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JULY 12, 1941

# KANSAS FARMER

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CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE



ANYBODY LOSE A HAT?

# Beats Thief to Market

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

BY WORKING faster than the thief who stole a mule from his premises, Robert L. Walton, Tonganoxie, helped bring about a capture and recovery of property in short order. In the first place, Walton did not delay one minute after he learned that the mule was stolen. He got in touch with Deputy Sheriff Leonard Turner, who found tire tracks and took prints of them. The officer, by making comparisons, soon located the thief's car. In the meantime, Turner got in touch with the clerk at a local sale and put

him on the lookout for a suspect. The same afternoon the stolen mule was brought to the sale. The clerk reported to Turner and an arrest was made at once. The thief was given a reformatory sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed among Mr. Walton, Sheriff Turner, and the sale clerk, Francis Lenahan.

## Mark Your Poultry Early

This season poultry raisers are confronted with a somewhat unusual type



of stealing. An instance reported by Sheriff G. H. Montgomery, of Burlington, is a good example. Montgomery reported stolen from C. W. Wineman, Le Roy, about 150 7-week-old White Minorca pullets, weight about 1 1/4 pounds each, marked with Capper identification mark which calls for a slit in each web of the right foot and clipping of the first finger on the left wing.

We call attention to this one report as it is indicative of a new trend. Formerly, the only kind of poultry ordinarily stolen was full-grown birds or fries. It is not uncommon now, tho, to receive notices of theft of baby chicks, young turkeys; in fact, poultry ranging from day-olds on up.

One of the best ways to combat this sort of thievery is to have all birds in your flock marked for identification regardless of age. Perhaps thieves go on the theory that extremely young poultry is not likely to be marked and there would be, therefore, a better

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chance to get away with stealing that class of property. Other farmers should do as Wineman did and put a dependable identification mark on all young chicks; then, in case of theft, get in touch with the sheriff's office at once. Wide practice of this kind will make theft of young poultry unprofitable.

## No Right to Use Posters

A member of the Protective Service says that a neighbor keeps his Protective Service warning sign posted at the entrance of his premises altho the neighbor is not a member of this agency. Then, the question is asked whether one can be prosecuted for displaying a Protective Service sign under the circumstances. It is our opinion that there is nothing illegal about action of this kind. Sometimes a farmer's membership expires but the warning sign remains at the entrance of his farm. Under those circumstances, the poster may have a deterrent effect on thievery but the Protective Service reward offer would not apply if property was stolen from the premises. Rewards are paid only when property is stolen from posted premises of a bona fide member of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$32,010 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,371 thieves.

## Until Dinner Is Ready

**Soy Seats:** "Wool" from soybeans soon will be used for automobile upholstery padding, just as plastic panels will replace steel for the body, science reports. This soybean fiber is processed with sprayed rubber to make a springy, durable padding.

**Counterfeit Stamps:** Secret Service operatives arrested 4 men in New York and apparently broke up a conspiracy to counterfeit a million dollars worth of 25-cent Government food stamps. The gang planned to sell the stamps to grocers at a discount.

**Cold Diet:** It is said the depressing effects of tropical heat can be overcome by eating more vitamin B1, or thiamin. It is to be tested in Panama this year. Might try it here about the middle of August.

**Miners Get Milk:** Ice cream and milk are delivered by airplane to the mining camps in Northern Canada. The miners in some localities pay \$1 a quart for milk. That should make farm people who have milk to throw away appreciate it more.

**Frozen Roasted Beef:** Shipping roasted beef by air from Argentina to the United States is a new stunt being used by the meat producers of our neighbor on the south. This is one answer to our customs ban against importation of fresh meat. The roasts are thoroly cooked, then are quick-frozen before shipping, which ought to kill the foot-and-mouth germs, but not the pestiferous low-price competition involved.

**Needy Cities:** Young folks leaving the farm is regrettable, from the farm angle. But the Census Bureau says this is a necessity if the cities are not to die out. Looks as if city population will decline about 24 per cent each generation if the present birth and death rates continue, and if there is no migration from rural areas. Rural areas, however, will increase about 36 per cent in each generation at present rates. Some of the biggest men in big business in cities were born and reared on farms.

**Bombed Butterfat:** Among war stories is one from England about a Welsh farmer who was prosecuted for selling milk that was deficient in but-

terfat content. According to a report by Food Industries, he successfully pleaded that bombing was responsible, and was supported by a dairy scientist who testified that within 24 hours after an air raid, only 4 out of 21 cows gave normal milk. Maybe "quiet" signs will boost butterfat yield—or is it radios that cows need?

**Cotton Wool:** Commercial preparations of cotton "wool" may be made practical, according to the Cotton Research Foundation. The protein from cotton is convertible into artificial wool, much the same as the protein extracted from milk is changed into wool-like cloth.

**Pound Wise:** A new, popular-priced car costs 23 cents a pound, compared with coffee at 25 cents a pound, a man's coat at \$13.67 a pound, a woman's hat at \$26.50 a pound, and an evening-gown at \$40 a pound.

## A Nice Bouquet

"My husband and I get much information from the bulletins we order from Kansas Farmer. We used the plans from one bulletin for building our hen-house and often we look up information in our bulletin file."

—Mrs. A. Harzman, Barton, Co.  
This is typical of many letters we receive from readers who have used our bulletin service. If there are any of the following U. S. D. A. bulletins in the list below that interest you, we shall be glad to send them to you upon your request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. They are free. Please order by number, listing those you want.

- No. 2—Cutworms in the Garden.
- No. 101—Injury to Buildings by Termites.
- No. 145—Clothes Moths.
- No. 146—Bedbugs.
- No. 152—How to Control Fleas.
- No. 734—Flytraps and Their Operation.
- No. 1060—Onion Diseases and Their Control.
- No. 1371—Diseases and Insects of Garden Vegetables.
- No. 1675—Care of Milk Utensils on the Farm.
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# HESSIAN FLY

BY ROY FREELAND



"She'll make 25 bushels to the acre," estimates Bob Roberts, center, inspecting this good Woodson county field of wheat that was seeded after the fly-free date. At left is Victor E. Payer, county agricultural agent, and at right is Jack Roberts.

County Agent Payer, left, and Bob Roberts examine typical fly damage in this field.

SO FAR this year the real war of nerves has been in Eastern Kansas. Seeing good fields of wheat devastated by Hessian fly, we could only watch and hope for the best. Hopelessly outnumbered and outmaneuvered by the greedy little invaders, unprepared Kansas farmers were "swept back with severe losses."

Such was the unhappy climax of the Hessian fly attack on hundreds of 1941 wheat fields. Experiences with this crop prove the enemy is not "just kidding." He means business and he doesn't care who gets hurt. Having had things pretty much his own way for a season, he is now "beating the war drums" in anticipation of an attack on the 1942 crop, so the war is not over.

However, with a change in strategy, hostilities might take a different course during the coming year. We can't whip the fly unless we are smarter than he. Therefore, our only hope is in the use of military tactics which will take him by surprise and hit him at his weakest points. One way of doing this is to wreck his happy home and rob him of his food supply.

Right now he is at home in the wheat field, using your stubble as an apartment house. His living room is just about the crown of the wheat plant or just above one of the joints. A chap of many shapes and personalities, he is now in the flaxseed form, with an appearance similar to an innocent, harmless flaxseed.

But, like a wolf in sheep's clothing, he really is "not so innocent." If left undisturbed, each flaxseed will hatch out a mature fly. Hatching will begin next month and continue until early October. The adult fly is a small, long-legged, dark-colored creature, similar to a mosquito.

After emerging from the flaxseed stage, mamma fly goes forth to do her bit for posterity. Casting an evil glance at the farm grain bin, she immediately dedicates her life to sabotage. Her subversive function is to lay eggs on young wheat plants of the new crop.

Altho she lives only a few days, Mrs. Fly is a most industrious worker. Carefully planting 100 to 300 eggs in the grooves along the upper surface of the wheat leaves, one fly provides for a full-size company of warriors to "shell" your positions next season. Most of her devilment is done during the latter part of September.

IN 4 TO 8 DAYS, little white maggots hatch from these eggs. They work their way down the leaf to a place between the leaf sheath and the stalk, where the leaf has its origin. Here the maggots make themselves very much at home, feeding and growing on wheat plants that were intended to help pay your taxes and interest. By early November the maggots mature into flaxseeds. They spend the winter snuggled cozy and comfy in the hospitality of these same wheat plants.

With the balmy days of spring, a new shape and dress is desired. So, beginning about the first of April, another crop of adults is hatched. These adults are just as prolific and energetic as those hatched in the fall. They are just as strongly bent on sabotage, and another merry season of egg laying ensues. Maggots and flaxseeds resulting from this are natural-born trouble makers, and they

play a leading role in undermining the production of your wheat crop.

By the last of May, a second spring brood is out and the life cycle is repeated. This brood produces the flaxseeds now making their home in your wheat stubble, and with them we find ourselves back at the starting point. But, after seeing our enemy in his home life thru the year, we can lay plans to deal him a knock-out blow.

There is little time for delay because the best time for that "all-out attack" is right now. As he is now in the stubble, you can deal him a stunning set-back by disking the stubble as soon as possible. Then plow the ground with a mold-board plow, turning the trouble makers into their graves.

Follow this blitz procedure with an "economic" blow. Some of the pests will escape being buried, but you can "blockade" their supply of food and shelter, by destroying all volunteer wheat as it appears during July, August and early September. This will prevent the flaxseed from having a place in which to live during the summer months and will hinder the process of developing into a mature fly.

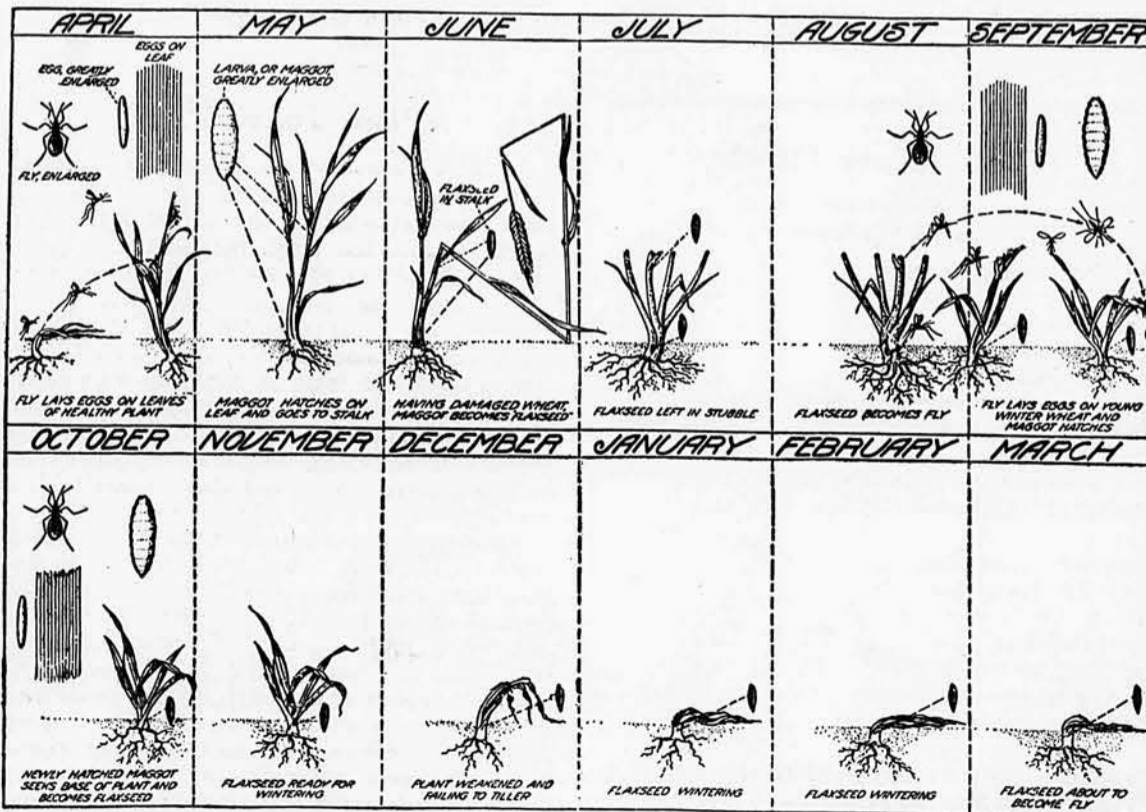
Then, there is one more important step in the strategy. Mature flies will be hatching thick and fast during the latter part of Sep-



tember. Living only a few days, they will be working overtime during this month to lay eggs on all the new wheat they can find.

So, just to throw a monkey wrench into their little plan, if you wait until October to seed your wheat, Mrs. Fly probably will be dead and gone before the wheat comes up. If it isn't up she can't lay eggs on it, and this is a reasonably certain insurance against trouble.

True, much late-seeded wheat was infested with fly this year. But if you had that experience, your infestation probably came from the field of a neighbor who seeded early. Mature flies, hatching in the spring in these early-seeded fields [Continued on Page 17]



You can fight him better if you know his habits.—Above is a graphic illustration of the complete life cycle of the Hessian fly.

# Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THINGS look pretty good for the dairy farmer just at present, yet he is in a quandary. In the "food-for-defense" publicity, coming out of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the importance of increasing dairy output is especially emphasized. Greater industrial activity and the needs of the British under the Lend-Lease Act are making it necessary to produce more dairy products—particularly cheese, evaporated milk and dried skim milk.

The department hopes to increase milk production enough "to supply Britain's needs for milk products," and, in addition, maintain our own average consumption at least at the level of the last 4 years.

Of all the programs to increase production, probably none is more important than the effort to increase milk output, the Department says. "In the first place, milk is our most nearly complete food. As a matter of fact, we have never had enough milk to meet recognized dietary standards on a national scale if we look at it on the basis of what our people ought to have.

"In the second place, the British are looking to us for food, and in the field of dairy products we find some of their most important needs. Concentrated foods that require less shipping space are what the British are looking for. This need has naturally led to a large demand for cheese, evaporated milk and dry skim milk from the United States."

In order to meet this prospective export demand for dairy products, plus increasing consumer demand in this country, the Secretary of Agriculture on April 3, launched a campaign to increase milk production in the United States by 6 to 8 per cent.

It is reported that milk production on June 1, was 5 per cent larger than a year ago, and the largest on record for that date. Total production of the principal manufactured dairy products during April was 8 per cent larger than in April 1940. During the remainder of the year, the report says, production is expected to average well above a year earlier, unless drouth conditions develop. Drouth conditions in the East, by the way.

Now, to encourage dairy farmers to increase the production of milk, the Department of Agriculture has set up a program assuring farmers feed supplies at stabilized prices, supporting prices thru various government agencies, and turning more milk into exportable products.

## The Summer Clouds

By ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

Summer clouds floating  
In skies that are blue,  
Here is a hope  
I am giving to you.  
As you pass onward,  
May you give sweet dreams  
To warring nations  
Now dying, it seems.  
May eyes see beauty while looking above,  
Changing the hatred of men into love.

Summer clouds floating  
May you ne'er again  
When this is over  
See armies of men,  
Burning, destroying,  
Denuding earth's years  
Fond hopes destroying  
And shedding of tears.  
Summer clouds floating in skies that are blue  
This is the prayer we send now to you!

The dairy farmer, like others, is mighty patriotic. He is increasing milk production by better feeding, remembering all the time that not so long ago his product was pretty low priced because there was "too much milk." Also, he is wondering all the time how long this war boom is going to last, and whether it will pay him to increase the size of his herd, or whether he will have time to increase it and make it pay. He can and will take those risks.

