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KANSAS FARMER

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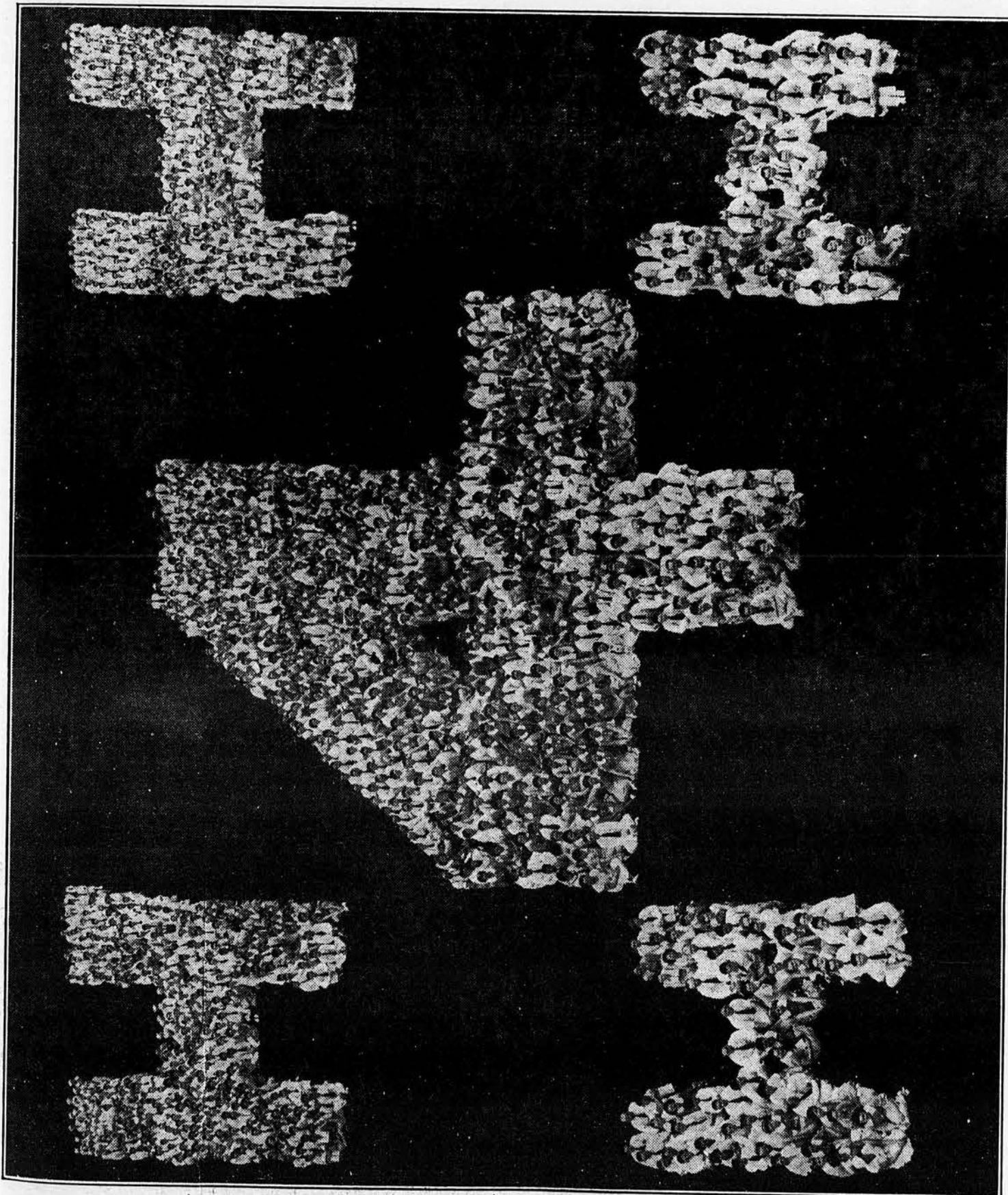
MAIL & BREEZE



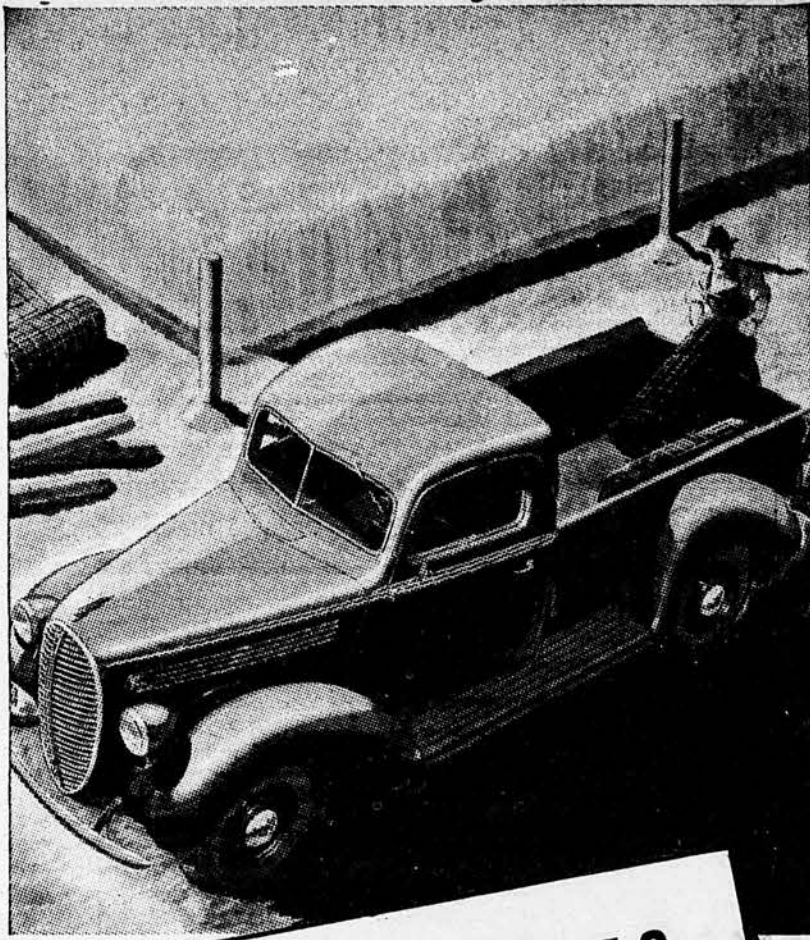
Volume 75

June 4, 1938

Number 12



Annual Round-Up for some 1,400 4-H Club boys and girls will be held at Manhattan, June 6 to 11, on the Kansas State College campus. This picture shows last year's delegates forming their club emblem.



**THE FORD V-8
COMMERCIAL CAR
IS A *Natural farmer***



FOR THE DOZENS of jobs a hauling unit can do around a farm, there never was a handier unit than this 1938 Ford V-8 Pick-Up. Especially when it comes to doing those jobs quickly and cheaply.

You'll say it's a natural farmer before you've had it on the job a full day. With that 8-cylinder engine under the hood, it pulls right through mud and soft dirt—and when you start out for town, it surely cuts your running time.

You can buy this 112-inch Pick-Up with the 85-horsepower engine—or with the thrifty 60-horsepower engine if you're looking for extra-good gas mileage. The easy riding is important, especially if you're carrying perishable loads. The low platform height makes loading and unloading easier. The all-metal body won't scar or splinter. Everything about it is Ford quality—that's what makes it at home on the soil.

Your Ford dealer will be glad to lend you a 1938 Pick-Up for an "on-the-job" test. Or, if you need a larger unit, try the 122-inch One-Tonner—or a 134-inch or 157-inch Stake. All these 1938 Ford Trucks are the finest you've ever been able to put to work.

**FORD V-8 TRUCKS
AND COMMERCIAL CARS**

Parity Payments May Boost Wheat Income for Growers in AAA

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WHEAT growers who participated in the 1938 farm program, and complied with the program, apparently are due to net at least 20 cents a bushel more on their base acreage yields than non-co-operators.

In the first place, they get 12 cents a bushel on the average yield for their base acreage. Indications as this is written are that they will receive also parity payments on the normal production up to 8 cents a bushel. This is conditional upon the Senate and then the House accepting the Senate committee amendment including \$212,000,000 for parity payments on wheat, cotton and corn in the Relief-Recovery bill.

In addition to these conservation and probable parity payments, co-operating wheat growers in compliance will be eligible for commodity loans, probably about 60 cents a bushel, possibly 65 cents. There is strong pressure being brought to get 75 cents a bushel loans, but the Department of Agriculture is much opposed to the larger amount. AAA officials hold that a loan much above the world market will shut off exports; also that it might encourage over-planting thru holding the domestic price temporarily above the world price level.

Of course, the wheat crop is not yet harvested. It may prove smaller than anticipated. That frequently happens in a wet year. But unless there is a decided drop in expected wheat yields in the United States, there is going to be a world surplus of wheat.

What Will Price Be?

Judging from future prices, which generally are a fair guide of what prices will be—alho even the grain markets guess wrong sometimes—the farm price of wheat the coming season is going to be around or below 60 cents a bushel. The only thing that seems to stand in the way is a crop failure over a large area of the winter Wheat Belt.

Under the provisions of the new Farm Act, wheat loans are mandatory if (1) the farm price as figured by the Department of Agriculture is below 52 per cent of parity on June 15; or if (2) the total supply is indicated to be more than 900 million bushels. Looks today as if both conditions probably will be fulfilled.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, can fix the loans at anywhere between 52 and 75 per cent of parity—roughly, between 58 to 60 cents and 85 to 88 cents. As before noted, Department policy is to hold the loan figure as low as possible, for the reasons given.

From reports here, it appears that some AAA folks in the field have been indulging in loose talk about the provisions of the new Farm Act. Some of them are reported to have told Kansas wheat farmers they "have got to do" certain things.

Nothing to it. No wheat farmer "has got to do" anything about acreage planted or harvested. He can plant what he pleases, harvest what he pleases, and this year, market what he pleases. But, of course, if he doesn't comply with the AAA wheat program, he is not eligible for (1) conservation payments; (2) parity payments if these are made available in the recovery-relief bill; nor (3) commodity loans.

In other words, there is nothing compulsory on wheat growers. Whatever the wheat grower does is purely voluntary.

But this lack of compulsion reminds of the conversation between two privates in the army. One of them was what is known as a "guard house lawyer." Said he:

"They can't make me do that."
"Sure they can't," replied his more experienced comrade. "But they can make you wish you had."

While the Crop Insurance Title of the new Farm Act, which is a separate act as it is written, does not seem to limit the new government wheat crop insurance to those wheat growers participating in the National Farm Program, the regulations written by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation seem to be based on the supposition

that after the first year (crop year 1939) only those who stay within their wheat allotments are eligible to insure.

The Wheat Insurance program is provided in "Title V—Crop Insurance" of the "Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938."

The first sub-head reads, "Short Title and Application of Other Provisions."

Under that is:
"Sec. 501—This title may be cited as the 'Federal Crop Insurance Act.' Except as otherwise expressly provided, the provisions in Titles I to IV, inclusive, shall not apply with respect to this title, and the term 'Act' wherever it appears in such titles shall not be construed to include this title."

Then follows the sub-head "Declaration of Purpose."

"Sec. 502. It is the purpose of this title to promote the national welfare by alleviating the economic distress caused by wheat crop failures due to drouth and other causes, by maintaining the purchasing power of farmers and by providing for stable supplies of wheat for domestic consumption and the orderly flow thereof in interstate commerce."

Sec. 503 of the Act says:

"To carry out the purposes of this title the Corporation is authorized and empowered—(a) commencing with the wheat crop planted for harvest in 1939 to insure, upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this title as it may determine, producers of wheat against loss in yields of wheat due to unavoidable causes, including drouth, flood, hail, wind, winter-kill, lightning, tornado, insect infestation, plant disease and such other unavoidable causes as may be determined by the Board; provided, however, That for the first 3 years of operation under this title contracts of insurance shall not be made for periods longer than 1 year."

Before Writing Insurance

The same section protects against insurance payments due to malfeasance or neglect or failure to reseed in areas and under circumstances where it is customary to reseed. The only express limitation upon the right of wheat growers to take out the government insurance is in the following sentence at the close of the section:

"The Board may condition the issuance of such insurance in any county or area upon a minimum amount of participation in a program of crop insurance formulated pursuant to this title."

But all that means is that the board may require a certain number or more of growers, or acreage, in a given area or county before writing insurance in that area or county.

There does not appear to be a word in the Crop Insurance Title which requires compliance with the soil conservation or any other government program as a pre-requisite for applying for wheat crop insurance.

But in the regulations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation one finds these:

"Applications for insurance shall be accepted only with respect to farms upon which soil conservation and other sound farming practices are being followed." (The FCIC says soil conservation here does not mean the soil conservation program under the AAA of 1938) and a further provision that the insured "exceeds his allotment" he will not be eligible for government crop insurance the following year.

Explanation at the Department of Agriculture is that it must have been the intention of Congress that the crop insurance program is part of the whole program, and that the power to issue regulations is a broad one.

The net effect of the regulation that for the crop to be harvested next year, neither compliance with the soil conservation program nor keeping wheat acreage within allotment figures, is necessary to take out insurance. But that the wheat grower who exceeds his allotment for the 1939 crop will not be eligible on his 1940 crop.

Southeast Dairymen Plan for a Creamery

INTEREST in forming a co-operative creamery was generated into action by 30 men from Southeastern Kansas, nearly all farmers, who drove to Sabetha, Everest and Baldwin in Northeastern Kansas, last week, to look over co-operative plants at those places.

Leaving Agronomy day at Kansas State College in late afternoon, the caravan of cars made their separate ways thru a rainstorm, across the Pottawatomie county pastures to Sabetha. They all arrived at a surprisingly uniform hour and were shown thru the Nemaha county creamery immediately by Axel Meyerton, the manager, and his assistant. Here they viewed what is conceded to be the most successful co-operative plant in Kansas, when length of operation and volume of business are considered.

The Sabetha plant was organized late in 1929, and struggled thru the "hard" times to a flourishing trade. Now the volume of butter is crowding the 3,000,000-pound goal for 1938. On the day before the visit, 17,000 pounds of butter had been made. The Sabetha plant was the first to make the famous Hotel Bar Butter, which is done up in a special wrap and sent to New York.

At the evening dinner, Glenn Sewell, Sabetha, recounted the early days of the creamery and mentioned that Nemaha county had been the largest producer of livestock for slaughter in Kansas, yet farmers went ahead and formed a successful dairy marketing enterprise. A prime thought was to keep the skim milk on the farms. Mr. Anderson, Oneida, a director of the creamery, pointed out that in a "co-op" the profits go to the producer of cream, while in an ordinary creamery all profits go to the stockholders. The Nemaha county creamery paid 6.3 cents more than cream station prices last year.

