North Central Kansas Breeders' Sale, Washington. G. R. Appelman, Linn, Sale Manager.
November 7—Midwest Holstein Breeders, Herington. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.

Jersey Cattle

October 14—D. L. Wheelock dispersal and E. H. Taylor & Sons, Manhattan, Consigning sale at Holton. Roy Gilliland, Jr., Holton, sale manager.
October 23—Frank L. Young, Cheney.
October 25—Gold Bond Jersey Farm, D. A. Rider, Bethel, Kansas. Ivan N. Gates, Sales Manager, West Liberty, Iowa.
Guernsey Cattle
September 23—Meadowlark Guernsey Farm, W. Schultz & Son, Proprietors, Durham. Sale at Hillsboro.
September 26—Southeast Kansas Guernsey Cattle Sale, Parsons. Lester Combs, Secretary.
October 7—J. L. Nelson, Wichita.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

October 7—Nodaway County Angus Breeders Association, Maryville, Mo.
Hereford Cattle
September 25—Hargis and Rubel, Belton, Mo.
October 21—R. E. Adams, Maple Hill, Kan.
October 26—Belden & Schuetz, Horton.
November 1—Earl Sutor and Son, Zurich, (Rooks county,) Kan.
November 2—H. C. Zeckser, Alma.
November 7—Morris County Hereford Breeders, Council Grove. D. Z. McCormick, Sale Manager.
November 18—CK Ranch, Brookville.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 18—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
October 19—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa.
October 30—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Wichita. Hans E. Rejler, Whitewater, Sales Manager.
October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center.

Polled Shorthorns

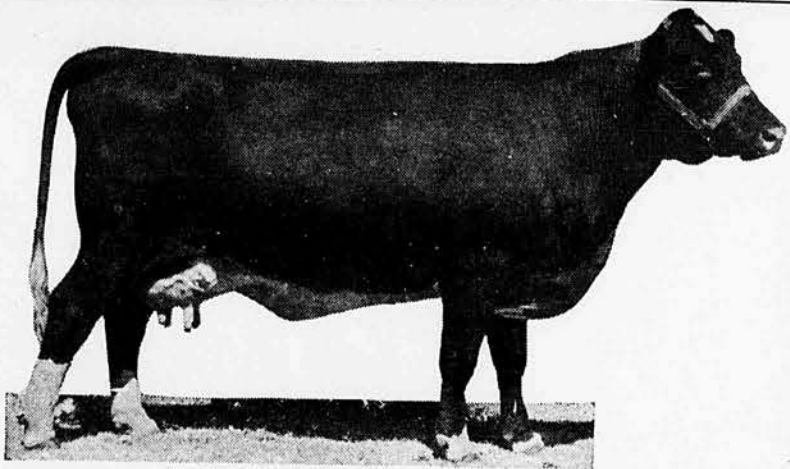
October 15—J. C. Banbury and Sons, Plevna.
November 20—Lewis Thiemann, Concordia, Mo. Clinton Tomson, Sales Mgr., 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.
Milking Shorthorn Cattle
October 2—Lawrence Strickler Estate, Hutchinson.
October 3—Consignment Sale, Hutchinson. Harry H. Reeves, Sale Manager.

Poland China Hogs

October 16—C. R. Rowe, Scranton.
October 17—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe.
October 29—H. B. Walter and Son, Bendena.

Duroc Hogs

October 8—W. R. Huston, Americus.



Gwendolyn, Grand Champion Cow Kansas State Fair, 1939, included in sale.

Dispersion Milking Shorthorn Sale

On Farm, 8 Miles Northwest of Hutchinson, Kansas, Highway 96
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2

85 HEAD of Registered Milking Shorthorns, 95 per cent of them carry the blood of the noted CLAY-ENGLISH bull **OTIS CHIEFTAIN**.
10 MATURE COWS (the best ever sold in any one Kansas sale). Most of them sired by Highland Signet 4th (group of four never defeated at State fair in get-of-sire class). Cows in calf to Walgrove Lewis (bred and near calving to Liberty Judge, a great son of Fair Acres Judge (grand champion of Kansas)).
8 Daughters of Walgrove Lewis (whose 7 nearest dams average over 13,000 lbs. fat).
4 OPEN HEIFERS (sired by Walgrove Lewis).
4 BULLS, 9 to 12 months, by above sire.
D.H.I.A. herd averages up to 350 fat. Individual cows up to 429. Everything tested and free of Tb., abortion and mastitis. Horses, machinery, etc., to sell in forenoon. Write for catalog.