But what puts him in a quandary—the thing that utterly baffles him—is the fact that the government, thru proposed reciprocal trade treaties, would give away a good share of his home market to South America, while, at the same time, urging him to increase his production, all of which would tend to lower the price to the U. S. farmer even under emergency conditions, to say nothing of what will happen when the war ends.

Hearings have started on trade agreements which Secretary of State Cordell Hull says will be negotiated. Of course, South America wants the bars let down so surpluses from there can be disposed of at a profit. But U. S. farmers are not going to be satisfied to spend their time, energy and money in an effort to improve their herds and the milk production if their market is going to be given away in the futile gesture of buying good will from our neighbors.

We need and want good neighbors, but we shouldn't sacrifice our own farmers in an effort to please those neighbors. Next time we deal, the price might be even higher. As it is, one dairy authority states that, "Our farmers already share one-third of the domestic market for casein with Argentina and Uruguay, and now they are asked to surrender more. Lowered tariffs on casein would create a ruinous situation in the American market." Dairy interests are fighting Administration efforts to lower tariffs on dairy products from South America. There is some suspicion that current negotiations also are aimed at breaking down the barriers to Argentine beef, which has long been a trouble spot.

## A Tax Token Profit

DO YOU remember our Kansas tax tokens? Maybe you will find a few in the tool chest, the catch-all drawer in the kitchen or maybe around the trash burner. Folks probably won't bother about collecting them now, unless they can use them for buttons or washers, because it is too late to redeem them. The state Revenue and Taxation Commission recently ask for bids on some 20 tons of 1- and 2-mill metal disks thereby closing our venture in sales tax tokens. Apparently the pennies work better, and are less bother for everybody. Or would you like to see tokens used again?

Apparently the state is coming out with a profit on the deal, because 40 tons of the tokens have not been turned in for redemption. Sounds like a lot of loose metal. The 2-mill zincs were issued June 1, 1937, when the 2 per cent sales tax became effective. One-mill tokens didn't appear until fall of that year, and while they were smiled on as about the lowest medium of exchange at the time, they would be in the best of company today, because those one-millers were made of aluminum, some \$20,000 worth.

The tokens lost their job on June 6, 1939, when the penny method of collecting the tax went into effect. To date fewer than \$26,000 worth of the tokens have been cashed in. This leaves a gain for the state on the deal of around \$64,000, figuring out the original cost of the tokens. But if these tokens lost their state job, they could go to work for Uncle Sam right away, because both zinc and aluminum are in demand for national defense. The price received for the 20 tons of metal was in excess of that paid when the tokens were made, as you might well have guessed. That increase will about make up for the cost of the 40 tons of lost tokens.

## Talk Saves Labor

ONE of the greatest labor-saving pieces of equipment on the farm is least talked about, yet it would run a close race for high honors in a farm equipment popularity contest. I mean the telephone. The countless hours it saves is worth real money to farm people. It is as important to have a telephone in the farming business as in any other. It so happens that American farmers are far ahead of farmers in other countries in the number of phones they have and the uses they make of them. That goes for town folks in the U. S., also.

Telephone authorities say that on January 1, 1940, out of 42,642,252 telephones in the world, 20,830,590 were in service in the United States. That would leave 21,811,302 telephones for the rest of the world, or only one for every 100 people, while here in the U. S. we have 16 for every 100 of our population.

Wire used in the phone service would make a lot of fence. There are nearly 4,000 feet of telephone wire in the U. S. for every man, woman and child, as compared with less than 200 feet per capita in the rest of the world. If you are an average American you used the telephone about 231 times to make calls last year, while the average person in the rest of the world averaged 15 calls a year. About 100 million telephone calls are completed in the United States every working day. Of course, a lot of that talk is pure gossip and visiting. On the other hand, the volume of business done over the phone every day, both on farms and in cities, is tremendous. It is difficult to imagine what it would be like if telephones were suddenly taken from us.

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# Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I HAVE received a number of letters complaining bitterly against injustices worked upon wheat growers outside the national farm program by application of the penalty provisions of the wheat marketing quotas program. I have answered these substantially as follows:

I have called attention of the Department of Agriculture to these numerous complaints I have received, and have urged that some kind of adjustment be worked out for the benefit of the growers who did not have information in time to protect themselves against what seems like too severe a penalty. I intend to bring the matter to the attention of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and see whether anything can be done in behalf of these farmers.

It is true that the crop had been planted—was practically ready for harvest—before full information had been given by the government as to the terms of the loan-quota program.

I think several of the regulations issued by the department before and after the referendum were unfair. The Congress had nothing to do with these.

It is fortunate that the program is for one year only.

Under the new loan-quota act passed this spring by the Congress, wheat growers were given a choice of two courses of action for this one marketing year:

1. Have the Government sustain wheat market prices by making loans at 85 per cent of parity—98 cents a bushel average farm loan value—growers to take marketing quotas including penalty of one-half loan value, 49 cents a bushel, on wheat produced on acreages in excess of allotted acreages.

2. Go thru the marketing year without either price sustaining loans or marketing quotas and penalties.

The decision was left to farmers growing wheat normally on 15 or more acres; smaller acreages are not subject to quotas, nor were these farmers entitled to vote in the referendum.

I presume that the four to one majority in favor of the loans and quotas, cast May 31, was the result of growers as a whole feeling that the price effect of the loans would considerably more than offset the losses from penalties on excess wheat.

The wheat situation is something like this, according to my best information. Prospective U. S. wheat crop, 1941, is 900 million bushels. Carryover is about 400 million bushels. Total marketable supply for marketing year 1941-42, around 1,300 million bushels. No foreign market in sight. Argentina has surplus wheat. Canada had enough wheat on hand without counting this year's crop to supply herself and Britain for 2½ years.

The United States market for this 1,300 million bushels of marketable wheat is about 650 million bushels. A decade ago, with not so large a surplus, and with some export market, wheat on Kansas farms dropped to 23 cents a bushel when the support of the Farm Board loans was withdrawn.

I am assuming this is the reason why the wheat growers in the referendum voted four to one in favor of loans and quotas, as the lesser of the two evils confronting wheat growers this year.

A word about the changes in loan value and penalty.

If marketing quotas had been in effect the past marketing year, loan value was 64 cents and penalty would have been 15 cents—the penalty 49 cents below the loan value. Under the present act, in effect for one year only, the loan value is 98 cents, the penalty 49 cents—penalty again 49 cents below loan value.

I regret very deeply the individual instances where those outside the program feel they

would be better off without either loans or penalties. Letters I am receiving from others indicate that many farmers feel that on the whole, wheat growers are better off with wheat around 90 cents than down around 30 cents, even with the 49 cent penalty on excess wheat.

I trust that both the wheat growers and the Congress did the best they could when they chose the high loans and marketing quotas as the lesser of two evils presented by unmarketable surpluses piled up in the major wheat producing counties. I would be glad to have an expression of your views after thinking the matter over.

## Meat Experts Help

WHEN you dig into a large-scale defense program, such as this country has undertaken, you bump into some mighty big problems which prove the importance of agriculture. Imagine what it means to feed an army of 1½ million men. First of all, that is a farm job. Farm women who have fed threshing crews, and who always bear the brunt of fixing big picnic dinners, will have more idea what it means than their well-fed husbands.

Take the one item of handling meat, for example. If it isn't cared for properly at the camps, and if it isn't cut, cooked and served efficiently, the supply will need to be larger and the cost will be higher. With an eye on these important points, the Army called on the National Livestock and Meat Board's 17 years of research work for help in properly training mess sergeants and cooks. These specialists in meats have done good work now in 37 of the largest army camps, and their lectures and demonstrations were attended by more than 8,000 men.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## FROM A Marketing VIEWPOINT

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

Do you think egg prices will be higher next fall than they have been lately?—H. C., Anderson Co.

Yes, unless much more drastic price controls are established than are in effect now. The seasonal decrease in production during the summer and fall, strong consumer demand, and storage stocks no larger than normal, are favorable factors for higher prices by fall. Factors tending to modify the advance, but not expected to prevent it, are the large hatch of young chickens—indicating increased egg production from pullets—and some attempts at governmental price control. In only 6 years since 1908 have egg prices been as high in June at Kansas City as in June this year. In each of those years, the fall and winter peak was considerably above the June level.

Should I buy 100 head of feeder lambs at present prices, and pasture

for the next 60 days? I have plenty of pasture but no grain.—R. R. S., Missouri.

No, I would not recommend such a program. Feeder lamb prices are still too high and there is a good chance that fat lamb prices will be at or near their seasonal low in late August or

### 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	\$11.60	\$11.50	\$11.50
Hogs	10.65	9.90	6.80
Lambs	11.50	12.25	10.25
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.18	.16½	.12½
Eggs, Firsts	.26½	.24½	.15½
Butterfat, No. 1	.34	.31	.23
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.00	.99½	.75½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.69	.68½	.67½
Oats, No. 2, White	.38½	.36	.32
Barley, No. 2	.47½	.47	.45
Alfalfa, No. 1	11.00	11.00	13.00
Prairie, No. 1	9.50	9.50	8.50

early September. Relatively large slaughter supplies of fat lambs are expected during July and August, as feed conditions in most important lambing areas have been unusually favorable. In my opinion, late July or August probably will be a good time to buy some 50- to 60-pound lambs, and profits should be above average if the lambs are ready for market by late fall.

I wish to buy some pigs. When will be best time to buy to get on a good market?—L. O., Washington Co.

Prices of feeder pigs in most sections of Kansas are so much above fat hog values that it is doubtful whether there will be any time within the near future that can be considered unusually favorable. There is a chance that you might be able to buy some next January, head them for a summer market in 1942, and make at least a moderate profit. However, in my opinion, the best way to enter the hog business at present is to buy some good-grade, 130- to 160-pound gilt shoats at market prices and plan to breed them

for a late winter litter. Such a program will give you hogs that will be ready for market by next July or August and should return above average profits. But don't expect profits similar to those made during the last 8 months, for both the original cost and feed costs will be higher.

How much do you expect wheat prices to decline during the harvesting period?—M. R. B., Thomas Co.

In years of a large wheat crop and a large carryover of old wheat, prices usually decline sharply during and after harvest. This season, because of the higher loan rate and the large amount of wheat being placed under loan, price declines during July are expected to be moderate—probably from 4 to 6 cents. So far, a relatively small proportion of the wheat reaching the terminal markets has been offered for sale. Seventy to 80 per cent of receipts have gone into storage. It is probable that by late fall or early winter the market price will go up to the loan rate.

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# GRAPE GROWING

Found Successful by Home Gardeners

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

**D**ONIPHAN county has experienced a revival of interest in grape growing this spring. This is because, in recent years, grape prices have averaged good and growers have been able to make a little money. Frank Aberle, manager of the Blair Apple Growers Association and an extensive grape grower, questions the advisability of adding much more to the already large vineyard acreage in this county. It is his opinion, based on experience, that the grape market can easily reach the saturation point.

However, that fear does not exist for this season's crop. Growers variously estimate the prospective yield at from one-fourth to one-half of normal. The Armistice Day blizzard is blamed for this condition. All winter grapes were thought to be the one fruit that had escaped damage by the November sub-zero temperatures. The usual severe pruning was done in March and April and not until the buds began to swell was the full extent of the injury realized.

As if in an effort to compensate for this set-back, Nature is causing new canes to grow in great profusion at the base of the old vines. Warren Stricker, who owns one of the largest vineyards in the county, believes it would be practical to cut the old trunks off near the ground early next spring and then select about 3 of these new canes to bear next year's crop. The following year he would remove 2 of these canes and train the remaining one to the single trunk, 4-cane Kniffen system. In this way he would not lose a crop and at the same time his whole vineyard would be rejuvenated with healthy vines, young and vigorous.

Grape growing on a commercial scale had its beginning in Northeast Kansas as early as 1850, when the French settlers in these parts were astonished at the grapevines growing wild on these wooded Missouri river bluffs. It reminded them of home, and it wasn't long until grape growing and wine making became a flourishing industry. Doniphan, Geary, Palermo and Brenner, towns that are now extinct, were thriving cities between 1860 and 1870. River packets loaded cargoes of wine from bustling wharves in those days, and great wine cellars, built in that period, are still in existence.

One of the botanical wonders of the North American continent is the large number of grape species and their wide distribution. It was because of the wild grapes he found here that caused that Norse explorer, Lief the Lucky, to name the country Vineland the Good, when he stopped in New England about the year 1,000. Five hundred years later, Captain John Smith found wild grapes in Virginia and reported making gallons of wine.

In the Eastern and Central states the successful varieties are mainly

descendants of the native Fox grape. In the South the Scuppermong and Muscadine types prevail. In the Southwest several local species have been domesticated. The grapes grown in California are not the "Grapes of Wrath," but a species of European origin. They could easily be descendants of those grapes Noah planted in his vineyard when he became a husbandman after the flood.

The commercial production of grapes in Doniphan county is limited to virtually 2 varieties, Concord and Moore's Early. The Concord is the most extensively planted and is the variety most in demand by grape juice manufacturers. Moore's Early is a seedling of the Concord which it rather closely resembles. It ripens about the third week in August, from 7 to 10 days earlier than the Concord. Some of the spring plantings here include a variety called Fredonia, a new black grape that is said to ripen fully 10 days ahead of Moore's Early. Aside from its value in commercial plantings, the grape is distinctly the poor man's fruit. It may be grown successfully on suburban home grounds, in village yards, or in farm gardens.

When planted for home use grapevines often serve the double purpose of providing shade as well as fruit. They may be used to good advantage over back porches and may even be chosen for the front porch in preference to more ornamental, altho less useful, climbers. When it is trained along the side of the house it shades and cools the building, absorbing the heat of the sun's rays to ripen its fruit. The scent of the fragrant blossoms in springtime is pleasant to have around.

Grapevines may well be used as screens to shut off undesirable views. For this purpose they are trained on trellises. They may be used to hide or cover up concrete walls, bare banks or other unsightly objects. Woodsheds, toolsheds, garages and the like may be festooned with productive grapevines instead of unproductive ivy or no vines at all. Grapes are often used as a covering for pergolas, or they may provide a leafy roof for patios or out-

door living rooms. They may be trained over the lattice-work of well-houses or arched gateways or used as a cool covering for children's play shelters. Grape "arbors" were a familiar feature of old-fashioned gardens.

But if it is the fruit of the grape that is wanted the way to have the best and most is to plant the vines in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, setting them 7 feet apart in the row. They may then be pruned properly and tied to a 2-wire trellis. They will be encouraged by cultivation, either plowing or hoeing, and will respond to fertilizing. To be sure of a crop free from black rot, grapes should be sprayed with Bordeaux 2 or 3 times during the growing season.

## Highest Farm Income

Summaries of farm account books indicate that 1940 was one of the best years for Kansas farmers since 1929, reports L. M. Schruben, extension farm management specialist at Kansas State College. Net incomes were higher

in 1940 than in previous years in all sections of the state from which records are available, he said.

One hundred Northeastern Kansas farms, enrolled in a farm management association, showed an average net income of \$2,000 in 1940, contrasted with \$1,420 in 1939. The 10 high-income farms of an association with headquarters at Wichita returned an average of \$700 more net income in 1940 than in the previous year. Twenty-six Eastern Kansas farms being studied in connection with a special fertilizer program showed an average net income of \$1,376 in 1940 compared with \$1,048 in 1939.

Indications are that income in 1941 will be as good or better, Schruben commented. Livestock prices are as high as last year, and in some cases higher, he pointed out, and feed supplies are generally abundant. However, there is a chance that grain prices may average lower, and the strictly cash grain farmer may be at a disadvantage.

## Lead a Precious Metal

**L**EAD may seldom be referred to as a precious metal, but its many practical uses in the home, on the farm, as well as in industry, make lead a far more indispensable element to human progress and comfort than gold or silver, the primary values of which—as far as the average consumer is concerned—are merely as a medium for exchange or ornamentation. On the other hand, the common place, everyday uses of lead are legion, almost every phase of modern living being closely affected by the service afforded by the most durable of the common metals.