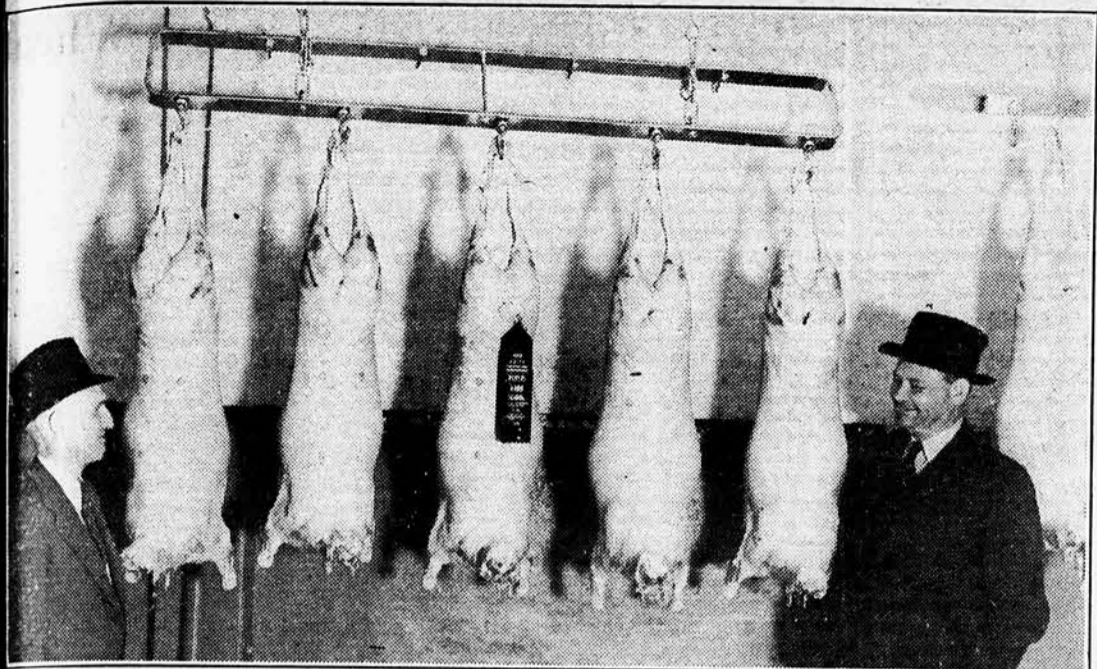
Early Friday morning the group inspected a municipal milk plant at Hiawatha and then went to Everest where Bert Eichelberger, manager of the Sunflower Creamery, showed the men thru that young but successful "co-op."

Since this creamery has been in operation less than 2 years, the members can readily recall the efforts they expended getting it going. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, was one of the main cogs in the organization work, and because of his efforts he now is president of the creamery—a position of honor, no pay, and heavy responsibility. His work is lightened, of course, by an able board of directors—all farmers.

Mr. Gilliland told the group of dairymen from the Southeast that they should consider several factors in deciding whether they need a creamery. First, is there already a good market for the milk or cream? Second, are there enough dairy cattle in the area, as a certain source of supply, to support the creamery? He believes 2,000 cows would be the absolute minimum, and the Sunflower creamery had 3,000 cows in its area.

Something of importance Mr. Gilliland stressed is that location of the creamery will make no difference to the dairyman. His cream is picked up anyway and he gets the same price. What is wanted is a location nearest the center of cream supply and where it therefore will be able to operate most cheaply. Melvin Kleppe, Leona, treasurer of the Sunflower since its beginning, said their cost of gathering cream was less than a cent a pound in 1937. J. O. Shuffebarger, Atchison, and W. E. Steward, Muscotah, directors, spoke briefly on the need for more

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These three-quarter Southdown lamb carcasses from G. D. Hammond's flock, Stafford county, were fattened on whole Atlas Sorgho grain, plus wheat pasture. At left is C. G. Elling, genial sheep specialist, who is the "power" back of the Kansas lamb school. At right, A. M. Patterson, secretary of the American Royal, a chief Kansas City co-operator in the big farm event.

Kansas City Lamb and Wool School Proves Worth of — Sorghums and Pasture

By TUDOR CHARLES

SORGHUM grain produced champion carcasses for the second annual Kansas Lamb and Wool School, held in the American Royal Building at Kansas City recently. Forty-seven farmer producers of lambs brought pens of 5 lambs from many counties. Each county also was represented in the wool show.

Practices followed by each of the lamb growers who placed in the first 10 classes, demonstrated without doubt that pasture, and chiefly cereal pasture, is the stuff for making market-topping native spring lambs at lowest cost.

First place in the lamb show went for the second time to Henry Schmidt, of Harper county. His Shropshire-bred lambs were dropped in late January and brought to an early finish by feeding a mixed ground grain ration and running both lambs and ewes on wheat and other early pasture. The Harper county delegation brought 7 lambs to the show, then selected the 5 which looked best on that day. Mr. Schmidt's lambs probably won in the show primarily by virtue of choice breeding and careful selection. His ewes are of the highest quality, generally bred up from the common type of Western ewe which is accepted as having good enough conformation, when coupled with great vigor, to produce market-topping lambs. Few Kansas growers will ever keep ewe flocks of the choice quality of Mr. Schmidt's, because of the disadvantages of keeping ewe lambs over the summer.

Second place in the entire show was won by a

pen of lambs belonging to Ernest Bertrand, of Logan county. These lambs were fairly light and had been raised entirely on wheat pasture without a bite of grain. They were an outstanding example of efficiency of wheat pasture in the ewe-lamb ration. In saying that the lambs had only wheat pasture, one must remember that this was supplemented heavily by mother's milk, which is stimulated sharply in flow by good grazing.

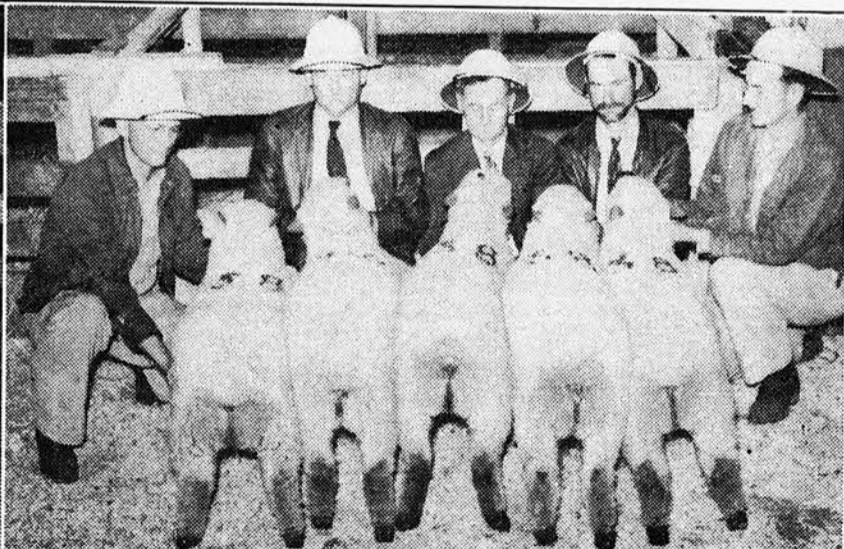
The lamb judges, representatives of the co-operating packing companies, were O. L. Remick, Armour; Karl Mitchell, Cudahy; Don Goff, Swift; and O. Green, Wilson. These men worked hard for nearly 2 hours, sorting the lamb groups down to only 20 in number, then 10, and finally placing the 10 from first to tenth. They seemed to have a difficult time deciding on the placing of the last 10 groups. This was explained as a result of the close comparison of quality among the sheep.

Third place honors on the hoof, but first in the coolers, were won by G. D. Hammond of Stafford county, who had raised the lambs from a second cross of Southdown rams on Shropshire ewes. Southdown blood was predominate in about half of the winning groups. Mr. Hammond's lambs had run with their mothers on native pasture at first, and then wheat. Perhaps the outstanding feature was that they were fed whole Atlas Sorgho, raised on the Hammond place, as grain. They constituted a 100 per cent Western Kansas grain and pasture ration,

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Lambs fattened on wheat pasture and milk only by Ernest Bertrand, extreme right, Logan county, won second place in the pen of lambs contest at the lamb show.



First place pen of lambs raised by Henry Schmidt, Harper county, left. Harper countians holding lambs are, H. R. Hanna, Waldron; J. M. Hilt, Anthony; H. E. Gaither, Waldron; and W. E. Gregory, Anthony.

Power Beyond the High-Lines

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

RURAL electrification is a most alluring idea. I am for it strongly. Carried out to its logical conclusion it will not only exchange light for darkness, and increase the beauty of the farm homes, but it will relieve the farm women of a vast amount of drudgery. It also will relieve the farmer of a great deal of labor and improve his farm methods.

Perhaps the greatest blessing of modern civilization is the increase of artificial light. The majority of people now living even here in the United States and out on the farms cannot recall the time when the best artificial light enjoyed by farm people was the old tallow dip; in fact, I doubt whether any reader of the Kansas Farmer & Mail and Breeze ever saw a "tallow dip." It was made by dipping a wick into melted tallow, letting it harden and then dipping it again until a considerable accumulation of tallow was deposited on the wick. There was nothing handsome about the tallow dip but it served to give a feeble light.

Next came the tallow candle. The melted tallow was poured into candle molds after cotton wicks had been placed, one in each separate mold. The ends of the wicks were forced thru the lower end of the molds and the upper ends looped and rods run thru the loops. When the candle mold, holding 6 separate molds, was filled with melted tallow it was placed in a bucket of cold water until the tallow hardened and then the candles were drawn out. It used to be my delight to pull the fresh candles out of the molds. I thought and still think they were works of art.

But just the same they gave only a feeble flame. That can be appreciated when we think of the fact that the average light-bulbs used in lighting the living room of the ordinary home are 50-candlepower, and very frequently three or more of them are in a cluster, all lighted. So that the average home lighted with electricity has perhaps 150 times as much light as was given out by the old tallow candle.

Even at that the frugal folks of 50 or 60 years ago were careful about burning the candles. There used to be an old saying, coming down I think from Scotland, "St. Valentine's Day, throw half the candle away." That is, don't use more than half a candle after February 14. "St. Patrick's Day, throw all the candle away." That is, after the middle of March, go to bed at dark and save candles.

While lamps, or what were called lamps, were used almost from the dawn of history, the beginning of the modern lamp dates back only to the latter part of the 18th century. The lamp wick was not invented until in 1783. This wick was flat, woven and secured in a close-fitting support. M. Legers, a Frenchman, in this same year 1783, invented the spur-wheel which by rotating adjusted the wick thus regulating the flame. Shortly after this a Swiss chemist by the name of Argand, invented the tubular wick which was attached to a hollow tube which extended thru the oil reservoir. This tube gave an opportunity for the air to pass thru it and gave the burning wick a supply of oxygen which increased the brilliancy of the light. Argand immortalized his name with the Argand burner. However, it was a pretty crude affair and did not give much in the way of a light except by comparison. It was so much better than any lamp which had preceded it that people thought it was a great lamp.

Like a good many useful inventions the glass lamp-chimney is the result of an accident. A workman who was using an Argand lamp in attempting to heat a bottle over the flame cracked the bottom off the bottle. The glass being too hot for him to hold he placed it momentarily over the burner. The

More or Less Modern Fables

AN EDUCATED and also conceited billy-goat which had whipped everything in his class in the neighborhood in which he resided, was passing a country grocery store and noticed the sign: "The best country butter kept here."

"I figure," said the billy-goat, "that I am the best country butter there is in these parts. I will just stroll in and whip the whey out of this thing whatever it is that is kept in this store." But when the proud and conceited goat got near enough to get a whiff of the article that was kept in a crock on the grocery counter and labeled "Country butter," his countenance fell and he walked out of the store without even a bleat. And when the billy-goat's mate who had come along with him asked, "Why didn't you knock it out, William?" he answered: "My confiding spouse, I may be reckless at times but I think I know when I am up against something stronger than I am."

Still Stickin' Around

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kan.

Said old Uncle Mose as he tickled his chin
With a finger, then rumbled his hair;
"I hardly c'n tell now, jist where to begin
Tho I've plenty o' time now to spare.
I'm still stickin' 'round here where first I began
'N' makin' a livin' the best way I can
Enjoyin' each year like any old man
Not envyin' others who dare.

I've got an old plow; I've had many a year,
Still shiny and bright, in the shed.
'Twill scour in a minute with never a fear
The seasons for it have no dread.
And there isn't a ditch on the slope of the hill—
The old prairie grass is growin' there still.
And the cattle enjoy it when they get a fill,
Each evening, when they are fed.

I'm still stickin' 'round, never bought any more—
An eighty was plenty for me.
I've watched, when the rain clouds came down
with a pour,
The soil robbing kind, ye oft see.
Old Biddy, the hen, and the cows do their part
'N' old Dolly's colts help out a right smart,
I still feel, by golly, a young chap c'n start
'N' feel, tho he works, he is free!

(Copyright, 1938)

result was surprising. The brilliancy of the flame was increased and also it became steady.

A lamp designed to burn lard oil was patented in 1842 by a Philadelphia firm. It was called the "Solar lamp." Kerosene lamps came into use in the United States about 1860, but they did not come into anything like general use among the farmers until more than 10 years after that. The first kerosene used in these lamps was very poorly refined and was red in color. Gradually the refining processes were improved until the clear water-colored fluid was produced which not only gave a better light but did not have so much of the disagreeable smell of the first coal-oil lamps. Today the modern mantle type lamps which burn kerosene or gasoline are marvels of efficiency. Many of my readers are using them and know this to be a fact.

There still are a good many farm homes in Kansas which are lighted with old-fashioned coal-oil lamps which rural electrification will put in the scrap-heap. But we must not forget this fact: There still are thousands of homes that have not been and cannot be reached by any utility power line or by any line established by the Government.

These are the homes in which I am especially interested. Now it is possible for these farmers, located beyond the reach of the regular light and power company lines either privately or publicly owned, to establish power plants of their own, with the various equipment available, and without very great expense. It used to be supposed that wind power could not be successfully used in Kansas, notwithstanding the fact that we have a surplus of wind. The trouble was that the wind was not constant. There would come several days in succession when there was scarcely enough wind to turn the wheel on a wind-mill. But, of course, the manufacturers overcame this stoppage of power with storage batteries. Following their lead, one of the most enterprising farmers and stockmen in Kansas, Fred Laptad, living near Lawrence, has solved his power problem. He is an engineer and finds that electricity or electric power can be stored for use when the wind fails. By putting up some modern and rather inexpensive windmills he can create more power than he needs and store the surplus for use when the wind fails.

Then there are the various farm light and power plants offered on the market which have proved their practicability and while I am talking from hearsay I understand that the cost of operating a farm light plant is quite moderate. Finally I suggest to any farm readers who are so located that they cannot avail themselves of electrical power supplied by regular companies, get the figures showing the cost of putting up a little plant of your own. While you are figuring write to Fred Laptad, Law-

rence, and get his opinion. This I will admit is an imposition on him for he is not in the business of selling light and power plants, but he is an exceedingly good natured as well as competent gentleman of French descent, and I feel sure he will be willing to give the necessary information.

What Will Wheat Make?

THE big gamble is on. The stakes are on the vast table, a parallelogram 400 miles long and 200 miles wide. Nature is dealing the hands. Farmers are betting all they have or nearly so that there will be a wheat crop second in size in the history of the state. Perhaps a better simile would be to say that the Kansas farmers are watching the dealer, Fate, spin the roulette wheel hoping that the ball will stop on the lucky number and pay them maybe 200 million bushels of golden wheat. The game will be decided within the next 2 or maybe 3 weeks. The present prospect is magnificent. The wheat is in blossom and it is standing straight and glorious. Within 3 weeks it will either be waving gently in the wind like the waves of a golden sea, or it may be beaten down by wind and hail. These coming 3 weeks will be fateful periods.

Tide Turns Against the AAA

IT LOOKS now as if the farmers of the United States are not going to ratify the Farm Bill in its present form. This is not surprising to me. I would have been surprised if they had ratified it. The average American farmer is at heart a strong individualist. He likes to think that he is running his own business. True he has accepted help from the Government, in a good many cases, not because he really approved the AAA but because he was pretty hard up and the Government check seemed like a very present help in time of need. Then everybody else seemed to be taking the checks and it seemed rather foolish for him to stand out alone and say he would not accept it.

That led to the erroneous conclusion on the part of many people that the American farmer had ceased to be an individualist and had become perfectly willing to be regimented and take orders from Washington. The fact is, however, that this farmer has not greatly changed. He took the government checks—yes; but with the mental reservation that it was a temporary assistance and that he expected to go on running his farm, if he owned it, just about as he pleased. At heart he was still of the opinion that he knew more about what to plant and how to cultivate his land than some clerk in the Department of Agriculture.

