

JUNE 28, 1941

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



"I'LL SHOW 'EM THE FOURTH"

What About Rewards?

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

Q. Is it correct to speak of Capper's National Protective Service as insurance?

A. No. The Protective Service pays rewards for the conviction of thieves, not to cover loss of property.

Q. Are members reimbursed by the Protective Service in case of theft?

A. No, except insofar as reward serves as reimbursement. If there is no conviction, tho, there is no reward, regardless of the amount of loss.

Q. Does Service Member whose property is stolen get all of reward?

A. According to the published reward offer, the Service Member on whose posted farm theft occurs receives at least one-half of any reward paid. If the member, tho, is personally responsible for the arrest and conviction, he gets all the reward.

Q. If the same thief or band of thieves steals from more than one Service Member, does each member get a reward?

A. No. Only one reward is paid regardless of the number of thieves involved or the number of thefts committed.

Q. When does Kansas Farmer Pro-



ective Service reward become due?

A. When thief who steals from posted premises is convicted and begins serving a prison sentence of at least 60 days.

Q. Is a reward paid if a thief is convicted and given a parole without serving any time?

A. Not unless the thief later violates conditions of the parole and is required to serve the original sentence.

Q. May the same Service Member collect more than one reward from the Protective Service?

A. Yes, provided a second thief or group of thieves steals from him and is sentenced to prison according to requirements.

Q. How many rewards have been paid by the Protective Service in Kansas to date?

A. 909.

Q. How many rewards have been paid in each county in Kansas?

A. Allen, 9; Anderson, 6; Atchison, 10; Barber, 9; Barton, 8; Bourbon, 9; Brown, 17; Butler, 19; Chase, 3; Chautauqua, 10; Cherokee, 27; Cheyenne, 4; Clark, 1; Clay, 8; Cloud, 9; Coffey, 14; Comanche, 2; Cowley, 18; Crawford, 11; Decatur, 3; Dickinson, 12; Doniphan, 23; Douglas, 20; Edwards, 1; Elk, 4; Ellis, 4; Ellsworth, 3; Finney, 5; Ford, 3; Franklin, 15; Geary, 4; Gove, 2; Graham, 4; Grant, 5; Gray, 2; Greeley, 1; Greenwood, 5; Hamilton, 1; Harper, 7; Harvey, 9; Haskell, 1; Hodgeman, 2; Jackson, 18; Jefferson, 26; Jewell, 10; Johnson, 18; Kearny, 4; Kingman, 5; Kiowa, 3; Labette, 13; Lane, 1; Leavenworth, 20; Lincoln, 2; Linn, 9; Logan, 3; Lyon, 21; McPherson, 7; Marion, 11; Marshall, 13; Meade, 1; Miami, 11; Mitchell, 7; Montgomery, 38; Morris, 4; Morton, 3; Nemaha, 10; Neosho, 22; Ness, 5; Norton, 2; Osage, 12; Osborne, 4; Ottawa, 15; Pawnee, 7; Phillips, 4; Pottawatomie, 8; Pratt, 8; Rawlins, 3; Reno, 21; Republic, 5; Rice, 8; Riley, 6; Rooks, 7; Rush, 2; Russell, 4; Saline, 20; Sedgwick, 14; Seward, 2; Shawnee, 32; Sheridan, 4; Sherman, 2; Smith, 6; Stafford, 7; Stanton, 3; Stevens, 10; Sumner, 25; Thomas, 6; Trego, 3; Wabaunsee, 11; Wallace, 3; Washington, 11; Wilson,

13; Woodson, 7; Wyandotte county, 5.

Q. Is there any certain amount set aside for reward payments?

A. When the Protective Service was originated 11 years ago, \$2,500 was set aside to be paid in rewards. That amount was exhausted in a few months and since then there has been no limit set.

Q. How many rewards have been paid by Capper's National Protective Service and the Anti-Crime Association in all of the states where they operate?

A. 3,915.

Q. What is the total amount of rewards paid to date?

A. \$127,426.25.

Q. How many persons have been convicted and sentenced to prison for stealing from posted premises?

A. 5,760.

If you have other questions concerning the theft of farm property, methods of preventing loss and identification marks, the manager of the Protective Service will be glad to attempt to answer them.

Stolen Property Recovered

A quantity of oil field equipment recently was stolen from the Bert L. Horton farm, R. 1, Wayside. A pumper, Willis Jones, first missed the property and reported to Horton, who in turn notified the sheriff. Neighbors had seen a strange truck in the vicinity, both the junk yards were searched, some of the property was found and recovered. The 2 men who had delivered the property to the junk yard were arrested, convicted and given penitentiary sentences. A Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was divided between Service Member Horton and Willis Jones, who set the forces of the law into motion.

Friend Helps Catch Thief

Immediately after a watch, money, clothing and other articles were stolen from Harry Kern, Bonner Springs, he talked the matter over with a neighbor, Harrison Meyer. Both of them suspected a man previously hired by Kern. In a short time, the suspect came to Meyer's home, was captured and later made a complete confession. He will serve a 1-year jail sentence. Kansas Farmer Protective Service rewarded Kern and Meyers by dividing a \$25 reward between them.

Labor-Saving Helps

Many of these bulletins will help you in preparing for the heavy work just ahead in harvesting and marketing crops. The information contained in each bulletin is reliable and up-to-date. Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service, Topeka, will be glad to send any 10 of the bulletins to you upon request. When ordering, please print your name and address, and order bulletins by number.

- No. 72—Measuring Hay in Stacks.
- No. 163—Legumes in Soil-Conservation Practices.
- No. 165—Soil-depleting. Soil-conserving, and Soil-building Crops.
- No. 805—The Drainage of Irrigated Farms.
- No. 1097—The Stable Fly. How to Prevent Its Annoyance and Its Losses to Livestock.
- No. 1315—Cleaning Milking Machines.
- No. 1348—The Corrugation Method of Irrigation.
- No. 1556—Irrigation of Small Grain.
- No. 1615—Hay Stackers and Their Use.
- No. 1636—Farm Bulk Storage for Small Grains.
- No. 1683—Measuring Water in Irrigation Channels.
- No. 1700—Marketing Hay by Modern Methods.
- No. 1754—Care and Repair of Mowers and Binders.
- No. 1761—Harvesting With Combines.
- No. 1818—Mechanical Milk Cooling on Farms.

"Two Years with No Repair Costs

—MOBIL OIL IS A BIG REASON WHY"

Says ORVILLE STETSON
of Crawford, Nebr.

Nebraskan Calls Mobiloil, "Protection for Pocketbooks as well as Tractors."

"THIS TRACTOR of mine has gone over two years without a cent for repairs," reports Orville Stetson. "When I get service like that, I'm giving plenty of credit to the oil."

"I've used Mobiloil exclusively during this time," Mr. Stetson continues, "and I figure it helps keep my total operating expense at a minimum."

Because Mobiloil retards wear . . . reduces wasteful oil drag . . . resists sludge and carbon formation—it helps protect pocketbook as well as tractor. Protect gears, too, with Mobiloil Gear Oil.

HERE'S YOUR MONEY-SAVING LINE OF FARM PRODUCTS

MOBIL OIL—to protect cars, trucks, farm engines.
MOBIL GAS—for power—smoothness—thrifty mileage.
MOBIL GREASE NO. 2—to resist wear in farm machinery.
POWER FUEL—for fuel economy.
MOBIL OIL GEAR OILS—in grades your gears require.
BUG-A-BOO kills insects quickly.
SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—for all-day protection.
SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

Your Mobiloil Man
IS A GOOD MAN TO KNOW





Kansas Needs TWICE AS MUCH ALFALFA

BY ROY FREELAND

FOLLOWING the ups and downs of Kansas alfalfa production has been like riding the roller coaster of a city amusement park. As a roller coaster would move to the top, our alfalfa acreage "climbed" briskly during the period of years preceding 1914. It reached a peak above the acreage of any other state.

Then, like a coaster starting toward the bottom, the Kansas alfalfa acreage headed pellmell into an uneven downward journey. It proved to be a "wild ride" bringing us to our present level, with about the lowest alfalfa acreage this state has had in the last 40 years.

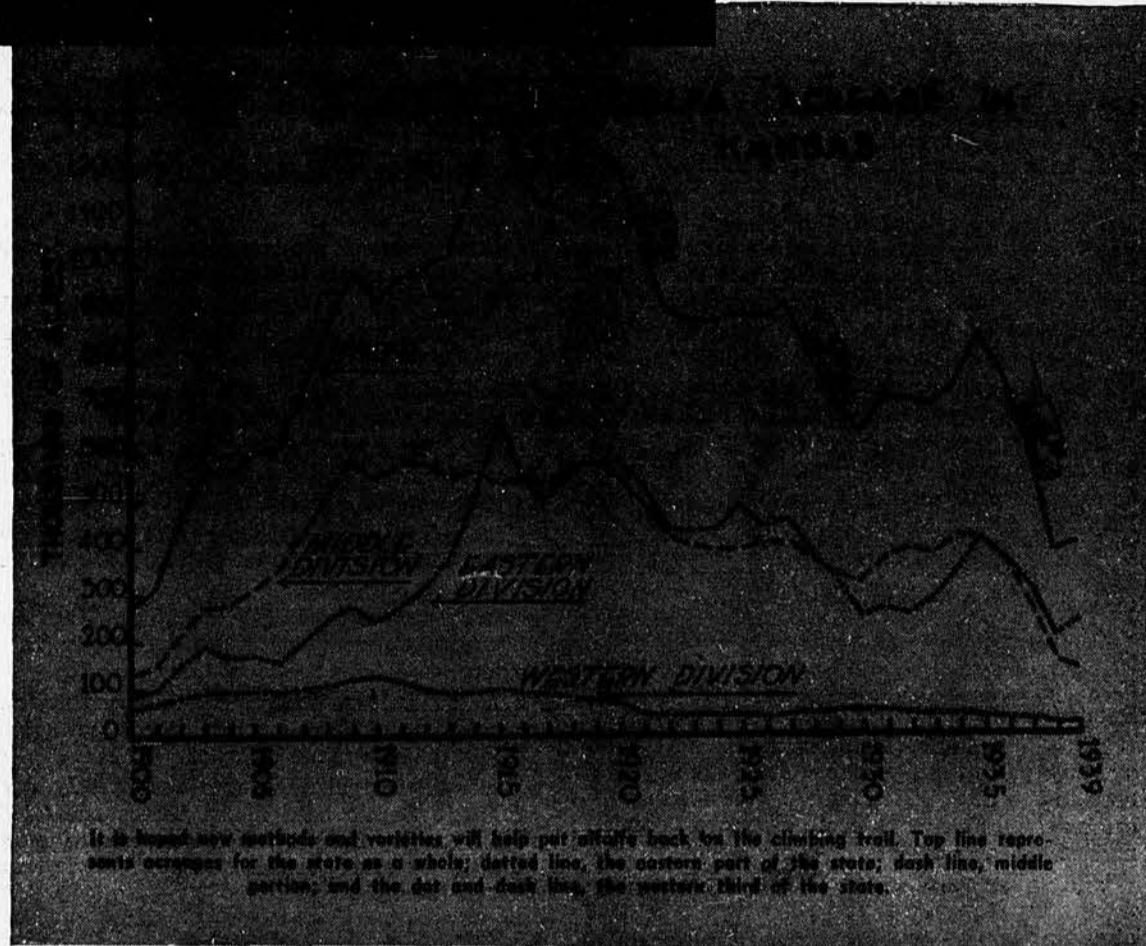
Looking back over the route of our hasty journey, with C. O. Granfield, assistant agronomist for the U. S. D. A., we discover why so much of our travel was "downhill." Mr. Granfield, who is stationed at Manhattan for the purpose of helping level out these downgrades, points out that the first great "dive" was in 1915-16.

It followed a rapid increase in Eastern Kansas acreages during 1913 and 1915. At that time little was known about liming acid soils for alfalfa, and little was known about adapted varieties. So the sudden decline was due to loss of large acreages of alfalfa in this area, where poorly adapted varieties were seeded on untreated acid soils.

After heading uphill for a brief period, the next great downward trek was in 1920 and 1921. Loss of acreage in this period was caused, largely, by severe late spring freezes and a serious infestation of pea aphids. It is estimated the aphids, alone, killed 100,000 acres of alfalfa in this state.

Kansas alfalfa acreages tobogganed again in the period from 1925 to 1930. This time the blow was caused by bacterial wilt. During the 5-year period, Eastern Kansas lost half its total alfalfa acreage. After this, there was a slight upturn, lasting about 5 years.

Then, in 1935, came the fourth and most serious decline—the one caused principally by drouth and grasshoppers. This last downhill journey landed the Kansas alfalfa acreage at a point near the acreage level of 1900,



and the present problem is to find a course that will consistently lead uphill, toward points which mark a greater acreage of alfalfa for the state. It may be a long climb, because our present acreage of about 500,000 could well be multiplied by 2.

The jagged trail of experience shows that Kansas alfalfa has suffered most from cold, bacterial wilt, drouth and insects. Therefore, research workers are endeavoring to develop varieties that are resistant to these hazards. They report considerable progress in this endeavor, and some new, improved varieties may be released within the next 2 years.

In developing these varieties, special emphasis is being given to winter-hardiness and resistance to wilt. It is also necessary to consider the needs of other states which rely upon Kansas for seed supplies. This state has

gained an enviable reputation for producing high-quality alfalfa seed, which is shipped in great quantity to Southeastern states.

At present, only 2 varieties are recommended for seeding in Kansas. They are Kansas Common, the old stand-by, and Ladak, a relatively new variety introduced from India by the U. S. D. A. Ladak is especially recommended for Central and Western Kansas, because it is more wilt-resistant, it will produce a large first cutting, and it appears to be fairly drouth-resistant.

You are warned against purchase of Southern-grown alfalfa seed because it is not as winter hardy as Kansas-grown seed. Kansas seed is equal in hardiness to seed from Northern states, and it gives higher yields of hay. Therefore, the best seed bargains for farmers of this state are [Continued on Page 12]

When the Bee Lends a Hand

WITH bees around, there is always a chance of being stung.

But if you raise alfalfa for seed production, the same bees may prevent you from being "stung" by a poor crop. They lend a helping hand by tripping alfalfa flowers, and this is important in producing seed.

You may have a good stand of vigorous, healthy alfalfa in full bloom, which promises a good yield of seed. But those luscious, purple blossoms are not likely to develop seed pods without some form of mechanical help from the living beings that walk and

fly. This is because the staminal column of an alfalfa flower is held down by the keel, and unless this column is jarred loose, there probably will not be any seed.

You wouldn't like the job of going thru your alfalfa field and releasing them all by hand—it would be about as hopeless as trying to plow a field with a penknife. So the alfalfa flower is compelled to wait, watching the heavens in hope of help from some source other than man.

Fortunately for the farmer, this help often [Continued on Page 12]



A visit from a bumblebee or wild bee is essential to successful alfalfa seed production. Bees trip open the flower.

IF YOU read the recent reports of the Census Bureau, you are bound to run across a lot of things you didn't know before. It makes interesting reading. Just for example, I am quoting the following paragraphs from the census of 1940:

A baby is born every 14 seconds in the United States.

The labor force of the U. S.—all people who work for cash or its equivalent—number 52,840,762. The average is about 1½ workers to the family. The average family consists of 3.8 persons.

Power equipment needed to operate the 184,000 U. S. factories has generating power capacity equal to more than 51 million horses.

Of the 6,096,799 farms in the U. S., 2,361,271 are operated by tenants, or 38.7 per cent, compared with 42.4 per cent 10 years ago. Principal factor in the change was the elimination of share croppers by the introduction of power machinery, enabling owners of large tracts to farm greater areas.

Alaska's population of 72,524 includes 39,170 whites, 15,576 Eskimos, 11,283 Indians, 5,599 Aleuts, 263 Japanese, and 633 of unknown race.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Ohio produce more than 80 per cent of the soybean crop in the U. S. which brings American farmers an annual cash income of more than 30 million dollars.

The dollar value of goods, per worker, produced by American factories in 1914 was about \$3,000. Value of goods produced per worker in 1940 was \$7,200.