Nowhere is the value of lead more evident than on the farm where the construction and maintenance of the home and plant, as well as the efficiency of the machinery, are so dependent upon lead or lead products in their many forms.

Sheet lead—available hard or soft, thin or heavy, as conditions may require—makes a permanent flashing material for all farm structures, sealing roof intersections, door and window heads, as well as chimney caps, against moisture penetration. This same pliable sheeting is easily molded into gutters and leaders which likewise assure centuries of satisfactory serv-

ice, being completely resistant to the corrosive action of severe weathering.

Lead plumbing installations are by far the most durable and economical as well, eliminating those annoying maintenance problems continually arising with the use of screw pipe. Lead service pipes are non-corrodible, eliminating the formation of rust and consequent clogging, while lead traps, vents and waste pipe alone comply with the highest sanitation standards. Furthermore, with the use of lead pipe, pressure-reducing right-angle bends are avoided, the pliable piping being readily curved to follow construction contours. In like manner, lead soil pipe conforms readily to changing ground conditions, preventing the cracking and leakage so often experienced with the use of a rigid service piping material.

Every car and tractor contains approximately 50 pounds of lead. The storage battery which starts the engine and provides light is nothing more than lead cells acted upon by a chemical solution which reaction generates electrical power. Lead likewise plays a prominent part in the vulcanizing of tires and tubes, while various motor bearings are an alloy of lead with other metals. Even the porcelain used as the insulating material in spark plugs owes its insulating perfection to the lead glaze of its surface, the glaze preventing the entrance of moisture which causes those cracks, rendering a plug useless.

Lead storage batteries likewise play an important role in home generating plants in regions isolated from public service facilities.

Extra power and anti-knock properties are injected into gasoline by the addition of tetraethyl lead which under normal conditions is the only liquid lead compound.

Lead plays a major role in the manufacture of high-quality glass, producing a product of exceptional brilliance which accounts for the clarity of the common electric light bulb.

The feature element in the electrical fuses which save many a fire in your home, due to a short circuit or an overburdened line, is simply pure lead wire or lead alloyed with other metals.

Farmers often depend upon lead arsenate, a powerful insecticide, to protect their crops from destruction by insect pests.

And last but not least, probably the outstanding use of lead on the farm is in paint. Red and white lead are active pigments, combining chemically with linseed oil to form durable, weather-resistant paint films.

There are many other practical applications of lead which affect everyday life on the farm, such as its use in ammunition, solder, pottery, clothing and printing. But all of these secondary uses combined, emphasize the fact that lead is in truth a precious metal.

## OATS CROP PROMISES

Marion Blair, of Bourbon county, shows a promising crop of oats considerably more than knee-high in May. According to Mr. Blair, much credit for the crop must be attributed to an application of 2 tons of lime to the acre, and a light amount of phosphate. Another part of this field received no lime or phosphate, and oats on that area did not promise such a bumper crop.

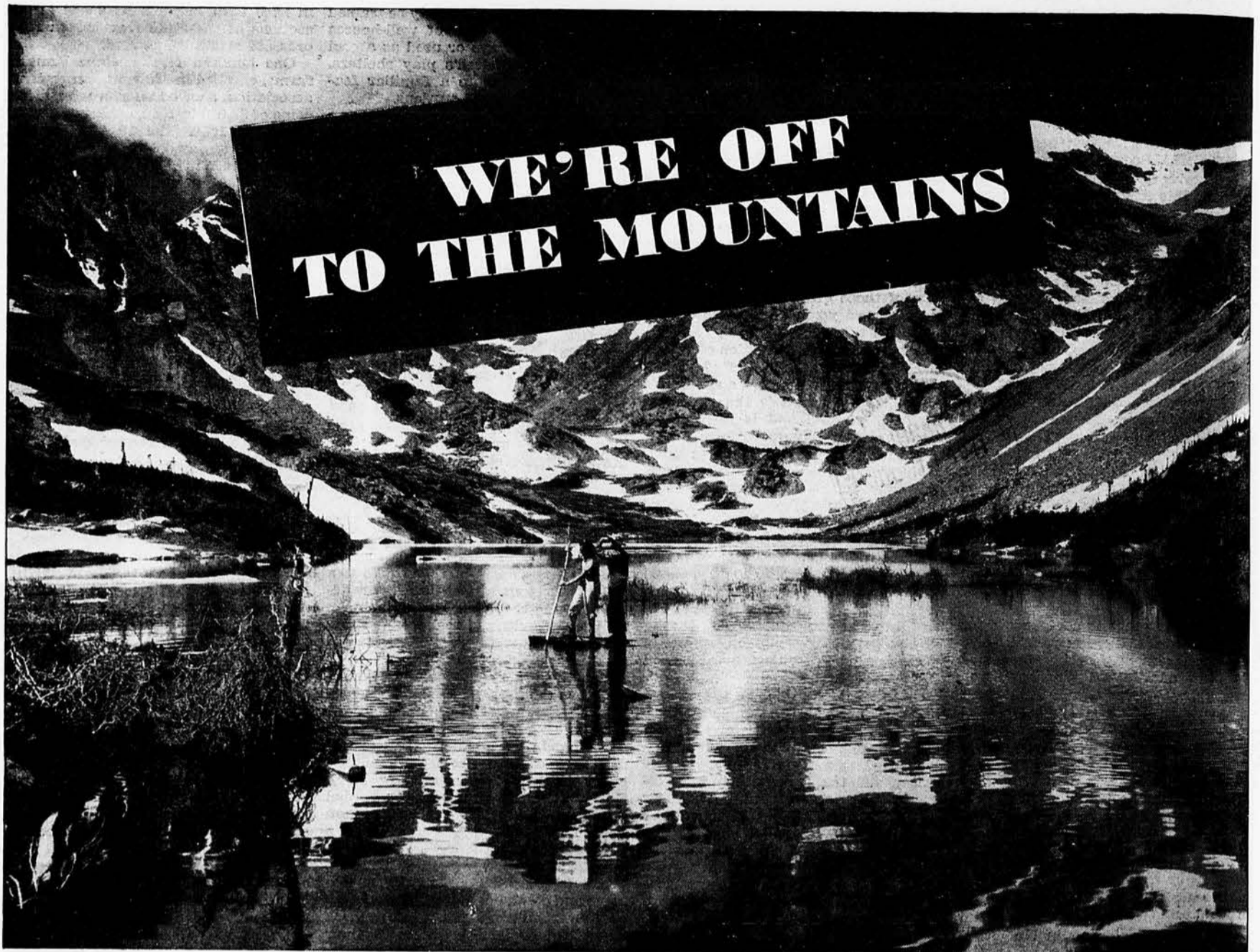


## Profit Boosters

Three leaflets published by Kansas Farmer are valuable for making bigger profits on the farm. These leaflets are complete, authoritative, and give all details about the subject. Here are leaflets available for only mailing costs:

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- Better Pastures on Kansas Farms ..... 3 cents
- Creep-Feeding—A Profitable Method of Beef Production ..... 3 cents

For your copies send stamps to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



By RUTH McMILLION

**W**HO COULD suggest a more exciting trip for son or daughter than a real mountain vacation with Mom and Dad this summer.

The cost, a whiteface or two, can never be counted in dollars or cents, as the thrill gained from those happy, care-free days together can never become worn or lost, as perhaps a wrist watch or a cedar chest.

Not only pack up your troubles in your old kit bag, but really talk and plan your trip, for half the fun of a vacation is in the exciting contemplation and deliberate preparation.

Since it's a family affair, try to hit the high-spots that might hold some interest for each member. At any modern filling station one can obtain maps of any state, showing the places of interest, the altitude of mountains and mountain drives, the mileage between towns and, now, even the driving time.

Within one day's drive from most anywhere in Kansas lie the most beautiful mountains in the world. Granting Dad provides the cash, car, new tires, and fishing tackle, and Brother or Sis their stack of road maps and cherished possessions, it will probably fall to Mom's lot to weed out the surplus and to collect up the needy.

For her it will be not only the kit bag, duffel bag, overnight bag, and water bag, but what will it cost, what will we need? Bedding, dishes, extra cots, and a grub box? And, what shall we wear? So, here, Mom, is a bit of advice to help in dollars and cents, in luggage and bedding.

First, the cost of your trip depends a great deal upon your mileage. In Colorado and New Mexico, gasoline is from 16 cents to 21 and 22 cents a gallon. Generally, 21 or 22 cents in the mountains. Figure less mileage to the gallon in the mountains for the car than you do

on level Kansas country. However, there is not a great deal of difference.

A good road map will give you the mileage of the route you have planned, and you can figure the gas cost within a reasonable estimate. Expenses on a good-conditioned light car, not overloaded, will figure around one cent a mile.

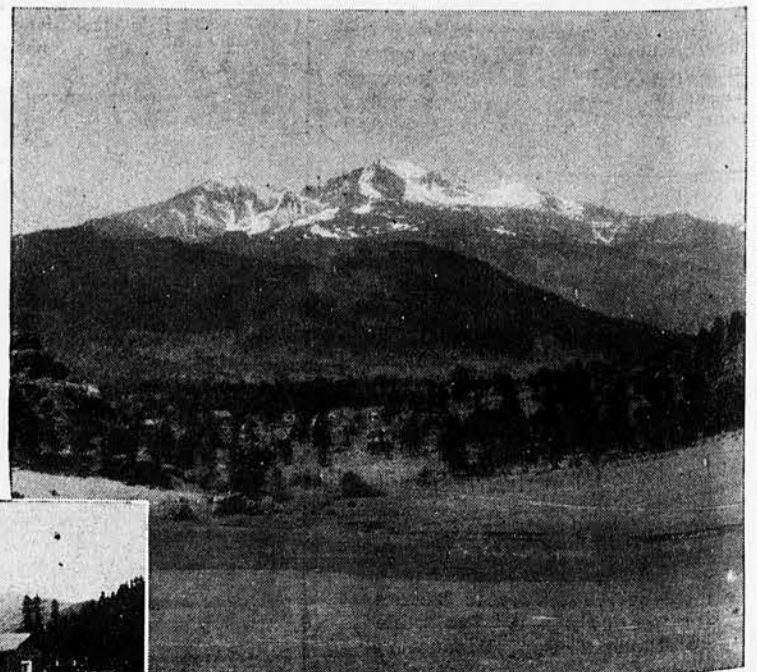
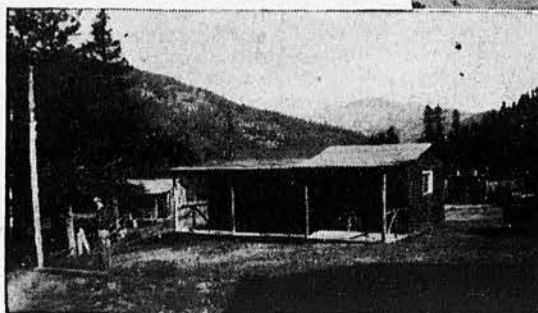
Now for the cabin costs. Taking it for granted you are planning this trip for as little cash output as possible, but hoping for much enjoyment and comfort, you will probably plan to stop at cabins or tourist camps, so here is the first thing to realize.

You will find no standard equipment in the mountain cabins or tourist camps. They are furnished just as the owner desires, and to play safe it is wise to go prepared with cooking utensils and bedding, too, if you have room. Generally, both are furnished, but frequently one charges extra for bedding. Usually, it costs 50 cents for each change of bedding required. If there are no dishes or cooking utensils they are not to be rented like the bedding, except in such localities as Yellowstone.

For duffel bags in which to carry the bedding to keep it clean, chick-feed sacks are duffels supreme. For the grub box, an empty egg crate or canned-goods box, either, are strong and stand handling and pushing.

Costs of the cabins vary in different localities in the same state, but do not differ a great deal in any one city or resort. For instance, cabins at Manitou, Colo., are slightly higher than at Denver, due to the demand for them at Manitou; but all are within a general price range in each city. That is, unless you want a real

[Continued on Page 13]



Within a day's drive for most Kansans are the most beautiful mountains in the world. Above is a scene in Estes Park, Colorado.

At left, a mountain cabin at Red River, N. Mex.



# BIRTHDAY PARTY

For Senator Capper Will Be Held July 14

By MARGARET BOAST



Senator Capper enjoys sharing his birthday cake with his many guests at his annual birthday party, which this year will be held at Ripley Park in Topeka. For the 12th consecutive year Fay Rice will present him with a big birthday cake.

**A PARTY!** A picnic! Ice-cream cones! Rides on the concessions! Sounds like lots of fun! You guessed it—it's Capper's Birthday Picnic on July 14.

For the 34th consecutive year, Senator Arthur Capper is entertaining all his friends—any age—from any place in Kansas. Were you one of the 20,000 guests he had at his birthday party last year? If so, I know you'll be back again—if not, don't miss the good time this year for any reason!

Only twice in all this time has Senator Capper been unable to attend his own birthday party. Both times his duties in Washington have prevented him from returning to Topeka. However, this year he wants, hopes and plans to be in Topeka for the big celebration and he wants everyone else there, too!

Senator Capper's birthday parties have made a regular holiday of July 14 on the calendars of everyone in Topeka and the rest of Kansas. It's a grand combination of the Fourth of July and Christmas! From any bus-line corner the buses will take you directly to the picnic grounds—Ripley Park. Take along a well-packed picnic lunch—there's lots of cool, shady spots in which to relax and eat at noon. Tanks of chilled water and ice-cream cones will be supplied by the Senator,

and you can ride the various concessions to your heart's content.

The usual crew will be of service to all the guests: Nurses in an emergency hospital; nurses with the special guests of the picnic, the crippled children; and the scores of Capper employes to serve as your receptionists.

Softball tournaments will be going on all day, and after you've watched these and ridden the merry-go-round, the ferris-wheel, the tilt-a-whirl and the merry-mix-up, then rest and listen to the WIBW programs. All your favorites will be on sometime during the day with a special dinner-hour program.

Rain or shine, the Senator's expecting you! The sun will be there, too, we're sure, for it's never yet rained at one of Senator Capper's birthday parties.

We'll see you July 14!

## No "Ceilings" on Livestock

Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas State Livestock Association, and a committee representing most of the livestock interests of the entire country, were assured recently at Leon Henderson's price control headquarters in Washington that there is no present contemplation of placing any price "ceilings" on beef, pork or lamb. The 15 cents ceiling on hides, it was explained to the livestock representatives, is an entirely separate proposition from meat products, and it was indicated that even this may be increased later, depending upon general price level changes and the requirements of the Army and Navy for shoes.

## Two Represent Poultrymen

Kansas was represented by 2 delegates at this year's National Poultry Improvement Plan conference in Chicago, June 17 to 20, according to M. A. Seaton, extension poultryman. The delegates, chosen by co-operating breeders and hatcherymen, were Mr. Seaton and E. E. Boyd, chairman, general board, Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. Forty-four states co-operating in the plan were represented. The NPIP is administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry in co-operation with official agencies in each co-operating state.

## Stop Worm Worry

Unfortunately, few livestock owners are aware of the great loss caused by worms, because the damage worms do is easily overlooked. But worms and livestock insects are among the biggest causes of unthriftiness and lowered vitality in livestock. If you would like information on worm control and livestock sanitation send for the following free booklets published by the Animal Industry Department, Parke, Davis & Co.: "Worm Capsules for Poultry." "Worm Capsules for All Livestock." "Worm Capsules for Dogs and Cats." "Farm Sanitation." "Blackleg." Address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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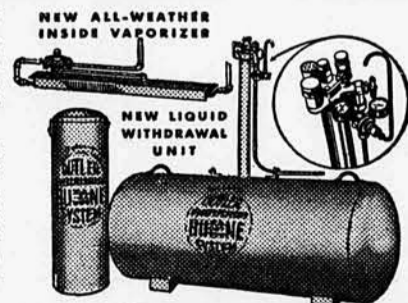
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# SUNDAYS—then...and now!