So I am not surprised to see that the tide seems to be running against the ratification of the new AAA. In addition to the inherent reluctance of this average American farmer to submit to regulation there is another reason. The new bill is expressed in some 20,000 words. It is safe to say that not one farmer in a thousand has read it, and if he had, could not understand it. In this lack of understanding he is not alone. The \$10,000-a-year members of Congress who voted for the bill didn't.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Published every other Saturday at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at the post office, Topeka, Kan., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Please notify us promptly of any change in address. No need to miss a single issue of Kansas Farmer. If you move, just drop a card, giving old and new addresses, to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

One year 50 cents; three years \$1.

Farm Matters as I See Them

War Would Bring Ruin

LOOKING at the troubled European picture, it seems to be just a question of time until Central Europe explodes again, and draws most of Europe into another big war. I am not well enough acquainted with European affairs to pose as an expert, but it seems to me that Great Britain and France are going to reach a limit some of these days in giving way before Germany and Italy.

My hope is that it will be possible for the United States to remain clear of the next European war. I propose to continue my support of a general neutrality policy that will leave us as free as possible from entanglements that might commit us or compel us to take part.

I know there are some in this country who believe that a war would create such a demand for foodstuffs that the wheat market would go up again. I would not encourage any Kansas farmer to look forward to that. In the first place, if it did happen, the crash afterwards would have more serious effects on the economic structure of the United States than the late World War did. It would bring ruin and chaos in its wake.

Another angle is that we could not collect for any great amount of exports to any of the European nations. They do not have the gold to finance purchases. We have accumulated most of the monetary gold in the world since 1918. We would not take manufactured goods in exchange, even if they could supply them, with their man power engaged in war activities. So we would have to take our payments in IOUs—from the same governments that have defaulted on 11 billion dollars of ours which financed them two decades ago.

In this connection I wish to commend the stand taken by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, against the Nye resolution in the Senate which if enacted would have repudiated, and in effect repealed, the Neutrality Act. The Nye resolution proposed to lift the embargo on shipments to the Loyalist government in Spain. Under the Neutrality Act as it stands, shipments of war supplies to either side in that un-

fortunate civil war are prohibited. Adoption of the Nye resolution would have placed the United States definitely in alignment with one Spanish faction; we would have taken sides.

My position is that we should take every possible precaution against becoming involved in foreign entanglements. And I believe the Neutrality Act is a safeguard. I believe the adoption of the proposed Ludlow amendment to the Constitution, which would require a referendum before the United States could engage in a foreign war—it would have nothing to do with a war on our own account in defense of the United States or of any nation on this continent against foreign aggressive—would be another safeguard.

The Foreign Relations committee of the Senate, of which I am a member, took the same view of the matter, and supported Secretary Hull's position with only one dissenting vote.

I am more worried over the Mexican situation than I am over affairs in South America, where conditions have been in a state of flux most of the time since I can remember. But I believe the Mexicans will be able to work out their own problems.

I must say I admired the note from the Mexican government, when Britain demanded a past due payment on a Mexican debt. The note reminded Britain that other, and bigger, nations had defaulted on debt payments in the last few years—it has been some time since Great Britain has made a payment on its debt to the United States.

All Eligible for Insurance

I HAVE checked up with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and find it is not requiring that wheat growers co-operate with the National Farm Program to be eligible to take out wheat crop insurance this year.

I understand that under one of their regulations, what is in effect compliance with the AAA program, will be required after this year. That is not my understanding of the language of the Crop Insurance Act, but we will have

time to deal with that situation before insurance is written on the winter wheat crop to be planted in 1939.

Worth More Than Ships

I OPPOSED that part of the new relief-recovery bill which provided huge loans for pump priming purposes, and did my best to get amendments adopted striking these provisions from the bill; also I supported vigorously amendments to earmark relief funds so they could not be used for political purposes.

But I favored the appropriations for relief purposes; also for the Farm Security Administration and the National Youth Administration. There is a group of distressed farmers that can be best served thru the Farm Security Administration. And the NYA appropriation, which will help keep 500,000 boys and girls in school, is not larger than would be required to build a battleship. I consider 500,000 American boys and girls as more important than another battleship.

I also used every influence I could bring to bear to get the 212 million dollar appropriation for making parity payments to growers of wheat, corn and cotton. They are going to be needed this fall, in my judgment, as well as the commodity loans provided in the new Farm Act. Incidentally, I am trying to get the wheat loans made at 75 cents a bushel, instead of the 60 cent loans proposed by the Department of Agriculture.

Farm prices have dropped perilously in the last few months. As long as the government is asking farmers to co-operate in a production control program, and is allowing imports of farm products in increasing quantities thru the reciprocal trade agreements, I say the farmer is entitled to every aid the government can give.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By GEORGE MONTGOMERY and FRANKLIN PARSONS

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	\$9.85	\$9.00	\$13.50
Hogs	8.65	7.80	11.35
Lambs	9.50	9.10	12.25
Hens, Heavy	.16½	.16	.14
Eggs, Firsts	.18½	.18	.16½
Butterfat	.20	.20	.26
Wheat, Hard Winter	.79½	.80½	1.25½
Corn, Yellow	.54½	.54½	1.32½
Oats	.30½	.29½	.48½
Barley	.58	.58	.74
Alfalfa, Baled	21.00	21.00	14.50
Prairie	9.50	10.50	16.00

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

I have common mixed yearling calves. When would you consider the best time to sell them? What is the outlook for the wheat crop and price?
—W. M., Columbus.

Desirable to sell cattle of this kind in the near future. There are more cattle on feed than last year. Business conditions are dull. Prices of thin cattle are high in relation to fat cattle prices.

Outlook for wheat is for a large crop and low prices during 1938. Supplies of wheat will exceed needs for domestic uses, and exports. It is prob-

able that a loan basis will be established on wheat. Fifty-two per cent of parity price would be about 60 cents.

Have 200 acres excellent pasture and silo of last year's corn. Please advise the safest plan to get a profitable return on the feed.—E. E. P., Garrison.

Delay buying until late June or July. Buy choice stocker steer calves or choice light stockers. Feed some grain next winter, and head for 1939 fall market as choice light fat steers. If a shorter time program is wanted, the cattle might be sold off grass this fall with enough gain in weight to show a profit.

I am interested in the probabilities of stock pigs bought in May and June proving profitable for a 90 day feed. Have barley, oats, rye and some corn. Pasture limited to sudan.—H. W. W., Dwight.

Hog prices usually reach a seasonal low during the early part of June. Prices then advance to a seasonal peak sometime in July, August or early September. Seasonal price advances of \$1 or more are not unusual from June to late summer.

Chances are 5 to 1 that hog prices in July or August will be higher than prices in early June. Since you have plenty of grain and pasture it appears that your chances for profit in this enterprise are particularly good. In years of declining hog prices such as this one, the fall peak on hog prices usually comes in July or early August. However, the possibilities of improved

business conditions by that time may make the fall peak come this year in late August or September. In any event the pigs should be sold before October 1, as hog prices usually decline when the spring pig crop starts to market in volume.

Oats Test for Fertilizer

Test plots on fertilizer for oats are being carried on with E. B. Collins of Blue Mound; Tom Miner, Parker, and George Thomas, Pleasanton. These men will plant check plots to determine the value of commercial fertilizer on oats. All are using super-phosphate and Mr. Thomas is using 2-12-2. This is classed as complete fertilizer. All of these will be tested alone with barnyard manure. Waldo Cox of Stanton township is running an oats variety test.

Big Co-op Institute

Agricultural co-operators of the nation will sojourn this summer on the campuses of the State College of Washington and the University of Idaho during the 14th annual session of the American Institute of Co-operation, July 11 to 15.

More than 150 speakers and discussion leaders include the names of scores of national and international authorities on economics, marketing, and practical co-operation. The general theme of the 1938 program will be "Recent Developments and Current Problems of Agricultural Co-operation."

Low rail rates will be in effect, and a special Institute train for Eastern

Market Barometer

Cattle—There is word of weakness ahead, but present demand is strong.

Hogs—Possibly making a seasonal high on this bulge. Isn't likely to hold.

Lambs—Declines are in order as summer nears.

Wheat—Only artificial props, or damage to the prospective crop can turn the tide of lower prices.

Corn—Will follow wheat downward now.

Butterfat—Lower prices than in 1936 and 1937 are to be expected.

Eggs—Eggs should improve, as poultry will slip some.

and Midwestern travelers will provide both standard and tourist accommodations from Chicago.

Insurance Storage Policy

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has announced its policy with respect to the storage of wheat acquired as premiums for crop insurance.

"Insofar as practicable," Roy Green, manager, stated, "it will be the policy of the Corporation to store its wheat reserves in areas where the wheat is produced, so long as this policy is consistent with the efficient operation of the Corporation. Furthermore, the policy of the Corporation will be to give preference in storing its wheat to those warehouses which are licensed under the Federal Warehouse Act."

Men of Iron

By WILLIAM MERRIAM ROUSE

IN THOSE days they said there was no better man on the Bouquet River than Donald Hawkes, the blacksmith. By that they meant that in none of the little forge towns by the stream, nor anywhere back in the blue wilderness of the Adirondacks, was there so mighty an arm, so stout a heart.

He had been known to fight 10 husky bloomers, alone with his back against a wall; he could lift a barrel of flour by the chimes and shoulder it. In the valley of the Bouquet the prowess of Don Hawkes was a thing to talk about, like trotting horses, or good whisky, or the distant wonders of the steam railway.

Larned Stower, ironmaster and czar of the little town, valued Hawkes second only to the hammerman at Stower's Forge. The young blacksmith was more than a mere shoer of horses; he loved iron as well as the ironmaster himself, and he had read books. There was intelligence in the blacksmith shop, and a man there who could keep the peace in the little hamlet when coal stags and bloomers went too far on a Saturday night. If Hawkes smashed a chaise from a livery and overdrew his account at the store, the ironmaster winked at it; if he got himself arrested for fighting in an unfriendly village, Larned Stower paid his fine.

So things went in June of 1840, when Mary Stower came home from select school to the big brick house with white pillars, which sat on a knoll above the forge and the workmen's houses.

Hawkes heard of the event, and cared nothing about it. He was not concerned with young ladies home from select school. The shaping of red iron was more to him than women; nearer, that is, to his soul. He was one of those who work for the sake of the task; and to whom consequently is given both more and less of happiness.

By chance or according to destiny, as a man may believe, an ore wagon broke down at a certain hour in front of the blacksmith shop. Ten minutes later and Hawkes would have been gone to dinner, and the shop closed; ten minutes earlier and Mary Stower would still have been sitting on the porch of the big house, waiting for Frederick Gaylor, resplendent in the clothes that were tailored for him in New York, to drive up in his glistening new cariole. But events took shape so that these three were brought together as the planets move in their orbits.

The front axle of the wagon broke, and let the box, loaded with ore from the mines, down with a crash. The horses were young and none too well broken; and the driver, one Dick Stone, was considerably drunk that day.

Instantly there was disaster. Stone pitched from his seat and the horses kicked him back under the box of ore, still held clear of the ground by the axle. The team could not get free so they kicked, and kept on kicking.

Hawkes had just brought his hammer down in a shower of sparks when a woman's cry pierced the dim interior of the shop. That cry held a note of genuine horror and he dropped hammer and tongs and started for the door.

A glance showed him what had happened, and altho he did not immediately see Stone he recognized the colts that Stone drove. Hawkes jumped for their heads, took them by the bits and set them back on their haunches. But the whiffletrees clattered against their legs and drove them into a frenzy.

Hawkes knew he could hold the colts unless their headstalls broke, but he also knew that they would kick themselves to worthlessness if he did not get them clear of the broken wagon. He glanced over his shoulder as he swayed against the bits of the plunging horses. Frederick Gaylor was standing within the limited range of his vision, in beaver hat and long tailed coat of fine blue broadcloth. Hawkes knew him, and he called out as one man to another: "Cut the tugs!"

BY A GREAT effort the blacksmith swung off the horse, which he held with his left hand, against the pole. For an instant that staggered the other animal and gave Hawkes a free hand. He reached into a pocket and threw his big jackknife to the ground. It had come into his mind that Gaylor might not carry a knife of sufficient strength and sharpness to cut through the tough leather of the traces.

Then it was necessary to fight again the battle for control of the colts. They had caught the illusion of victory, and when the grip of the blacksmith was once more firm upon both headstalls he was lifted from the ground, swung and pounded against the pole until it seemed that his ribs would be battered in.

The team lurched as one horse and the wagon was dragged forward a little distance. Then Hawkes got his feet to the solid earth and was able to brace himself. The great muscles across his back and shoulders knotted, and he bore hard until blood from the mouths of the horses stained his hands.

What was the matter with Gaylor? At last Hawkes found time to look. He saw a flutter of skirts, a slender figure in a light-colored dress dodging the flying heels and sawing with his knife at one of the outside traces. The leather parted. The high horse swung partly clear and as he did so the whiffletree turned and the other trace unhooked.

The girl ran around the wagon and attacked the trace on that side. She handled the knife better this time. Meanwhile the colts reared and dragged Hawkes; then quieted under the steady pull of his



"I am Mary Stower," she said, in a low voice, "come and see me!"

great weight at their head. They stood quivering. A moment more and they were free, and he was able to lead them away.

It was then that Don Hawkes glanced back toward the wagon. What he saw made him let go the horses and leap for the wreck. In that final effort of the team the loaded box had been pulled forward so that its whole weight no longer rested upon the halves of the axle. Dick Stone was pinned down by two tons of iron ore. His legs stuck out in a strange and awkward fashion. No movement or sound came from him.

Now Hawkes was faced by a real difficulty. He was used to horses and he had known that his

Don Hawkes, the blacksmith, was the best man in the Adirondack country, but Mary Stower's father, the ironmaster of Stower's Forge, was a gentleman; and there was nothing to bridge the chasm but the iron in Hawkes' arm—and soul.

strength would be equal to handling the team. But this matter of the loaded ore box was work for a giant. There was no time to arrange a lever and purchase. It was probable that the weight was crushing out life in that helpless body on the ground.

The blacksmith took hold of the forward end of the wagon box. He worked his hands under the planks until his fingers reached an iron cross bar and found a good grip there. He set his legs far apart and drew taut his abdominal muscles. Of necessity he had to bend over. If he could straighten up with one end of that two-ton load of ore Dick Stone might be saved.

Don Hawkes's head was down between his rising shoulders, but he could turn his eyes, and he did turn them at the feeling of a presence beside him. He looked into the small, pale oval of a girl's face, into eyes of a deep and living brown. A voice spoke close to his ear:

"Lift!"

BEFORE this day Donald Hawkes had realized, altho dimly, that strength is not of the muscles, but of the spirit. There were men in the mountains more greatly endowed with stature, and with mightier arms, but there was none who could put Hawkes's back to the ground, collar-and-elbow, sidehold or squarehold.

Now that one word from the girl brought power flowing thru him as it had never come before. He was drunk with it. It seemed to him that he could lift the valley of the Bouquet from the earth's bosom and fling it away.

He drew himself erect, and the seams of his shirt parted across his shoulder muscles. The ore box raised with him. Looking down thru the blur that was before his eyes he saw the girl tugging at the legs of Dick Stone; pulling until the dark form of Stone and the light dress settled in a heap together against one of Hawkes's braced legs. He dropped the ore box and reeled, with hanging head, a dozen feet before he could save himself from the weakness that was suddenly upon him.

The blacksmith lifted his head and looked around. Frederick Gaylor was holding his driving horse and shouting something incoherent. Men and women, children and dogs, had come running from the houses and the general store.