United States copper mines in 1939 recovered, as by-products from copper ore, 429,496 ounces of gold and 13,138,000 ounces of silver.

America's printing industry annually uses about 250 million pounds of inks valued by the factories at more than \$43,000,000.

Even before the defense expansion began, American factories were spending more than 1¼ billion dollars a year for new machinery, equipment, construction and land.

Prior to 1900, the soybean was planted only in U. S. gardens as a curious plant from the Orient. But now, 40 years later, the manufacture of soybean oil, cake and meal is a \$44,000,000-a-year industry before the manu-

The Dairyman

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

The dairyman's a hustler
Who sells grade Number One,
He keeps his stables clean—
Each day his work is done.
Each night the bed is welcome
Oh! yes, sometimes he sleeps
And then at early morning
At work ere daylight peeps!

It's fine to run a dairy
With barn chockfull of feed,
Varieties stored ready—
The work thus done with speed.
Thus he must keep plans going
Thruout the entire year
And cull out costly boarders
That oftentimes appear.

'Tis quality wins patrons
It always will and should,
They also know it costs more
But then 'tis always good;
So dairymen who follow
The road to sure success
Waste no time camouflaging,
But quality will stress!

Comment

By T. A. McNeal

factured value of products from these soybean materials is taken into account.

Of 158,494 Japanese enumerated in the U. S. Pacific territories in 1940, 157,905 were in Hawaii, 326 in Guam, and 263 in Alaska.

The value of furniture annually made in U. S. factories is more than \$635,000,000.

Factories annually produce nearly 600 million drinking glasses—tumblers and goblets, to take care of America's needs.

The 34,861,625 families in the U. S. spend more than \$140,000,000 a day in 1,770,000 retail stores.

Americans spend \$3,000,000 a day for amusements, and \$2,500,000 a day for hotel service.

U. S. furniture factories annually turn out about \$1,500,000 worth of church pews and pulpits, chiefly made of wood.

Only 42 factories are required to take care of Uncle Sam's bald spots. These establishments employ 370 workers in the manufacture of wigs, switches, braids and puffs made from human hair.

One-fifth of the U. S. population increase between 1920 and 1930 was from foreign immigration. But, during the last decade, there were 46,000 more departures than arrivals.

More than 200 million pounds of soybean oil are used each year in manufacture of shortening and more than 70 million pounds in the manufacture of butter substitutes.

The 4 largest U. S. copper mines each annually produce 80 million pounds of copper, and together account for nearly one-half of the total copper mined in the U. S.

An annual production of nearly half a billion dollars' worth of paper and paperboard boxes and containers is required to package U. S. products.

Of the 51,827 residents in the Panama Canal Zone in 1940, some 18,524 were of Negro stock and, of these, 12,948 were foreign-born and 12,921 of that number were classified as aliens, 18 were naturalized and one had first papers.

Americans are writing more letters, it seems. Factories produced \$42,000,000 worth of envelopes in 1935, but by 1939 the total had risen to \$50,000,000.

There is still a market for glass lamp chimneys. Manufacturers' reports show an annual production in U. S. lamp chimney factories at 1,663,409 dozens.

In the 1940 Decennial Census, more than 110,000 enumerators made 81,618,698 calls and obtained 3,971,024,489 separate fact entries about people, farms, housing, factories and other activities.

To satisfy the American people's craving for chocolate bars, 224,834,095 pounds of chocolate were converted into bars last year.

Drugs and medicines with a factory value of \$365,000,000, or \$2.75 per capita for the country, are produced annually in 1,094 U. S. factories.

More than 545 million pounds of cocoa bean are used to make chocolate and cocoa products in a year.

Anthrax, a disease contracted from animals, was responsible for nine human deaths in the U. S. in 1939.

Latest figures show that the 1,252,029 bicycles made in 1939 were double the number

reported in 1935 when 656,828 were manufactured.

U. S. wire factories use 790,000 short tons of steel annually.

About 4,600,000 tons of cane sugar are processed in the U. S. in a year.

Nearly 17 billion tin cans are required annually as containers for American products of all kinds. The value of all products produced by the tin can industry annually has passed the \$372,500,000 mark. And that doesn't include any automobiles!

Biggest users of pig iron and scrap iron and steel in the 22 principal industries in the machinery group are the manufacturers of tractors.

Nearly eight million pounds of wool are used annually in the manufacture of hats by U. S. factories.

The nation's popcorn supply comes largely from Iowa. The state produces more than a half million bushels annually. That's enough for millions of home fireside poppings.

Left No Will

IN THIS case, A is the husband, B the wife. A died without a will. All the children signed a quit claim deed to all the property. How can B divide all the property so the children will not have to go thru court after B's death? Can personal property be divided before the estate is closed—W. A. C.

As the husband, A, died without will, B, the wife, would inherit one-half of all of the property, and the following personal property would be hers especially and not subject to execution: (1) The wearing apparel, family library, pictures, musical instruments, furniture and household goods, utensils and implements used in the home, 1 automobile and provisions and fuel on hand necessary for the support of the spouse and minor children for 1 year; (2) other personal property, not exceeding an appraised value of \$750. If the appraised value, above any liens thereon, of such other personal property does not amount to \$750, the balance shall be paid in money.

If the children want to give her quit claim deeds for their share, if they are all of age, I can see no reason why this should not be done. The only reason for having the matter go thru court would be that this \$750 worth might be set aside for her use. That could not be done by mere voluntary agreement in my opinion.

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Continuing Mail & Breeze

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KANSAS WHEAT

Goes on the Air for Nation to Hear

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

KANSAS "wheat day" meetings have just been completed, running from May 27, in Cherokee county, to June 21, in Cheyenne county. The purpose of these gatherings is to study in the field, the wheat varieties best suited to local conditions. Topping the list this year was Shawnee County Wheat Day, June 14, under the direction of Preston Hale, county agent.

But Hale didn't confine his wheat day to Shawnee county. He was successful in swinging wide the gates so the story of improved Kansas wheat was told over a nation-wide CBS-WIBW radio hook-up from the Hook Brothers farm, one-half mile west of Silver Lake. Big point stressed by several speakers on this big broadcast was the fact that higher-quality wheat has resulted from concentrating improvement work on half a dozen varieties rather than spreading out the effort over 35 varieties commonly grown in the state some years ago.

John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, explained the value of having wheat test plots, some 60 of them, scattered thruout the state to determine how well different varieties do under conditions found in a state 400 miles wide and 200 miles deep. C. C. Cunningham, president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, told the CBS country-wide audience that too many varieties will spoil the net returns to the farmer.

Good news was verified by A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, when he explained that the acreage of the poorer varieties of wheat is constantly being reduced, while the 5 or 6 top-notch varieties are taking their place and proving their worth.

One good Kansas farmer who believes in this better-quality idea is Burgess Roberts, of Brown county, who attended Shawnee County Wheat Day. He was the first farmer in Kansas to

grow the now famous Tenmarq wheat. He started in 1925 when he obtained a 5-pound bag of seed from Kansas State College. He culled and saved the best seed until he could plant and sell an abundance of this variety.

Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent and the man behind this entire Wheat Day program, assured CBS-WIBW listeners and a good crowd at the field day, that farmers, millers, bakers and the bread-eating public all benefit by this wheat-improvement campaign that has made such strides in Kansas and in which Kansas leads the world. Hale said that farmers who follow the fewer-varieties idea benefit from higher wheat tests, higher prices and surer crops.

"Back in 1934," he told the big ra-

dio audience, "Shawnee county had a great many varieties of wheat. Now we have reduced down to 4 main varieties, and it has been worth more than \$100,000 to the wheat growers of the county."

Picked out of the crowd, on the spur of the moment, to tell the farm women's angle was a farm housewife, Mrs. C. A. Frese, of Hoyt. She said a lot of farm women are baking bread now, and more of them should. Mrs. Frese wasn't the least bit upset over being in front of a radio mike that was taking her voice all over the United States. Before Mr. Frese talked her out of it, she was Grace Kozak, of Silver Lake, and one of the outstanding 4-H Club girls of the state. She takes wheat to the mill and has it ground into flour; she scores Turkey flour first, with Kawvale a close second, so far as home baking is concerned.

Frank Renyer, of Shawnee county, told how important it is to keep wheat soil well fed. He said he plants sweet clover every year, and always has some ready to plow under as fertilizer for wheat. L. H. Spears, of Rossville, explained how commercial fertilizers help his yields. He uses some every year and believes it pays.

John M. Ferguson, extension engineer from Kansas State College, mentioned several things which should be done to successfully harvest the present wheat crop: "See that your power unit is large enough for the combine being used. See that your power unit has the maximum traction. Be sure that your combine is in good repair.

(Continued on Page 13)



Phyllis Lindquist was crowned Eastern Kansas wheat queen by Governor Ratner.



John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, tells wheat-day visitors about the plots on Hook Brothers farm. Agent Preston Hale holds the microphone.

To tell farmers all over the nation about Kansas wheat, the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation sent their star farm reporter, Charley Stookey, to Shawnee county with his regular weekly "Columbia's Country Journal" who, with Art Holbrook and others of the WIBW staff, starting at 10 o'clock, interviewed everyone from housewives to editors. First speaker on the nationwide broadcast was F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College, Manhattan. He voiced the sentiment of all good wheat farmers in saying that, while Kansas wheat already is good, it must be improved further.

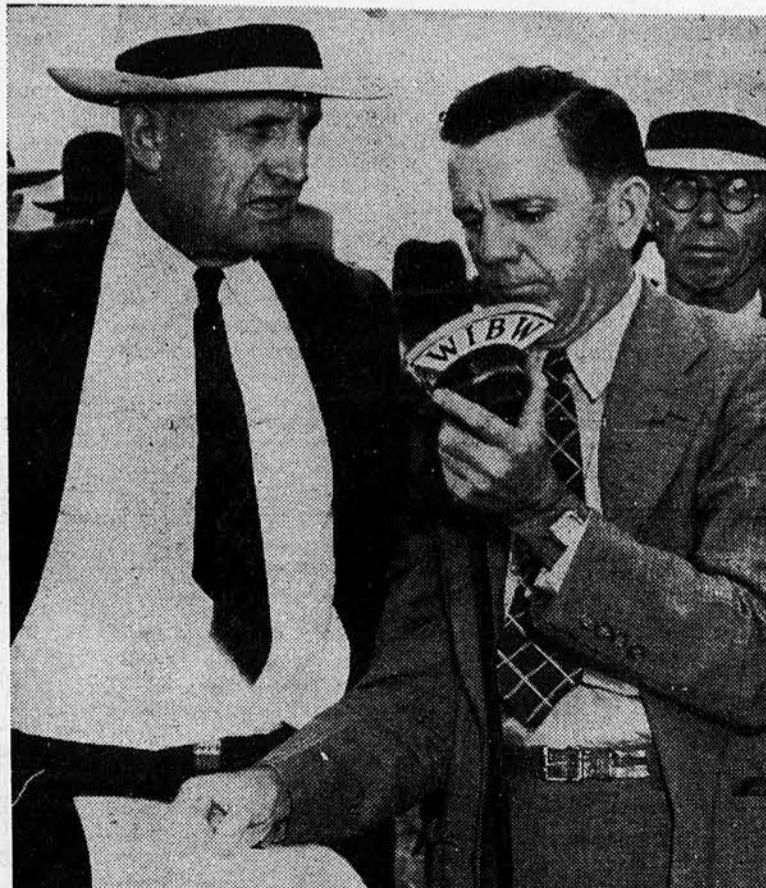
"Our wheat industry, like all industries, cannot stand still. It must be improved or it will deteriorate," President Farrell said.

"First: We must increase the use of pure seed of adapted varieties and strains that meet the requirements of the miller, the baker and the consumer.

"Second: We must increase the extent to which the individual producer is paid for his wheat on the basis of its quality.

"Third: We must improve the methods by which wheat is produced and marketed. This involves crop rotation, soil treatment and all other factors that make for high acre-yield and low cost of production per bushel; and it involves marketing practices.

"The more effective attention we give to these 3 changes the more secure will the future of the Kansas wheat industry be."



A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, explains to Charley Stookey, CBS news reporter, how Kansas is concentrating on a few varieties.

Better Wheat Is Goal

From the address of Governor Payne Ratner, on Shawnee County Wheat Day Program, Topeka Auditorium, June 14, 1941.

IF, AS we are proud to state, "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World," even that is not enough. Kansans, now as always, are ever in search of new methods of working toward that perfection demanded by changing conditions.

As governor, I feel that it is proper to extend congratulations on behalf of all of the people of Kansas to your official host, Preston Hale, the Shawnee county farm agent; to the lead-

ers in all of the organizations having a part in this gathering; and to all who who are in the ranks of this important endeavor.

Thru your organizations, you are serving Kansas farm, milling, and baking interests by scientific research proved by practical demonstrations. You help enable all our farmers to make their fertile land more productive, and their grain more acceptable and profitable at the market.

Our millers—and Kansas is first in the nation in milling—want not only grain of high quality, but grain best fitted to the needs of those to whom they sell. Our bakers, and those of other states, are increasingly insistent upon obtaining flour from wheat which will produce bread of the type consumers demand.

But these considerations, blueprinted in the chart of your activities, are pointed toward an even more important objective. It is the goal of a more prosperous economy which will benefit all of the Kansas people.

The Kansas climb to wheat supremacy had its beginning largely thru the railroads co-operating with our pioneer Mennonites. In the spring of 1873, a group of Mennonites, finding conditions in Russia intolerable, came to America to investigate the possibilities of this country. Railroad men, impressed by their character, and eager to develop Kansas land, encouraged them to settle in Kansas.

In 1874, the first 200 families established homes in the vicinity of Newton, purchasing land with \$200,000 in Russian gold. Yet it was not gold, but a variety of hard wheat they brought, that made the most important and lasting impression upon Kansas life.

For weeks and months before leaving Russia, the Mennonites devoted painstaking attention to the tedious task of sorting wheat. Kernel by kernel, one at a time, the selections were made. When it was time to sail, the first 200 families to make the trip had in this manner saved up 30 bushels of the seed destined to have a profound effect upon Kansas and American agriculture.

Kansas wheat interests are challenged.
(Continued on Page 13)



Farm Matters

★
AS I SEE THEM

LAST WEEK I went before the Committee on Reciprocity Information and protested as vigorously as I know how against sacrificing the livestock industry of the United States to gain favor with the Latin Republics of Argentina and Uruguay. The proposed reciprocal trade agreements with these nations, details of which are withheld from all of us at the present time, presumably will lower the bars for the importation of huge quantities of livestock products from these South American countries.

The question raised here is not new. I could see this coming when I opposed the original reciprocal trade agreements act; again, when I opposed its extension 2 years ago.

Boiled down, what it is proposed to do is to give the livestock growers of Argentina and Uruguay practically free access to the American market. In exchange, these nations will accept at lowered tariff rates imports from the United States of motor cars, typewriters, refrigerators, and other industrial products manufactured in this country.

Just at present these 2 trade agreements are being urged as part of the Good Neighbor Program, as part of Hemisphere National Defense. And I doubt if the opposition of myself and others from that part of the United States west of the Mississippi will have much effect. The policy of this administration seems to be to increase the markets for farmers of foreign countries at the expense of American farmers.

Now, that will be fine for the farmers of Argentine and Uruguay. And, on the face of it, the manufacturers of the United States will get a bigger market in South America for their products.

But what is to become of the livestock growers of the United States? And what is to become of the market in the western part of the United States, where livestock is such a big factor in the livelihood of our people—what is to become of the market for American-manufactured products in the cattle country of our own land?

Is the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere of more importance than the welfare of the people of Western and Southwestern United States? Now, perhaps that point is debatable, from the viewpoint of the manufacturers in the

highly-industrialized sections of the United States. But I certainly do not believe it is debatable.

To me it seems most unjust, unfair to the American farmer and those sections of the country whose well-being depends upon the prosperity of the American farmer, to put into effect a program to promote economic sufficiency for various Latin nations of South America at the cost of economic disaster for Western and Southwestern United States.