**T**HE old-fashioned dinner of great-grandmother's time is a thing of the past. We still eat and thoroughly enjoy our Sunday dinners, but in a far different manner and with much greater ease and composure.

Great-grandmother tells of the Sundays of her day when as a housewife on the farm she spent almost the entire day in the kitchen . . . in the summer—almost sweltering with the heat. There was always an extra-special-hearty breakfast on Sunday morning. Usually it consisted of applesauce or stewed prunes, stacks of griddle cakes and homemade sausages, ham and eggs, homemade biscuits, and fat homemade doughnuts as "topper-offers." Thruout the bounteous meal there was coffee, rich, thick maple sirup, and often homemade jam.

Before breakfast, and while the meal was in progress, great-grandmother was searing the roast, watching the pies she had made long before anyone else was up, bobbing in and out of the hot, stuffy kitchen. Then—after the stacks of dishes were washed, everyone scurried about to get ready for the ride to church. Poor great-grandma had but little time to slip into her best black silk, for there were many things to "see to." Since the dessert for Sunday dinners in that time were often "choice" affairs, there was the cherry pudding to put a-steaming, the pies to remove from the oven . . . countless other last-minute things to do.

After church, poor great-grandmother hurriedly took off her black silk, slipped into a more comfortable house dress and apron . . . and plunged into the big business of the day—preparing the Sunday dinner. For the Sunday dinner was the highlight of the week—the meal to which every one in the family looked forward from one Sunday to the next . . . and poor great-grandmother, altho she didn't realize it at the time, was definitely the "goat."

So important was it that she get into the roasting-hot kitchen and see how things were coming, that she couldn't even pause to see how her transplanted petunias were doing, nor take a look at the cornfield which great-grandfather proudly told her was in "the best shape it had ever been."

**T**HOSE Sunday dinners, as great-grandma describes them, make one almost groan with agony. Sometimes the meal started with oysters, of course in season, or thick vegetable soup that was almost a meal in itself, but in those days was "only the beginning." Then came the big roast, or the chicken, huge tureens of mashed potatoes, turnips, baked squash and boiled onions . . . a cabbage salad with a rich, sour cream dressing . . . jelly, pickles that great-grandma had "put up" herself . . . and then the dessert. Usually this was fruit pie or suet or cherry pudding, and was augmented with cheese, rosy apples and a bowl of nuts to finish off with!

The picture is much different today.

Of course, we do eat more wisely and well, but that isn't the only reason why the Sundays of today are as pleasant for the modern housewife as they were unpleasant for her great-grandmother. Another, and important reason for the change, is the use of electricity on the farm. It not only makes for cooler, more comfortable kitchens because of insulated kitchen ranges and fans to force the warm air—and odors—out, but it is cleaner, easier to use, dependable to leave without an iota of worry.

*Poets may talk about the good old days  
But give us the ones with electric ways!*

In many farm homes today the roast is cooked in the well-cooker over night, left there until time to remove it to a warm platter and make the gravy of the still-hot stock. In others, the roast is served on Saturday, then re-heated or made into a hash or ragout on Sunday . . . and put in the oven with regulator adjusted so that the heat will go off when the dish is cooked to a turn.

For breakfast—if the family wants a bit heartier one on Sundays—there are waffles made on the electric waffle iron, or pancakes on a grill or pancake iron, toast in the electric toaster . . . coffee made at the table in an electric percolator. Even the orange juice, if that is the fruit to be had, is extracted with an electric squeezer!

For dinner, everything is cooked easily, quickly and well on the electric range, and

## The Hollyhocks

The hollyhocks are standing  
In groups against the wall,  
Engaged in conversation  
With the lowly flowers small,  
That gaze with admiration  
On floral dames so gay,  
Who wear such ruffled bonnets,  
Of crimson deep today.

\* \* \* \* \*

The wind has paused to listen  
To the dames of high degree,  
And the mignonette and pansies  
Are laughing with such glee!  
The mullein pinks are blushing,  
And the poppies say, "Oh, see,  
In the dame's gay frilled red bonnet  
She has a bumblebee!"

—Ray Lorraine.



offers a much better-balanced meal than those served in the old days. Tomato juice—made from one's own tomatoes—may start the meal, with re-heated, cold-sliced or hashed meat offered with one or two garden-fresh vegetables, a fresh-vegetable salad, or perhaps green onions or carrot slivers, and bran muffins. For dessert, many Sunday dinners finish off with fruit from one's own garden accompanied with a big plate of homemade cookies. The fruit may have been picked and prepared the day before and then put away to cool in the refrigerator. Or, homemade ice cream may be the perfect finish for the well-planned and well-balanced dinner, particularly if there are youngsters in the family.—Louise Price Bell.

**S**PEAKING of ice cream . . . the great American dessert that has made a second-rater of apple pie, which since the landing of the Pilgrims had topped the list of "favorite finishers" . . . have you heard about or tried any of the variations of the newest ice cream craze—Candy Ice Creams? Using one of the ready-to-use gelatin freezing mixes or ice-cream powders as a base, you can whip together one of these cooling, candy concoctions and have it in the freezing tray of your electric refrigerator in less time than it takes to flour the board to get ready to roll out piecrust. Not in her wildest dreams could great-grandmother have imagined the possibilities of one of those magical ice-making contraptions!

As a starter-offer try Chocolate Chip Ice Cream. Once you do, it will become an all-summer favorite, for it bids fair to equal the popularity of the famous Toll House cookies, those delicious crunchy little cakes with their chunks of chocolate that just won't melt.

### Chocolate Chip Ice Cream

1 can vanilla freezing mix ½ cup milk  
½ cup milk 1 cup cream, whipped  
½ cup coarsely chopped semi-sweet chocolate

Be sure you ask the grocer for—and get—semi-sweet chocolate, for any other variety will put on a "melting act." Pour the freezing mix into a bowl, add the milk gradually, stirring until blended. Fold in the whipped cream, and turn the mixture into the freezing tray of the refrigerator, setting the control for the coldest freezing temperature. Stir thoroly once after the first half hour of freezing, adding the chocolate while stirring. This makes about 1 quart of cream and freezes in from 2½ to 3 hours.

Or, if you are using one of the ice-cream powders, here are the proportions you'll need to use for the same luscious chocolate chip specialty:

½ package vanilla ice cream powder 2 tablespoons sugar  
1 cup milk 1 cup cream, whipped  
½ cup coarsely chopped semi-sweet chocolate

Combine the ice-cream powder and sugar. Add the milk very gradually, stirring until dissolved. Fold in the whipped cream. Turn into the freezing tray of an automatic refrigerator, setting the control for the coldest freezing temperature. Stir when frozen ¼ inch thick on sides and twice more at 20-minute intervals, adding the chocolate with the third stirring. Freezing time: about 3 hours. Makes ¾ quart. For 1½ quarts, double this recipe, using a full package of ice-cream powder. Freeze in one or two trays.

And here are a dozen other "candy" variations to substitute for the chip chocolate:

**Butter Crunch Ice Cream**—Follow the directions for chocolate chip ice cream, using ½ cup crushed butter

crunch candy, instead of chocolate. Apricot Ice Cream—Using same basic recipe, substitute ¼ cup dried apricots cut in thin strips, instead of the hunks of chocolate.

Peanut Brittle Ice Cream—Substitute ¼ cup crushed peanut brittle in place of chocolate.

Candied Pineapple Ice Cream—Omit chocolate and use instead ¼ cup chopped candied pineapple.

Peppermint Candy Ice Cream—Let ¼ cup crushed peppermint candy take the place of the chopped chocolate.

Orange Marmalade Ice Cream—Use ¼ cup of that orange marmalade you've been reserving for Sunday morning toast as a substitute for the chocolate in the foregoing recipe.

Cinnamon Candy Ice Cream—Use ¼ cup red cinnamon candy drops instead of the chocolate.

Chocolate Molasses Ice Cream—Instead of the semi-sweet chocolate, use ¼ cup chopped chocolate molasses chips.

Fig Ice Cream—Cut into thin strips ¼ cup dried figs and use them in place of the chocolate.

Ginger Snap Ice Cream—Omit chocolate and substitute ¼ cup finely broken ginger snaps.

Maraschino Cherry Ice Cream—Use ¼ cup chopped maraschino cherries

and omit the chocolate from the recipe.

Your "Favorite Fruit" Ice Cream—You can add any fruit to unflavored ice-cream powder producing the most luscious frozen dessert in your very own favorite flavor. Follow the basic recipe, adding the fruit you like best.

I hope you're lucky enough to have in your kitchen an automatic refrigerator, which is, at least in the summer time, the greatest boon of modern homemaking. If not, don't feel too sorry for "little me." These yummy candy ice creams may be made in any good, old-fashioned "crank freezer." Use the gelatin freezing mix or the ice-cream powder, if you wish. If not, add the suggested candy flavors to your own tried-and-true egg-sugar-and-cream formula. But do try them, don't miss their scrumptious goodness. I'll "betcha" most anything you've a mind to mention that if you'll try one of them you'll not be able to wait until the next Sunday's dinner to sample any one of the other eleven flavors.—Ruth Goodall.

**How Does Your Canning Go?**

By OMEGA TAYLOR

**Canned Corn**

This tastes like fresh corn. Use 16 cups corn—select nice roasting ears and cut kernels from cob—and don't use a tin vessel. Add 1 cup salt and 2 cups sugar, mix thoroly and let stand 2 hours. This will draw out the juice; do not add water. Place over a moderate fire, boil 20 minutes. Seal in sterilized jars. When ready to use, open a jar in the morning, put the corn in the vessel you wish to cook it in, and cover it with warm water. Place on back of stove 1 hour, change water twice, and it is ready for cream, butter and pepper.

**Sandwich Spread**

This spread will come in handy next winter for the children's lunches. Use 1 pint green tomatoes, ground (without juice), 2 green peppers, 2 red peppers, 1 teaspoon salt; mix, drain after

a few minutes and add ½ cup water. Boil until tender and add ½ dozen sweet pickles, ground. Keep this mixture hot. Prepare the following dressing, using 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons prepared mustard, ½ cup vinegar, 1 cup sour cream, 3 eggs well beaten. Mix and let come to a boil, stir until thick; add to first mixture, stirring enough to mix well. Seal while hot.

**Quick Sauerkraut**

As easy to make as it is to eat. Pack shredded cabbage solidly in a quart jar, add 1 teaspoon each of salt and sugar, fill jar with boiling water, seal tight. Keep in a warm place for a few days.

**That Cool, Frosty Look!**

By LINMAHA

When old Sol beams his hardest, sending the old thermometer soaring, cold frosty-looking eats are the kind that tempt jaded appetites, refresh and somehow help to make the heat more endurable. Here's a tip on how to make those sparkling cool gelatin dishes look even more enticing: Just as the liquid begins to "set," sprinkle it with fresh, moist coconut shreds and slip it into the refrigerator. Then watch the family, or guests, perk up when you serve this quivering, frosty goodness.

**Like Grandma's "Shams"**

By MODERN SEAMSTRESS

If you are making new pillow cases why not try making some like grandmother's cherished "pillow shams?" Remember them—a lacy or decorative front, plain back and open at both ends, so the pillows, in everyday pillowcases, could be slipped into them from either end? Such modern day pillow cases are considered quite smart. If you like a touch of color, place a band at each end of your tubing or material, then either side's the right side and pillow cases are much easier to slip off and on.

**Sew-at-Home Styles**

TO SEE YOU THRU THE SUMMER



4752

9651

Pattern 4752—With a free back and no sleeves, this sultan dress will be your ideal summer wear—everywhere. The skirt is flaring nicely and the wide waistband looks trim and sporty. There's a simple bolero to dress up. Sizes 11 to 18. Size 14, dress requires 2 ¾ yards 35-inch fabric; bolero, 1 yard.

Pattern 9651—Slenderizing in line and simple to make is this matron's afternoon style. The center skirt panel comes up high to slim your waist; the bodice panels are softly gathered. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 3 ¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents each. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

**Why Not Store 'Egg-Time' Foods?**

By MRS. N. P. DAVIS

MANY housewives preserve cheap summer eggs to use in the winter when prices are high, but the average farm woman, accustomed as she is to the highest quality produce, dislikes to use preserved eggs. There are foods that require many eggs that can be prepared now and stored away for use this winter. Noodles after having been stored for months are just as good as fresh ones. They should be allowed to dry sufficiently so they will not stick together, and then may be put away in empty cereal cartons or sirup pails, to use this fall when you kill off your surplus hens and cocks. Rivles for soup may be stored the safe way.

Pickled eggs are fine as a relish or to use in sandwiches and salads. They may be pickled and canned with your beets or alone. The red color is nice when they are intended for use as a relish. Can your beets as usual, but put in as many peeled, hard-boiled eggs as you desire, with the beets. They will keep perfectly. If you do not wish to pickle your eggs with beets, they may be pickled alone by this recipe:

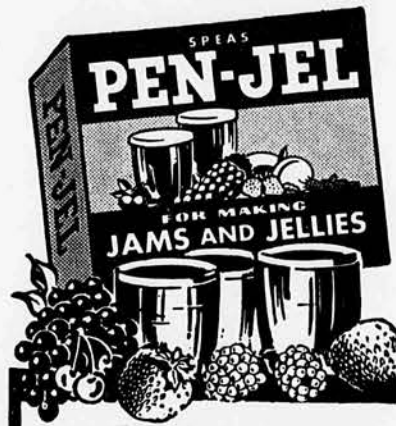
**Pickled Eggs**

Use 16 eggs, 1 quart vinegar, ½ ounce black pepper, ½ ounce whole allspice, ½ ounce whole ginger and 4 cloves. Pack the boiled, peeled eggs in a sterilized jar or jars. Allow the vinegar and spices to simmer for 15 minutes, and pour over the eggs, being sure the eggs are entirely covered. Seal and store in a cool dark place. They will be ready for use in a month.

**Salad Dressing Will Keep**

I have a recipe for a delicious salad dressing that I make when I bake an-

gel food cake, as it uses the yolks that are left from the cake. The dressing will keep for a year. Four heaping tablespoons of butter and 2 cups of cider vinegar are put to heat in a double boiler; 2 teaspoons mustard and 1 tablespoon of vinegar are rubbed smooth and to this about a tablespoon of water is added, to prevent the yolks curdling. One teaspoon white pepper, 2 teaspoons salt, and 4 teaspoons sugar are added. This is blended thoroly and the beaten yolks of 10 eggs added, and at once stirred into the hot vinegar. This is stirred continually until the mixture is thick. Then it is set on the back of the stove and allowed to cook slowly for half an hour. With a dash of cayenne added, the dressing is put in glass jars and stored in a cool place. When you wish to use it, thin with cream—sour cream is best—to the right consistency. Only add cream to the amount you are going to use at one time.



**GET MORE GLASSES at Less Cost per Glass!**

PEN-JEL, the original powdered fruit pectin, gives more glasses of jam and jelly from your fruit. Every glass contains all the rich, natural color and the luscious goodness of ripe fruit!

**USES LESS SUGAR**

You save on sugar, too! Only one easy cup-for-cup recipe for all fruits and berries. Success guaranteed!

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of famous "Crusader" silver plate for only 2 PEN-JEL BOX FRONTS and 10c to cover handling, packing, and mailing.