Hawkes walked uncertainly toward the heap on the ground. He lifted the girl to her feet and they stood face to face, forgetful of things about them. They even forgot Dick Stone, sprawled in the dust.

Her little hands lay soft as blossoms in the hard palms of the blacksmith. He saw gleaming brown hair framed by a poke bonnet, hair that had the living quality of her eyes. It was drawn down over a broad forehead, over tiny ears with little loops of gold in them. He looked upon a full lipped mouth that had been created for kisses. A message ran along the level pathway of their gaze, and the world was changed for them.

"A man," she whispered. "A man."
"Mary!" came the voice of Gaylor. "Let the workmen attend to it! This is no place for you!"

She gave no attention to that voice from the cariole. She remained standing before the blacksmith, slender and trim in spite of her hoop skirt. Still her hands rested in his. Hawkes could not speak, but his eyes and the working muscles of his face were talking for him.

"I am Mary Stower," she said, in a low voice. "Come and see me!"

Then she left him, and it seemed to Don Hawkes that her little ribboned slippers scarcely touched the earth as she crossed to the cariole. She brushed the hand of Gaylor aside and sprang up the steps. She turned and waved. Gaylor lashed his horse.

Words of praise pattered like hail about the ears of Hawkes as he lifted Dick Stone in his arms. He heard them only as sound. Thus he carried Stone home; conscious only of the voice of Mary Stower and the infinite depths of her eyes.

STOWER'S FORGE was filled with the noise of the deed of Don Hawkes. There were those who said he had taken the whole weight of the load across his legs and held it while Mary Stower pulled the driver out.

The blacksmith refused most of the congratulatory drinks which were offered him; and to him the praise was indifferent. His thoughts were with the daughter of that forbidding brick house where the great white pillars stood as sentinels against the coming of a man from the forge.

On the day after the accident Hawkes went to the store to get some tobacco. As he stepped up to the counter and told the ancient clerk what he wanted he was conscious of a stir in the little boxlike office from which Larned Stower directed his ore from mine to forge, and his iron down Lake Champlain to the canal. The fine boots that Stower wore under his

anken trousers were noiseless, but Hawkes knew that he was coming over the length of the counter. The ironmaster reached up to one of the painted shelves and took down a box of the best cigars; they were of the Havana, and few except Stower himself ever smoked them. He set them on the counter for a moment and his cold gray eyes met the dark blue eyes of the blacksmith.

A hook-nosed old man, was Stower, as an eagle, with a brush of gray hair sweeping back from a forehead which was strangely like that of his daughter. Spotless linen showed above his satin stock, touching a lean jaw. "Have a cigar, Hawkes?" he invited. "Thanks, sir," said the blacksmith, and he took one from the box. Stower himself lighted one of the fragrant cigars; then he put the box back in its place and went to his office. Under the circumstances it was a gesture of considerable magnificence. He bent clerk stood admiringly by. Donald Hawkes had been signally honored by the lord of Stower's Forge. The three of them understood why was that the ironmaster had taken at obvious trouble to give Hawkes a cigar with his own hands. It was said that he had been possessed of great strength in his young manhood, and now his shoulders swung with power under their tight broadcloth. Hawkes went out into the evening with a warmth in his heart toward the granite-faced man for whom he worked. He was grateful to Larned for that silent recognition of a good job well done.

This had nothing at all to do with the problem which was constantly in the mind of the blacksmith—the vision of a heart had known when he looked to the eyes of Mary Stower. There remained the strange and painful memory of that memory, and the problem of the invitation.

As he walked to the boarding house for work that evening Hawkes suddenly realized that he was afraid to go up to the brick house to call on Mary Stower, as Frederick Gaylor did. Gaylor owned a great stone mansion of hundreds of acres from one of the Revolutionary patents. What matter if those acres were barren now? What did it matter if Gaylor, and his father before him, had let horses and men take their substance away from them? The Gaylor name still held its place in that community of well defined social distinctions.

After supper Donald Hawkes dressed in ankeen and broadcloth as good as that which Stower himself wore; the blacksmith not only drew high wages, he seldom lost a bet on a trotting horse or left a poker game a loser. He looked his beaver at the right angle. His fingers trembled as he lighted a cigarette, but his legs took him unflinchingly toward the white pillared house.

(Continued Next Week)

—KF—

Long for Sweet Clover

For his section, J. M. Buckland, says, thinks Sweet clover can't be used as pasture. He never has had a crop from bloat on Sweet clover, but he lost cattle on alfalfa under all conditions. He said the carrying capacity, both with and wet-weather resistance, of Sweet clover is second to none. Mr. Buckland is co-operator in the Kansas Farmer's clover improvement program.

—KF—

Field Day Called Off

The wheat testing plot at Kansas State, Kan., Wyandotte county, has been abandoned because of poor stands in the dry soil last fall, grass-



Book Mom!—I got a comb already!"

hopper injury and poor growth so there will be no Wheat Field Day held. Some members of the Board of Trade are planning to visit the wheat plots and attend the Field Days at Atchison-Leavenworth on June 14, and at Ottawa, Franklin county, on June 15.

—KF—

WIBW Program Schedule

- (Daily Except Sunday)
- Two Weeks Beginning June 4**
- 4:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 - 4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
 - 5:00 a. m.—Early Birds
 - 5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
 - 6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
 - 6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
 - 6:30 a. m.—Allis Chalmers Program (T-Th-Sat)
 - 6:45 a. m.—Goodrich Silvertown Program (T-Th-Sat)
 - 7:00 a. m.—Daily Capital News
 - 7:15 a. m.—Butternut Coffee Time
 - 7:30 a. m.—Stemmons Boys
 - 7:45 a. m.—Gospel Singers
 - 8:00 a. m.—Unity School of Christianity
 - 8:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
 - 8:30 a. m.—Hilltop House
 - 8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
 - 9:00 a. m.—Southern Plantation (T-Th-Sat)
 - 9:00 a. m.—IGA (M-W-F)
 - 9:15 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches—Betty Crocker
 - 10:30 a. m.—KANSAS FARMER PROTECTIVE SERVICE
 - 10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
 - 10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
 - 11:00 a. m.—Kitty Keene
 - 11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
 - 12:00 noon—H. D. Lee News
 - 12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS
 - 2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
 - 2:10 p. m.—Highway Patrol Bulletins

- 2:15 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter
- 2:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 3:00 p. m.—Studio Program
- 3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denny
- 4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins
- 4:15 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 5:30 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
- 5:45 p. m.—Boake Carter
- 10:00 p. m.—Franklin XX News—Joe Nickell
- 10:30 p. m.—Roy Faulkner

- Highlights of the Week's Schedule**
- Sunday, June 5 and 12**
- 9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
 - 9:30 a. m.—Major Bowes Family
 - 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
 - 12:00 noon—Daily Capital News
 - 4:30 p. m.—Phil Cook's Almanac
 - 5:00 p. m.—Gov. Huxman (June 5)
 - 5:00 p. m.—Christian Science (June 12)
 - 5:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
 - 6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
 - 8:30 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs
- Monday, June 6 and 13**
- 7:15 p. m.—Crime Patrol (also 9:15-10:15)
 - 8:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra
 - 8:30 p. m.—Cantor's Camel Caravan
 - 9:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat
- Tuesday, June 7 and 14**
- 6:00 p. m.—Edward G. Robinson
 - 6:30 p. m.—Al Jolson's Show
 - 7:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
 - 7:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
 - 9:15 p. m.—Old Gold Program
- Wednesday, June 8 and 15**
- 6:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie and the Lads
 - 7:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Presents
 - 8:00 p. m.—Wednesday Prayer Meeting
 - 8:30 p. m.—Jack Shannon and Ruth Carhart
- Thursday, June 9 and 16**
- 6:00 p. m.—Kate Smith's Hour
 - 7:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs
 - 8:00 p. m.—Dr. Gerald B. Winrod

Kansas Farm Calendar

- June 4—Field Day, Mankato Soil Conservation Project, Mankato.
- June 6-12—4-H Club Roundup, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
- Wheat Crop Testing Days**
- June 13—Pratt county, Pratt.
- June 14—Stafford county, St. John; Atchison county, Atchison and Leavenworth; Geary county, Junction City.
- June 15—Dickinson county, Abilene; Shawnee county, Topeka; Franklin county, Ottawa.
- June 16—Barton county, Great Bend; Saline county, Salina; Clay county, Clay Center.
- June 17—Ottawa county, Bennington; Mitchell county, Beloit.
- June 18—Cloud county, Concordia.
- June 20—Republic county, Belleville; Marshall county, Marysville.

- 9:15 p. m.—Old Gold Program
- 10:15 p. m.—VFW Program (June 16)
- Friday, June 10 and 17**
- 6:30 p. m.—Chesterfield Program—Paul Whiteman
- 8:00 p. m.—Coca Cola Songshop
- 8:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- Saturday, June 11 and 18**
- 6:00 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
- 7:00 p. m.—Professor Quiz
- 8:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade
- 8:45 p. m.—Capitol Opinions

WEATHER-BEATING TRACTION

plus

DIESEL-SAVINGS BONUS!

ONLY a muddy harvest field can really drive home the advantages of commanding weather-beating traction. For example, the Diesel D4 Tractor shown here had itself paid for—in only 3 days of dragging a heavy 20-foot combine through axle-deep mud!



And having to pay out \$300 to \$450 of hard-earned cash for tractor gasoline is a pain in the pocketbook, when a "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor will do the same work on only \$75 of cream or egg money for fuel!

Whether your 1938 is wet or dry, there's likely to be one or more wet years during its long life when your "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor can pay for itself over and over again—with the reserve traction of its broad, sure-gripping tracks.

And most farm budgets welcome a reduction of 60% to 80% on the fuel bill. Remember, too, that the "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor turns an unusual share of engine power into drawbar

pull—whether pulling combine, plows, drills or other tools! Why be satisfied with anything less? Your "Caterpillar" dealer has the facts—and the machines to prove them!

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Gentlemen: I farm _____ acres.

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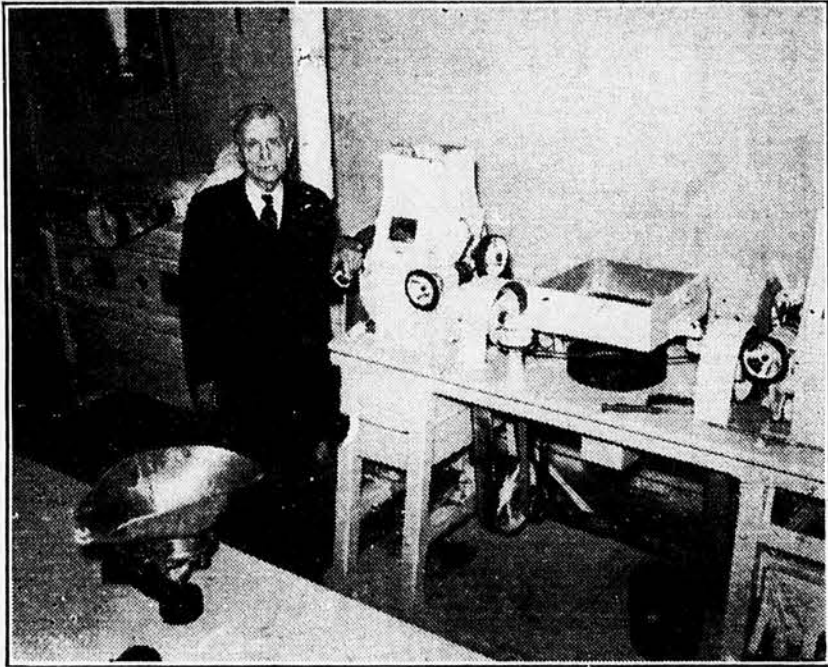
3-4 plow Diesel D2 3-4 plow Twenty-Two (distillate or gasoline)

5-6 plow Diesel D4

Name _____

R. F. D. _____ Town _____

County _____ State _____



Dr. A. F. Swanson, head of the milling department at Kansas State College, looks upon this old experimental mill as he would upon an old friend. It was purchased in 1905 and put into operation when Dr. Swanson came to Kansas State College.

New Laboratory Tests Wheats For Milling and Baking Value

KANSAS being the primary winter wheat producing state, and located in the heart of the hard red winter wheat belt, it was logical that the Department of Agriculture should establish its hard red winter wheat testing laboratory at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in Manhattan. This happens also to be the location of one of the two college experimental milling laboratories in the United States.

The purpose of the new laboratory is to test the milling and baking qualities of all wheats produced in the major hard red winter wheat states. Besides Kansas, there is Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. The work of the new laboratory is carried on largely in the research rooms of Kansas State College. In this manner the laboratory expense of the testing work is lightened, and more funds are left to broaden the entire project.

The Department of Agriculture has appropriated \$15,000 annually for the new laboratory. Three men are employed, Dr. Mark A. Barmore, chemist; Max McCluggage, miller; and Karl Finney, baker. In testing the various wheats which mean so much to the future of Kansas wheat farming, two angles are considered. First, new varieties of wheat are compared with a "referee" wheat, which usually happens to be Kharkof, the various characteristics of which are well known.

Then, after a variety is analyzed in this fashion, it is considered alone, and every conceivable means used to establish how it will perform under various conditions.

A miniature experimental mill is used by Mr. McCluggage to make the wheat samples into flour. Then the flour is taken by Mr. Finney and made into a sponge, containing most of the flour and water necessary for dough, and all of the yeast, arkaady and malt. This is fermented and the final quantity of flour and water, plus sugar and salt, added. The dough then is taken in 4 samples and fermented for different lengths of time, after which it is proofed, or allowed to rise, in a warm cabinet, and then is baked.

As each loaf comes out of the oven it is weighed and measured. These figures, plus observations on the quality of the loaf, are placed on record.

By continually checking the results of various methods of milling and baking, for certain varieties of wheat, it is probable the new federal laboratory will be able to devise more useful processes for many wheats which already are popular with farmers, but which have not proved adaptable to customary milling methods.

A Long Pasture Season

Temporary pasture provided continuous grazing on J. K. Muse's farm, McPherson, last year. A herd of

Jersey cows is kept and the pasture consisted of 15 acres of wheat, 7 acres of rye, 3 fields of Sudan, and 15 acres of newly drilled rye. The wheat made feed from April 1 to 15, then the rye until May 8. A small native pasture was used for 10 days. From June 11 on to late October, Sudan made good pasture. One field was seeded May 10, another June 21, and another July 23. The newly seeded rye made pasture in late October and on thru the fall. Mr. Muse was co-operating in Kansas Farmer's Pasture Improvement Program.

Handles Seed Hay With Care

Alfalfa to be threshed for seed is bunched right behind the cutter bar on the Hoop farm near Fowler. Last year 100 acres were harvested for seed. Hoops have a practical way to bring the bunches in from the field to the stack or thresher. Usually they stack their crop. They have "slips," made by nailing one end of several strips of galvanized metal roofing side by side to a heavy board. A chain hitch is made to the board and this drag is pulled about the field with horses. The shocks are laid carefully on the metal and brought to the stack. A chain is thrown in front of the load and fastened to pegs at each end. As the team is driven away the load is slipped off and any seed which may have shattered is left on one spot.