I shall do everything in my power to protect the interests of Kansas and other Western and Southwestern states which depend so largely upon the livestock industry; but, frankly, the main battle was lost when the reciprocal trade agreements act was kept on the statute books. Before that act was passed, the consent of the Senate would have been required before the American market could be thrown open to the livestock producers of Argentine and Uruguay or any other nation. Now the President can do it, on the recommendation of the State Department and this Committee on Reciprocity Information.



I am also trying to get the Department of Agriculture to modify some of its regulations regarding marketing of excess wheat under the wheat marketing quotas program. It seems to me that some of these rules and regulations work an unnecessary hardship upon our farmers. But I think it only fair to state, however, that if the price of wheat is to be maintained at or near parity thru government aid, it will be necessary to hold down wheat production approximately to actual market demands, foreign and domestic—and the present outlook is that there is not any sizable foreign market for American wheat; and there is a surplus of something like 500 million bushels beyond what the American market can take in the coming year.

Outstanding Results

I HAVE the most sincere respect for the purebred livestock producers of our great state. Individually, and as groups in breed organizations, they are largely responsible for the very strong position in which Kansas today finds its livestock business.

I can personally trace the road the breeders have followed for a good many years. I know something of their ups-and-downs. And I am frank to say that the leadership, patience and good business management exhibited by our livestock breeders is matched by no other industry.

If we get out our albums or look back in the files of our farm papers, we can compare pictures of the olden-day livestock with our present efficient types. The contrasts are startling. As we check back over that span of years, we find the story of hardy livestock men who have been able to breed animals to meet market demands, even as market demands changed from time to time, and at the same time produce animals of ever-increasing efficiency in making good use of their feed and producing better offspring.

Matching and mating the right bloodlines in livestock requires the skill and the wisdom of the most exacting scientist. Waiting for desired results requires the patience of the ages. And the hopes and fears, the crushing discouragements turned into victory thru perseverance during generations, finds its counterpart only in the research laboratory.

Purebred livestock breeders, of course, are in the business to make money, or at least a living. It takes money to rear and educate a family and keep a farm business going. But I want to say the livestock our breeders offer for sale to improve other herds, are backed by quality which is second to no other state's offerings. The quality and value our breeders offer is exactly on a par with the equipment farmers buy, backed by unimpeachable factory guarantee.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

FROM A Marketing VIEWPOINT

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

I am wondering about a program of buying some medium-grade stocker steer calves in July, using my pasture as long as it is in good condition, placing the calves on wheat pasture until the middle of November, and heading them for an early January market.—E. C., Sheridan Co.

The program you suggest ranks in the fair group from a profit standpoint, for it would certainly assure you of low-cost gains. However, there is some question whether such a plan would put enough finish on these calves to place them in the slaughter class of cattle, and it seems probable that the January market may be relatively unfavorable for stocker and feeder prices. In fact, some moderate drop in prices of the medium grades of

slaughter cattle is expected by January, for supplies of both beef and pork are expected to be large during this period. As an alternative, I suggest that you buy good-grade steer calves, in July or August, utilize your pasture

and other low-cost roughage during the late summer, fall, and winter, and plan to have the calves on the market next spring as yearling stockers or feeders.

When will dairy cattle hit the peak of selling price? How much influence will the war have on the future selling price of dairy cattle and cream? —O. D. C., Ohio.

Dairy cattle numbers are increasing and within 3 years may reach a new all-time high in this country. Despite increased numbers, prices of dairy cattle are expected to remain relatively high as long as our enormous defense program is continued. The government announced this spring that production of dairy products should be further increased and promised price support until the middle of 1943. This virtually insures profitable dairying during the next 2 years. The extent to which butterfat prices in-

crease will depend largely upon such unpredictable factors as the extent of inflation, weather factors, the war.

Some have advised the selling now of last year's wheat. I have storage space for this year's crop without borrowing on it. Do you advise selling last year's wheat now or holding for the chance of a better price? If so, when could we expect a better price?—H. V., Ness Co.

It is probable that wheat prices have reached a pre-harvest peak and that some declines will occur during the next 6 weeks. It is expected that after harvest the market price will advance until it reaches the 1941 loan rate, which is \$1.10 basis Kansas City. In previous years when government loans have been available the market price has approached the loan rate during the early fall. The price by September or October may be 15 or 16 cents above the present level.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.35	\$11.00	\$11.00
Hogs	10.35	9.40	5.50
Lambs	12.00	11.35	10.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.18½	.17	.11
Eggs, Firsts	.26½	.23	.14
Butterfat, No. 1	.33	.33	.23
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.97	.92	.72
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.68½	.70	.65½
Oats, No. 2, White	.37½	.35½	.34½
Barley, No. 2	.47½	.49½	.43
Alfalfa, No. 1	11.00	11.00	13.50
Prairie, No. 1	9.50	9.50	9.00

British Dictate Policy

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There are a number of things about this war you are not going to like. Wheat growers, especially those who have planted in excess of their allotted acreages, are finding this out faster than some of other classes of farmers. Take marketing quotas.

In the Wheat Belt it had been more or less taken for granted that those outside the farm program, with wheat from excess acreages on hand, could take a 55-cent loan for a year; then take the wheat back and sell it at the market price—a price held up by the 85 per cent of parity loan. But under Department of Agriculture regulations apparently they won't be able to do that.

Also, under another regulation, wheat growers with wheat subject to the penalty must put up bond for wheat they store to escape the penalty. And latest word is, the only bond the Secretary of Agriculture will accept is a personal bond signed by 2 landowners. Members of Congress from the wheat states are trying to get both these regulations modified; perhaps they will before the marketing season is past.

But wheat growers may as well face the situation squarely. The national farm program right now is to discourage the growing of wheat—also cotton and tobacco. And the Government figures the best way to discourage production of surplus wheat is to make those who grow the surplus wheat produce it at a loss; and make sure they understand that surplus wheat will bring losses to its producers.

Government in Accord

Government policy is to reduce production of wheat, cotton, tobacco; increase production of dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables. Britain wants dairy products, eggs, fruits and vegetables from the United States; Britain does not want our wheat, cotton, tobacco.

Point to remember is that American governmental policies today are based on British needs; British wants; British plans. There was a slogan in the early "thirties"—"Buy American." All thru the East today there are enthusiastic club women urging, "Buy British."

What will happen to the movement to make the 85 per cent parity loan program permanent—under the bill recently passed it is for one year only; applies only to wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice—is to far in the future to justify any predictions.

Administration has made it plain that government attempts to prevent or slow down higher prices will not apply to any farm commodity until after price has reached parity.

Inasmuch as parity price is based on relationship between prices paid by

farmers and prices received by farmers, any general rise in non-farm commodity prices automatically pushes parity prices higher.

This fact is of considerable importance to producers of those basic (surplus) commodities which under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 are declared to be entitled to parity prices.

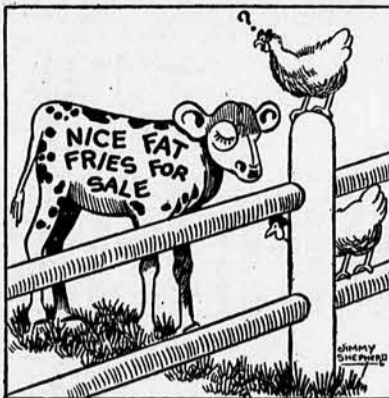
And prices are going up. Wages are going up; at least in those industries which are unionized. Wages of other workers will go up more slowly; probably will not go as high. Organized labor can, and does, demand higher wages; unorganized labor asks for wage increases. There is just that much difference.

Farm Prices Lag

The general price level in the United States, based on 889 commodities, is up 15 per cent since the outbreak of the war in Europe; now at highest point since October, 1937. Wholesale prices of all farm commodities are still 17 per cent lower than the 1937 peak.

Prices received by farmers in May (all farm commodities) averaged 112 per cent of 1909-14; prices paid, however, were 128 per cent.

There have been a number of inquiries about release of farm boys from army service for farm harvests. So



"Well, of all the nerve!"

far the Selective Draft Board has directed that draftees be given deferment, 60 days at a time, where it is shown they are needed for harvest work. But the War Department has not shown any inclination to grant furloughs to those already in service, to take care of harvest needs.

Thirty-seven senators, including Senators Capper and Reed of Kansas, have sponsored a Senate Resolution to make it possible to export limited quantities of food, especially dairy and poultry products for children, to Belgium and other European countries threatened with starvation. It does not look today as if the resolution will get anywhere. All depends upon Britain. If British policy is to starve all Europe to break down Germany, than the United States government presumably will follow the same policy. Like it or not, the foreign policy of the United States is

being guided, if not absolutely dictated, from Number 10 Downing Street (which is in London).

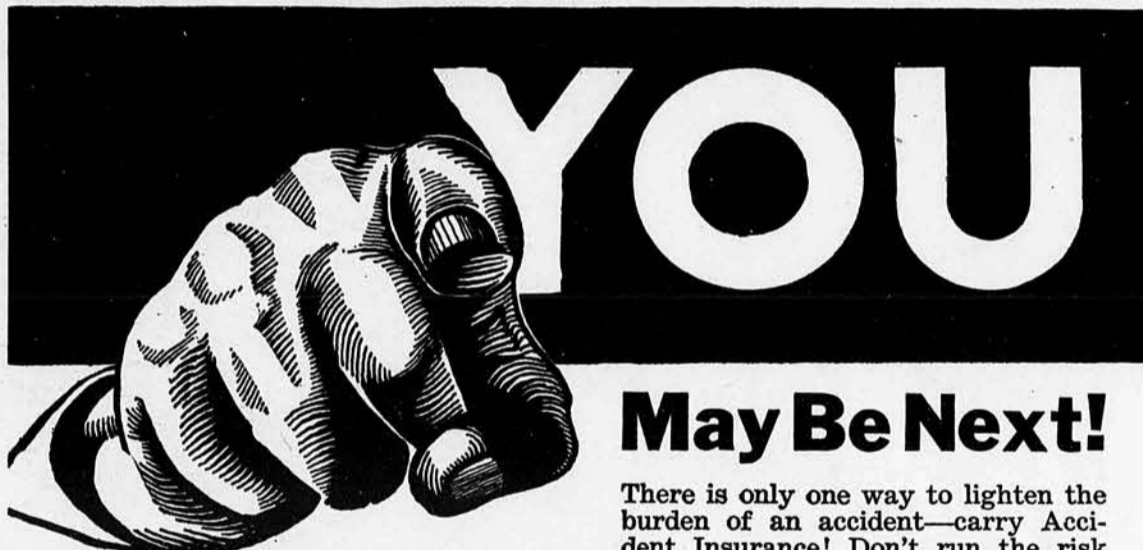
Higher prices, higher wages, still higher prices and still higher wages, will be accompanied by higher and higher taxes.

So far as direct payments go, farmers as a class will be affected the least by increases in federal taxes. Farm cash income—except in cases of larger operators—does not generally reach the point where federal income taxes take much toll. A family net income must pass the \$2,000 mark before federal taxes apply; individual income, \$800. It is not likely the pending tax bill will lower these exemptions. Federal excise taxes on motor fuels will be paid by farmers, same as by everyone else; in perhaps larger proportions on mechanized farms.

However, taxes other than individual income taxes are virtually always passed on to consumers in the shape of higher prices. Farmers on the whole will pay higher taxes in the form of higher prices for things they buy. When states and local taxing districts, faced with higher payrolls and operating costs, levy higher taxes on land, then the farmers get into the tax-paying game in a bigger way.



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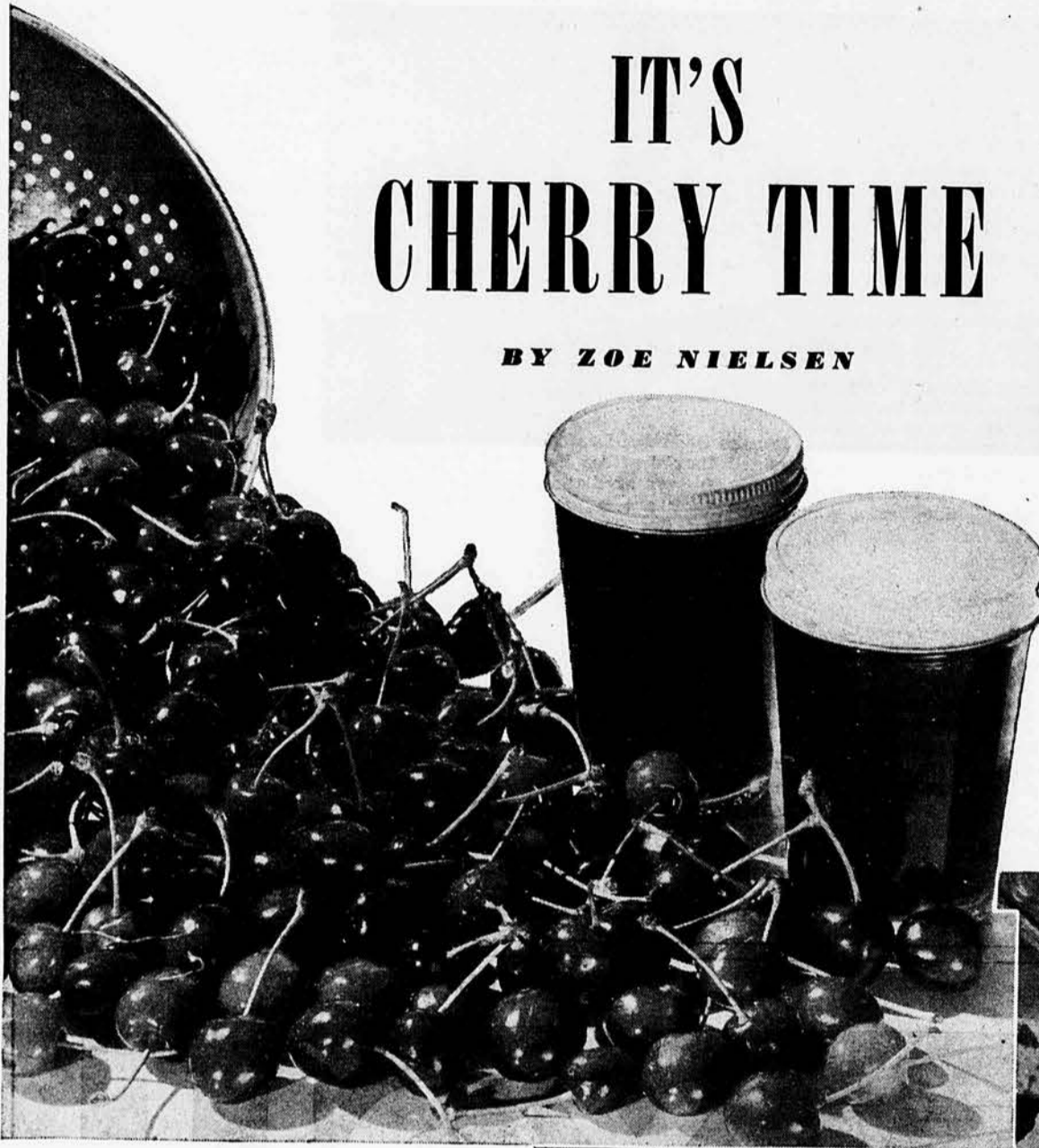


Meat Recipes

Whether you plan to roast, panbroil, braise, or cook meats in water, the new booklet, "Medley of Meat Recipes," gives each step in detail, with 4 or 5 illustrations of each method. In this 40-page National Live Stock and Meat Board booklet, there are 22 menus using various cuts of beef, veal, lamb, pork and sausage, and recipes for serving the meats in these menus. Two pages of the book are devoted to garnishes for meats which, altho easily prepared, appeal to the eye as well as add much to the taste of meats. If you would like a copy of this attractive booklet, which is free, please request the Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

IT'S CHERRY TIME

BY ZOE NIELSEN



Fold in honeyed cherries and pour over thoroughly-chilled crust. Sprinkle top with the remaining 1/2 cup of crumbs. Chill thoroly.