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**CLABBER GIRL**  
Baking Powder

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**Presto**  
FRUIT  
JAR



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

**DAISY FLY KILLER**

**NOW!...NED EATS BREAD**



A cute little urchin named Ned  
Just couldn't be made to eat bread;  
He frowned at his plate  
And said, "Bread, I just hate"—  
"I know what I'll do," Mother said.

She purchased some MACA that day  
And MACA-made bread proved the way  
To tempt her small boy;  
Now he eats bread with joy—  
He's happy, and husky, and gay!

**MACA**

MACA YEAST acts fast and keeps without refrigeration. Get a supply from your grocer today, and keep it handy on your pantry shelf. Use it as you would any other fresh yeast, and see how it gives home bakings that grand old-fashioned flavor that everyone loves. Remember: Every package is dated for your protection!

**OLD STOMACH PUMP**

Still Serves a Good Purpose

A SUBSCRIBER, who admits that she is old enough to have ceased giving evidence of curiosity, wonders why a doctor would continue to use the barbarous old stomach pump. She has not heard of its use in many years and supposed that it had been relegated to the long-distant past. As a matter of fact, we do not hear so much about the use of the stomach pump, excepting in emergencies, but it is not barbarous and is an efficient aid to almost every doctor in his everyday practice.

People who have seen pumps of various kinds get a wrong idea of the stomach pump. It is a simple contrivance which a doctor may carry in a small corner of his bag. It is nothing more than a rubber tube with which is connected an aspirating bulb much like those used on catarrh sprays. It is not a great trick for a skilled doctor to pass the stomach tube down and empty out the stomach contents; in fact, patients can learn to do it for themselves. So when you hear of the stomach being "pumped out" or "washed out," don't think of it as a barbarous operation, and if your doctor suggests that he can help your case along more quickly by the use of that simple measure don't shy off from it.

Perhaps the most general use of the stomach pump is to remove the stomach contents, so that the doctor may analyze them and see just what digestive fluids are active and how they are doing their work. However, it is also helpful in some lines of remedial treatment. Many cases of old chronic gastric catarrh get a lot of help from having the stomach washed. This is especially true when the stomach is dilated and has sagged down. It gives the patient a new lease on life, and used with discretion may result in cure.

There are many other ways in which the stomach tube is helpful both to the patient in relieving pain and distress, and to the doctor in making his diagnosis. If skillfully handled it is harmless. A good doctor knows better than to use it on patients with heart disease, far advanced tuberculosis or other conditions that might make it dangerous. So don't be afraid if your doctor suggests its use; but make sure that he is a skillful man, for a bungler or novice might do fearsome things.

**Baby May Eat Many Foods**

My baby, 11 months old, has been raised on the bottle and still lives on it. She is constipated and a tablespoonful of castor oil scarcely helps her. Please suggest some plan to help her.—Mrs. B. J. R.

You should not confine her to the bottle but give rather a liberal diet, at 11 months. She may have cereal—see that it is thoroly cooked—dry bread with a little butter, zwiback, vegetable soups made with milk, and chicken or mutton broth. You may also give her gelatin, cornstarch pudding, custard, and apple sauce, well cooked. Introduce the new foods carefully, increasing the variety and amount only as you see that she bears them well. Gradually take away her bottle and teach her to drink her milk from a cup. Give her plenty of water to drink.

**Growth in Nose**

I have a funny growth in my nose that may be adenoids. Our doctor removed it once but it has come back. Is it anything like cancer?—B. M. C.


This is not adenoid tissue. It is probably a nasal polypus. If the doctor is careful to remove the entire growth and eradicate its base it will not recur. It is not like cancer.

**Vaccinate Against Rabies**

If a person has been scratched or bitten by a dog and the dog afterwards goes mad, is it possible the person will have rabies? Or probable that he will?—F. R. W.

If the dog was rabid and showed symptoms within 2 weeks the danger of rabies is so great that the patient

By  
**CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.**



should at once begin anti-rabic vaccination. It is true that rabies does not develop in every person bitten or licked by a rabid animal. Perhaps the clothing protects, or for some other reason infection does not develop. But the only safe thing is to obtain the protection of the vaccine.

**Goiter May Be Removed**

Is there any other cure for goiter besides X-ray treatments? I have heart pain and choking, chest pain and nervousness. The doctor says I need an operation, but I am 25 years old. I will be glad to get some information about it.—Esther.

For simple goiter, treatment by iodine internally and hypodermically is often helpful. But the indications are

**The Farm Garden**

Some of the subjects considered in the U. S. D. A. Bulletin No. 1673, "The Farm Garden," are soil and location, fertilizers, lime, soil preparation, seed supply, hotbeds and coldframes, transplanting, succession of crops, cultivation, irrigation, and many others. The 68-page bulletin is chock full of information and illustrations valuable to the farm gardener. Our supply of this bulletin is somewhat limited so we advise ordering your copy early. Please print your name and address and send your request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

that you suffer with the exophthalmic form of goiter. Your doctors seem to have done their best with X-ray treatment, and now advise surgical operation. The operation is undoubtedly a serious one, but you are misinformed as to its danger. Any major operation is attended with some degree of danger, but in competent hands the goiter operation is not more risky than other operations performed daily.

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

**A Picture Story Contest**

By LEILA LEE



What story do you see as this little girl smiles at you from under her pretty hat?

MANY of you boys and girls have written us, asking, "Why don't you have a story-writing contest?" So we are going to see how many of you can write good stories.

Study the picture of the little girl, and let your imagination go to work. What does this picture suggest to you? Why is the little girl smiling? What is her name? Where is she going? Is the hat a new one, and why does she have a new hat? Can you tell her story for her?

For the best 200-word story about

the picture, we will give a prize of \$2. For the second-best story, a prize of \$1 will be awarded, and a surprise gift will be given to the writer of the third-best story. Age limit in this contest is 17 years and, of course, age will be taken into consideration when the stories are judged. Originality and neatness will count. All stories should be in by July 26. Be sure your name, age and address are included when you send in your story. Address your story to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# We're Off to the Mountains

(Continued from Page 8)

de luxe cabin, but we're not figuring in those.

And, too, if you hit a place during one of their big celebration weeks, for instance, Taos, N. Mex., the prices are higher, again due to the demand.

At Manitou a double cabin with electric lights, 2 innerspring beds, small gas cook stove, radiant stove, kitchen table, chairs, dishes, bedding, or in other words furnished with necessities, is around \$3 to \$3.25.

If you have not taken a trip for several years, perhaps you shudder at the mention of "bedding furnished." Have no fears. The bedding and linens are as crisp and fresh as in any first-class hotel.

Around Denver you may get a double cabin with 2 innerspring beds, linen, private shower, kitchenette, and everything clean and delightful for perhaps \$3.

In New Mexico around the Taos and Red River country you may get a double mountain log cabin for \$2.75, and it's worth \$5 just for the atmosphere. If you have a mountain camp cabin you will probably have to supply your own bedding or pay extra. However, there is most everything else, tables, benches, mirrors, beds with mattresses, a few dishes and pans.

As you lay in your warm bed on July or some August mornings you can see your breath as you urge someone, anyone, up to build the fire. Each take turns in huddling around the roaring range to dress before the cabin gets warm.

If you care to go to Southern New Mexico and visit the famous Carlsbad Caverns it is well worth the extra long drive over miles of barren country. Here, ranches have hundreds of sections in them, and it is 700 to 800 feet to water. A big difference from the mountain brook that rushed thousands of gallons of idle water past your cabin door the night before.

At Carlsbad it is delightful, particularly in the Caverns. To even comment upon them is to waste words. They cannot be described, and a long, desolate drive to them, regardless of how far, is well repaid. You will not feel "let down." Too, at Carlsbad the Pecos river serves as a pleasure resort in the evenings for both town folks and tourists. Its fine, sandy beach nearly resembles that of the ocean and the stream provides good swimming, speed boats, motorboats, and water skiing. Water skiing is something for young Kansans, and well worth trying if you can swim. Altho the days are hot here, the nights are cool.

Now about extra cots. Unless you are planning to take a tent, I do not think it will pay you to take them. You may wonder whether you could cut corners by getting a single cabin for \$1.50 or \$1.75 and then setting up a cot or two in it. No, I do not think that would be permissible without ex-

tra fees. In the rules and regulations posted in cabins it states that each additional person, other than 2 in a single, or 4 in a double, will be charged extra.

In your grub box pack a tin pie plate apiece and tin cups. They do not break. Take second-rate silverware, frying pan, a kettle and can opener. Sometimes the cabins lack a dishpan. I have a big, round, tin cookie box that I pack lunch in the first day out, then use it for a dishpan if necessary. Once in a while individual towels and toilet soap are supplied, but never laundry soap, or matches. Take a tablecloth, dishcloths and teatowels.

If you're headed for the mountains, pack several dozen eggs in a gallon bucket or two. They'll not spoil the first day out, and after that they'll have natural refrigeration and they go well with bacon for breakfast.

Canned sausage, beef, fruit, jelly or jam may be packed without being a burden if you have a roomy trunk on your car. Butter may be taken in a glass jar or coffee can. Everything that you are able to take from home to use in your cooking will eliminate digging into your "fun money."

One suitcase for 2 persons should be made to suffice if possible. There is really no use in taking more than one change along. If you are wearing slacks have a change in them. However, a house dress is nice to wear while doing up your cabin work and helps save your slacks.

As far as clothes are concerned, there is scarcely a place where you will not feel at home in slacks on your vacation. From hiking in the mountains in a rough pair, to shopping and going to the mountain nightspots in a better pair, they are accepted. Slacks are worn by both young and middle-aged, and are worn for roller skating, horseback riding, for dancing and for loafing. If you do not care for slacks, a plain-tailored street dress or two will do—wash silks, linens, crash.

For Dad and Junior an extra pair of dress trousers, or khakis, a dress shirt or two and a comfortable leather jacket. Everyone needs a jacket.

And Mom, when figuring your trip, sell an extra fry or two, and a little more cream and butter, then tuck that change away. It comes in real handy for hush money when there's ice-cold pop and candy to be had. There are souvenirs, too. Usually a little high, but each member of the family will want some item to tack on his wall or to send back to Butch.

Whatever you do, don't hurry thru your trip. If you have only a week to spend, it is well to choose a suitable cabin or camp and make this your headquarters. Then set up housekeeping, and each day leisurely drive thru the mountains, go on a picnic or hike, fish, or visit the Indians.

## Each Handler Pays New Tax

WITH county taxing officials now being schooled concerning provisions of the new Kansas grain tax law, farmers are asking how the law will affect their business. Briefly, this law, passed by the last session of the Kansas legislature, does away with the old ad valorem tax on grain.

In its place the law provides for a tax of 1/2 mill on each bushel of grain, which figures at about 50 cents on each 1,000 bushels. The tax of 1/2 mill must be paid by the farmer who produces the grain, and also by each commercial dealer who handles the grain after that.

In other words, the farmer pays his 1/2 mill for each bushel. Each dealer, elevator operator, miller, warehouse operator, or scooper dealer who handles the wheat must also pay 1/2 mill a bushel, regardless of whether he actually comes in ownership of the grain.

As the law is now interpreted, the tax will not be collected from a farmer who buys grain and feeds it to livestock. Likewise, it will not be collected on grain which a farmer sells for seed. Such sales are not considered as commercial transactions.

This year's taxes will be handled under the old system. However, all farmers are asked to keep a record of the number of bushels of each kind of grain produced this year. This information will be called for by the assessor next year.

It is thought the new tax system may create a more orderly manner of marketing Kansas grain. With the new provisions, there is no longer any temptation to rush grain to market before March 1, to avoid paying taxes on it. The new law also creates a system whereby all farmers pay their proportionate share of the grain tax.

# One BIG REASON WHY I've been getting Good Crops

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No other drill welcomes such thorough comparison—no other drill has the value of Superior's century-old reputation behind it! See your Oliver dealer without delay!

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**FREE Sample** Enough Kreso Dip to make a gallon of solution. Send ten cents to cover cost of mailing.

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Saves time, labor, money. Handles any crop—wet, green, dry—elevates anywhere. You need no Extras. Outstanding is the patented, exclusive, all-angle delivery feature. Simple, trouble-free operation. Learn about Blizard's 15 big modern features. Write for free 3-color catalog. Blizard Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio, or write to

**DODSON MFG. CO.**  
Wichita, Kan.

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

**Salina Concrete Products Co.**  
1101 Park Salina, Kan.

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McPHERSON, KANSAS

# Giving Away Cattle Market

By CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farm leaders in Washington and outside are watching suspiciously what appear to be various Administration moves to encourage imports of Argentine cattle and fresh beef into the United States. It is not fair to lay all this on the Administration doorstep, however. American packing interests which own most of the packing plants in the Argentine also want to market their products in the United States. And the Atlantic seaboard, living on a high-wage basis, nevertheless would like to be able to buy cheap meat produced on a low-wage basis.

Certain consumer interests are plugging for anything and everything that will bring about cheaper foods. What will happen to markets for manufactured goods in the United States regions where people depend upon farming for a living if the rest of the country buys its meats from South America and its wheat from Canada, for example, these Eastern industrial interests do not seem to take into their calculations.

The State Department is negotiating trade agreements with Argentina and Uruguay. As usual, we won't know what are in them until after the agreements have been approved by the governments concerned.

Members of the Committee on Reciprocity Information have assured witnesses opposing the agreements that it is not intended in the trade agreements to provide for imports of cattle or fresh beef. But it is intended, apparently, to cut in two present tariff duties on canned beef, and on a number of other articles.

As Senator Capper told the committee, in his argument against the proposed trade agreements—the Kansas Senator was the first of more than 100 who protested formally against the agreements:

### Capper Protests

"The importance of the proposed trade agreements with these 2 nations to the people of the Corn Belt, the Great Plains, the Southwest, and the cattle country of the Northwest, is plain when one reads the list of articles included in the scope of the negotiations:

"Argentina: Casein, vegetable oils, tallow, oleo oil and oleo stearine, meat extract, prepared and preserved meats, cheeses, corned-beef hash, wools, cattle hides and skins, dog food, blood, bones, lamb and sheep fur and skins, fertilizers, hoofts, horns, sausage casings, and horse, sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins.

"Uruguay: Casein, tallow, oleo oil and oleo stearine, meat extract, preserved and prepared meats, wools, wool pelts, cattle hides and skins, blood, bones, fertilizers, and sausage casings.

"In other words, Argentina and Uruguay have surpluses for export, and seek a market for those surpluses in the United States, of many of the same farm products which the farmers of the United States already produce in surplus quantities. Any agreements made which allow increased importations of these commodities into the United States threaten irreparable injury to the farmers, particularly the livestock producers of the United States."

Like a lot of other things being put over these days in Washington, these agreements now are being urged in the name of national defense. In order to keep Argentina from going "Axis," we are told, we must give Argentine farmers the United States market for Argentine surplus farm products. Trouble is these same products are already surplus in the United States.

The plain fact is that every bit of the United States market given to the Argentine farmer is taken away from the American farmer. And Uncle Sam is spending a billion dollars a year to persuade American farmers to reduce production to meet the present food requirements of the United States markets. The trade agreements and the AAA taken together just don't make sense.

Another move being made is thru legislation. Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee, has introduced H.R. 5032, an Administration measure. Briefly, it provides that the government can purchase outside any article for defense, without paying tariff duties. Section 3, however, is rather dubiously worded to give the Secretary of the Treasury power to set aside any law, rule or regulation restricting imports of articles certified by any government agency as necessary to the national defense. That might leave the way open to set aside the present quarantine against imports of beef and fresh meat from nations where foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent—meaning Argentine.

There is considerable unrest in congressional farm circles over a new farm bill that Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has drawn up, but which has not been submitted to Congress—yet. Seems that so far Secretary Wickard has not found a member of Congress willing to introduce it.