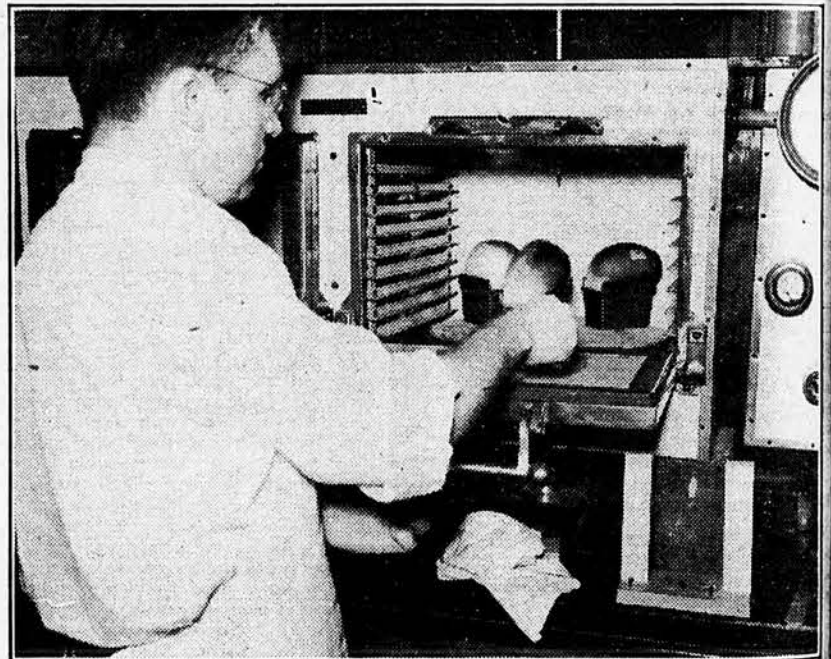
Prizes for Dairy Judges

Announcement now is made of the division of the \$200 prize money to be awarded in the statewide dairymen's judging contest at the state fair, Hutchinson, next fall. The prize money, which is presented by Kansas Farmer, will be divided equally among the 5 breeds represented in the district shows. These are Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey and Milking Shorthorn.

Division of the prize money within the breeds will be as follows:

- First individual—\$15
- Second individual—\$10
- Third individual—\$5
- First team of four—\$10

The team prizes will be awarded directly to the individuals, rather than to the associations which they represent. They may dispose of the money according to their own wishes, unless previous arrangements have been made within the association.



Removing experimental loaves of bread from the oven, Karl Finney of the wheat laboratory holds an exceptionally high quality loaf.

The Chinese Eat Their Sorghum

By MILDRED MOORE

KAOLIANG, a glutinous variety of sorghum, is China's fourth main crop, ranking next to wheat, rice and soybeans, according to Chi Chen, Chinese graduate student in agronomy, Kansas State College.

Mr. Chen says that nearly half of the 533 million bushels produced annually are used for human consumption. The kernels, when used for food, are moistened and rolled to remove the bran. The polished kernels may be boiled as rice or ground and made into noodles, cakes or pies.

Kaoliang grain also is used in making wine. The residue after distillation is used as feed for animals. Sweet Kaoliang is not grown extensively for sirup, but the stem is chewed for the juice. The human diet of Shantung province is 23 per cent Kaoliang. Five per cent of the diet of rural China is Kaoliang.

Feed, fuel, fertilizer, roof thatching, mats for fences, brooms, brushes, corn and toys are some of the by-products of the plant after the grain is removed. Paper has been suggested as another use.

Dr. H. H. Love, professor of plant breeding, Cornell University, began the improvement of Kaoliang at the University of Nanking in 1925. The work now is carried on at 11 experimental stations in China.

The stations are particularly interested in increasing the yielding ability of the crop; also quality, resistance to disease and insects.

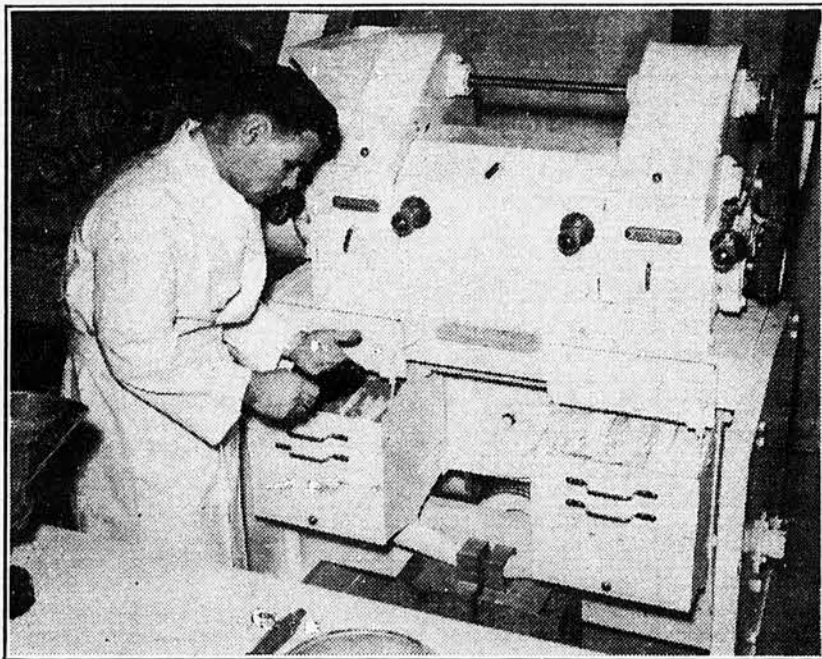
Stem borer is a very common pest of the Kaoliang crops. Five varieties from Kansas and 4 from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, tested in China, were found immune. Head and kernel smut, the most common diseases, reduce the crop 10 to 20 per cent annually.

The Kaoliang crop is usually planted with the native 2- or 3-row planter, the Lau. In the main Kaoliang belt, the seed is sown in early spring after danger of frost. Early varieties are harvested in August and late varieties in September and October. Some varieties reach a height of 15 feet but the usual height is 10 feet. The dwarf varieties are only three to four feet.

More than 23 million acres are planted to Kaoliang in China annually. However, the rapidly increasing production of American cotton in North China has somewhat reduced the Kaoliang acreage in recent years. About 80 per cent of the total production comes from Manchuria and the great northern plain in northeastern China.

About 1 to 1½ million Shih tan (1 Shih tan = approximately 1.87 bushels) of Kaoliang is exported annually to Japan and Korea. The price varies from \$2 to \$5 a Shih tan and recently has ranged from \$2 to \$3.

Shu su, the classical name for Kaoliang, is not a native plant of China. Little is known of its origin although it might have come from India. The actual date of introduction to China is not known.



Max McCluggage, miller in the hard red winter wheat laboratory, is shown checking a sample as it passes thru the small experimental mill.

Ideas That Come in Handy

By FARM FOLKS

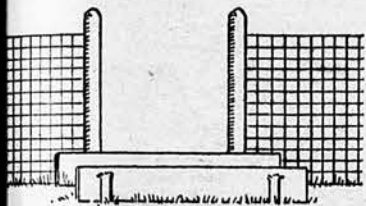
Cob-Free Barn

To keep the barn free from cobs, tack a sack by each of the horse troughs. When cleaning the troughs, the cobs in the sack and when they are full, they are ready to be taken to the house for fuel. This saves much time and work.—Mrs. L. K.

Splasher for Sink

Our kitchen sink had no back on it. Taking the windshield from a discarded automobile, we removed the frame-work and gave one side of the glass 2 coats of white enamel. Painted side to the wall, this "splasher" protects the wall, is neat in appearance and is cleaned in a jiffy.—Mrs. B. N.

Baffles the Hogs



To turn cattle into a field where hogs could not be allowed place two 12-inch planks in front of the gate just wide enough for the hogs to walk between them.—Andrew D. Jenkins.

What Flies on Ceiling

For those who are short-armed or live in a very high ceiling, this idea may interest. My husband took a piece of 1/8 wire twice as long as I needed for fly swatter handle, and bent it half-way so I could reach the ceiling with it, bending it so I could put my swatter on it. I can now get Mr. Fly whether he was on the ceiling where I thought he was safe, or several feet away basking in the sunlight on the floor.—Mrs. J. E. Kenworthy.

Paint Preserves Cans

Milk cans usually rust around the bottom first. I paint mine around the bottom with a cheap implement paint. This helps to prevent rust.—H. E. Allen.

Door Mat Stays Flat

A door mat which will lie flat and stay in place, yet is light and easily cleaned, can be made of a piece of old automobile tire covered on both sides with burlap. This is easiest done by

turning the top half of the sack back inside the lower half, fitting the linoleum into this and sewing across the end with twine. One of these at each door saves cleaning.—Mrs. L. E. W.

Not Bothered by Flies

I find grasshopper bait moistened and a little sugar added, kept in the windows in pans in the kitchen and milk-house, will surely keep the flies killed.—Mrs. Homer Peery.

New Use for Grease Gun

To drench livestock use the pressure grease gun from the car. Have the gun clean, insert in the liquid, put it into the animal's mouth and gradually press down the lever to expel the drench.—May McCarty.

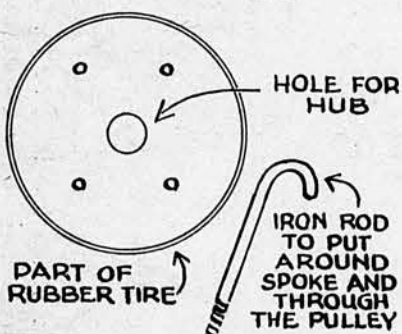
Adds Life to Chains

Dipping car chains in old crank case oil immediately after using them greatly lengthens the life of the chains.—Lloyd Lathom.

Wheel Stretches Wire

A handy wire stretcher may be made from an ordinary wagon wheel. Tie the wire to the spoke of the wheel then start winding the wire on the hub by turning the wheel.—Frank James.

Pulley for Car Wheel



To make a pulley for a model T Ford wheel cut off the bark from a round piece of wood about 8 inches long and 9 or 10 inches wide. Bore a hole wide enough and deep enough for the hub cap. Take four pieces of iron about 14 inches long, curve one end so as to hook over the spoke, and thread on the other end. Bore 4 holes thru the wood for the irons. Cut off the rim part from an old tire, turn inside out and nail on to keep belt from slipping.

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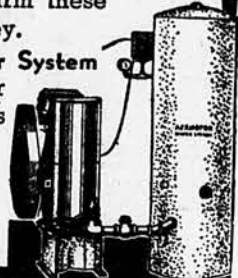
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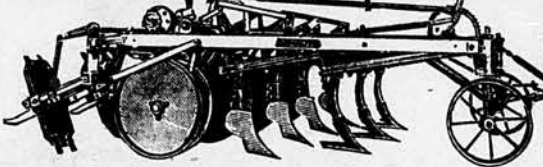
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The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the certificates are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500. The present sale price of any of these bonds or certificates is par without premium or other cost.
This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus, copies of which may be obtained by writing to Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. Such requests will be answered promptly.—Adv.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL

-- for scholars of all ages

MO MOST of us school days were happy days, or still are. That is, all but examination days. Now, let's of us—no matter how old we are—district school scholars again and even the teacher's quiz questions. Every occupation has its own language. How well do we know the language used by farmers the country? Let's tackle little brain-twisters that really make us think. Let's have in seeing how smart we are. Try to answer the following 10 questions. Don't look at answers, which on page 14, until have tried to answer the questions. Do yourself, and other members of family. Who's at head of the class time?
Poultry are young (pigeons, turkeys, guineas, quail). What is a pug

3. Soybeans were first grown in (Mexico, Japan, China, France).
4. A device to catch grasshoppers is called a (dozer, cradle, sweep, tedder).
5. What are four materials often used in fencing?
6. What are the two most important grain crops in the world?
7. Terrets are found on (barns, wagons, harness, overalls).
8. Provided that all three fields are square and not side by side, which would require the most fencing, one 40-acre field or two 10-acre fields?
9. Which is the heavier, a bushel of apples or a bushel of pears?
10. A popular variety of ducks is the (Cochin Maltese, Java, Pekin).

After taking our little test in rural knowledge, you no doubt can think of many questions which will baffle other scholars. Won't you join our class by sending your questions on anything concerning farming—terms, problems, brain-twisters—to "The District School," Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

World's Best Pie Filler!

By RUTH GOODALL

DAY after day I've gazed at my favorite cherry tree visualizing that first luscious cherry pie of the season. The frost graciously passed by my cherry trees this year and surviving the annual migration of robins to the orchard, I'm planning numerous treats from these cherries—both for use this summer and next winter. The many, many times that household tasks were neglected for a few minutes while the birds were "Shoo-shooed" from the trees will be forgotten when fruit cupboards are brightened with rows of jams, jellies and preserves.

Big sweet cherries served as they are make an appetizing platter for light refreshments or after a large dinner. Jellied salads filled with large, fully ripe cherries and topped with chopped nuts and mayonnaise make a tart salad simple to make. Served fresh while in season, these cherries make attractive dishes which are possible only while the trees are loaded down with their cheery cargo.

Many variations of cherry puddings and cherry cobblers have been concocted, but—this cherry-pineapple cobbler is truly a dish that everyone will call "delicious."

Cherry-Pineapple Cobbler

2 cups cherries	3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup pineapple, cut in cubes	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup nutmeats	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
2 cups flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk	1 egg

Pour drained cherries and pineapple in dish. Take 1 tablespoon of the flour and mix it with the nutmeats. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together. Cut in shortening. Add milk to beaten egg and stir in the flour mixture. Add floured nutmeats and mix thoroughly. Drop batter over the fruit. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 1 hour.

Cherry Cream Pie

2 cups cherries	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	1 tablespoon lemon juice
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup cherry juice	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup whipping cream
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt	1 10-inch pie shell
1 tablespoon gelatin	

Heat cherries with sugar and juice. Add salt and gelatin which has been soaked in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water. Mix well to dissolve gelatin. Add lemon juice and chill. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in whipped cream. Pour into baked pie shell. Place in ice box one hour or until filling is firm enough to cut.

Suntanned cherries will lend a glamorous touch for every kind of party. One can almost visualize a freezer of vanilla ice cream lurking behind every jar.

Suntanned Cherries

Select large ripe red cherries. Pit, then weigh them. Weigh out an equal amount of granulated sugar. Use a large glass or enamel saucepan. Put in a layer of cherries, then a layer of sugar, and keep repeating until all cherries and sugar are used. Make no layer deeper than 2 inches, however. Heat slowly to boiling point, skim, boil exactly 10 minutes, skimming carefully. Arrange in shallow dishes, cover with glass and stand in hot sunshine for at least nine hours. Then jar and seal at once.

Cherry cup pudding will be a popular dessert when sandwiches and tea and milk are the luncheon for the day.

Cherry Cup Puddings

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
2 tablespoons butter	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 egg	2 cups pitted sour cherries
4 teaspoons baking powder	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk

Beat egg and beat in sugar and softened butter. Mix and sift flour, salt and baking powder. Add alternately with milk to first mixture. Add vanilla. Put a few cherries in well buttered custard cups, cover with a layer of pudding batter and more cherries. Continue layer for layer until cups are $\frac{3}{4}$ full. Steam thirty minutes. Remove from glasses and serve warm with hard sauce. Add a few cherries to the sauce after it is beaten until creamy.

Never can there be too many rows of cherry jam on your shelves for the winter months. This clear jam with its jelly-like consistency will be a change from plain jelly or the heavier jelly preserves. The cherries distribute evenly thru the jam and do not go to the top when properly cooled after cooking.

Cherry Jam

4 packed cups of pitted, crushed cherries	7 cups sugar
	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
	1 cup liquid pectin

Pit cherries, crush, chop or grind. Measure into a large kettle. Add water, stir until mixture boils, then cover kettle and let simmer for fifteen minutes. Add sugar, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil over a hot fire, stirring constantly. Boil hard for three minutes. Then remove from fire, stir in liquid pectin, stir and skim by turns for five minutes, to cool slightly, so that the fruit will not float in the finished jam. Pour quickly into clean, dry jars, seal at once with a coating of paraffin.

Shake your cherries from the trees but try rolling them into this delicious dessert.