Cherry Ice Cream

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 cup cherries | 1 teaspoon unflavored gelatin |
| 6 tablespoons sugar | 1/4 teaspoon salt |
| 2 cups milk | 2 egg whites |
| 2 egg yolks | 1 teaspoon almond flavoring |
| 1/2 cup sugar | 2 tablespoons water |
| 1 cup cream | |

Wash and pit cherries; put thru food chopper. Sweeten with 6 tablespoons of sugar. Scald milk. Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon-colored, add sugar gradually. Pour scalded milk over egg yolks. Stir in gelatin, which has been softened in the cold water. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into the mixture with the flavoring. Fold in whipped cream. Freeze partially; fold in sweetened cherries and finish freezing.

Cherry Torte

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 1/4 cups sifted flour | 3/4 cup butter |
| 1/2 teaspoon baking powder | 1 egg yolk, beaten |
| 1/4 teaspoon salt | 2 tablespoons water |
| 2 teaspoons sugar | 2 egg whites |
| 1/4 cup chopped nutmeats | 4 tablespoons sugar |

Sift flour; measure and resift with baking powder, salt and 2 teaspoons of sugar; cut in butter until mixture resembles coarse meal. Add egg yolk mixed with water and stir until the dough clings together in small balls. Pat



Seal some of that ripe cherry flavor into jam jars to enjoy on hot biscuits next winter when the snow's piled high, but for a dish that's quite "super" right now, do bake a cherry-pineapple cobbler and add nuts to the batter.

THOSE tantalizing globes have been red for a long, long time. We've chased the children and shooed the birds from the trees. Then comes the day when we decide that the cherries are just ripe enough for a luscious cherry pie—it's cherry time!

During grandmother's day a young girl's culinary reputation may have depended upon her ability to turn out a first-rate cherry pie, and woe unto her if her crust was not light, tender and flaky! But, like as not, today's progressive young cook skirts this difficulty by pouring her filling into one of those grand but "fool-proof" graham cracker crusts. She simply crushes 18 graham crackers very fine, then works in a scant 1/2 cup of butter and 1/4 cup of powdered sugar. Then she pats it firmly into a pie plate and pops it into the refrigerator to chill thoroly, before she adds the filling. Easy? And downright delicious!

And, of course, we won't use all of our cherries in pies—there are too many other delightful concoctions possible with this versatile member of the fruit family. First, let's start with:

Cherry Chiffon Pie

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 2 tablespoons unflavored gelatin | 1/4 cup honey |
| 3/4 cup cold water | 1/4 teaspoon salt |
| 2 cups pitted cherries | 1 egg white |
| | 1/2 cup cream |
- Pastry shell

Soften the gelatin in 1/4 cup of the cold water. Add remaining water to the cherries and cook about 15 minutes, or until tender. Remove from fire; add honey, salt and softened gelatin, stirring until gelatin is dissolved. Chill. When mixture becomes thick and sirupy fold in stiffly-beaten egg white and the whipped cream. Pour into a chilled graham cracker crust. Chill until firm.

Cherry-Pineapple Cobbler

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 cups cherries, pitted | 3 teaspoons baking powder |
| 1 cup pineapple, cut in cubes | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 1/2 cup nutmeats | 1/2 cup sugar |
| 2 cups flour | 1/2 cup shortening |
| 1 egg | 1/2 cup milk |

Put the pitted cherries and cubed pineapple in a shallow baking dish. If you use canned

cherries, drain off the liquid. Take 1 tablespoon of the flour and mix it with the nutmeats. Sift the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together. Cut in the shortening. Add the milk to the beaten egg and stir in the flour mixture, then add the floured nutmeats and mix thoroly. Drop the batter over the fruit. Bake 1 hour at 350 degrees F.

Jellied Cherry Cobbler

Crush 18 graham crackers very fine and work in a scant 1/2 cup of softened butter. Reserve 1/2 cup of these buttered crumbs for the top of cobbler; press remainder into a waxed-paper-lined pan, approximately 9 inches square. Chill thoroly.

Filling

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 2 cups freshly pitted cherries | 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatine |
| 3/4 cup honey, or 1 cup sugar | 1 1/2 cups unsweetened pineapple juice |
| 1/4 cup water | 3/4 teaspoon salt |

Drizzle half of the honey over the pitted cherries and let it stand while preparing rest of ingredients. Sprinkle gelatin over cold water. Heat the pineapple juice to the boiling point; add remaining honey and the salt; stir in softened gelatin, stirring until thoroly dissolved. Allow to cool until thick and sirupy.

mixture on bottom and sides of a well-oiled 9-inch pan. Pour in cherry filling. Bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees F., for 25 minutes. Then spread with meringue made by beating egg whites until stiff; then beating in remaining sugar. Sprinkle with nutmeats. Return to oven to brown lightly, about 15 minutes.

Cherry Filling

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 cups pitted cherries | 2 tablespoons cornstarch |
| 1/2 cup sugar | 1/2 cup water |

Cook the cherries in the water 10 minutes. Add the sugar and cornstarch mixed to a paste with a little cold water. Cook until mixture is thickened. Cool slightly and pour into torte shell and bake.

Cherry Upside Down Cake

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 cups freshly pitted cherries | 1 teaspoon cream of tartar |
| 1 1/2 cups sugar | 1/2 teaspoon soda |
| 3 tablespoons butter | 2 eggs |
| 1 cup sifted flour | 1/4 teaspoon almond extract |
| 1/2 cup milk | 1/2 teaspoon salt |

Mix cherries and 1/2 cup sugar thoroly and spread in the bottom of a well-oiled shallow pan. Dot with the butter. Sift flour; measure and resift with salt, cream of tartar and soda. Beat eggs well,

[Continued on Page 9]

To a Neighbor

My saucy little larkspurs
Will never be sedate.
They skip across the garden path
And scurry out the gate.

So when they reach your doorstep
And flaunt their gowns of blue
Just know I left my gate unlatched
So they could come to you!

—Anobel Armour.

If Jelly Sugars

By ONE WHO KNOWS

Should some of your jellies sugar, don't despair—and don't throw them away! Just dissolve them in hot water—a quart of water to each glass of jelly is about right. Then use this liquid as a base in making punch, adding other fruit juice and sugar to taste. Or dissolve and use as the liquid in making gelatin desserts and salads. It's scrumptious!

Count Your Blessings

By INA CARLSON

More than once I have been guilty of half envying my city friends, but that was before I had the experience of being a city friend.

All my life I had lived in God's great open country, but last year my discontent culminated in a city home, in one of the greatest cities of the Middle West. There we had electricity for cooking and lights, and to help in the housework in every possible way. We

were within easy walking distance of good libraries, church, and theaters.

Such a thing as baking day was unknown to my neighbors. They stepped to the telephone and ordered their baked goods, but not such baked goods as we farm women know. What would I not have given then to have dipped into that can of thick cream back on the farm, or to have helped myself to a well filled egg-basket. But there are no such treats for the city housewife of moderate means. Even when her income is larger than the average, plenty of thick cream or an abundance of fancy eggs is an unheard-of extravagance.

And how I missed the farm home storeroom! Instead of the delicious jellies, preserves, sauces, pickles, and home-canned vegetables, I had to be content with what I could buy.

And washing day! I had to be satisfied to hire my washing done, or hang my "snow-white" out on the line, only to see it grimed from smoke.

I have mentioned my city neighbors, but in reality they were not neighbors. Only one called on us during our 6 months sojourn. The children had plenty of playmates, but they were of such a sort that I would much rather the children played alone. Instead of a 40-acre pasture, they had only a wee bit of a 3-cornered yard to play in; but even then they were fortunate, as many families live in upstairs apartments with no playground at all.

I have been, then, the country lady, and the city friend, and once more I am the country lady; but it is different now than it was before, as now I can count my blessings without envy.

Canned Fresh Tomatoes

By MRS. NED BENSON

They look like fresh ones—those firm perfect tomatoes I can for salad use during winter months when fresh ones are no longer available or the price is prohibitive. And it's so easy to do!

First, with the dull side of a paring knife, I bruise the fruit downward from the stem. Then the skin slips off easily. Into freshly sterilized jars, equipped with new rubber rings, go these old-fashioned "love apples," with 1 teaspoon of salt for each quart. Then I fill the jars with boiling water and seal the lids tightly. Next I place the jars in rapidly boiling water, deep enough to cover the jars; cover the container airtight; turn off the heat and cover completely with a heavy quilt. I allow them to stand until the water is cold, remove the jars and store in a cool, dark place. They're perfect and oh, so good!

It's Cherry Time

(Continued from Page 8)

beating in remaining sugar gradually. Stir in milk and flavoring. Add dry ingredients all at once and beat until smooth. Spread batter over cherries. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for about 50 minutes. Remove from pan at once, inverting cake. Serve hot or cold with plain or sweetened whipped cream.

And before the season is over do add a few glasses of this sparkling jelly and yummy jam to the old standbys on the fruit cupboard shelves.

Blueberry and Cherry Jelly

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 quart ripe blueberries | 2 pounds ripe cherries |
| 1 cup liquid pectin | 7 cups sugar |

Crush fully-ripe blueberries. Stem and crush fully-ripe cherries but do not pit. Add ¼ cup water, bring to boiling point and simmer, covered, for 10 minutes. Place cooked fruits in jelly bag to drip. Measure juice into a large saucepan. There should be 3½ cups. If it should be a little short, water may be added to make the required amount. Add sugar and mix thoroly. Bring to a boil quickly, add pectin, stirring constantly. Bring to full rolling boil and boil hard for ½ minute. Remove from fire; skim. Pour at once into freshly-sterilized glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes 10 glasses.

Cherry Jam

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2½ pounds ripe cherries | ¼ teaspoon almond extract |
| ¼ cup lemon juice | 1 cup liquid pectin |
| 7 cups sugar | ¼ cup water |

Pit fully-ripe cherries and crush thoroly. Add water and bring to a boil. Cover and simmer 15 minutes. Measure sugar into a large saucepan. Measure cooked fruit, packing solidly into a standard measuring cup. This should measure 4 cups; add water to last cup if necessary. Mix sugar and fruit well, add lemon juice. Bring to a full rolling boil quickly, stirring constantly. Boil 5 minutes. Remove from fire and stir in pectin. Stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly and prevent floating fruit. Add extract and pour quickly into freshly-sterilized glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes 11 glasses.



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Nominations Are Now in Order For Master Farm Homemakers

WHO is the best homemaker you know? Most any neighborhood can boast one or two—sometimes more—and it may be that on the next "eighty" or right across the road lives one of the women who will be honored this year as Master Farm Homemakers of Kansas.

You are familiar, of course, with the fact that each year Kansas Farmer and its publisher, Senator Arthur Capper, pay tribute to the highest type of rural homemaking by making public recognition of the two farm women who top the "top list" of Kansas' finest homemakers.

Who will be honored this year? That's what we here in Kansas Farmer's office are wondering. But, before we can even "begin to start" this job of honor promoting, or the judges can decide on which pair of feminine brows shall rest these homemaking laurels, we must have your help. So this is our SOS to let you know that nominations for Master Farm Homemakers are now in order. Won't you send us the name of the woman who, in your mind, is most representative of the Master Farm Homemaker type and deserving of this recognition? That will enter her name as a candidate for this state-wide honor—and, who knows, she may win, for two of the nominees cannot fail to do so.

In sending your nomination, remember that the first requirement making a woman eligible for the honor is that she actually must live on a Kansas

farm from which the major portion of the family income is derived, altho it is not essential that she or her husband own the farm or that the farmhouse be modern. In the final selection the factor counting for most is the use she has made of the materials placed at her command. Since so many family relationships center around children, it is natural to think of a master homemaker as a mother. However, this is not a hard-and-fast rule and the absence of children need not bar a real homemaker from this honor. Judgment will be based not only upon the exemplary piece of homemaking she is doing within her own four walls, but upon the kind of a neighbor she is, and the bigger, broader job of homemaking she has shown she can do by assuming her share of responsibility in the community, making it a better place in which to live.

Let's have the name of the woman you think measures up to Master Farm Homemaker standards—and send it at once, for all nominations must reach us by August 1. We do not print the names of nominees nor disclose the names of persons making nominations. All information is kept in strictest confidence and final selection is made by a committee of impartial judges. If you have time, and wish to, write a letter telling something about the woman you are nominating for this honor. However, this is not necessary and we suggest that for your convenience you use this nomination blank.

MASTER FARM HOMEMAKER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate..... (Name of candidate)

..... (Address of candidate)

..... Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by August 1.

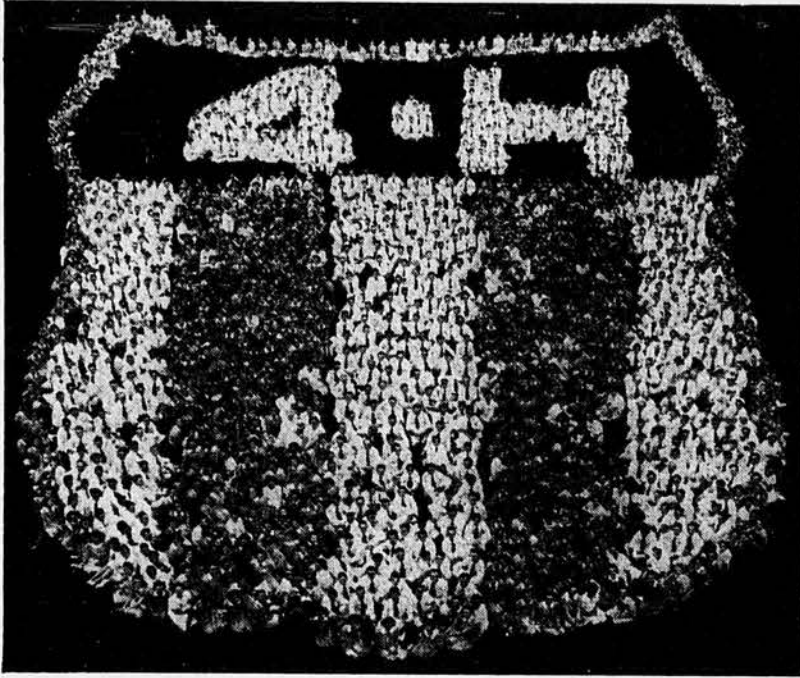
ASK MOTHER SHE KNOWS...

How cookies escape from the cookie jar... and biscuits disappear when Clabber Girl is used... You pay less but use no more.

CLABBER GIRL
Baking Powder

4-H CLUB ROUND-UP

Brings Week of Spirited Competition



Nearly 1,400 strong, Kansas 4-H members were in Manhattan this month for their 19th Annual Round-Up. In uniform dress, they composed this striking formation for a picture, taken during the first day of their busy session.

IN A FITTING opening session for the 1941 State 4-H Club Round-Up, in Manhattan recently, nearly 1,400 youthful Kansas voices made the college auditorium vibrate as they sang "America the Beautiful" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Representing every one of the 105 Kansas counties these energetic leaders of rural youth displayed a spirit of enthusiasm, patriotism and honest sincerity of purpose that can stand as a pillar of reassurance to the state and the nation. They listened intently in that opening session, as H. Umberger, dean of extension, told them that in the move for preparedness, everyone serves best when he does the thing at hand in the best way possible.

It was a week of mingled work and play. The clubsters competed for high state honors in varied kinds of competition. They devoted considerable time to music and recreation, they attended instructive classes, and they heard outstanding speakers discuss subjects of current importance. In all, it was an educational and inspirational period that will influence and affect 23,000 Kansas club members thru delegates returning to their home communities.

Ninety-nine county delegates competed in the annual state-wide health contest, with 7 girls and 8 boys being picked as the healthiest. From this select group, one boy and one girl will be chosen to represent Kansas in national health competition at the annual National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next fall.

The 15 winners and their counties, are: Leona Lucille King, Butler; Irene Hoover, Douglas; Maxine Gentry, Mitchell; Margaret Bayer, Riley; Carol Shields, Wabaunsee; Doris Johnson, Saline; Lida Mae Wood, Rooks; Dale Wenger, Brown; Keith Bacon, Ottawa; Dale Poore, Nemaha; Merl Rider, Kearny; Bob Hershberger, Harvey; Wendell Johnson, Saline; Henry Gillen, Jr., Finney; and John Parsons, Riley.