### Would Regulate Farm Hours

One of its most objectionable features is a provision by which a government agency would set up wages and hours standards for farm hands. Another feature that will create a storm—if it ever reaches Congress—would prohibit parity payments on any commodity where marketing quotas have been voted down.

These 2 provisions, it is pointed out, would just about complete the job of giving Washington complete control of all farmers and farming operations. In its attempt to control surpluses to sustain farm prices, the Government has gone a long way toward regimentation of Agriculture in the last 9 years. The AAA is theoretically a voluntary farm program. The wheat referendum vote May 31 was theoretically a voluntary expression of what wheat growers wanted to do.

Actually, there was a measure of compulsion about it. This way.

All except a few farmers were pretty well aware of the fact that only government loans and subsidies have kept wheat prices as high as they are for the last few years.

Without the sustaining power of government loans—now mandatory at 98 cents a bushel for co-operators in the farm program—the price of wheat undoubtedly would be very low. How low, of course, no one can say with authority. But the total supply of wheat (estimated) for this crop year in the United States is around 1,300 million bushels. The domestic consumption (disappearance) of wheat in the United States is around 650 million bushels. There is no foreign market at present. A supply of 1,300 million bushels on a market for 650 million bushels would break the market. A much smaller surplus a decade ago broke the market as low as 23 cents on Kansas farms, when the Farm Board loans were withdrawn.

So when the wheat growers went into the referendum knowing that if the quotas were not voted the government loans would be withdrawn, and the price of wheat would tumble to perhaps record lows—well, there was a certain amount of compulsion in that threat of withdrawing government loans from the wheat picture.

But the market price threat, economic compulsion if you want to call it, does not go to the length of fixing hours and wages on the farm by a government board in Washington. It is doubtful if such legislation will be passed for a long time to come. The AAA is going to be too busy defending wheat quota penalties for some time to come to have much time to ask further regulatory powers over purely farm operations.

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# STATE'S LARGEST LAKE IN THE MAKING

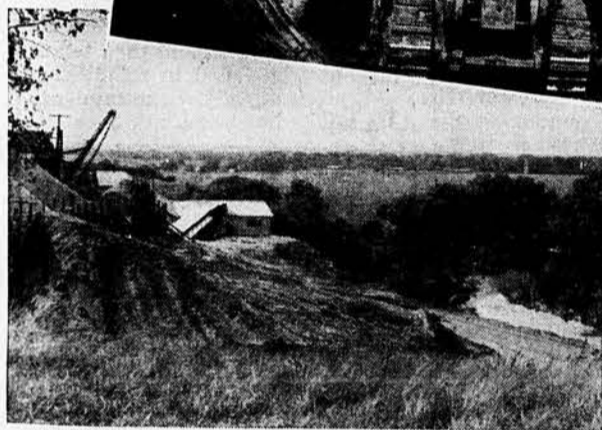
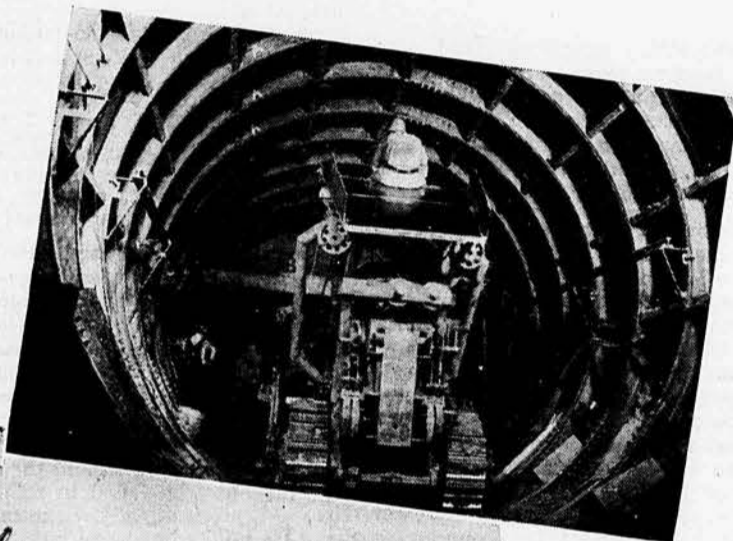
By ARNOLD KRETZMANN

**I**N THE Smoky Hill river valley, the most fertile portion of Ellsworth county, is rising the largest engineering project ever attempted in that farming and cattle-raising country. Work has begun on the Kanopolis reservoir, which, when completed in 3 or 4 years, will be the largest lake in Kansas.

The earthen dam, 2½ miles long, is to be in the southeastern corner of Ellsworth county, 4 miles north of the village of Langley. Kanopolis is 13 miles northwest, up the valley.

During the year that government engineers were making surveys and drilling holes in the river valley, residents were inclined to be cynical toward the flood control project.

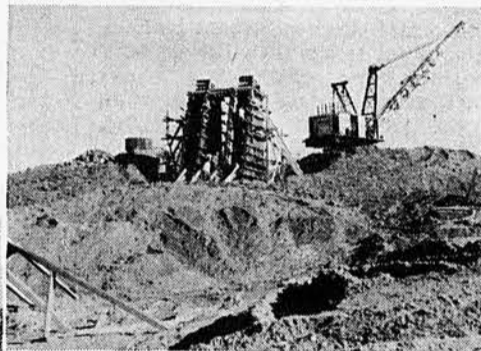
But now, with the 2,400-foot diversion tunnel virtually completed, the attitude is different. Persons living within a radius of 50 miles and more are planning to lease cabin sites along the shore of the lake, and are talking of good fishing and boating. To Kansans the lake will be, on a smaller scale, what the Lake of the Ozarks is to Missourians.



Fertile farm land in the valley of the Smoky Hill river will be inundated when the dam is complete, 3 or 4 years hence. In the foreground, on the south bank of the river, is a large cement mixing plant, built by the company.

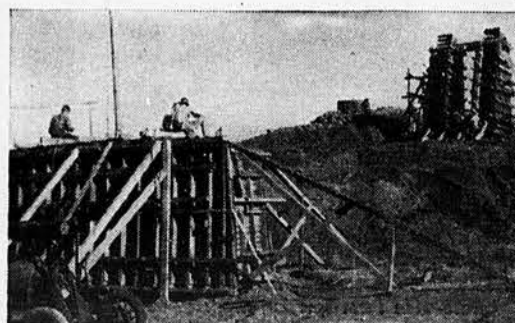
Ready to remove more newly dug shale is this "mucking machine," above. Workmen can dig about 18 feet of tunnel a day. As they progress they install the circular steel I-beams to prevent cave-ins. Later, concrete is poured around the beams to form the permanent 18-inch wall of the tunnel.

Silhouetted against the cloudless sky is the huge dragline which weighs more than 200 tons and one pier of the service bridge. All excavation and construction work shown in these pictures are for the diversion tunnel.



This view shows what progress had been made around the entrance. The form-work to the right of the tunnel mouth is for the approach channel wall, the sole purpose of which is to keep dirt from sliding down the hillside into the tunnel.

Here, workmen are building forms for the abutment and pier of the 300-foot steel service bridge which will extend from the dam to the control tower out in the lake. In the control tower will be the gates which will regulate the flow of water thru the diversion tunnel.



When you own a Killefer, you're well equipped to handle a variety of jobs and handle them at lower cost, thanks to the inexpensive attachments that make this machine a many-purpose tool.

### The KILLEFER is a PANBREAKER

Equipped with a panbreaker attachment, the Killefer lifts and breaks up subsoil formations ranging in depth from 15 to 36 inches. It opens the soil to receive water . . . reduces erosion . . . aerates the soil . . . aids root growth . . . and improves drainage and irrigation.

### The KILLEFER is a DITCHER

With a ditcher attachment, the Killefer prepares trenches ranging in depth from 16 to 30 inches. There are four sizes. They are useful for preparing drainage ditches . . . irrigation ditches . . . fire-breaks . . . planting beds . . . and for laying pipe lines.

### The KILLEFER is a BEET LIFTER

The Killefer lifts two rows of beets or other root crops when equipped with either the bed-type or wing-type beet-lifter attachment.

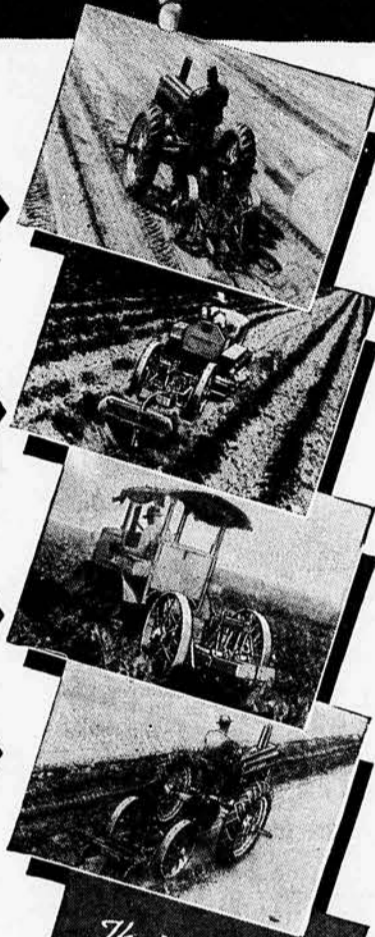
### The KILLEFER is a CULTIVATOR

The Killefer can be equipped with a panbreaker and two chisel standards for deep work; with a five-standard chisel attachment or with a five-standard cultivator attachment.

### The KILLEFER is a SOIL DRAINER

Add a mole-drainer attachment on the Killefer and you can prepare drainage tunnels as fast as a tractor travels without ditching or back-filling. It is valuable for draining swampy land and for reclaiming alkali land.

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**Draft AAA Plans for 1942**

*Urge Priority Be Given Farm Machinery*

MEASURES which will assure full farm support of the nation's defense program, encourage greater conservation, and give greater assistance to the small farmer have been recommended for the 1942 AAA Farm Program by a conference of AAA state committeemen and other officials.

While the recommendations, as drafted, endorse the general objectives of the program at present, they will make it possible for farmers to meet quickly any changes in farm production required by the defense program. The recommendations will form the basis of specific provisions of the 1942 program to be announced later. The national conference brought together the recommendations of state, county and community groups of farmers.

The conference endorsed the price-control work of the Office of Price Administration and urged higher taxes on excess profits, incomes and luxury items and sales promotion of defense stamps and bonds to carry thru the defense effort. It also urged that, due to shortage of farm labor in some areas, priority be given to farm machinery, and that a balance be maintained between farm and industrial prices. The need for better national nutrition was also emphasized as a defense aid.

Among important recommendations approved by the conference were:

A change in the method of computing farm payments, which would eliminate the payment made on general crops such as oats, barley and rye, and would make funds formerly used for this purpose available for carrying out additional soil-conservation work. However, farmers would still receive acreage allotments on such surplus crops as wheat, cotton, corn and tobacco and earn payments for planting within their allotments as at present.

That the Ever-Normal Granary and marketing quota provisions of the program be further strengthened.

New soil-building practices which farmers may carry out.

Extension of the present wind-erosion control program used in part of the Southern Great Plains to other areas, including the Northern Great Plains.

A special practice by which low-income families may receive seeds, plants, and fertilizers for use in increasing home food production, the cost to be deducted from AAA payments earned by such families. Under this practice, low-income families could also earn additional payments for carrying out live-at-home practices.

The farm program provides for national acreage allotments for the principal soil-depleting crops which are broken down to individual farms, with a soil-building practice allowance for each farm. The 1942 national allotment for wheat has been established at 55 million acres. National allotments will be established for other crops when the outcome of the 1941 crop is more definitely known, and future requirements can be more accurately determined.

Size of acreage allotments determines in part the rates of payment to farmers who co-operate in the program. Co-operating farmers who plant within acreage allotments for their farm and carry out approved soil-building practices are eligible for payments under the program. As in former years, there will be 2 types of payments in 1942—conservation and parity payments. Both types of payments are contingent upon the appropriations authorized for the programs by Congress.

The following paragraphs summarize the principal recommendations of the national conference which will provide the basis for drafting the 1942 program. Some of the recommendations would require amendments to

existing law. The recommendations:

**Conservation materials**—That the conservation materials and services program, thru which farmers may receive fertilizer and other materials in place of cash conservation payment, be continued in 1942 under much the same plan as in 1941.

That in some areas farms with allotment payments of \$25 or less be allowed to obtain conservation materials in lieu of the entire payment.

That the cotton mattress and comforter programs be continued another year.

**Soil-building payment**—That the minimum payment of \$20 per farm be continued in 1942. That the \$15 allowance for tree planting be continued, also.

**Soil-building practices**—That practices leading to soil-improvement be added, including establishment of legume seed patches in seed deficit areas, prevention of erosion and leaching thru careful control of irrigation water, and use of "flood fallowing."

**Marketing quotas**—That standardized marketing quota plans be used for individual commodities, including wheat, cotton, tobacco and peanuts, and be administered locally as far as possible.

That marketing quota plans be developed for other commodities, including potatoes.

That marketing quota penalties on excess cotton be increased to a flat rate of 10 cents a pound.

That wheat farmers vote in a referendum before May 1, 1942, on marketing quotas for the 1942 and 1943 crops.

**Great Plains area**—That the Great Plains agricultural conservation program be extended to other areas, particularly the Northern Great Plains, where special local conservation problems are encountered, thereby encouraging conservation of moisture, prevention of wind erosion, and return to greater use of grassland agriculture.

**Crop insurance**—That Federal Crop Insurance be extended to tobacco, tomatoes, apples, and other crops as rapidly as practicable.

**Commodity loans**—That the size of stocks of major commodities in the Ever-Normal Granary should be held at maximum levels thru the present emergency.

That, after storing adequate supplies of grain near processing and

heavy-consumption centers, Ever-Normal Granary stocks should be stored as much as possible on the farms and in areas where actually produced.

That governmental and relief agencies making purchases of commodities for relief, military, or other purposes should purchase these commodities from stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

**Allotments**—That the program be made more flexible to meet defense needs by eliminating general crop payments and providing higher rates for soil-conserving work on crop land over the special crop allotment; that a payment be set up for continued use of crop land for conservation purposes.

**Administration**—That county administration of the AAA program be made even more representative than at present thru election of the county committee directly by community committeemen instead of by their delegates.

That there be close co-ordination of activities of all agricultural agencies concerned with agriculture and national defense.

That farmers be kept informed of the need for post-war adjustments.

**Make Brain-Cogs Turn!**

Outwit your neighbors, have fun by entering this contest, and if you court fortune just right and she smiles on you, then fame and a \$2 prize is yours! So get the old brain-cogs turning.

All you have to do—absolutely all—is write a list of last lines for the jingle below and mail them in. A postal card will do. Look thru the advertisements in this issue for ideas, and then tell us the ad which you had in mind when you wrote your line. Get the family to write a bunch of clever last lines and mail them all in one envelope. Everybody can try!

First prize and the \$2 check for the May 3 jingle, goes to Mrs. Elvin Allen, St. Francis, for this last line: "Weyerhaeuser'll (Why our house'll) be built of 4-Square Lumber!" Easiest way to make two bucks I know of! Unusually good entries also were sent in by Mrs. A. L. Miskinor, Homewood; Mrs. Leslie Clark, Florence; and Mrs. Sam Peters, Delta, Colo.

Order any bulletins in your letter and save postage if you wish.

Address Jolly Jingleer, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Here's the next jingle:

*A romantic fly was Willy Twiller,  
He fell in love with Lily Diller,  
He stopped with a flower—  
Funeral in an hour!*

**Ottawa Plans for Huskers**



Cornhusking talk was in the air as Chamber of Commerce board members at Ottawa recently discussed plans for the 1941 Kansas state contest. At right is R. M. Clogston, president, watching the pencil of John R. Thompson, secretary. The Ottawa Chamber of Commerce is co-operating with Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze in sponsoring this state-wide farm sporting event to be held in Franklin county, late in October.