Steamed Cherry Roll

1 quart cherries, pitted	2 cups flour
1 tablespoon ground nuts	4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter	2 tablespoons sugar
	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter

Sift all dry ingredients together including only 2 tablespoons sugar. Cut in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter with knives. Add milk, mix, and toss on floured board. Pat out with hands to oblong about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Brush top with softened butter. Arrange pitted cherries evenly over top, dust liberally with sugar and nuts. Roll up, moisten edges and pinch together. Use loosely woven bag large enough to permit swelling of the dough. Dip bag in boiling water, then flour inside well. Place roll in bag, place in steamer and steam for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Serve with hard or foamy sauce.



So delicious and tasty is this cherry and pineapple cobbler that everyone will want it time and time again—it's "the" dessert for all the family.

Wash Room for Men on the Farm

By HELENE DECKER

I KNEW she'd have interesting and helpful ideas the moment I stepped into her farm kitchen. Was it because she emanated a certain sure capability . . . or only those bright, keen eyes? Of course, the dainty, freshly-ironed dress she was wearing may have contributed to my feeling. Likewise, the crisp curtains at the window added their bit.

We talked about her kitchen first. I learned she had made a study of her needs and that everything was placed with a view toward saving steps . . . stove, supply cupboards, table, sink. As we talked of the various problems of homemakers, I finally ven-

ured, "And where do your men folks wash up when they come in to dinner?"

"Ah, that's my proudest achievement," she answered.

And I knew then and there that she had worked out one of the big problems of the average farm woman.

She opened a door which led from her kitchen to the basement, and there in one corner was rigged up a sink with two faucets over it. One for cold water and one for hot water. Nearby was a towel bar and a long shelf which held shaving tools, combs, brushes, tooth brushes and other needs. As I exclaimed with delight she beamed and said, "But this is not all of it, and pointed to a corner in which an improvised shower bath had been arranged. It was a simple, but wholly adequate affair. Merely a rubber tube with a spray nozzle on one end. The other end was attached to the faucet. There was a drain in the floor underneath and a shower curtain in front.

As they came in from the barn or the fields, they went into the basement thru an outside door, pulled off their boots, hung them over the furnace pipes to dry, washed up and refreshed themselves with a shower bath before coming up into the kitchen to dinner.

Chest for Clothing

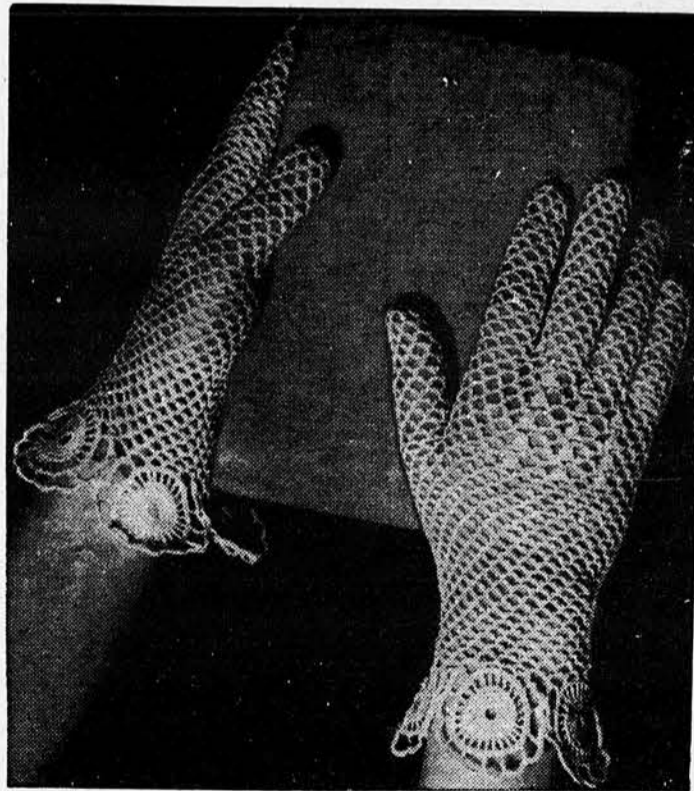
She had also placed a chest downstairs which held a change of clothing. It kept all the paraphernalia of "washing up" out of the kitchen . . . it kept the men out of her way when she was putting the final touches on the dinner. And it gave them the perfect freedom to wash away the perspiration and dust of the fields in summer.

I asked the Farm Woman how she heated the water and discovered she had a small water-heating stove in the basement. Also that one scuttle of coal a day provided all the hot water necessary for the kitchen, shower room and the milk house.

Her husband had worked with her in setting up this arrangement. The men laid a cement floor in the basement during the slack season. They put in the drain and also the pipes to the wash sink and the shower corner. They had had some help and advice from a plumber but most of the work was done by the men on the farm.

It was simple. It was inexpensive. It was an idea that anyone might copy. It was a real luxury to the men as they came in from their work, hot, tired, covered with dust or in the other extreme of weather, cold, muddy with those barnyard smells. It kept a tremendous amount of muck and litter out of the kitchen, and so was a luxury for the women of the household. It was easy now to understand this Farm Woman's bright happy eyes. They carried the knowledge that she and her husband had provided a little touch of luxury where it was most appreciated.

Dainty Gloves Easily Crocheted



WHEN you blossom out in your new summer frocks, you will appear twice as smart if you're wearing these lovely gloves, for fresh, cool gloves are an essential part of every summer costume. A simple motif, repeated several times, makes the cuff, while a charming but easy-to-make mesh fashions the rest of the glove. Stitch requirements are included for small, medium and large sizes, so everyone from young 4-H lassie to grandma herself will find it easy to make her own size. The pattern envelope contains complete, easy-to-understand, illustrated directions, and also tells what crochet hook to use and what material and how much you will need. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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Patterns and pattern book may be obtained from the Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for 15 cents each; a pattern and pattern book for 25 cents.

stories as many foreign travelers do.

How well do you know your country? Take this one-minute test. 1—Where is Wilson Dam? 2—Lake Minnetonka? 3—Longest suspension bridge in the world? 4—What is the Pulaski Skyway? 5—Martha's Vineyard? 6—Oldest town built by white men?

Check up on your answers here: 1—Muscle Shoals, Alabama. 2—Near Minneapolis. 3—Across the Golden Gate. 4—Raised motor highway in New Jersey. 5—Island off Massachusetts coast. 6—St. Augustine, Florida.

Consult our map in full colors and its guide to points of interest in the United States. Size of map 18 by 25 inches. Folds to fit pocket. Send 10 cents for your copy of "Map of the United States With Coast-to-Coast Descriptive Guide," to Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

He Didn't Change the Size

By JOAN

Tom was always wanting me to reduce. If we went to a show, he pointed out that the star was slender. If we read, he found items mentioning diets of toast and tea, bananas and skim milk, or any current fad. But since I seem destined always to be—let us be kind—plump, no diet ever made me lose more than two or three pounds.

Finally he was frank enough, and cruel enough, to tell me he wasn't coming back until I lost weight! Some boy-friend! He didn't leave any permanent dent in my heart!

Yesterday I met Tom and his wife in town. Tom had his hand possessively on her arm and he introduced us with all the pride of a happy young husband. They had heard of my own recent marriage, and after best wishes were exchanged, we chatted for a few minutes. I could tell that Tom was certain he had married the fairest flower in the land.

But—and this is what makes me doubt that men ever really know what they want—Tom's wife is, like me, a perfect 46.

Wonder if Tom ever asked her to live on lean meat and lettuce!

New Footless Beds

By MRS. B. E. C.

Last summer I decided to modernize my three iron beds, and make them more up-to-date. I had the head part cut off, turned the beds around and used the foot for the head.

If you wish to do this, and your husband has a hacksaw and a vise it can easily be done at home. It will make the bed about 10 or 15 pounds lighter for you when you have to move it around, and it will take much less enamel to go over it too, when you wish to change the color.

My husband says our bed "looks like a chicken with its tail feathers pulled out," but he is just sore because he can't hang his clothing on the foot board any more!

You might think the mattress would slip off at the foot, but it doesn't; neither do the bed clothes, if the bed is made correctly.

A wooden bed with high headboard may be modernized in the same way. With a new coat of varnish, a tufted spread hanging down over the foot and entirely concealing the footboard—or what is left of it—you will be delighted with the improved appearance of your bed.

Restore Colors in Rugs

By MRS. EARL DELONG

When any of the material in your hooked rug has faded, restore the color by using a good strong dye.

The green material faded in my rug, so I bought a package of olive-green dye and dissolved about one-fourth of it in three-fourths of a cup of hot water. The amount to use depends upon how much material is to be colored, of course. Wet the part that is to be colored with clear water, until it is rather damp. Do not wet any other part as the color might run into it. A good-sized water-color brush is most satisfactory. After the brush has been dipped into the dye, touch the part lightly with it.

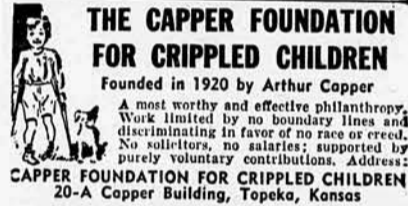
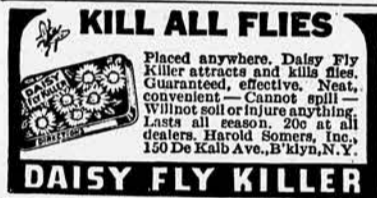
By being careful and taking plenty of time, I made my rug so delightfully fresh in color it looked like a new rug.

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Raising the Late-Hatched Chicks

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

MOST successful poultry men prefer chicks hatched the first 5 months of the year. They are easier to rear, with less mortality, and the pullets start laying when eggs are higher. Most of us have read advice from poultry experimenters advising against hatching after May 10. However, in certain cases one should fit hatches to suit conditions. If the chicks cannot be hatched early for some reason there is certainly no need to wait a whole year. There are such good poultry feeds on the market, and so much better raising equipment than in the past, that one can raise healthy chicks at any time of the year. Some of the largest egg farmers that make a business of supplying fresh quality eggs the year 'round to consumers at better prices than the market affords, have to plan hatches so that they can get a constant flow of eggs in every month of the year. This has led them to hatch early and late. Some hatches come off the latter part of May or June, and another one in September. Their mid-summer chicks will start laying by the first of the year, their September ones will be coming in when the others are starting to slack up in production, while the early hatched ones keep up production during the late summer and fall and early winter.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Summer Methods

For the summer hatched chicks different plans are used. Late hatched chicks have more enemies but they take less expensive equipment, less heat and less expense. But while cleanliness and sanitation are important early, they are doubly important later. Houses must be extra well cleaned and sprayed to start the late broods, there must be clean fountains and feeders, and they must be kept clean and well filled, in order to get quick growth. If brooder houses can be moved to clean ground where no poultry has been for at least 2 years so much the better. If not, give plenty of room and keep confined to the brooder house. A sun porch may be used for exercise.

These precautions are especially necessary at this time of the year on account of the disease germs and worm eggs that can cause such heavy losses. Warm damp weather when the days are hot supplies ideal conditions for the spreading of coccidia. Lice and mites quickly multiply and get a start under such conditions. Spraying frequently during the summer months is a step toward controlling these things before they get started. Late hatched chicks should range to themselves. It isn't necessary to be quite so cautious about the heat. Usually very little heat is needed only for the small chicks of mornings and evenings. Yet there may be cool nights even when the chicks are 3 weeks old when they need artificial heat to keep them from crowding. Crowding is bad for chick growth any time, but it is something late hatched chicks cannot stand. Death losses often are caused by crowding. The houses may be large enough for the chicks but they may not have enough feeders or fountains and they crowd around these until the smaller, weaker chicks become discouraged from trying, and the results are poor growth and slow feathering in about half the flock. Even growth is one thing that is necessary to make the late hatched chicks pay, and as rapid growth as possible is important. Crowding causes many cases of feather picking, and cannibalism.

Range Shelters Popular

Range shelters are especially nice for pullets when they reach 8 weeks of age, and they are becoming increasingly popular with poultry raisers. Living on fresh range and sleeping in comfort on hot summer nights mean much in building strong sturdy frames that are needed when the fowls reach maturity. Crowding in hot houses is perhaps one of the worst conditions for the chicks to combat. One source of contamination for pullets on range is hollow places in which water stands after a rain. This is often overlooked. Filling such places with earth or gravel may prevent sickness. Carrying water may be quite a task if chicks are far from the house. And it is important that fresh water is available. In some instances water pipes may be laid to which are attached automatic fountains. Plowing a furrow and laying the pipes under ground will help in keeping water cool.

Doctors Make Big Strides Ahead

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

LIKE the postman who had a holiday and went for a hike, I am just back from a vacation in which I attended a doctors' meeting. Quite a big affair. More doctors than I have seen together in many years. No. They did not settle everything. Health matters don't get settled just by getting together and talking. On the other hand, they may get started that way. Take the matter of cancer. One whole afternoon was spent talking about it, in a meeting presided over by an expert. The learned man admitted that we have not gone far in curing cancer yet, but we have done a lot to wake people up to the fact that the best hope for the cancer patient is to begin treatment without delay, and that effort in itself is saving many lives.



Dr. Lerrigo

Do the doctors make any progress? No doubt about it. The biggest strides have been made in giving children a chance to grow up and it is because of lessened mortality among children that the life expectancy of the American people has increased some 15 years. That is fine, in itself. But diseases of adult life are being dealt with, too. The discovery of insulin has

brought a new record in diabetes during the last 15 years; modern treatment of tuberculosis has reduced the threat of the "Great White Plague" to its minimum; methods of surgery have done much for surgical diseases; the effective use of liver compound promises to be the salvation of those having pernicious anemia; the new antiseptics are greatly superior to those of 20 years ago; and the drugs that make childbirth comparatively painless are now available to any physician. We are making real progress in medicine and I think that if you hire a good doctor, nowadays, you get more for your money than ever. Of the subjects discussed that of diabetes was among the prominent. Subscribers wishing a copy of my special letter "Hints About Diabetes" please be sure to include in your request a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply. Don't write a long letter. Just say "I would like Doctor Lerrigo's 'Hints About Diabetes'."

May Refresh Skin

I have a weak heart and perspire a great deal. I have been told to use either liquid or paste perspiration stoppers but as I know it is working against nature, I have been afraid to. Would you kindly tell me if it is harmful or not?—F. D. M.

There is no objection to the use of bathing alcohol or something of that nature that deodorizes and refreshes the skin. However, the clammy sweat that comes when one has a weak heart can only be checked by building up the body.

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Nothing Is Safe From Thieves— Not Even Your False Teeth

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

NO ONE can guess what may be stolen next from a Kansas farm, for the theft of a set of false teeth from the home of A. P. Powers, Haviland, proves that just about anything under the sun may be taken. When L. C. Layman introduced himself to Mrs. Powers, he told her he was a magazine salesman and that he would accept in payment for subscriptions batteries, old gold, or other materials. After they had reached an agreement on the term of a subscription, Mrs. Powers said she would go upstairs to get some old radio batteries. While she was out of the room, Layman evidently thought it was a good time for him to look around for some old gold. He was in the act of leaving the china closet when Mrs. Powers returned. Nothing was missed, however, until time for the next meal, when Mrs. Powers discovered her artificial teeth were not in their accustomed place. A valuable gold clamp had appeared so strongly to Layman that he took the plate without mentioning the fact to the owner. A week or so later, he was picked up in Oklahoma, and brought

back to Kiowa county, where he was convicted and given an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, all went to Service Member Powers.

Since prompt action and proof of ownership play important parts in the conviction of thieves, the Protective Service urges all of its members to mark farm property so it can be identified easily and report all thefts promptly to local officers. Be able to say that a Protective Service warning sign was posted, and those on whom you call for help will know to expect a reward when the thief begins serving a prison sentence of 60 days or more.