Highest honors in the music appreciation contest went to Montgomery county, with Butler county ranking second, and Reno county third. Top individual in this contest was Rugh Hodgson, of Riley county. Following her, in order, were: David Miklin, Neosho; Gordon Sales, Montgomery; Hildegard Hamma, Reno; Charles Fullinwider, Butler; Hilda Penner, Butler; Dorothy Morgan, Reno; Ruth Redmond, Lyon; Ruth Cutsinger, Montgomery; and Donald O'Hara, Reno.

In chorus competition, blue ribbons went to Sedgwick and Ford counties. Crawford and Thomas counties were

red ribbon winners, while white ribbons were awarded to Mitchell and Elk counties. Band music provided by the Dickinson county group merited a blue ribbon.

Pratt and Sheridan counties claimed first places in the instrumental ensemble groups. Second place went to Kingman and Montgomery counties, and Jefferson county was third. Reno and Barton counties were given blue ribbons for their vocal ensembles. In this division, Jackson and Butler received red ribbons with Dickinson and Greeley earning white ribbons.

Following her brother Clair, who won the same award last year, Louise Parcel, of Comanche county, was awarded the Who's Who \$150 scholarship. Ford county won first place and a prize of \$40 in the model meeting competition. A second-place prize of \$35 went to Bourbon county, with Russell county winning third place and \$25. In one-act play competition, blue ribbons were awarded to Stafford, Cowley and Reno counties.

Claude F. Pack, president of the Kansas Bankers' Association, presented a silver trophy to the delegation from Reno county. This trophy is presented annually to the county scoring highest in sportsmanship, activities, discipline, and organization, during Round-Up.

During the week, 4-H delegates re-



State 4-H health champions were chosen at the Round-Up. Top, left to right—Leona Lucille King, Butler county; Irene Hoover, Douglas county; Maxine Gentry, Mitchell county; Margaret Bayer, Riley county; Carol Shields, Wabaunsee county; Doris Johnson, Saline county; Lida Mae Wood, Rooks county; Dale Wenger, Brown county; Keith Bacon, Ottawa county; Dale Poore, Nemaha county; Merl Rider, Kearny county. Second row—Bob Hershberger, Harvey county; John Parsons, Riley county; Wendell Johnson, Saline county; Henry Gillen, Jr., Finney county. One from each group will represent Kansas in national competition.

ceived 5 issues of the 4-H Sunflower, Round-Up daily newspaper. Staff members for the paper were Betty Lou Collins, Bourbon county; Doris Ann Burt, Labette; Marcella Hruska, Miami; Eva Wallick, Montgomery; Donald Swartz, Nemaha; Priscilla Lunt, Pratt; Roberta Rangle, Riley; Teddy Wiebe, Harvey; Virginia Batman, Ford; and Junior Froetschner, Pawnee.

Harold Staadt, of Franklin county, was elected president of the Master 4-H Club, a group composed of Washington trip winners. Clair Parcel, Comanche county, was named vice-president. Lourie Shoffner, Saline county, is the new secretary-treasurer, and Martha Wreath, Riley county, was chosen as historian.

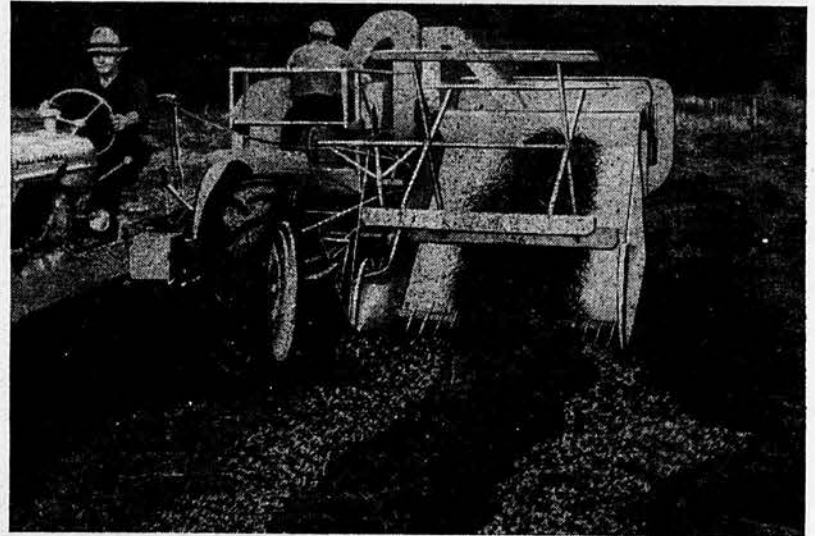
Clair Parcel is the new president of Who's Who, honorary state organization which this year initiated 244 new members. Other new officers of Who's Who are: Leslie Kohl, Sedgwick county, vice-president; and Merna Vincent, Rice county, secretary.

"Sulfanilimide" for Plants

A new synthetic chemical said to be as important to the plant world as sulfanilimide to the human race has been announced by chemists of the United States Rubber Company, Nautaguck Chemical Division. It is claimed that the organic compound, called Sperguson, will destroy the dangerous fungi present in all soils and on many seeds without damage to normal bacteria or to the seeds themselves. The result is the prevention of seed decay with resultant increase in germination.

The new discovery has been tested by many state experimental stations with remarkable results, some yields being increased up to 25 per cent. Connecticut has already officially recommended its use for lima beans. The new compound is non-toxic to both humans and animals, as well as being harmless to all seeds, even if used in excess. It is easy to apply and may also be used as a spray; and it is an insect repellent.

Guards Pick Up Windrows



"Spring-floating" pick-up guards for picking up windrows, swaths, or down grain, shown here attached to combine cutter bar.

A SIMPLE new method of picking up windrows is attracting attention among implement engineers. "Pick-up guards" attached 6 inches apart on cutterbars of combines and forage harvesters do the trick, one manufacturer reports.

One type of adjustable "spring-floating pick-up guards" can be made to follow uneven contours of the ground, gently raising the windrow or swath over the cutterbar without "threshing" the crop. Wrapping of weeds and straws as well as picking up stones is eliminated.

It is observed that grain and seed crops put into windrows for curing

often have better quality and command higher prices. However, one common difficulty of this method of harvesting is the uneven ripening of the crop. When this happens, the ripe portion can be combined, and the green portion put into windrows for curing thru the use of a mower equipped with a windrow attachment. Later the windrows can be picked up. In switching from direct combining to picking up swaths, no changes are required. One merely continues in the field with the same machinery that has been in use.

Another attractive feature from the user's standpoint is the price of such an attachment. The cost of "pick-up guards" is about one-sixth that of a rotary pick-up attachment.

If you are interested in more information about this new pick-up method, a free bulletin may be obtained by writing Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Fun for Outdoors

It's time to be outdoors! So call up your friends for an outdoor get-together, everybody contribute something for the gang to eat, and be off to your favorite picnic spot. For games to play, you'll need our leaflet "Games for Outdoors." In this leaflet you'll find how to have a tie race, a backward race, a plate throw (paper plates preferred); how to play Sticks, Black and White, and several more games that are lots of fun. Send a 3-cent stamp to cover mailing to Lella Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will be handled promptly.

STREAMLINED ORCHARDS

Replace Ones Killed by Freeze

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THERE are 2 dates on the calendar that will long be remembered by the fruit growers of Northeast Kansas. One of these is September 3, 1939, when hot, searing winds hurled a bountiful crop of high-quality apples to destruction just as they were ready for the harvest. Trees were loaded to the breaking point; the last spray was on. All had been done that could be done to bring the crop to perfection. Arrangements had been made for the distribution and transportation of an immense crop. Pickers were camped near the orchards, ready to begin work next morning. But before next morning came, the ground under every tree was covered with a thick blanket of bruised and battered apples.

The other date, more recent, was November 11, 1940, when the elements unleashed again in all their fury and gave us what has gone down in horticultural history as the Armistice Day blizzard. The sudden drop to zero temperatures found the trees unprepared for winter weather. Having had no previous frosts, except in the low places, the leaves had not yet fallen and the sap was still active in twigs and branches. The extent of the resulting damage could only be guessed. For the true story it was necessary to wait until spring. The warm spring rains revived what life there was.

Thousands of trees were dead, it was revealed; whole blocks of orchard being wiped out in many cases. On lower ground the injury was less severe. Here the trees leaved out and in many orchards a normal bloom appeared. However, it is only in a comparatively few favored spots that the fruit seems to have set well. Some growers, thinking they had a crop in prospect, started the regular summer spray schedule but abandoned it when they discovered the apples were dropping badly. The trees do not seem to have enough vitality to mature the apples that have set. The number of bearing trees in the territory has been materially reduced, and it is estimated there will be less than one-fourth of a normal crop on the trees that remain.

How many such catastrophies can they take, growers ask one another. It takes courage to face a situation such as we have here. Orchards that have been cared for diligently for 12 or 15 years stand as stark and leafless as in bleak winter. All the labor of pruning and spraying thru these years has been for naught, to say nothing of the tons of fertilizer that have been wasted. The financial loss cannot be estimated. With many families their only means of a farm income is gone. The best fruit men in the area were affected most severely; men who have specialized in fruit growing during most of their life and who are not equipped or skilled in other forms of

agriculture. Existing AAA regulations prevent immediate transfer to other cash crops such as grain.

But, dark as the picture is, there is a bright side to it all. In the long run growers in Northeast Kansas are going to profit by their seeming disaster. Just as better cities have been built on the ruins of fire, earthquake and war, so is it going to be possible for the fruit industry here to be rebuilt along more efficient lines. Paul H. Brown, of the newly organized Brown Fruit Company at Troy, philosophically remarked that it took the intervention of Providence to teach us a lesson we were not wise enough to learn ourselves. Mr. Brown has long contended that we could raise better apples if our orchards were in smaller units. His idea is to produce fewer apples, better.

Many growers are of this opinion, so it is safe to assume that Doniphan county orchards of the future will be smaller. There are other things that will be taken into consideration in the careful planning for these new orchards. Chief of these is the matter of varieties. National and world conditions have changed in the last decade. Varieties of apples that sold well a gen-

eration ago no longer are in demand. Our foreign markets are gone. Apple juice—not cider—is a promising popular product of the not too distant future, and the fact that this is a blend of juices from several varieties should be considered in planning the new orchards. Instead of setting whole blocks to one variety the orchard of the future will be set hit-and-miss with a number of varieties. This will be done because the orchardist knows now that he can get better pollination in this way, and he will be assured of annual crops.

Some of the recent agricultural practices devised to conserve moisture might well be used in planning orchards. Contour planting and terracing are 2 practices that undoubtedly will pay. It has been proved that apples are not the only tree fruits that can be grown well in this locality. Fine peaches can be grown here, and it is assumed that much of this orchard land will be reset with some of the newer, more hardy varieties of peaches. One does not have to wait so long for them to bear as is the case with apple trees. In the new order of things there will be more cherry orchards than in the past, for the few who have been raising them on a large scale have found them profitable. Certain varieties of plums like the "prune" plums of California and Idaho can be grown here successfully and might well be given consideration. A greater variety of fruit is going to result.

Wisecracks Sell Milk



A. Lewis Oswald's milk truck is plastered with gag lines which intrigue the interest of his customers and help increase his milk sales.

DAIRYMAN A. Lewis Oswald, of Hutchinson, may have gotten the idea from what's written on the back of suede jackets of the high school crowd—signatures, wisecracks and doodles. But wherever he got it, the idea when translated onto his Rotherwood white milk truck is good.

As you drive up from behind, you are greeted with "DON'T UNDER-RATE RAW MILK. Babies of all colors have been drinking it for 50,000 years." The color scheme violates all the rules of the orthodox, just as the suede jackets of the high school gang do.

In another style of print presented

in clashing colors are such wisecracks as these: "You don't have to have a diamond-studded buggy to sell Jersey milk." It is a characteristic Oswald wisecrack which his competitors with deluxe delivery cars will appreciate more than anyone else.

"Rotherwood—the Land of Oz," and then there is this invitation, "Come out and see the Eagles!" So much for Oswald's rear-end presentation.

Most designers of trucks are diligent to see that the right side and the left side are twins. Again the Jersey breeder departs from the usual and thereby gains another point.

"The glamor cows of Kansas reside at Rotherwood." Even the cynical must smile. Is Oswald kidding someone about glamorous? Or is he running true to form and paying his respects to the vanity of movie stars?

There must be a dozen more sly challenges here and there. The color schemes is obnoxious, but the odds are you will slow down your car, just so you can assure yourself you are not missing something.

Oh yes, there are a couple dozen names splattered over it all. "Old Eagle," "Nelle," "Marjorie," "Roberta," "Kansas Girl," "Peggy," "Margold," "Xanthippe," "Glory," and so on. As you step on the gas again, it begins to dawn on you that those are the glamor cows which reside at Rotherwood.

What chance has a man against that kind of advertising? It not only steals the show, it actually makes Jersey cows glamorous. It's what they mean when they say, "There is Romance out there at Rotherwood."

New Tractor Sweeprake

Bucks Hay or Grain Bundles Field to Stacker, Barn or Thresher



Write for catalog and prices on our new Steel Tractor Sweeprakes made for nearly all makes of Tractors,—just the thing for sweeping grain shocks or any kind of hay; also Wood and Steel Stackers and Horse-drawn Sweeprakes. WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 65, Hastings, Nebraska

GRAIN BIN HOG HOUSE BARGAIN

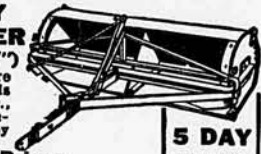
2 in 1 Let your wheat sealing money buy you a new hog house. This champion combination Hog House and Grain Bin holds 1,300 bushels wheat or shelled corn or 6 litters of pigs. Also other sizes. Govt. approved for sealing any kind of grain. Heavy construction. Movable, complete with pig partitions, at money-saving, direct factory price. Let Uncle Sam pay for your hog house. Write for Free literature and our sealing proposition.

WESTERN SILO CO., Box K-44, West Des Moines, Iowa

K-S ROTARY SCRAPER

(formerly "DUPLEX")

One man mows more dirt, builds dams, fills ditches, levels land, etc., without stopping tractor. Proved 5 years by hundreds of users.



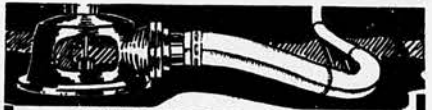
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Salina Concrete Products Co. 1101 Park Salina, Kan.



CANVAS IRRIGATION HOSE

Ideal for pump irrigation. Lower cost—less work —flexible—carries water over or around obstacles. Lasts for years. Write for illustrated folder.

LINCOLN TENT & AWNING CO. 1616 "O" St., Lincoln, Nebraska

ARMY-NAVY BARGAINS

Haversacks . . . \$0.75 Cart. Belt \$0.60 Small Cart. Box .25 C. W. Trench Tool .75 Sun Helmet75 Rope Lariat75 Springfield Rifle 45/70 C/F \$4.25

75th Anniversary Catalog 1865-1940, 308 pages, over 2,000 illustrations of pistols, rifles, daggers, medals, saddles, etc., mailed for 50 cents. 1941 circular for 3c stamp. FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONS, 501 Broadway, New York

Are You Moving Soon?

If so, notify us promptly so that your copies of this magazine will reach you without interruption. Be sure to give us your old address as well as your new address. Notify us 3 or 4 weeks in advance of your moving date if possible.

The Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas



MIDWEST HEAVY DUTY GRAIN BINS

Order now before prices advance and while bins can be made. Safe storage. Can be sealed for leaks. 7 sizes, 500 bushels up. Agents wanted. MIDWEST STEEL PROD. CO. 728D Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

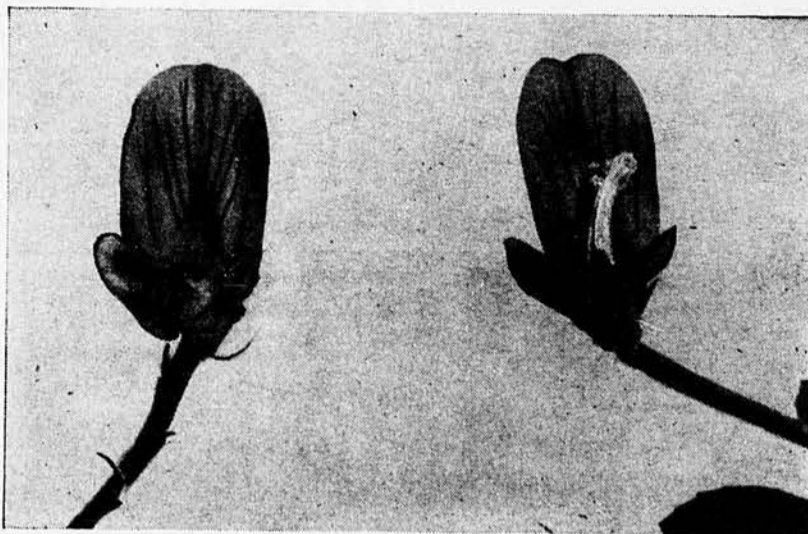
NEED PROTECTION WITH El Vampiro REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE 10¢ AT ALL DEALERS ALLAIRE WOODWARD & CO., PEORIA, ILL.



Rotherwood's advertising adds glamor to old Jersey.

BEE LENDS A HAND

(Continued from Page 3)



At left is an alfalfa flower that has not been tripped. At right is a tripped flower, showing staminal column which has been released from the keel of the flower.

arrives. Along comes Mr. Bee to make a 5-point landing on the waving alfalfa blossom. The primary object of his call is to collect some nectar so his kitchen cupboard will not be bare. But as he alights on the blossom and starts "drilling for honey," he may unconsciously release the staminal column from the keel of the flower, performing the function known as tripping.

As the bee goes on his merry way, he little realizes how well he has paid the farmer for that small helping of honey. But farmers themselves have been surmising the fact for a long time, and now valuable experimental evidence tells how these friendly bees help pay the taxes on many alfalfa farms.

To obtain practical information about tripping of alfalfa blossoms, thoro field studies have been made in a number of states by H. M. Tysdal, agronomist for the United States Department of Agriculture. From these tests, Mr. Tysdal has concluded that tripping is necessary for seed setting. Of course, tripping will not always insure seed production, he says, but seed certainly cannot be produced to any extent without it.

This was well demonstrated on one field where a small area of blossoms were tripped artificially, and 91 per cent of them set seed. However, in the field as a whole, under natural conditions, only 7 per cent of the flowers set seed. The yield was only 1½ bushels of seed to the acre.

The following spring the owner started to plow a pasture adjoining the alfalfa field. Finding a few colonies of wild bees making their homes in the ground, he left the pasture unplowed, so the bees could live and multiply, undisturbed. By July, about an acre of the pasture was literally covered with wild bees, and that summer the same alfalfa field yielded nearly 10 bushels of seed to the acre. These bees paid well for their honey.

In all of the 9 states where Mr. Tysdal conducted investigations, field counts showed there was less tripping of blossoms in fields with lower seed yields. Whenever tripped flowers were removed from areas in the alfalfa fields, seed setting was poor, never exceeding 6 per cent.

As a further check on the value of tripping, full untripped flowers were enclosed in nainsook muslin bags, preventing the visit of any bees or insects. Under these conditions, only 1 to 5 per cent of the flowers developed seed pods. However, when tripped flowers were enclosed in the bags, more than 85 per cent of them produced seed pods.

With all tests showing the value of tripping, Mr. Tysdal set about to learn more of the work done by bees and insects in alfalfa fields. He found that, unlike human beings, Mr. Bee and his friends like to work when the weather is fair and warm. In fact, the hotter the day, the harder they work. They

are most industrious during the period from 1 to 4 p. m.

On the other hand, when weather is cool, cloudy or rainy, the busy little fellows declare a partial holiday. It is thought this may explain why alfalfa seed setting is so sensitive to weather conditions. In other words, every farmer knows that alfalfa seed crops are seldom good in seasons of cloudy, rainy weather, and this may be partly due to the fact that under these conditions, the bees take too many holidays and alfalfa blossoms are not tripped.

In some respects, the bees bear a close resemblance to humans, in their dealings. Some kinds of bees do the most work and take the least amount of nectar. Others claim great stores of nectar and do little tripping to pay for it. Best workers of all are the little wild bees, many of which make their homes in the ground.

In actual field counts, Mr. Tysdal found that wild bees trip 80 to 90 per cent of the flowers they visit. Wild bees enter the flower in front of the keel, and thereby insure cross-pollination by contact of the stigma with parts of the bee laden with foreign pollen. This is another important function performed by bees.

Probably the second most valuable bee is the bumblebee. He isn't as active nor as thoro as the wild bee, but because of his weight, he is successful in tripping 30 to 80 per cent of the flowers he visits. Some tripping is done by wasps, moths and other insects.

Strange as it may seem, honeybees don't render much service in the way of tripping alfalfa blossoms. The crafty honeybee inserts his proboscis at the side of the keel, and with this system

he trips only about 1 of every 100 blossoms visited. However, if he brings along enough of his cousins and in-laws, the job may be accomplished in a fairly satisfactory manner. Counts have shown that when large numbers of honeybees are present, the same flower may be visited many times and this may eventually bring tripping.

This tale of the bee in the alfalfa field holds forth one great moral for the race of mankind—we just can't afford to hold grudges against bees. For the sake of our own pocketbooks, it is best to forgive and forget that little sting on the arm or that swollen eye which prevented attending that party. Possibly the bee that "done you

wrong" was just a little excited. But regardless of whether it was a mistake or whether he did it just for plain cussedness, it stands you in hand to keep him and his family just as happy and healthy as possible.

If you have a field or a meadow that serves as the camping ground for a "tribe of buzzing warriors," it might pay to "let them be." If their abode on your farm proves to be peaceful and comfortable, they may rear children by the score and they may encourage their friends and relatives to move in from other areas. That would insure an abundance of active workers to help perform a vital function in the production of alfalfa seed.

Kansas Needs Alfalfa

(Continued from Page 3)

in pure, home-grown alfalfa seed.

However, seed is just one of many factors that can influence your success with alfalfa. Possibly your greatest problem is that of obtaining stands. It is a problem that merits consideration right now, because this is the ideal time to be preparing the seedbed for alfalfa to be sown this fall.

Outstanding alfalfa growers thruout the state point out a system of seeding which they claim to be almost fool-proof. As outlined by trained agronomists and extension workers, there is nothing complicated about it, but you can't expect it to be successful unless you follow the rules.

Marion Blair, a Bourbon county farmer, has one of the finest fields of alfalfa in Kansas, and he obtained the stand by paying heed to recommended procedure. Here is what he did. Mr. Blair plowed the ground in May, penetrating to a depth of only about 3 or 4 inches. Three tons of ground limestone to the acre was applied on the land. During the summer, the field was disked often enough to keep all weed growth under control. The disk was used 4 times.

Soon after the middle of August, when soil moisture conditions were favorable, Mr. Blair disked and cultipacked the ground for seeding. Fifty pounds of 45 per cent superphosphate to the acre was drilled with the seed. On this particular field, a rain prevented cultipacking after seeding, altho Mr. Blair agrees with the recommendation that soil should be packed, both before and after sowing alfalfa.

This spring, when Mr. Blair took his first cutting from the field planted according to rule, he obtained a crop averaging nearly 2 tons to the acre, of high-quality alfalfa. Now, his opinions concerning alfalfa planting are definite.

Above all else, he prizes the value of summer fallowing on land to be seeded

to alfalfa. He explains that this field which was fallowed in preparation for alfalfa always appeared to be wet longer after a rain than was true of any other field on the farm. He attributes this to the fact that there was more underground moisture in the fallowed field, and for this reason rainfall was slower to soak into the soil and disappear from the surface.

Discussing this procedure for seeding alfalfa, C. O. Granfield explains you should plan to seed any time between August 15 and September 10, when



If you want a good stand of alfalfa, it pays to follow the rules in seeding operations, says Marion Blair, Bourbon county farmer, who is seen here as he sets the fork in some high-quality 1941 alfalfa.

moisture conditions are favorable. He advises you to disk soon after the first of August in preparation for planting. At planting time, you can disk again if necessary, but by all means harrow and roll the ground.

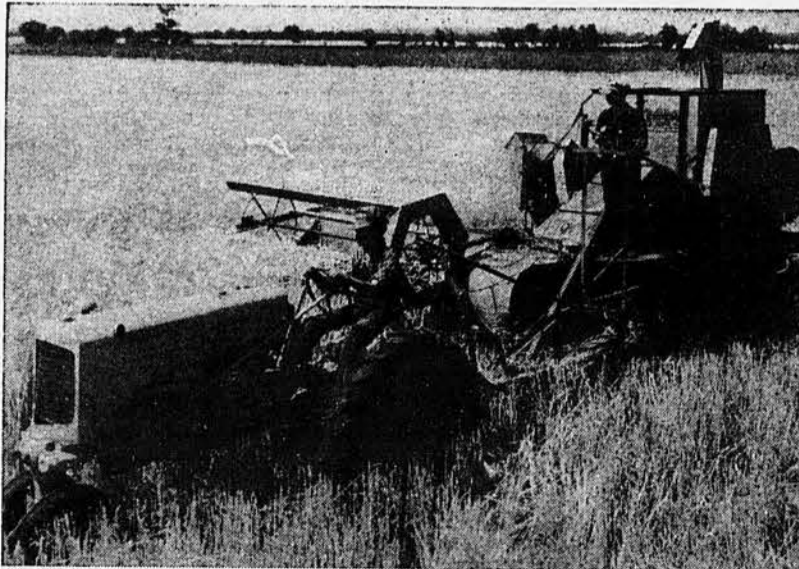
Mr. Granfield emphasizes the importance of waiting for favorable moisture conditions before you plant. He says there should be enough rain to unite surface moisture with subsoil moisture.

Obtaining the stand is one problem and keeping the stand is another, just as important. Mr. Granfield relates that many fine fields of Kansas alfalfa are ruined, each year, because of mowing at the wrong time. Investigations indicate the first 2 cuttings may be taken in the bud stage without serious injury, providing later cuttings are allowed to go into late stages of bloom.

Most important consideration of all is that the last crop should not be taken off later than September 15. This is to allow the plants to develop enough growth before frost so they may build up food supplies in the roots.

Backed by years of practical experience in alfalfa work, Mr. Granfield offers the opinion that Kansas can and should have about one million acres of alfalfa. That is just double our present acreage. New, improved varieties may help us climb to this point. However, success in doubling the alfalfa acreage of Kansas will still depend largely on attention paid to liming, fertilizing, proper seedbed preparation, and careful handling of alfalfa stands.

Two Boys Do the Combining



Two boys, 11 and 14 years old, sons of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Lawrence, Kan., operate an 8-foot Minneapolis-Moline Harvester and the Universal R tractor, proving that these modern farm implements are easy to handle.

Heads of the F. F. A.



New officers of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America pose for a picture soon after their election during the recent State F. F. A. convention at Manhattan. Left to right, they are: L. B. Pollom, Topeka, adviser; Lavern Oltmer, Olathe, treasurer; Keith Loyd, St. Francis, reporter; George Stelter, Abilene, president; Merwin Gilmore, Osborne, secretary; and Leonard Sharp, Great Bend, vice-president.

Kansas Wheat Goes on Air

(Continued from Page 5)

Know how to adjust it for variable threshing conditions. Run the combine at its rated speed. If there is much lodged wheat, provide the combine with pick-up guards. Don't harvest too early. Don't overload combine."

Out of 100 samples of wheat from Shawnee county farms growing on the Hook demonstration farm west of Silver Lake, 34 of these received a Grade A rating by John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association. That is a remarkably good record. The Grade A wheat growers, and the kind of wheat they grow, include:

Ernest Whiteman, Topeka, R. 6, Kawvale; Allen Whitten, Wakarusa, Tenmarq; William Carlis, Wakarusa; Louis H. Renyer, Wakarusa; Charles M. Todd, Topeka, R. 9; Lon Berry, Rossville; Mrs. Adele Bills, Topeka, R. 6; H. S. Blake, Topeka, R. 1; Morris Bond, Rossville; Quinn Campbell, Topeka, R. 7; and R. Crow, Wakarusa, all Kawvale.

Cary Crow, Silver Lake, Tenmarq; Marvin Davis, Rossville, Kawvale; John L. Frey, North Topeka, R. 2, Tenmarq; L. L. George, North Topeka, R. 2, Kawvale; M. E. George, Dover, Kawvale; Howard E. Hanson, Topeka, R. 7, certified Tenmarq, Kawvale and Clarkan; Mrs. Lucille Haynes, Topeka, R. 6, Tenmarq.

Clifford Holcomb, Rossville; Clyde Holmes, Topeka, R. 7; Calvin Houston, Berryton; George Huyett, Berryton; Charles Kirkwood, North Topeka, R. 2; Roy Lewis, Berryton; A. F. Longabach, Wakarusa; Bert Miller, Silver Lake; E. A. Oberhelman, Silver Lake; Eston Page, Silver Lake; W. R. Quail, Topeka, R. 1; T. V. Van Orsdol, Silver Lake; and Charles Wilch, Richard, all Kawvale; A. P. Rogers, Willard, Tenmarq.

Phyllis Lindquist, Shawnee county, was crowned Eastern Kansas wheat queen by Governor Payne Ratner, who was the main speaker at the evening Wheat Day meeting.

Alfalfa, Bees, Pests

As alfalfa is one of the most important forage crops, many farmers will be glad to have in their reference files, reliable information on the subject; also on honey bee culture and crop pest control. Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service, Topeka, will be glad to send you any or all of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station or U. S. D. A. bulletins listed below. Please order them by number and print your name and address.

- No. 1722—Growing Alfalfa.
- No. 1731—Alfalfa Varieties in the United States.
- No. K217—Alfalfa Silage.
- No. K242—Alfalfa Production in Kansas.
- No. 113—Honey and Some of its Uses.
- No. 1039—Commercial Comb-Honey Production.
- No. 1198—Swarm Control.
- No. K113—Chinch Bug Barriers for Kansas Conditions.
- No. 1828—Grasshoppers and Their Control.

Organizations co-operating with the Shawnee County Farm Bureau to make "Wheat Day" a success, included Kansas State College, Kansas Industrial Development Commission, Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, Topeka Chamber of Commerce, Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze, Capper Publications, Inc., Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat, Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Better Wheat Is Goal

(Continued from Page 5)

lenged now, as never before, by those of other states, and of other countries. It is my understanding that in Canada, for example, not only farm groups, but business organizations, are engaged in a great effort to improve wheat quality under the direction of Major Strange, of Winnipeg. In a single decade, farmers in 3 prairie provinces of Canada reduced their popular wheat varieties from 22 down to 7 approved kinds. Premiums are paid to growers producing especially good seed, but the chief inducement for improvement is probably the knowledge that Canada, to succeed, must meet competition in both quality and quantity.

A report issued by the agricultural statistician in Topeka this month shows that Kansans are also making progress in reducing their varieties to a desirable minimum. According to the report, the 3 leading varieties—Tenmarq, Turkey, and Blackhull—occupy 76½ per cent of the Kansas wheat acreage. In some counties a single variety—Tenmarq, developed by Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association—is in from 63 to as high as 83 per cent of the acreage. This is definite proof of progress. But there is still room for much improvement. With some 30 varieties of wheat, Kansas has the task of reducing this number to half a dozen or fewer, retaining only the best.

As I have said, the chief responsibility of improving wheat quality and adaptability to modern needs rests with the growers. Your state government, however, has an obligation to co-operate with you in every proper and practicable way. Our Kansas Department of Agriculture, and such agencies as the Kansas State College at Manhattan, with its experiment stations and county agent personnel, have done so for years. Recently, the Kansas Industrial Development Commission has attempted to give assistance.