# Outmaneuver Hessian Fly

(Continued from Page 3)

traveled to late-seeded fields to lay their eggs. This brought a spring infestation, even to many fields sown after the fly-free date.

It means that if the fly fight is to be successful, farmers thruout the area must take part. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, declares the serious 1941 attack was caused by general failure to observe the safe-seeding date and by failure to till out volunteer wheat last summer. As a result, he says, the infestation in Eastern Kansas was the heaviest since 1926.

Fortunately, some of the important steps for controlling fly are vital to good wheat farming, regardless of fly trouble. This is especially true of early plowing. Altho July plowing is extremely important in controlling fly, it is just as important to good wheat farming any year.

As summarized by H. E. Myers, of Kansas State College agronomy department, experimental tests indicate conclusively that July is the best month in which to plow for wheat. On the average, he says, there is a reduction in yield of about one bushel to the acre for each week of delay in plowing after the middle of July.

Over a 27-year period, in the tests at Manhattan, plowing 7 inches deep in July has given an average yield of 25.6 bushels to the acre. Plowing the same depth in August has given an average yield of only 20.9 bushels, and plowing 3 inches deep in September has produced an average yield of only 15.4 bushels.

This testimony is seconded by some of the best farmers in Kansas. Down in Woodson county, Bob and Jack Roberts handle 800 to 900 acres of cultivated land, producing about 250 acres of wheat each year. Bob says they have found that early plowing is one of the

## Stop the Fly Now!

Dealing out the most severe damage experienced by Eastern Kansas farmers in the last 15 years, Hessian fly took a serious toll of profit from the 1941 wheat crop. In areas of infestation, the fly is now at home in stubble fields, in the flaxseed stage, all set to start a campaign against the 1942 wheat crop. This story, starting on page 3, pictures the life and habits of the fly and tells of important ways you can administer "death blows" to prevent fly from attacking and destroying your next wheat crop. Immediate action is vital.

most important factors in producing a crop of wheat. He considers that plowing in July will consistently give a yield of at least 4 or 5 bushels an acre higher than plowing later.

In the heart of a hard-hit fly area this year, they also reaped a reward on wheat planted after the fly-free date. One good field planted early in November was expected to yield about 25 bushels to the acre, while most of their other wheat planted late in September, was not expected to average more than 10 bushels to the acre.

Charles R. Topping, Douglas county farmer, relates that his experiences in time of plowing coincide almost exactly with results of experimental tests. Mr. Topping says it is no more work to do a job at the right time than at the wrong time, and in many instances, it is less work.

He warns tho, that the value of

early plowing will be greatly reduced if the following treatment is such that the land at seeding time is not in condition to receive the seed and start it off right. Such a condition can be avoided, he says, by disking and harrowing the plowed ground after each rain.

Mr. Topping is so thoroly convinced of the importance of early plowing that he declares if he could not plow before August 1, he would prefer not to put wheat on the ground. On his farm in 1935, a field plowed early, tended well and planted to an adapted variety yielded 44 bushels to the acre. Another of his fields plowed late and planted to an out-of-date variety yielded only 15 bushels. Herman Miller, prominent Saline county farmer, has experienced yield differences of as much as 10 bushels to the acre in favor of July 10, over August 10 plowing.

Out in Comanche county, Arthur J. White and B. H. Hewett both preach the gospel of early seedbed preparation. Located "west of the Hessian fly area," they practice early plowing for purely agronomic reasons. As explained by Mr. White, this is certainly one instance when it is true to say "the early bird catches the worm."

Mr. White declares it doesn't make so much difference what is done, just so it is done immediately after the previous crop is taken off. Ordinarily he prefers to follow the combine with a heavy disk or a large disk one-way. Later, after a good rain has fallen and the wheat has come up or the disked ground has gotten weedy, he considers it is an ideal time to plow and pack. He prefers to do this at the last of July or the first of August.

Mr. Hewett considers that August 15 is the deadline date for plowing. One year he plowed after September 1, and the yield was about 30 per cent lower than the yield on fields plowed just after harvest. Mr. Hewett always plans to plow or one-way as soon as possible after harvest. If the ground

is in good condition then, he runs a plow at night. If the ground isn't moist enough to plow, he uses the one-way disk, to get the straw down.

Mr. Hewett considers that a heavy crop of straw, like most Western Kansas farmers have this year, is an important factor in seedbed preparation. He points out that to turn a heavy crop of soil under too late would be "suicide." For 2 reasons, he says, this straw must have time and moisture to rot it. Rotting of the straw adds humus to the soil and it slows down evaporation.

As Mr. Hewett sums up the matter of seedbed preparation in 4 words, he voices a sound, practical fact that could well be applied by every Kansas farmer who plans to prepare ground for wheat. He says "the earlier the better."

## Capper Urges Pipeline

Senator Capper last week urged upon Secretary of Interior—and Oil Co-ordinator—Harold Ickes the construction of a crude oil pipeline from Kansas to Pennsylvania and the Atlantic coast territory, to relieve the shortage of fuel oil and gasoline on the Atlantic coast, and also to afford an additional market for Kansas oil. If the federal financing of pipeline facilities from Kansas to the Atlantic coast is not feasible, Senator Capper told Secretary Ickes, the Kansas Senator urges as second choice federal financing of pipeline facilities from St. Louis to the Atlantic coast territory.

"If the pipeline is constructed, I should like to urge that the far western terminal be established as far west as Kansas," Senator Capper wrote Secretary Ickes, confirming a phone conversation. "If this cannot be done, then it is suggested that provision be made thru existing pipeline facilities and additions and the establishment of booster stations to get the Kansas production to the terminal at St. Louis."



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AAA Grade Kansas Approved Pullorum Tested Chicks: Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Minorcas \$5.50; N. H. Reds, Light Brahmas, \$6.50; Heavy Assorted \$4.90; Lightovers \$4.50. Also sexed chicks. Moline Hatchery, Moline, Kansas.

"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.

Commercial Chicks as low as \$4.95-100. Backed by one of Illinois' oldest U. S. Approved Hatcheries. Write Illinois State Hatcheries, Springfield, Ill.

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Big Boy Chicks—America's Finest. U. S. Approved. Hatching all year. Write Illinois State Hatcheries, Springfield, Ill.

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

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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.


Rat Terrier Pups. Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kans.

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

## July 26 Will Be Our Next Issue

Ads for the Farmers Market Pages must be in our hands by 10:00 a. m. **Monday, July 21**

**IN THE FIELD**



**Jesse R. Johnson**  
Topeka, Kansas

W. H. MOTT, Holstein breeder and specialist of Herington, has an announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Mott says indications are for increased demand and higher prices for dairy cattle later in the season.

The great breeding Shorthorn bull, Royal Marshall, now in his eleventh year, most of the time spent in the WALTER HUNT HERD at Arkansas City, has proved the value of a good sire. Bred by the late A. C. Shallenberger, of Alma, Neb., he was bought by Mr. Hunt's neighbor and sired such a great lot of calves that Mr. Hunt first used one of his sons and later bought the mature bull and has used him

## MACHINERY

Fords Portable Hammermill Operators "cashing in" on steadily increasing nation-wide demand for custom-mixed feeds on farmers' own premises. Only Fords equipment performs all three optional services: Straight grinding, mixing with supplements, and "sweet feed" production by exclusive Molasses Impregator. Positively no delay for mixing. 25% down, balance from earnings. Investigate today. Myers-Sherman Company, 1414 12th, Streator, Illinois.

We Have a Lot of Used, Rebuilt, shopworn 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 Rasps for rasp and tooth cylinders. Your Rasps and bolts built up and hard-surfaced. Canvas, Paddle feeder raddles, Rockless Pick-ups, V. Pulley Drives. Richardson, Cawker City, Kansas.

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

Grain Blowers, \$68.15. Elevators \$54.25 and up. Eckardt Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

## 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.

## SEED

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

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

For Sale—Balbo Rye for seed, \$1.00 per bushel, FOB Salina. Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kansas.

## PHOSPHATE

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

## EDUCATIONAL

Make Up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-7, Chicago.

## AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

## HORSE TRAINING

How to Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free! No obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 437, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

## 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 easy to build. Send 10c for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

## 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.

## FEATHERS

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

## 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 5x7 inch enlargement Free, also sensational, new folding folio to frame your prints, all free with this ad. (Enclosing 10c for handling and mailing appreciated.) Dean Studios, Dept. 1031, Omaha, Nebraska.

At Last, all your pictures Hand Colored. Roll Developed, 8 Hand Colored prints, only 25c. Hand Colored Reprints 3c. Amazingly Beautiful. National Photo Art, Dept. 31, Janesville, 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 coupons, 25c; reprints 2c each; 100 or more, 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Roll developed, 2 prints each good negative (limit 16 prints) 25c each. 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 1/2c. Pioneer Photos, Hutchinson, Kan.

## PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

## MEDICAL

Asthma relieved or no pay. Sample free. Write E. Podhaski, Monticello, Iowa.

## 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.

## TOBACCO

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

## PERSONALS

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

## HONEY

Extra quality clover honey 10-lb. pail 90c. 60-lb. can \$4.25. Ten-pound pail bulk comb \$1.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

## 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.

Two-Family Farm. 238 acres with equipment, only \$700 down! On gravel road in famous Ozarks, mile to village; 100 in cultivation, crops growing, 120-acre pasture including 40 acres timber, springs, 50-tree orchard; 6-room main residence, good 40-ft. barn, poultry houses, also small cottage and barn; immediate possession, with team, 3 cows, sow and pigs, Rock poultry, all equipment, only \$2,700 complete, \$700 down. Summer catalog. Free. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## HOTELS

**THE NAVAJO HOTEL**  
Rooms \$1.00 Per Day and Up  
RECREATION HALL  
**HIAWATHA TOURS**

Safe, Comfortable Cars for All Scenic Trips—Liability Insurance—Informed, Competent Drivers  
**Lee Hodges, Mgr.**  
Manitou Springs, Colo.

## LAND—KANSAS

**STOCK FARM**  
160-acre stock farm 5 miles from Chetopa on gravel road. 105 A. cultivated. Balance pasture. House, 2 barns and other buildings. All in good repair. Close to school. \$900 down, \$350 annually.  
**J. FRED TRUE, Jr.**  
421 West Kansas Pittsburg, Kansas

## Stock and Grain Farm

200-acre Stock and Grain Farm. 8 miles from McCune, 2 1/2 miles from Parsons. 100 acres in cultivation, balance pasture. Complete set of buildings completely repaired and painted. Ample water. \$1250.00 down, balance on easy payments at 3 1/2% int.  
**RAY A. FAIR**  
1311 Broadway - Parsons, Kansas

## Good 160 A. Farm

3 mi. from Uniontown, Kans. 5 room dwelling, good barn 46x52, poultry house, and other buildings. 45 A. pasture, 115 A. cultivated. Ample water at buildings. Orchard chat road 3/4 mi. to grade school. Lespedeza in pasture and 45 A. lespedeza in small grain. R. F. D. and Milk Route available.  
**A. A. Holdeman, 110 So. Wash., Iola, Kansas**

## Coffey County Ranch Land

400 acres, 3 miles from Burlington, Kan. 60 acres cultivated, balance grass. 5-room frame house, barn, henhouse. Paved road. Good water. Price \$23.75 acre. Terms if desired. Ranch land is best investment available. Combined liberal yield with safety of principal. This is a real opportunity.  
**G. E. MAHONEY, 204 S. OAK, IOLA, KAN.**

## 237 A. Washington County

Only 3 miles from Washington, on Hwy. 36. New Barn, good six room house, granary, silo, cattle shed, chicken house. All buildings repaired and painted. Good well and windmill. 115 A. cultivation part creek bottom, 122 A. pasture. \$2,000 Cash. Bal. long time loan at 3 1/2% int. if desired.  
**H. A. LONGTIN, Box 375, EMPORIA, 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.**

## 140 Acre—Mill Creek Dairy Farm

Well improved. Mamie Simon, Alma, Kans.

## REAL ESTATE SERVICE

Wanted to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisc.

ever since. His sons have gone to head good herds of the territory, and many of his heifers have found their way into the hands of discriminating breeders; two are in the Oklahoma State College herd, and Mr. Hunt has several that he is afraid to price. The Hunt herd was reduced in size several years ago, but the quality has been increased right along.

W. A. LEWIS, Pratt, successful breeder of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle, announces a dispersal sale to be held November 11. Mr. Lewis has bred Milking Shorthorns for many years and has sold high-quality cattle in many parts of the country. More about this sale will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

JESSE HOWELL, well-known livestock breeder of Marshall county, has a good lot of Duroc spring pigs. The Howell farm is located near the old Oregon Trail, and the big spring on the place once furnished water for the freighters who traveled that route. Mr. Howell gets his mail at Marietta.

On his farm 18 miles northwest of Marysville, Kan., and just over the line in Nebraska, H. J. SCHMIDT owns what is one of the finest herds of registered Berkshire hogs to be found in the entire country. Mr. Schmidt now has a herd of about 75 head, including a fine lot of

spring pigs. The foundation stock came from leading Eastern breeders. He now has 3 outstanding herd sires. One of the sires, Onward Boy 4th, came from one of the best-known herds in Indiana. Care has been taken to select the best of different bloodlines, so it is always possible to furnish unrelated pairs and trios to new customers. Everything is immune. Mr. Schmidt was a breeder and exhibitor of Poland Chinas many years ago, showing numerous grand champions.

Mounting demand for Berkshire hogs was reflected in prices paid at the POMEROY SALE, held at Barrington, Ill., on June 10. Fifty head of brood sows and herd boars sold for an average of \$281, with tops as high as \$2,500 for a single individual. The entire pig crop averaged \$41 and individual sales around \$60.

We regret that we failed to get in print at an earlier date a report of the STANDARD DAIRY DISPERSAL of Ayrshire cattle held at Tulsa, Okla., on May 28. A. W. Petersen, sales manager, had given the sale ample publicity, but Ayrshire interest seemed to be lacking both in numbers of people in attendance and in prices paid. The sale total was approximately \$12,500 on the 143 head selling. This made an average of slightly under \$90 a head. Possibly not a bad average, as there was an exceptionally large

number of small bull calves as well as 20 grade cows. Dr. Francis H'Doubler, who had recently bought some good Ayrshires in Kansas, added a number of the better ones for his herd at Springfield, Mo. He bought more than \$2,200 worth of these registered Ayrshires. To our knowledge one Kansas buyer made purchases. This was J. D. McMillon, Coffeyville.

FOURTH ANNUAL RENO COUNTY RAM SALE will be held at Hutchinson on Thursday, July 24. Twelve Shropshire rams, 8 Hampshire rams and 5 Southdown rams will sell. Eleven consignors will have registered rams in this sale. A show will be a feature, and it will start at 10 a. m. The sale starts at 1:30. H. H. Schrag is the sales manager.

CLARENCE LACEY, Meriden, is well known as a breeder of registered Shropshires. Now that Kansas is giving more and more attention to sheep, this breeder should be given credit for the interest he has helped create in this important livestock business. Year after year rams have been going out to improve Kansas flocks from this farm, and each year sees this veteran sheepman at the 2 Kansas fairs with a good exhibit.

We want to call attention to the SOUTHERN KANSAS RAM SALE, at Anthony, on Friday.