Property Was Recovered

For several days, a mystery baffled M. E. Matthews, R. 1, Alden, after several chickens were stolen from his posted farm. Matthews found car tracks and traced the ownership of the car to one man but he could not find any evidence that this car owner did the stealing. In his search for more clues, tho, he learned that on a particular night, a man by the name of James McDaniel had borrowed this car. Bit by bit, Moore picked up facts which proved McDaniel guilty of the theft. His punishment was a 5-year sentence to the state reformatory. Then, just to crown Matthews' effort with complete success, he found the chickens and identified them by certain foot marks he had given them before they were stolen. Kansas Farmer has shown its appreciation of Moore's piece of detective work by paying him a \$25 reward.

Up to the present time, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$27,350 in rewards for the conviction of 1,118 thieves, who have stolen from posted farms.

Hay Chopping Ideas

Recent feeding trials prove the value of chopped hay for dairy cattle, beef cattle and lambs. Now you may have a new booklet which tells just how to chop, store and use this feed to get best results. Plain figures show storage space for chopped, baled and long hay; and how beans can be saved and sacked from soybean hay. For your free copy of this helpful booklet, just send a postcard to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Busy With Berry Harvesting

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THE STRAWBERRY harvesting season in this section is now in full swing. Wathena, center of activity, is a busy place these days. The bulk of the crop is moving out by trucks, supplemented by some car-lot shipments and by local express. Growers are predicting a short crop on account of a damaging frost that came just in time to nip the earlier blooms. The price to the grower was \$2.75 a crate at the start in contrast to \$4.00 last year.

The abundant moisture we have had this spring has been favorable to the new strawberry plantings. Encouraged by the high prices of last season, growers set a larger acreage than usual and the plants have done unusually well so far. They already are beginning to put out runners.

Renew Year Old Beds

Just as soon as this year's strawberry crop is harvested growers will renew their 1-year-old beds, that is, the beds that have borne their first crop. This will be done by plowing down the center of the matted row with a turning plow, plowing under as many as possible of the old plants. The plowed section will then be worked up and runner plants from the remaining part of the bed allowed to root in the cultivated section. Efficient bed renewal is done as soon after harvest as possible, allowing for good establishment of runner plants before growth ceases in the fall. Growers have not found it profitable to renew beds after the second crop has been produced, so as soon as the harvest is over the old beds are plowed up and the land planted to some other crop, late potatoes being sometimes used for this purpose.

Grapes are in bloom now and prospects are favorable for a full crop. As

the buds had made but little development at the time of the heavy frost no damage was done. Production now can be lessened only by black rot, hail and grasshopper damage. If the rains continue conditions will be most favorable for black rot and growers will be careful to see that the grapes get the necessary Bordeaux sprays. This is the only thing that will prevent black rot and it must be applied before infection starts as it is a preventive rather than a cure.

Boost to Cherries

Cherries, a relatively unimportant crop in Doniphan county, should step to the front now since the recent discovery by the Farm Chemurgic Council that flavors and oils can be extracted from cherry stems and pits. Europe already is buying up tons of pits and stems for this purpose. The Montmorency is the leading commercial cherry in this section altho some Early Richmond trees are grown. Cherry trees are subject to leaf yellows and as a control measure the trees are sprayed with a fungicide just as soon as the fruit is harvested. This prevents the leaves from turning yellow and dropping off during the summer.

Bad Start for Tomatoes

Tomatoes in Northeast Kansas got off to a bad start this spring, altho a larger acreage than usual has been set. One discouraging thing has followed another. First, the plants that were set early were practically all wiped out by frost. Later plantings were thinned out by cut worms, many fields having to be reset as many as 3 times. Plants that survived have not done well on account of the damp, cold weather. Just as soon as it warms up,

however, the plants will snap out of it and make up for lost time in rapid growth. Tomatoes grown in this section for market are all staked, pruned and tied while those grown for the cannery are planted farther apart and left unstaked.

Sees Small Apple Crop

The apple situation looks decidedly different now than it did at blossom time. We had a heavy bloom this year but due to the weakening effect of low temperatures and faulty pollination resulting from cold, wet weather the set of fruit has been poor and less than 50 per cent of a normal crop is in sight. This condition is pretty general and should result in better prices this fall, other factors being favorable. The Golden Delicious is about the only variety that will mature anything like a full crop this year. The summer varieties will have a good many apples as will also the Rome Beauty, Jonathan and Red Delicious will be light.

A crop as scattered and spotted as this one is makes spraying difficult. Up to the present time we have made 5 spray applications this spring. To cover the orchard from 40 to 44 tank loads of 200 gallons each are required. Now that we know there will be such a light crop we can cover the orchard with fewer loads for, from this point on we shall spray apples only. Up to now we have been covering foliage too because the earlier sprays were for the control of scab as well as codling moth. We are now putting on what is called the second cover spray in which we are using 4 pounds of arsenate of lead to the 100 gallons and 3 pints of stock dip as a spreader, sticker, repellent and ovicide.

Strange as it may seem, there will be a fair crop of peaches here.

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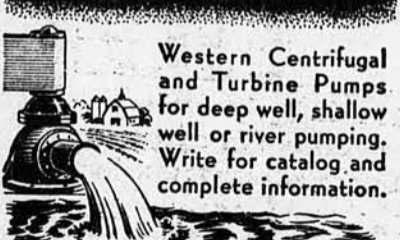


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Tell Your Side of It

LETTERS FROM READERS

Best way to arrive at the truth is to learn both sides of a question. So all readers of Kansas Farmer are invited to express their views on any subject of interest to farm folks in this "Tell Your Side of It" letter department. Of course, unsigned letters cannot be considered. Long letters will be condensed so more folks may have their say.

Invest in Security

Hon. Arthur Capper
U. S. Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

East, West, North, South, all over the United States thousands of farm families are being dispossessed while other hundreds of thousands are on the very brink of failure because of the inability of farm income to cover necessary overhead and production costs. The one Federal agency, the Farm Security Administration, charged specifically with the job of rehabilitating the deserving dispossessed farmers and saving the equities of those on the brink of bankruptcy is and has been hampered by the lack of adequate funds. On behalf of the million or more farm families whose only hope of salvation and rehabilitation is the Farm Security Administration, I ask you to do all you can to get an appropriation of at least two hundred fifty or three hundred million dollars made exclusively for the use of the Farm Security Administration. Remember, every dollar appropriated to rehabilitate a farm family or to keep one from bankruptcy is a dollar invested in our national security and well being.

John Vesecky,
President, National Farmers Union.

The Best Money Spent

Mr. John Vesecky, President,
National Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.

Friend Vesecky:—I was much interested in your telegram of April 16, in regard to the need of better credit facilities for the farmers of the Grain Belt. I am in full accord with everything you say as to the importance of securing a liberal appropriation from this Congress for the use of the Farm

Security Administration. This agency of the Federal government has already been of valuable assistance to the thousands of needy farmers who were about to lose their homes. I think this is probably the best money spent by the Government in the last year or two. There is no question but many farmers are still unable to meet necessary overhead and production costs and will lose their farms if the Government does not come to their assistance. I shall do everything in my power to secure an appropriation by Congress before it adjourns.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur Capper.

Need a Housecleaning

One third of the wealth of Kansas pays virtually all the taxes, the meanest state to confiscate real estate property in the union from a productive standpoint. Many farmers are paying taxes on homes when they haven't a dollar's worth of equity in them, and many owe more at the banks than all their stock and farm equipment is valued. In fact, about half the land in Eastern Kansas is mortgaged for more than would sell for.

The farmer that has his land paid for scarcely can make a living. Our state and nation is so rotten, it will destroy our nation if we don't clean house. There are too many people on the payroll. One thing farmers should do is quit paying taxes or pay under protest. If the farmers would demand the repeal of the intangible tax law, of our legislators, and compel these hitchhikers to pay their just share of taxes, that would cut taxes one half. A great many of us old boys are past three score and ten. If something isn't done, we will be on the relief. The WPA, leaning on a shovel handle, would be easier working 8 hours than working from 5 until 7 and paying for the privilege.

In Missouri, just across the line, taxes are less than half as much as ours. In Kansas as long as we elect lawyers to run our state, they will work for the tax dodger. If farmers would use what little brains they have, we might get some place. With 7 years of crop failure, and the unjust tax laws, it has just about broken us farmers.—A. F. McHenry, Paola, Kan.

What Other States Are Doing

By THE EDITORS

Oil for the 'Hoppers

ILLINOIS: Experiments and the experience of farmers have indicated that oil baits to control armyworms and grasshoppers are preferred to molasses bait. An oil-bait program was followed last year with 90 per cent of the 3,400 tons of poison spread being of that type. The oil baits could be mixed, stored, and spread more easily and grasshopper control was more effective. Another merit of the oil-bait was that it caused less injury to tender foliage. The oil used was lubricating oil of a 20-30 viscosity.

Big Times Tonight!

ARKANSAS: Neighborhood Night tonight! Introduced early this year the idea of a community get-together is supplying a new note in rural social life. The plan involves the setting up of a community recreation committee, who represent the various community organizations. A monthly party plan is supplied by the county agent. Music plays a big part in the programs. Talented people in the community are given a chance to perform.

Alfalfa as Fertilizer

COLORADO: Alfalfa is worth \$8.25 a ton merely as fertilizer, when compared with the cost of commercial fertilizers required to replace the soil-enriching elements contained in the alfalfa, tests show. Alfalfa also adds organic matter to the soil, which usually is needed. The fertilizing value of other

crops include: 30-bushel yield of wheat, \$5.41; 50 bushels of corn, \$6.82; 300 bushels of potatoes, \$13.57. When a 1,000-pound steer is sold, fertilizing elements worth \$4.02, contained in his body, are sold away from the farm.

Make Hay When It Rains

WASHINGTON: Many dairymen in this state are making silage of the first cutting of hay when it is at the proper stage for hay making. Sometimes the weatherman fails to provide good hay-making weather at the right time but this does not bother the man who is putting his alfalfa in his silo. From 60-80 pounds of molasses is added to every ton of green legume. Trench silos, as well as the upright type, are being used.

Traveling Soil

IOWA: Topsoil on Iowa cropland, 7 inches deep, will take 24,600 years to wash away under bluegrass, 169 years under good crop rotation, but only 48 years under corn planted year after year, according to erosion tests.

Milk-Fed Honey Bees

MINNESOTA: Bees are being fed dry skim milk with soybean flour or cottonseed meal by an experimenter. Many feed concentrates which contain protein are being used with more or less success as a substitute for pollen, which is sometimes hard to get early in the season before many plants are in blossom.

Timely Bulletins Free

Maybe you are hunting for information contained in the bulletins listed below. Simply write the numbers of the bulletins you wish on a postal card and address it to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. 734—Flytraps and Their Operation.
- No. 1371—Diseases and Insects of Garden Vegetables.
- No. 1399—Blackberry Growing.
- No. 1406—Garden Irises.
- No. 1458—Strawberry Diseases.
- No. 1495—Insect Enemies of the Flower Garden.
- No. 1547—Rose Diseases: Their Causes and Control.
- No. 1560—Preparing Strawberries for Market.
- No. 1563—Cucumber Growing.
- No. 1620—Growing Cucumbers for Pickling.

Until Dinner

Is Ready---

BY THE EDITORS

Mama Mule: Mollie, a dark bay mule, of Columbus, Ind., is setting an unusual example for her fellow hybrids. Altho mules are not supposed to have offspring Mollie, according to her owner, has just foaled her third colt. The other offspring died.

Hard Water: A new kind of water that turns to stone recently was announced at the International Petroleum Exposition. It is used to plug off real water in oil wells.

Year 'Round Gobbler: A vigorous campaign to "destroy the idea that the turkey is a 'holiday' bird" has been begun by the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association. They want to make turkey a year 'round dish.

Good Demonstration: At Tulsa, Okla., a well was being put down as a demonstration at a petroleum exposition. The well struck oil. There was so much gas that drillers refused to apply a match for a torch effect.

Long Leave: Rock White, Lock Springs, Mo., deserted the Army in 1898, but didn't know it until recently. He gave himself up at Fort Leavenworth, but wasn't shot—just discharged without honor with the note: "Desertion admitted and physically unfit." Mr. White was given sick leave 40 years ago and just didn't come back.

Shaming Pigeons: Highly bred homing pigeons at Waukegan, Ill., were challenged by a cowbird, and the cowbird won in a 55-mile racing match.

New House: The famed Dionnes will live in a new house soon, as parents and government guardians have reached an agreement. The new home will house the entire Dionne family.

Steer Statue: Avery Wilbur, pioneer resident of Southern Kansas at Baxter Springs, has unveiled a lifesize statue of a longhorn steer. "I spent my early life among the longhorns and I wish to leave a statue of one for the coming generation to see after the one-time famous beef animal has entirely disappeared," Mr. Wilbur said.

Black Out: The first "black out" test ever staged in this country was put on recently in mock warfare maneuvers in New Jersey. An entire area was asked to put out all lights for a mock air raid.

District School Answers

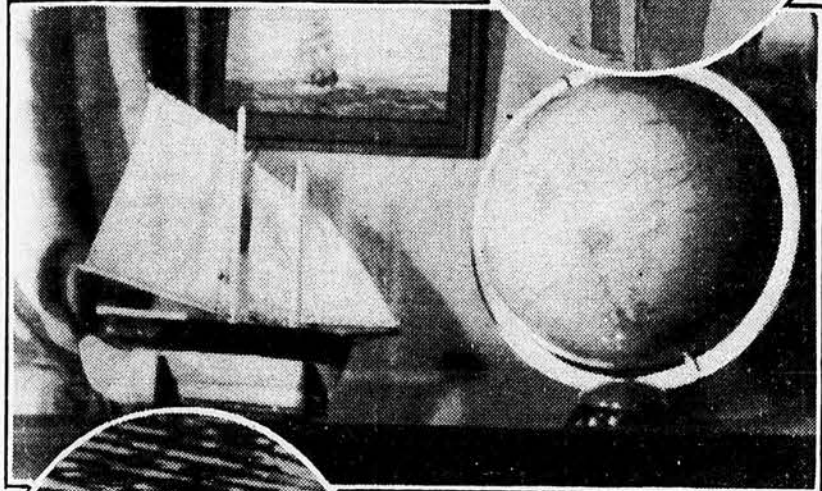
Here are the answers to the questions asked by "The District School on page 9. 1. Turkeys. 2. A pile of the refuse of grain. Common use is a pile of the refuse after hay has been threshed for seed. Also apple pulp. 3. China. 4. Dozer. 5. Wood, stone, metal, earth. 6. Rice and wheat. 7. Harness. 8. The same amount would be required, 320 rods for the 40-acre field and 160 rods for each of the 10-acre fields. 9. Pears, a bushel weighing 50 pounds. A bushel of apples weighs 48 pounds. 10. Pekin.

Let's Make a Midget Schooner!

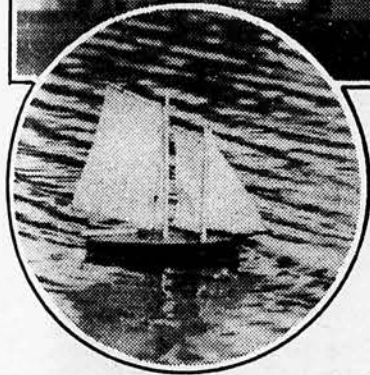
By **UNCLE CORDY**

LET'S make a midget model sailing schooner that will cost you practically nothing, is made from scrap materials, is so easy to make that you can't go wrong, and needs only a small pool of water for sailing.

In a calm, or riding the wind, as in the two circles, our midget model schooner sails like a real ship at sea. With our free plans you can make this little model with wood from an orange crate and a few scrap materials.