This year, there is rich promise of harvesting the second largest Kansas winter wheat yield in history. Kansas farmers, however, are not inclined to count their chickens before they hatch. They know that prospects are not always certain profits. But win or lose, the Kansas wheat farmer goes steadily forward.

To All Americans who have not been Drafted



Tonight, when the sun goes down, it will set not only on homes but also on Army camps, Naval stations and defense outposts.

It will set on one and a half million young men in uniform. Most of them will be far from home. Many of them will be in places remote from towns and cities.

What their life will be like *after* the sun goes down depends largely on you.

These men need clubs . . . places where they can go for recreation and comfort in the evening . . . places where they can rest and relax and enjoy good companionship . . . places where they can have help and advice if they want it.

To provide such service clubs, six of America's most experienced organizations have banded together to form the U. S. O. (comprising the Y. M. C. A.; National Catholic Community Service; Salvation Army; Y. W. C. A.; Jewish Welfare Board; National Travelers Aid Association).

The U. S. O. will set up more than 360 of these clubs. The Government will supply the buildings . . . but to the American public belongs the responsibility of running them and financing them. The cost for the first year is estimated at \$10,765,000.

So, to you who have not been drafted, we say . . . here is the chance you have been waiting for to aid in national defense. And if you are getting more than \$21 a month yourself, see if you can share some small part of it to make life more pleasant for those who *have* been drafted.

Will you join the army *behind* the Army? Say yes . . . today!

Send your contribution to United Service Organizations, National Headquarters, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y., or to your local U. S. O. Committee.

Your Chance to Serve—Support the

U * S * O

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 issue; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; 5 line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

Note: These rates not effective on Livestock. Write for Special Rate. 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

RUPF'S DEPENDABLE CHICKS . . .

are quick maturing. May and June Chicks will make winter layers. Send for prices. Hatching through June and July.

RUPF HATCHERIES, Dept. B, Ottawa, Kan.

COLONIAL IS FIRST

In total number chicks sold because Colonial prices, quality and service are right! Why pay more? All leading breeds, also bred. Hatches year around except August. U. S. Approved. Big Catalog free.

COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Wichita, Kansas

60¢-\$.1.00 Extra Profit Per Hen! Amazing new improved balanced breeding with Triple "L" selection; 100% blood tested flocks. New free catalog just out gives details; 13 breeds. Sexed chicks. Assorted, \$5.50 up. Cockerels \$3.00. Write Smith Bros. Hatcheries, KF130 Cole St., Mexico, Mo.

AAA Grade Kansas Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Minorcas, \$5.50. New Hampshire Reds, Light Brahmans, \$6.50. Heavy Assorted \$4.90. Leftovers \$4.50. Moline Hatchery, Moline, Kansas.

Booth's Hardy, Robust Chicks, hatched to live. Booth's had more Rocks, Reds and Leghorns laying over 250 eggs in 1940 contests than any other breeder. Bargain prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 408, Clinton, Mo.

"Royal AAA" ROP, Sired \$8.00, Pullets \$14.00. Started chicks 3-5 weeks \$13.00 up. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Sexed or straight run. Erdley Hatcheries, Wray, Colorado.

Better Baby Chicks—Hatches every Tuesday. Started chicks at all times. Bloodtested. Prices reasonable. Kensington Hatchery, Kensington, Kansas.

Hawk's Baby Chicks at reduced prices. Hatching all summer. Write Hawk Hatcheries, Box 977, Atchison, Kansas.

ANDALUSIANS

Blue Andalusian Chicks, Bloodtested. Good layers of white eggs. Eck Hatchery, Moundridge, Kansas.

AUSTRIA WHITES

Austria-White chicks for profit. More demand in community where introduced. More vigorous and fast growing. Also 3 other hybrids. Prices reasonable. Prepaid. Eck Hatchery, Moundridge, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS

200-315 Pedigreed, Sired Pullets

4 Weeks Old PULLETS	Cockerels
\$18.00	\$3.00
per 100	per 100

Free Catalog Box 12-F **RICE LEGHORN FARM** Green Ridge, Mo.

White Leghorn chicks from large type matings up to 289 eggs. Bloodtested. Prices reasonable. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Eck Hatchery, Moundridge, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS

White Rock chicks from blue ribbon winners. Heavy egg producers, thrifty and fast growing. Prices reasonable. Prepaid. Eck Hatchery, Moundridge, Kan.

AAA Linebred, Bloodtested, big-bodied layers from U. S. Approved flocks. Closing sale price \$4.95. Pilot Grove Hatchery, Pilot Grove, Missouri.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

S. C. Red Chicks from early feathering, trapneest matings. Bloodtested. Prepaid. Prices reasonable for high quality. Eck Hatchery, Moundridge, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

DOGS

English Shepherd Puppies. Breeder for 22 years. Special Summer prices. Shipped on approval. 10c for description and pictures. Spayed females. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kansas.

Purebred Shepherd Pups four months old. Farm raised. Money back guarantee. Parents natural heelers. Worth considering. Chris Schuitz, Ionia, Missouri.

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

MACHINERY

For Increased Production —Extra Profit

Your Advance Water System will quickly pay for itself in better production, larger profits, lower fire insurance rates. Advance Pumps are scientifically designed—accurately built. Efficient, quiet, reliable. A size and type for every need and purse. Low initial cost. Easy terms if desired.

Send for free catalog and dealer name to Dept. FK, **ADVANCE PUMP COMPANY** 130 E. Court St. Cincinnati, Ohio

A Case Steel Separator

32-inch in running order—about 1918 model. Belts poor. Price \$250.00. Write or Phone. **WM. MAINEY, EMMETT, KAN.**

Combine Owners: Do you know that you can write your own Guarantee when you buy the Ausherman Reversible Rasp Cylinder Bars? That's right. We know we have the World's best Rasp Bars, that's why it will thresh more grain per acre more acres per day, with less power, less fuel, no growling and last longer. Write for particulars. Dealers and Agents wanted. Ausherman Manufacturing Co., 3500 N. Topeka St., Wichita, Kansas.

50% More Value from feed. 3-Way Gehl makes grass silage, cuts hay into mow, fills silo with corn. Turns green hay into valuable feed regardless of weather—no curing. Home grown corn meal, phosphoric acid or molasses automatically added. Automatic Molasses Pump. The Gehl saves time, storage space. Reduces feeding waste. Send for Free Booklet. Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., 834 Water Street, West Bend, Wis.

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.

We have a Lot of Used, Rebuilt, showprn tractors, combines, plows, cultivators, harrows, hay tools, grain drills, engines, grinders, potato machinery, light plants, motors. What do you need? Send for free bargain list. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

New Hard-Surfaced Basps for rasp and tooth cylinders. Your Basps and bolts built up and hard-surfaced. Canvas, Paddle feeder rollers. Rockless Pick-ups, V. Pulley Drives. Richardson, Cawker City, Kansas.

Ann Arbor Pickup Hay Press complete with motor and trailer. Press mounted on truck. Extra good condition. Paul A. Lee, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

Blower Type Grain Elevator or Car Loader. Cost \$122.00, will take \$68.00, as we no longer handle bulk grain. Central States Seed Co., Manhattan, Kansas.

For Sale—Used Nichols & Shepherd Red Pier threshing separator, 32-56 cylinder in good condition, good belts. Write Box 591, Liberal, Kansas.

Sacrificing 6 Gleaner-Baldwin used combines, accurate wheat failure here. Auburn Machine Works, Auburn, Nebraska.

Massey-Harris combine used two years, bargain, account husband's death. Mrs. Wallin, 1304 G, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Used 15 and 20-Foot combines for sale. Also tractors and other farm machinery. B. J. Herd, Coldwater, Kan.

Gleaner, Baldwin, Minneapolis-Moline combines, rebuilt. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted: Grain Windrow Harvester. Archie Sandall, Bassett, Nebraska.

TRACTOR PARTS

Write for Free, Big 1941 tractor parts catalog, all makes. Tremendous savings, satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Company, Boone, Iowa.

Used Tractor Parts for Most All Makes. Lowest prices, quality guaranteed. Free 1941 catalog. Acme Tractor Salvage Company, Lincoln, Neb.

New and Used Tractor Parts at lowest possible prices. Write for free 1941 catalog. Reliable Tractor Parts Co., Hastings, Nebr.

New and Used Tractor Parts at a saving. Tractor blocks rebored. Tractor Salvage Co., Salina, Kan.

FEATHERS

Feathers Wanted: We pay the following prices: White Goose 95¢; Grey Goose 85¢; White Duck 67¢; Colored Duck 57¢; Quilly Goose and Duck at discount. No used feathers wanted. Remittance promptly. Progress Feather Company, 657 W. Lake, Chicago.

SEED

Prices quoted in these ads are assumed to be F. O. B. unless otherwise stated.

Acorn Brand Tested Seeds. Club Kafir, Colby Milo, Sudan, Kansas Orange, Sumac and Sourless Cane. African Millet, German Millet and all field seeds. Write for price list. Established 1884. The Ross Seed Co., 411 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

For Sale: Certified Kansas orange cane. A grower of certified Kansas orange for 21 years. J. H. Stants, Abilene, Kan.

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.

PHOTO FINISHING

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 6x7 inch enlargement Free, also sensational new folding folio to frame your prints, all free with this ad. (Enclosing 10c for handling and mailing appreciated.) Dean Studios, Dept. 1031, Omaha, Nebraska.

At Last, all your pictures Hand Colored. Roll Developed, 8 Hand Colored prints only 25¢. Hand Colored Reprints 3c. Amazingly Beautiful. National Photo Art, Dept. 31, Janesville, Wisconsin.

18 Sparkling Lifetone Prints, 3 Hollywood Enlargement coupon (Ivory frames free) each roll 25c. Finished 3 hours. 18 reprints 25c. 75-1.00. Overnight Studio, Albany, Wisconsin.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 Never Fade deckle edge prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

15c Develops & Prints 6-8 exposure roll, or 2 prints each and enlargement coupon 25c. 20 reprints 25c. Prompt. Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kan.

Rolls Developed, two prints each and two free enlargement coupon, 25c; Reprints 2c each; 100 or more, 1c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Roll developed, 2 prints each good negative (limit 16 prints) 25c coin. Reprints 2c each. Star Photo, Box 149, Denver, Colorado.

Enlargement Free, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Album With Roll Developed and 16 prints 25c. Guaranteed reprints 1/4c. Pioneer Photos, Hutchinson, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

Business Training! Learn Gregg Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Business English, Salesmanship and other important subjects. New plan. Low cost. Easy terms. Diploma. Home study for resident training (state preference). Students taking resident training may work for board and room. Thousands of successful graduates everywhere. Write for free catalog giving age, occupation, and education. The Commercial Extension School of Commerce, Dept. 14, Omaha, Nebr.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$100 Day Auctioneering. Term soon, free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minn.

TOBACCO

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

ALFALFA HAY

Quality, leafy alfalfa for sale. E. W. Hayden, Clements, Kansas.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

AUTO PARTS

Auto Parts—New—Used. Any Part, Any Car. O'Keefe, 7517 Merrill, Chicago.

MEDICAL

Asthma relieved or no pay. Sample Free. Write, E. Podnaski, Monticello, Iowa.

PERSONALS

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

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. A Minnesota man writes, "Received your bait recipes and am well pleased with them." Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

LAND—KANSAS

STOCK FARM

320 acres 10 miles from Parsons on rock road. 143 acres cultivated, 122 acres native hay, bal. pasture. House, 2 barns, and other bldgs. \$1250 down and \$532.98 annually pays int. and prin.

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

R. B. Colwell Stock Farms

1013 Acres; 1/2 mi. east of Bronson, Ks., on Hiway 54. 7 R. house, 2 Lge. barns, garage, chicken house, corn cribs, cistern at house, wired for electricity. Buildings in good condition. Other set of improvements 5 R. house, barn, chicken house, large double corn crib nearly new; other buildings need repairing. Cistern at house, well at barn. About 300 A. in cultivation, bal. in pasture and meadow. Watered by well with windmills and spring. ANOTHER 320 acres one mi. east of this farm, timber and pasture land watered by creek and spring. ALSO property in Bronson, 3 1/2 A., good house, small barn, chicken house, garage, cistern and well. If interested see **Lewis V. Colwell, Adm., Bronson, Kans.**

Goffey County Ranch Land

400 acres, 3 miles from Burlington, Kan. 60 acres cultivated, balance grass. 8-room frame house, barn, henhouse. Paved road. Good water. Price \$23.75 acre. Terms if desired. Ranch land is best investment available. Combines liberal yield with safety of principal. This is a real opportunity.

G. E. MAHONEY, 204 S. OAK, IOLA, KAN.

POSSESSION AUGUST 1

320 Well Improved, completely painted and repaired, near Waterville, Marshall Co. 140 Pas. Bal Cultivation. Lays good, near school, \$1,500 down, 3 1/2% Loan on Balance. **MAURICE McNEIL, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

Eighty acres, near town and High School. Fair improvements, good water, only \$2,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND—CALIFORNIA

For Sale or Exchange—Bearing avocado ranch with modern cottage in the most beautiful section of Southern California, for northeastern Kansas property. C. D. Young, 601 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kansas. Phone 1687.

LAND—OREGON

Two Farm Bargains

140 A.—70 A. alfalfa, 70 A. grain. Irrigation rights. 560 A.—125 A. cultivation; balance pasture. Both farms near Burns, Ore. Good Grade and High Schools. 5 churches. Sacrificing. Write **Mrs. L. H. Scott, R. 1, Box 912, Klamath Falls, Ore.**

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERAL LAND BANK
WICHITA, KANSAS

Farms for sale in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. See National Farm Loan Association in your county or write direct. Give location preferred.

Growing Crops, team, equipment with 120 acres, only \$1,000 complete! On fishing stream, gravel road, mile to village; 45 tillable, part bottom land, spring-watered woodland pasture; 3-room house, electricity available, 30-ft. barn, etc., all for \$1,000, part down, quick possession. Big 9-state bargain catalog, free. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

More New Farm Land. Washington, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for literature list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

TENANT WANTED

Tenant Opportunity—240-acre farm, 2 miles from Bartlesville, Oklahoma, town of 16,000 people. 100 acres cultivated, 140 pasture. Plenty water, alfalfa, electricity, dairy and horse barns, all-weather road. Give full information. Box 489, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.


LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A customer writes, "A few weeks ago I sent for your sparrow trap plans, made one and it works fine." They are easily to build. Send 10c for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

MASON CITY, IA., SALE OF MILKING SHORTHORNS, June 14, was well attended. The 40 cows sold for an average of \$150. Eight bull

calves averaged \$88. The entire offering averaged \$140. Lars Jensen, of Everest, paid \$350 for the 8-year-old cow, Bonnie Girl.

HARRY LOVE, Spotted Poland China breeder, located at Rago in Kingman county, reports heavy sales on spring pigs. He is entirely sold out of gilts.

In the **NATIONAL POOLED SHORTHORN SALE,** held at Des Moines on May 21, twenty-two bulls averaged \$266.50 and 52 females \$208.64, with a price of \$1,000 reached on two occasions. The buyers' list represents a number of states, with beginners in evidence.

ALFRED TASKER AND SON, Delphos, announce a production sale of registered Shorthorns to be held October 25. The Taskers have

in service A. L. Caldo, a son of Divide Barrister, with a lot of choice females from such sires as Highland Model and Blumont Flash. The herd numbers about 80 head from which will be selected a draft of about 40 head.

In the **TEDFORD W. MILES SHORTHORN DISPERSION,** Corydon, Ia., on June 17, 111 lots of females averaged \$133.90, and 4 cataloged bulls, \$225.40. The cows with calves at foot averaged \$168. Clint Tomson managed the sale.

Kansas Shorthorn history was made recently when **DILLARD CLARK,** Douglas, purchased the yearling Shorthorn bull, Edelyn Radiant Command, in the Edelyn Farm sale at Wilson, Ill., for \$4,000. The youngster is a son of the famous bull, Edelyn Command, bred by C. A.

Linzee-Gordan, Clummy Castle, Scotland. He was imported in dam to Edelyn Farm. He will be a fine addition to the Elkhorn herd. Mr. Clark announces a public sale of Shorthorns to be held November 14.