**Don't Let Worms Stunt Your Pigs!** Worm-free pigs grow much faster—make more money! Thousands of hog raisers reduce nodular and large round worm infestation with

**PETERS Swine POWDER**  
CONTAINS PHENOTHIAZINE

Highest authorities endorse Phenothiazine, the new wonder working drug. PETERS combines this powerful worm remover with tasteful ingredients. Pigs devour Peters Powder when mixed with any grain feed! Actually pigs crave it! No starving. One lb., \$1.20—enough for 30 pigs weighing up to 25 lbs., or only 4 cents a pig. Ask any Peters dealer or write to

Peters Family, World's First Hog Serum Manufacturers



**PETERS SERUM CO. Laboratories**  
Kansas City, Mo.

**DODSON SILO**  
CONCRETE STAVE SILO

DODSON "Red & White Top" SILO. We will build a longer life silo. Give quicker erection. Air-Tight Hinged Doors. Concrete Chute. Terms. You can handle. Write for Prices on Silos, Dodson Farm Bldgs., Blizzard Enclosure Cutters and Hay Choppers. Dodson Mfg. Co., Inc., Wichita, Kan.



**AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS**

**Harold Tonn**  
Auctioneer  
Specialist in purebred livestock and farm sales.  
**HAVEN, KANSAS**  
(Reno County)

**BERT POWELL**  
AUCTIONEER  
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
1331 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS**  
**BERKSHIRE PIGS**  
April pigs at reasonable prices. Best breeding. I have bred Berkshires since 1898.  
G. D. WILLEMS, R. S. Box 77, INMAN, KAN.

**Schmidt's Berkshire Farm**  
Serviceable boars, spring pigs (pairs unrelated), 75 head in herd. Best bloodlines. Immured. H. J. SCHMIDT, WYMORE, NEB.

**Shadow Lawn Berkshires**  
CHOICE SPRING BOARS, reasonably priced.  
Registered  
ROY GILLILAND, Jr., HOLTON, KAN.

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

**KANSAS FARMER**  
Publication Dates, 1941

July	12-26
August	9-23
September	6-20
October	4-18
November	1-15-29
December	13-27

**Advertising**

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

August 1. In the last issue we stated the sale was to be held on August 10. The correct date is August 1. Top rams from Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri flocks will be sold. Sufficient numbers of high-quality individuals of prominent breeds will sell to justify you attending this sale. For additional information write to W. E. Gregory, Anthony, secretary.

For more than 40 years, G. D. WILLEMS, Inman, has been breeding registered Berkshire hogs. No doubt this veteran breeder is pleased at the decided upturn toward Berkshires, and he should feel gratified in knowing he has played his part in keeping this breed before the hog men of this state. There is not a large number of breeders of Berkshires in this state, and we feel sure that those interested in this breed will find registered Berkshires at G. D. Willems' farm to their liking.

**RIVERSIDE JERSEY FARM** is located on the Solomon river at the town of Logan in Phillips county. The herd was established about 10 years ago. Because Lester Davis, owner and proprietor, retails milk and studies the production of every cow, only good ones may have a place in the herd. Mr. Davis now has his third bull from the A. Lewis Oswald herd at Hutchinson. The first one, Silver Prince, was from a high-producing Silver Medal cow in the Oswald herd. The second one, Tulips Repeater of Oz, was a son of Longview Repeater "Excellent"; and the present bull, Afterglow's Eagle of Oz 391822, is a grandson of the superior sires, Old Eagle and Afterglow's Observer. The Davis herd is largely the blood of these 3 good sires. Others by Shadow Lawn Dandy and Coronation Oxford King. The herd is tested regularly for Tb. and Bang's. Inspection of the herd is invited.

**SHERWOOD BROTHERS**, who live and operate their own farms 9 miles northeast of Concordia, have bred registered Durocs for the last 22 years. By using unrelated boars and several different bloodlines in the sow herds, the brothers have always been able to supply old and new customers unrelated breeding stock. During the years they have stayed pretty close to their original type, but by selection rather than by changing bloodlines they have produced a type of Duroc more in favor with the farmer than in former years. That is a little wider and shorter-legged without diminishing size. On the 2 farms there are now about 100 good spring pigs to choose from. They are sired by Top Ace, a son of the Illinois grand champion, Top Row, and Orion Grand Master. A good selection of fall gilts and mature sows has been bred, and they are being bred for fall farrow. Sherwood Brothers invite close inspection of their Durocs and methods of breeding and selling.

That the owner of sows to be mated knows better than anyone else how to select the herd boar has been demonstrated in the W. A. DAVIDSON POLAND CHINA HERD, Simpson. The fine lot of young sows in this herd, sired by Admiration A, and their unusually uniform spring litters prove beyond a doubt that the breeder knows best the strong points as well as the defects that crop out from time to time. Admiration A, to start with, is an unusually sound boar, good enough to be first in class at the Belleville District Fair last year in unusually strong competition. Later, he placed well up in still larger shows. Other pigs, the same in type, are by his half-brother, both sires being sons of Admiration. Others litters are by such boars as Market Star, Kayo, and Sargo. Sows to be mated in the Davidson herd must pass a rigid examination as to type. The demand is the best it has been for years, says Paul, Jr., member of the firm. Preparations are being made to show representatives of the herd at the fairs, and a sale will be held on the farm October 24. The Davidson kind have been to the front for more than 30 years.

Foundation in the breeding of good livestock is just as important as it is in the building of a house or barn. A good foundation insures success, barring accident. It gives confidence in the business and makes it easier to overcome obstacles that so often show up in the breeding business. The dairy inspection of the General Clay 4th and imported Pencil Cardinal cows in the W. S. MICHLER AND SON MILKING SHORTHORN HERD and the studying of the pedigrees and family history helped a lot during the drouth-panic years that will always be a part of the livestock breeder's memory. Faith in their favorite breed and its history gave the courage that finally won. The herd now numbers more than 60 head, pastures are green and wheat is making up to 35 bushels an acre. The herd foundation is composed of daughters of the above bulls and Rellim, a son of Retna Roan Duke. A fine lot of young heifers just ready to become cows are by Elcha Bright Don. In service now is Borgs Roan Champion; and a deep-red bull calf, Griffard Locust Supreme, is being developed for future use in the herd. The Michler's Locust Dell Farm is located at Bloomington, in Osborne county.

A visit to the BAUER BROTHERS POLAND CHINA HERD, at Gladstone, just over the line in Nebraska, reveals the accomplishments of the great breeding and prize-winning boar, State Fair. The more than 100 spring pigs are all sired by one of his sons or from sows sired by him. I have seen no greater proof of the old saying, "Like begets like." This is by far the best lot of pigs ever on the farm. Many daughters of State Fair have litters by True Tone, a son of Strong Heart, sire of many grand champions. And the dam of True Tone is one of the best daughters of State Fair. It should be recalled that Strong Heart sired both junior champions of Iowa in 1940. The Bauer kind has come to be recognized by men who tie ribbons at the best shows and fairs. But better than that, farmers and pork producers who have had years of experience in an effort to make both ends meet in the business of profitable hog feeding know as well or even better than some others the kind of Poland China it takes to make a profit. This is why Bauer Polands are looked upon with such favor by the farmers of at least 2 states. Bauer Brothers will hold their annual fall sale October 17.

**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.

**Milking Shorthorn Cattle**  
November 11—W. A. Lewis, Pratt.

**Guernsey Cattle**  
September 25—Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Parsons. Lester Combs, Secretary, Parsons.

**Jersey Cattle**  
October 6—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—A. Davidson, Simpson.  
October 28—G. A. Wiggert, 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.

**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. All spring pigs by Fancy Clipper. Inspection invited.  
C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

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

**DUROC JERSEY HOGS**

**Sherwoods Modern Type Durocs**  
(Since 1919)  
Fall boars, bred gilts, 100 spring pigs by son of Ill. Grand Champion (TOP ROW) and other boars. Pairs not related. Dams of proven bloodlines. SHERWOOD BROS., Concordia, Kan.

**BRED SOWS AND GILTS**

Bred to some of the best boars in America. 35 years a breeder of stout-built, easy-feeding, short-legged Durocs. Immured. Registered. Shipped on approval. Literature. Photos. Prices on request. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kans.

**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  
Elsmore (Allen County), Kansas

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

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**

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

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**

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

**SHEEP**

**Tri-State Ram Sale**  
Starts 1:30 p. m.  
**Anthony, Kansas, Friday, August 1**  
35 Registered Shropshire and Hampshire Rams  
Consignors Are Top Breeders of Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas  
Sale Sponsored by Harper County Farm Bureau and Sheepmen—For Catalog Write  
**W. E. GREGORY, Secretary, ANTHONY, KAN.**  
Col. Clifford Williams, Auctioneer  
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

**Ram Sale, Thursday, July 24**  
4th Annual Reno County Ram Sale, at the State Fair Grounds  
**HUTCHINSON, KAN., Show 10:00 a. m., Sale 1:30 p. m.**  
12 SHROPSHIREs consigned by H. H. Schrag; Will Moyer; Virgil McClure; Ernest Krehbiel; James Williams & Worth Otto.  
8 HAMPSHIREs consigned by R. Gilmore; J. Clark & C. Dean.  
5 SOUTHDOWNS consigned by R. Gilmore & Rexwood Partridge.  
**H. H. Schrag, Mgr., Pretty Prairie, Mo. Curt Regier, Auctioneer**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

**Holstein Heifers**  
A carload of grade 2-year-old Holstein heifers, bred to freshen this fall. Also a fine lot of bred yearling Holstein heifers. Write or call.  
**W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.**

**Registered Holstein Bull**

Born 7-31-40. Mostly black. Dam 480 lbs. as a 2-yr.-old, daughter of Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby. Sire's dam and sire 420 and 525 lbs. fat. Sister milking 65 lbs. a day. Price \$100. Inquire of ABRAM THUT, HARPER, KANSAS

**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.**

**JERSEY CATTLE**

**OCTOBER 6th!!!**

Those two great Kansans, Boyd Newcom, of Wichita, and Bert Powell, of Topeka, will cry our offering of Gold and Silver Medal Jersey matrons and heifers on October 6. "Knowing your herd, appreciating your policies, I predict the greatest sale ever held in Kansas or in the Middle West," writes an outstanding breeder.  
**A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys HUTCHINSON, KANSAS**

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**

**Registered Guernseys**  
Reducing my herd and I am offering a few nice cows and heifers. Tb. and Bang's tested. Inquire of M. A. Hensley, SASNAK GUERNSEY FARM, SALINA, KANSAS.

**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.**

**DAIRY CATTLE**

**FREE BULL** Holstein, Guernsey, Shorthorn or Jersey with approval 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**  
(Reno County) KANSAS

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**DOLES HORNED AND POLLED SHORTHORNS**  
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. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, 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.**

**Shropshire Rams**

Have a fine lot of registered yearling rams, mostly \$25 to \$35 each. Phone 5420.  
**CLARENCE LACEY, MERIDEN, KAN.**

**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 E. W. of Sedalia, Mo. J. R. Poague & Sons, Lincoln, Mo.

# "BRING 'EM BACK DEAD!"

## The Referee Commanded

THE SCENE was some 279 feet below sea level, in torrid Death Valley, where Hollywood goes to make true desert pictures, and where the thermometer goes to record highs.

Condemned to death were 6 natty new coupes, alike as sextuplets throughout, except that in each crankcase—under lock—was a different big-name motor oil... one regulation 5-quart fill. Not one drop of oil could be added in any car's lifetime. Yet all cars had to keep up 57 miles an hour—under Death Valley's all-consuming sun—until each engine went plain to smash because lubricant failed. Those were the rules of this strictly impartial, strictly checked, strictly certified test of motor oil life... the winner to be decided only by 6 cars' death!

The winning 5-Quart fill lasted all of  
13,398 miles... Certified

In this Life-and-Death Test the winning oil outlasted the other test oils by 5,683 miles or more... Certified. The whole lot of them—all 5 other big-name oils—averaged less than half of the 13,398 miles delivered by the new long-lasting oil that won. You can have this new oil in your own car, truck and tractor engines right now—at popular price—by asking Your Conoco Agent for

### CONOCO N<sup>th</sup> MOTOR OIL

Its record advantage in mileage—in economy—comes straight from Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil's great new *synthetic* or man-made extra substance called *Thialkene inhibitor*. (U. S. Patent 2,218,132.) To understand, merely think a moment of *Vaccination*—which puts the right protective substance on guard to keep a trouble from starting in you!

Now the trouble that aims to start in motor oils always lurks in the normal firing of every engine. Filth is formed that can spoil one drop; then two drops "catch it," and then four, and then sixteen, and so on—faster, faster, *FASTER*. Too soon the whole fill is weakened and the oil level sinks too fast... but not when the start of this oil-fouling trouble is *inhibited*—held back—by life-giving *Thialkene inhibitor* in new Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil.

You'll never Death-Test your Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil in your car or other farm equipment, any more than you'll repeat other proving-ground tortures with your machines. As always, you'll still drain and refill at the intervals recommended by qualified authorities. But how you'll expect to stretch out your time and distance before adding make-up oil, when you consider this big fact: 5 heavily advertised oils in the Certified Death

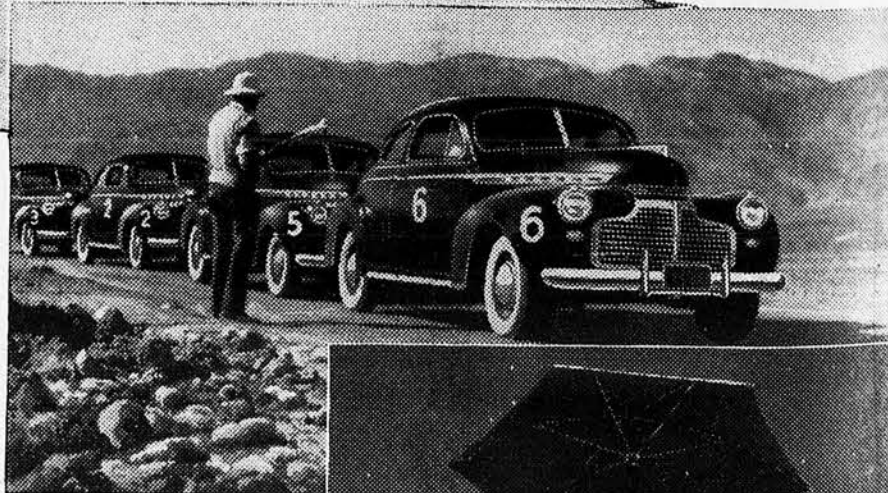
Valley Destruction Test were out-mileaged all the way from 74% to 161% by new Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil.

Call Your Conoco Agent right away for a quick delivery of new Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil. And if you'd like to check the temperature at your place against Death Valley, write for a free "Outside-Your-Window" thermometer. Just send your name and address to: Continental Oil Company, Dept. C, Ponca City, Oklahoma.



### AND CONOCO N<sup>th</sup> OIL OIL-PLATES YOUR ENGINE!

Long the keystone of Conoco success, OIL-PLATING comes from another great Conoco synthetic... man-made under the famed Conoco Germ Processed oil patent. By magnet-like action, OIL-PLATING is bonded to inner engine parts. Then it can't all drain down—not even overnight—not while you're using Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil. So OIL-PLATING is on guard against wear in advance... contributing to mileage, as it did in Death Valley. An OIL-PLATED engine is one more economy you get from changing to popular-priced new Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil in your car, truck and tractor.



**CERTIFIED** The Engine Destruction Test in Death Valley, testing Continental Oil Company's new motor oil and five other well-known advertised competitive brands, was closely observed by me and my assistants during the preparation of the test fleet and during the entire period of the test.

The five competitive brands were bought by us at retail and handled only under our observation. Closest possible uniformity was attained in the cars and driving conditions.

I hereby certify that the work and tests were thoroughly and fairly conducted. Engine Destruction occurred in each case at the mileage stated.

*H. M. Jacklin*

Consulting Engineer, who during Academic year is Professor of Automotive Engineering, Purdue University