L. H. "Lawrence" Strickler Estate, Hutchinson, Kansas
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

MILKING SHORTHORN CONSIGNMENT SALE

Thursday, October 3rd --- 1 P. M.
Lunch on Grounds



RETNUH DUTCH BARON, GRAND CHAMPION
Included in Sale at the
State Fair Grounds

42 Registered Cattle

From 20 Leading Kansas Herds

7 MATURE COWS 4 YOUNG COWS 9 BRED HEIFERS
2 MATURE BULLS 9 YEARLING BULLS 5 BULL CALVES
2 OPEN HEIFERS 4 HEIFER CALVES

Blood Tested—Carefully Selected—Guaranteed Breeders
For Catalog Write

HARRY H. REEVES, Sale Manager, HUTCHINSON

Tangeman's Holstein Cattle Dispersal

Newton, Kan., Wednesday, October 16



65 HEAD (An Absolute Dispersal)

40 Head of High Producing Cows with herd yearly averages up to 409 butterfat. (35 head in milk close to freshening sale day.) 13 yearling heifers, young bull, heifer and bull calves. Sired by the great bull, Worthwhile Segis Vale Supreme. He also sells, Tb. and abortion tested. D.H.I.A. records for eight past years. One-third of offering registered, balance about all purebred but cannot be recorded. Write for catalog.

CLARENCE TANGEMAN, NEWTON, KAN.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Nodaway County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association Sale

In SALES PAVILION at South Edge of City on Highway 71
Starting at 12:30 Sharp

Maryville, Mo., Monday, October 7

59 FEMALES—8 BULLS

12 CONSIGNORS SELL 67 SELECT REGISTERED ANGUS THE OFFERING: The Bulls are all yearlings and the good herd bull kind. In the female offering 15 Cows with calves at foot sell, the balance are 2-year-old and yearling heifers. The entire offering has been inspected by the sales committee and selected for individuality and breeding. The bloodlines represented are of the breed's best families. Send for catalog, write to

HAL T. HOOKER, Secretary, MARYVILLE, MO.

Auctioneer: Roy Johnston, Belton

Bert Powell, Representing Kansas Farmer



YOU CAN'T PLOW UNDER THESE FACTS ABOUT TRACTOR POWER



"JIM, how come your tractor can plow nine acres a day? Seven is the best mine can do."

"Getting more work done in a day is only one of the advantages of high compression, Fred. You also get economy, flexibility and convenience."

YOU can talk about tractors till the cows come home, but there's only one argument a plow understands. That's "horsepower." So let's look at some facts about the kind of power you get from high compression tractors:

High compression tractors deliver MORE power. That often means you can work more acres per day, finish field jobs faster, catch up on work that has been delayed by weather.

High compression tractors offer more ECONOMICAL power. That's because they are designed along automotive principles to get the most out of good gasoline. Remember, an engine designed with high compression for modern gasolines gets more power out of every gallon than is possible with low compression.

High compression tractors provide more FLEXIBLE power. Modern gasoline power can be better and more quickly adjusted to the speed and load requirements of the many different types of farm work.

High compression tractors give more CONVENIENT power. They warm up easily, aren't likely to stall, pick up heavy loads faster.

To sum it up—high compression gives you more power, more economical power, more flexible power and more convenient power. Isn't that just about everything you want in your next tractor? Then arrange for a demonstration with a dealer who sells modern high compression tractors. That's the way to see how much this better kind of farm power is

worth on your farm, and when placing your order be sure to specify the high compression gasoline model.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Bldg., New York, N. Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

**GET MORE HORSEPOWER
AT LESS COST THROUGH
HIGH COMPRESSION**