W. E. GREGORY announces a ram sale to be held in Anthony, August 10. Mr. Gregory says the usual offering of strictly high-class rams will be sold. The selections are from the flocks of Southern Kansas, and are representatives of all leading breeds. Advertising of this sale will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

COMMERCIAL BEEF CATTLE TOURS have been scheduled to start July 21 in Butler county and end in Wabauzee, September 24. The schedule calls for 23 days touring in 23 different counties. For information regarding dates and

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

Harold Tonn
Auctioneer
 Specialist in purebred live-stock and farm sales.
HAVEN, KANSAS
 (Reno County)

BERT POWELL
 AUCTIONEER
 LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
 1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland Bred Gilts and Spring Pigs
 W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KAN-SAS, have for sale bred gilts and bred sows, also spring pigs, either sex. Choice individuals and of the most popular bloodlines. Visit farm near Simpson or write us.

Better Feeding Polands
 Short-legged, wide-backed, quick-maturing kind. Spring pigs, either sex.
 F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Love's Reg. Spotted Polands
 Weanling boars with quality and bloodlines to match. Prices right.
 HARRY LOVE, Hago (Kingman Co.), Kan.

Fieser's Spotted Polands
 15 fall gilts bred for Sept. and Oct. Diamond T. 60 spring pigs, pairs not related. All immune. Earl and Everett Fieser, Norwich (Kingman Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS
 Daughters of Rough Diamond bred for September farrow to McClure's Roller, top son of the \$1,000 Century of Earlham. Also spring pigs by Fancy Clipper. Inspection invited.
 C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

Bergsten's Hampshires
 Extra choice quality bred gilts sired by Willis Standard and bred to Sunshine Samie and Century Fashion R. B.
 R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kansas

Entire Quigley Hampshire Herd
 Now owned by us, 35 choice bred gilts and 150 spring pigs (pairs not related). Best of Quigley breeding. See them, O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville (Bourbon Co.), Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS
 April pigs at reasonable prices. Best breeding. I have bred Berkshires since 1898.
 H. D. WILLIAMS, INMAN, KAN.

Shadow Lawn Berkshires
 March boars by a Rookwood-bred boar \$15 to \$20, while they last. Also Jersey bulls. Pedigree with every animal. Roy Gilliland, Holton, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams and Ewes
 We offer 30 yearling rams this year. Many of them suitable to head purebred flocks. Some fitted show rams. Also a few yearling ewes.
 H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Greencastle, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Poagues' Hampshire Rams
 Suitable to head the best breeders' flocks. Sired by the undefeated Ringmaster 114980. Satisfied customers over a period of years our best recommendation. Farm 30 miles S. W. of Sedalia, Mo. J. R. Poague & Sons, Lincoln, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE

OCTOBER 6th!!!
 We are appreciative of the fine response to our announcement that on October 6 we will offer Gold and Silver Medal Jersey cows and their progeny. Breeders from nineteen states have already advised that they will be with us on October 6.
 A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

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

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.
 Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.
 If you have purebred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE
KANSAS FARMER
 Topeka, Kan.
 Jesse R. Johnson, Manager
 Livestock Advertising Department

ONLY ONE BULL LEFT
GLOVER GODWIN, Hereford breeder of Council Grove, writes as follows: "Find enclosed check for advertising you ran in Kansas Farmer. I am well pleased with the advertisement. Received an inquiry for females the day after the advertisement appeared and have only one bull left as a result of your help. Many thanks."

places write J. J. Moxley, Extension Specialist, Animal Husbandry Department, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Kansas Farmer is in receipt of a series of interesting and instructive advertisements from A. LEWIS OSWALD, proprietor of ROTHERWOOD JERSEY FARM, Hutchinson. The advertisements all refer to the big Gold and Silver Medal offering at public sale, to be held at Rotherwood on October 6. Every effort is being made to give Kansas farmers, breeders and beginners an unusual opportunity to buy close to home the kind of Jerseys suited to herd improvement and foundation herd establishment. Those in a position to know say this will be the greatest offering of registered Jerseys ever to go thru a sale ring in Kansas. Application for the big free catalog may be made any time now and visitors are welcome at Rotherwood always.

DOUBLE XX BAR RANCH, located at Elmore in Allen county, is composed of 520 acres and devoted entirely to the breeding of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle. Most of the land not already covered with bluestem has been seeded to lespedeza and sweet clover. Plenty of shade, running water, and a fine herd of cows of Earl Marshall breeding, headed by Elbor of Lonjac 15th, completes the picture. The dam of Lonjac sold for \$825, and 8 of his sisters averaged \$490 in the Lonjac dispersal a short time ago. He is a son of the great breeding sire, Elbor of Page, and his dam, Pride Cliff Edella 2nd, comes from the same line of breeding. The Ericsons insist on quality and cull closely. They invite inspection.

FIESER BROTHERS, Earl and Everett, of Norwich, in Kingman county, have good herds of registered Spotted Poland Chinas. They began breeding Spots about 5 years ago. Foundation stock of popular bloodlines was selected and care has been taken in the matter of proper mating. They have about 60 fine spring pigs sired by the boars, Big Diamond X and Royal Conquest. A fine lot of fall gilts are being bred for fall farrow to Diamond T. The brothers keep from 12 to 14 sows and raise 2 litters annually. Each one has his own herd, but boars are exchanged and they manage so that it is always possible to supply unrelated groups for breeding purposes. The herds are kept in good health and double immune from cholera.

We talk a great deal about a constructive breeder and many times the word is over-rated. However, this is not the case with J. R. POAGUE, Hampshire sheep breeder of Lincoln, Mo. Starting in 1919 and carefully studying the type and bloodlines of this breed, this breeder was able to breed the undefeated ram of 1938 and 1939, an accomplishment not often equaled. This ram was Ringmaster 114980. Today he is not only an unusually good individual, but his get are winners at the shows as well. This flock that is just a short distance over the Missouri-Kansas line has to be seen to be appreciated. Mr. Poague's 2 sons are interested in sheep breeding and the Poague Hampshires will be shown at Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas fairs this year, under the name of J. R. Poague and Sons.

HAROLD TONN, livestock auctioneer located at Haven, together with his father, W. H. TONN, have a good herd of registered Hereford cattle, about 120 head of breeding females and a nice lot of younger females. Wyoming Hereford Ranch and Will Condell bred bulls are in service. This immediate locality has for years been a big Hereford center. Walter and Albert Slickau are uncles of Harold, and he has absorbed a lot about good cattle and other livestock that is a big help now in his auction work. The Tonns and Slickaus usually ship bulls to California and Ft. Worth in carlots. This part of the state, while having a big part in growing "the best wheat in the world" has never neglected diversified farming and cattle breeding. Good combination grass and farming lands continue to make this kind of agriculture profitable.

C. B. CALLAWAY, Fairbury, Neb., reports a fine Milking Shorthorn show and picnic held at Seward on June 9. More than 60 interested breeders and visitors were present, and 43 head of cattle were shown. The size of both crowd and cattle numbers were greatly reduced by the heavy rains that fell thruout the southern part of the state the day and night before. Most of the breeders attending were from the south half of the state. Among them were: Arthur Sell, Milford; Willard Clapp, Elmwood; Henry Pleines, Milford; Wm. Sandman, Jansen; Alvin Meyer, Fairbury; Harold Zellinger, David City; C. B. Callaway, Fairbury. The awards were made by Frank Holland, of Milton, Ia. There were 15 exhibitors including the 4-H Club members showing. The cattle were of good quality and well conditioned, considering the fact that showing cattle was new for many of the exhibitors.

J. J. HARTMAN has bred registered Poland China hogs on his Dickinson county farm for almost 40 years. Mr. Hartman is one breeder who never catered to or was caught in the "hot blood" craze that swept the state 30 years or so ago. He grew up in the business of breeding big, profitable Poland Chinas. His father taught him to be conservative, and he never forgot the lesson. So, whether the fancy went in the direction of the "rolypoly" or the race horse sort, John held to the kind that pulled the scales down and fattened fast on the small grain ration. Pedigree wasn't the all-important factor in his breeding operations. Regardless of bloodlines, Mr. Hartman says the breeder must be able to make the right selections and matings. Then a well-balanced feed ration will do the rest. Mr. Hartman and his son are located on their farm near Elmo, and have about 40 as growthy pigs as can be seen anywhere. All are of March farrow and a little wider and closer to the ground than they were a few years ago.

H. A. WRAMPE and his 3 tall sons breed registered Aberdeen Angus cattle. The ranch, which is devoted entirely to breeding and developing better cattle, is located near Yates Center. The senior member of the firm purchased his first breeding animals more than 30 years ago, but only a few head now in the herd trace to this purchase. In 1915 he bought a cow with a bull calf at foot and bred back to a son of Black

Oakfield. The cow was a Blackbird bred cow, and from this foundation the present herd has been built. The bull calf bought with cow was used for a time and followed by a Queen Mother and then a Pride-bred bull from the Bert Barrier herd, Black Boy 2nd. A son of the Barrier bull is now in service, and he has proved to be a bull of great merit as a sire of thick even cattle. Most of the young herd was sired by him. A promising son of Barrier's bull Euaxus has been bought to use on heifers of daughters of Black Boy 2nd 472674. The demand has been exceptional for the past year, according to Wrampe and Sons.

W. A. YOUNG AND SON, Clearwater, have one of the good herds of registered Shorthorns to be found in the state, and Mrs. Young is a successful breeder of registered Shropshire sheep. The Shorthorn herd was established in 1918, and in spite of poor crops and other discouragements has continued to grow better with the purchase of each herd bull. The present bull, Proud Marksman, has, however, given more prominence to the herd than either of the 4 Tomson-bred bulls that have preceded him. Owned jointly by the Youngs and Tomson Brothers, the men who bred him, Proud Marksman has bred such a high per cent of outstanding cattle that cattlemen, those who know registered Shorthorns, as well as commercial raisers, have given him a place well to the top among leading sires of the breed. His sons and daughters have stood high in the shows and have sold well to the top when offered in public or private sales. W. A. Young and Son join Ed Stunkel in a sale to be held November 13. The Youngs will sell 30 head of bulls and heifers in this sale, sired by Proud Marksman, and 5 females bred to him.

ED STUNKEL, who owns and operates one of the good livestock farms in Southern Kansas and gets his mail at the little town of Peck, has owned and bred some of the best registered Shorthorns that have given wealth to the state. The herd was founded more than 40 years ago by his father and was one of the early herds of this section of Kansas. The herd has grown from the standpoint of quality almost continuously under the careful management of its present owner. With rare judgment and self reliance, bulls have been chosen that invariably made for herd improvement. The present herd bull, Brown Dale Masterpiece, was bred by the Robins family of Indiana and is a son of Raveni Masterpiece, 1935 International grand champion. Brown Dale Masterpiece is probably the only son of Raveni Masterpiece west of the Mississippi river. He is a bull of great merit, and Mr. Stunkel considers him one of the best sires ever on the farm. He was selected especially to follow the bull, Brown Dale Sultan. The Stunkel herd now numbers about 150 head. Mr. Stunkel is joining in a sale with W. A. Young and Son of Clearwater. The date is November 13.

Many of our readers will recall when the first Hereford steer for many years was made champion in the 4-H show at Wichita over all other breeds. This calf was fitted and shown by the young son of O. R. WINZER, of Leon, and sold for \$800 to the packers. About this time, or soon after, breeders and commercial growers began to interest themselves in the Winzer herd and learn that there is a reason for championships. The Winzer herd now owned and operated by Mr. Winzer and his 2 sons was established about 20 years ago. Since that time one Mousel and 5 Hazlett bulls have been selected and used in the herd. And every animal now on the 1,100-acre ranch is bred deep in Hazlett bloodlines. The first bull from the Mousel herd was Anxiety 8th. Two sons of Hazford Bocaldo 8th were used, and one son of Paragon 12th, Baron Dare, used in the Hazlett herd and later sold for \$6,000. During the early part of 1940, Winzer bought and brought to the ranch, Rupert Domino. This bull topped the Wm. Condell sale. A heifer bred and consigned to the state sale at Hutchinson last January topped that sale at \$450. The herd is federal accredited for abortion, and a visit to the place is much worthwhile.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle**
 November 12—Morris County Hereford Breeders, Council Grove.
 January 10—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association. Sale at Hutchinson. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, secretary.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
 October 11—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
 October 25—Alfred Tasker and Son, Delphos.
 November 13—W. A. Young, Clearwater, and Ed Stunkel, Peck.
 November 14—Dillard Clark, Douglas.
- Guernsey Cattle**
 September 25—Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Parsons. Lester Combs, Secretary, Parsons.
- Jersey Cattle**
 October 8—Rotherwood Jersey Farm, Hutchinson.
- Holstein Cattle**
 October 15—Jake Zarnowski Holstein Dispersal Sale, Newton. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
 October 21—Kansas Midwest Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Sale, Herington. W. H. Mott, sale manager.
 October 23—North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Washington, Kan. G. R. Appleman, Linn, sale manager.
- Poland China Hogs**
 October 16—C. R. Rowe and Son, Scranton.
 October 17—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Neb.
 October 22—H. B. Walter and Son, Bendena.
 October 24—W. A. Davidson, Simpson.
 October 28—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.
 October 30—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe.
- Duroc Hogs**
 August 16—Clarence Miller, Alma.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
 October 1—W. R. Huston, Americus.
- Sheep**
 July 24—Reno County Ram Sale, Hutchinson. H. H. Schrag, Pretty Prairie, sale manager.
 August 1—Southern Kansas Ram Sale, Anthony. W. E. Gregory, Anthony, secretary.

AD SELLS ALL BOARS
W. A. DAVIDSON AND SON, Poland China breeders, write as follows: "Find enclosed check in payment for advertising. We had a lot of inquiry and have sold all of the boars, and some spring pigs. You can change the advertisement to bred gilts, sows and spring pigs. October 24 is the date of our fall sale." The Davidson herd is located at Simpson.

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AYRSHIRES
 MOST PROFITABLE COWS
 4% MILK
 Big Milkers - - Hardy Rustlers
 Good Grazers - Perfect Udders
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Registered Ayrshire Bull
 —for sale, 2 years old, out of high-producing dam. Herd in D. H. I. A. association. 7th and Bang's free. Farmers' prices.
 G. D. BOARDMAN, Bennington, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
Choice Guernsey Heifer Calves
 4 choice high-grade month-old Guernsey heifer calves, and registered bull the same age, \$127.50 for 5 delivered. LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WISC.

GUERNSEY BULLS OFFERED
 We have some very good young bulls for sale out of sons of Bournedale Rex and from cows with official records. We would like to buy a few good registered females. Lester Combs, Secy., Sun Farms, Parsons, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
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

FREE BULL
 Holstein, Guernsey, Shorthorn or Jersey with order of five \$13 heifers. Sent subject to approval. Also carlots of older heifers.
 Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banburys' Polled Shorthorns
 HERD ESTABLISHED 1907
 J. C. BANBURY & SONS
 PLEVNA (Beno County) KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

DOLES HORNED AND POLLED SHORT-HORNS
 Old established herds. Good bloodlines. Cows, bulls and heifers. Visit our herds. W. W. & A. J. DOLE, CANTON (McPherson Co.), KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch
 (Hazlett Breeding)
 BULLS—Serviceable ages. Hazford Rupert 25th and Bocaldo 6th bloodlines.
 LEON A. WATTE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

DOUBLE XX BAR
Aberdeen Angus Ranch
 Elbor of Lonejac 15th in service. A great son of Elbor of Page, making him a double-bred Earl of Marshall. Every animal on farm carries the blood of Earl of Marshall. 10 choice bulls for sale. 3 to 15 months old. Pedigrees as good as the best.
 CLARENCE C. ERICSON & SONS
 Elmore (Allen County), Kansas

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm
 Choice young bulls, best of breeding and type, from a herd whose culls consistently top the best markets. E. L. Barrier, Eureka, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER
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Advertising
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July 12
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 Ads for the Farmers Market Pages must be in our hands by 10:00 a. m.

Monday, July 7

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