This perky little model finds a favored position in Uncle Cordy's home. Ship models are about the nicest decorations a boy can have for his room or desk.



You think you can't do it? Let's see. Every red-blooded boy is interested in ships and the romance of the sea. Out here in the middle of the United States we don't get to see many boats, except on the lakes and rivers. But all of us can make ship models. There's no more interesting hobby and it's one that won't cost you much but some happy hours well spent in making them.

There are two kinds of ship models, those that actually sail and those that are more exact miniatures of real ships made for decorations for your room—and for the fun of making them.

It's summertime now and a fellow wants to be outdoors so let's make our model a real sailing boat. You've probably seen pictures of sailing yachts that looked expensive—and they are—and hard to make. We can have just as much fun making and sailing our simple little midget schooner. It's only 10 inches high and 10 inches long but sails like a big ship.

Our little model is known as a schooner. It has two masts, schooners may have as many as seven, and what is known as fore and aft sails. That is, none of them are square. It is easier to sail than the one-mast sailing yacht models. Schooners are typical American boats and various sizes and types have been used on different bodies of water, designed to carry special cargoes such as lumber, ore, or passengers.

Any Boy Can Make It

Our model is not designed after any one ship. It has been so simplified that any boy who can work with tools at all can make it, yet it is attractive enough to be a decoration for any boy's room, or maybe Mother will want it for a bookcase or mantel in the front room.

Practically every bit of the material needed can be found at home without buying anything else. All the wood needed can be found in an orange crate, or similar box. Then you'll need some small wire, waterproof glue, linen thread, a handkerchief for the sails, a few small nails, a small piece of leather, a small hunk of lead, and a little paint, of almost any color.

And you needn't worry about not having tools. The model could be made with a good knife and a saw only, but a coping saw, a chisel and gouge, a small

bit or drill, and sandpaper will make your work easier. Every handicrafter should have these tools in his shop.

Then, of course, you will need my book of plans. It shows every part of the midget model, actual size, and gives step-by-step instructions on how to put it together. You just can't go wrong as you can trace the outline of every part right on the wood, then cut it out with a coping saw or knife. My little booklet will help you in sailing your model, too. And it gives the names for the parts of the boat so that you can refer to the stern, boom, tiller, and other parts of your boat as any sailor would.

The Plans Are Free

You can have these plans free. Just enclose a 3-cent stamp to cover the cost of mailing and send your request to Uncle Cordy Clever, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

And while you are writing won't you tell me if you would be interested in plans for more ship models, either real sailing models like this one or miniature models of historic types of ships. We might in the future be able to make models of river steamboats, pirate galleons, old-time sailing vessels and many others if you would like them.

It's Fun to Make Your Own Games

By **LEILA LEE**

IT'S SURPRISING how many games you can make out of old articles about your home. Pasteboard boxes, boards, old auto tires, jar rubbers, rope, wheels, old umbrellas, barrels, tin cans—any of these make excellent material for home-made games. You might have a contest among your home folks, and see who can make the best game out of the "junk" pile.

Hang an old automobile tire from a tree, and tie a bell from the top of it. Players stand on a mark about 15 feet away and throw balls, bean bags or stones thru the tire, trying to hit the bell and ring it. Every time they do this, they score so many points.

Cut the tops off of several empty tin cans, say 6, and tie them together with a strong cord. From a given distance, have the players throw small stones into the cans, each can counting a different number of points.

Drive two stakes into the ground, and then make rings of heavy wire. The rings are to be thrown at the

stakes from a given distance, each ringer counting so many points. Small iron hoops from pails or barrels are fine for the "rings."

Place several articles at various distances about the yard, using two of everything on parallel courses. An old chair, an old pair of boots, some sticks of wood, a barrel hoop—things of this sort make good obstacles. Line the players up at a distant goal, with a leader at the head of each line. These leaders, at a signal, start over the obstacle course. They must sit in the old chair, put on the boots and take them off, jump over the sticks of wood, put the barrel hoop over their head and step thru it. When they have gone over the course, they run back to their line, and tag the next player, who goes over the same obstacle course. Thus the line moves up and the line that gets its leader back on the mark first, wins the game. If any player refuses to overcome an obstacle, he must go back to the mark and start over.

Raise an old umbrella, and plant the handle firmly in the ground. Mark a small circle around it, then a larger one, and still a larger one. Each circle counts so many points. Roll marbles, or small round pebbles from the top of the umbrella. Wherever the pebble stops, the player gets that many points on his score.

If you "make up" a home-made game, won't you please write me a letter about it? I'd like to print it here so other boys and girls can play it, too. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Bird High Speeds

The most powerful flyer in the world among birds is the duck hawk, a rare and rapidly disappearing relative of the European falcon.



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for Your

Combine or Thresher

AVERY Cylinder Teeth are guaranteed against breakage for the life of the teeth. Made of the famous AVERY Special Formula steel. Multiple-Hammered with accurate dies. Tempered by special AVERY process to harder wearing edge with tougher shock-resisting back and with clean sharp CUT threads.

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Use the telephone to save trips to town and to arrange for exchanging work with your neighbors. To keep in touch with the markets and informed on business and social activities in your community. Go "there and back" by telephone whenever you can—you will sacrifice less time to other duties when you're badly needed in the fields.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Our Crop Reporters Say—

PLENTY of moisture, with good wheat and oats prospects, is the tone of our crop reports from all over the state. Only one county reporter, from Rooks, said that more rain would be welcome. Altho rust is threatening in some counties, another good wheat crop is indicated. Oats prospects are the best in years, reporters say. Corn planting has been delayed this year and sorghum planting will get under way soon. Some counties report increased building and painting while buying new harvesting equipment is the trend everywhere.

Anderson—Have had 2 1/4 inches of rain. Examined wheat fields and find the greater part of the wheat in bloom. Don't know what effect it will have. All the wheat is filling. There have been quite a number of combines sold already and some are buying tractors, counting on putting out wheat again this fall.—G. W. Kibinger.

Barton—There were 225,000 trees planted here this spring under the government shelterbelt program. First 1938 alfalfa crop cut. Nice rains. Everything looking fine.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Plenty of moisture. Need dry weather to stop cutworms, and to finish planting corn, about 2/3 completed. Wheat and oats heading, wheat fair to very good. Oats are the best prospect for many years. Pastures fine where the grass was alive. Many re-seeded pastures. Lots of pigs, chickens and lambs. Cattle in good condition. Cream stations and the milk plant report a big increase. Cream, 21c; eggs, 17c; corn, 50c; oats, 25c; wheat, 68c.—L. H. Shannon.

Butler—Plenty of moisture. Wheat prospects good. Lots of leaf rust evident on beardless varieties. Oats fine. Barley headed, looks good. Corn planting finished. Sorghums being planted. Pastures good. Potatoes came in pretty good stand. Fewer pigs than common. About usual number of cattle. Sheep production increasing. Many combines sold. Wheat, 70c; oats, 25c; corn, 45c; kafir, 40c; cane seed, 60c; butterfat, 22c; eggs, 15c; hens, 10c to 13c.—Aaron Thomas.

Chautauqua—Rain plentiful. Some row crops yet to plant. Wheat not as good as last year. Much red rust. Good prospects for oats. Stock pigs scarce. Cattle doing well. Plenty of grass. Many weeds due to wet weather.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Cherokee—Too wet for much corn planting or growing. Wheat heading rapidly, rust increasing. Pastures cannot be excelled. More stock of all kinds, also poultry. Many buying equipment, painting homes, remodeling old ones.—Mrs. J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—Weather favorable to growing crops with ample sub-moisture. Prospects for a wheat crop better than for 10 years. Oats and barley making satisfactory growth. Corn acreage will be below normal as many intend to plant milo to supplement corn. Pastures earlier than average date, and native grass coming back. Hogs scarce and weaning pigs command premium prices. Dairy herds producing well, but cream prices unsatisfactory. Not much improvement on farms in way of repairing and painting. Corn and other crop seed being offered for sale and priced reasonable. A destructive hail touched the south edge of Cheyenne county recently, that was reported to have extended over 200 miles with average width of 10 miles. Butterfat, 20c; eggs, 15c; seed corn, \$1 bu.; seed milo, 2 1/2c lb.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—May harvest half wheat crop sown last fall, some extra good, the average not so good. Grass good, so is the outlook for spring crops. Harvest will start around June 12 to 15. Quite a demand for cattle and hogs. All livestock selling in sale pavilion are as high as Wichita market. Cream, 23c; eggs, 15c.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—Plenty of rain; dry weather needed for spring planting. Wheat good, except for rust. Wheat and rye headed. Oats and barley good. Corn coming up but needs sunshine. Pastures excellent. Cattle doing well. More farmers raising sheep every year. Young pigs high and not very plentiful. Hoppers giving farmers much concern. Also scarcity of insect-eating birds, some say due to poison bait for grasshoppers. Painting and repairing of farm buildings. Buying new equipment for harvest which will be early this year. Recent reports say about 40,000 acres of wheat have been destroyed by hail along Highway No. There is fear that excessive rain has destroyed so much pollen the wheat won't fertilize properly.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Lots of moisture. Oats promise a good yield. Most corn up to good stand. Kafir being planted.—James McMill.

Coffey—Lots of rain and high waters. Wheat was looking fine until a terrific hail storm visited this part of the county 2 weeks ago and almost ruined all the wheat in its path. The strip was about 5 miles wide. Folks having to feed stock. Not much increase in livestock or poultry. Cutworms have taken early corn; about half the crop is planted, also some sorgho and kafir. Quite a lot of new farm implements were sold early. But no building or painting being done. Several had to re-shingle roofs after the hail storm and lots of windowpanes broken out. Prices not so high as last year. Wheat, 60c; corn, 43c to 45c; oats, 22c; eggs, 16c; hens, 14c; butterfat, 21c.—C. W. Carter.

Dickinson—Plenty of rain, about 5 inches in May. Wheat pretty well headed, considerable leaf rust on wheat, also 5 per cent black smut heads. Think the wheat crop is being over-estimated. Corn shows a good stand. Very little washed out as most rain went into the soil. Oats look good but everything needs sunshine. A lot of little

chicks have died this spring. The pig crop will be below normal this spring. Pasture fair, most bluestem has been killed out. A lot of foxtail and other grass providing good pasture at present.—F. M. Lorson.

Cowley—Heavy rains lodging some wheat. Crops will be uneven as to date of harvest and yields. Generally, the wheat is not promising, altho some fields are extra good. Hoppers thinned out the stand last fall. Some rust. Oats fine so far. Row crops late. A few fine potato patches but the crop generally will be light because of poor seed.—K. D. Oilin.

Edwards—Plenty of moisture. Just a little rust, red and black. Buffalo grass that seemed dead is reviving. Hogs, beef and dairy stock decreased. The whole land exuberant with change and promise. Planting prospects good except for cutworms. Building new homes, many are repairing and painting, building brooder houses and sanitary toilets. Some are installing light plants and many have wind chargers. Some having new type refrigerators installed. Prices of poultry and dairy products fairly good. Grain prices low.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Finney—Had heavy rains Sunday, May 22. Wheat prospects are not so good because of dry weather and high winds before rains. Millions of grasshoppers. Grass pasture poor, only weeds in pastures, native grass all dead. Farmers getting busy to plant row crops.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Franklin—Too much wet weather has prevented farmers finishing corn planting. Wind put some wheat down. Grasshoppers and beetles working on potatoes. Many young chicks. Not nearly so many hens on farms. Farmers buying new equipment. Dairy cows sell high, altho milking isn't very profitable. Dairy stock increasing. All kinds of grain much cheaper. Sheep pay better than dairy cattle. Hog crop on increase. Pigs sell well. Grasshoppers eating beans and onions. The fruit crop won't be large, mostly grapes and apples. Wheat, 67c; oats, 23c; corn, 45c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 18c to 21c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Geary—Plenty of moisture for the wheat and pastures. Wheat and oats have prospects of a full crop, altho wheat may not be as good as last year. Most corn planted, but not much of the feed crop in. Cutting first crop of alfalfa, light and poor quality. Cutworms doing damage to early-planted corn and gardens. Wheat, 66c; corn, 50c; oats, 23c; hogs, \$9.20 cwt.; eggs, 14c; cream, 20c.—L. J. Hoover.

Greenwood—Heavy rains damaged crops. Hail ruined some wheat. Rust working on the wheat and oats. No sale for corn or any grains. Potatoes a fair stand.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Heavy rains and showers. Wheat in good condition, with moisture sufficient for maturity. Pastures good. Fewer beef cattle and hogs with an increase in dairy animals and sheep. Less poultry. Some

classes of livestock bring better prices than a year ago, but other products lower.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

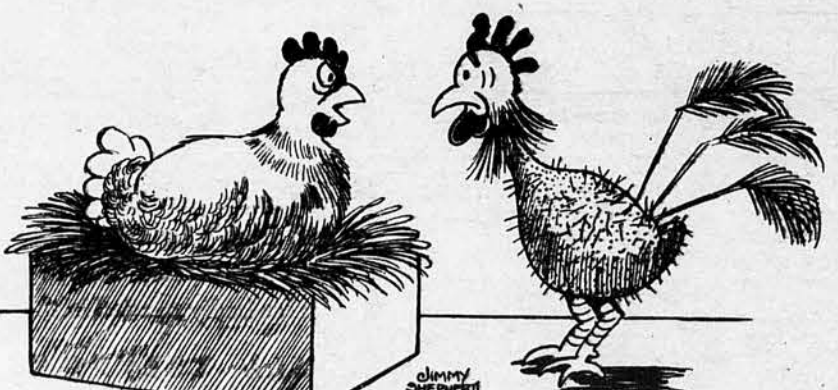
Lane—Ground in best condition for several years. Wheat prospects excellent, worms have caused some damage. Pastures making a good comeback. Hogs, cattle and milk cows scarce. Turkeys and chickens show an increase over last year. Lots of row crops will be planted where farmers have ground not seeded to wheat. Considerable new equipment bought. Prospects are for the best year since 1930.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Good rains thoroly soaked the ground. Wheat too rank in some sections. Some pastures injured by the continued dry weather, weedy now. Not as many animals and fowls. Cutworms destroyed many growing plants. Some folks delayed corn planting because of cutworms and cold, wet weather. May have a 50 per cent cherry crop, 25 per cent apple crop and very few peaches. A few farmers sowed flax, it is doing nicely, many folks interested in it. Prices now compared with prices a year ago on some farm products: Wool 20c, was 39c; butterfat 20c, was 27c; cattle \$9, were \$10.75; hogs \$7.75, were \$10.25; lambs \$8.75, were \$12.25; corn 55c, was \$1.41.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Moisture content of soil above average for several years. Last 30 days have given more than one-half of average yearly rainfall. Crops backward. Wheat prospects are not as good as earlier. Hail damaged 20,000 acres. Some wheat not filling properly, due to late freeze, rust, smut or too much rain. Acreage of oats small, prospects good. Little alfalfa left in county, crop fair. Row crops backward, many fields washed and gullied so stands are poor or none at all. Gardens not doing so well. Cutworms have been bad. Grasshoppers seem to be on the decrease. Pastures are the best in several years but need rest from grazing. Least livestock on farms in years. Very little building or painting. Corn, 65c; wheat, 64c; cream, 22c; eggs, 15c.—R. W. Greene.

Lyon—Four inches of rain and hail about 2 weeks ago; rivers higher than they have been for several years. Wheat not under water has very good prospect. Oats also look good. Gardens and potatoes were damaged little by the hail. There will be a rush when it dries, to cultivate and plant corn. Several farms were sold in March to railroad men. They have improved the houses and barns with paint and shingles.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Lots of moisture. Wheat in excellent condition, never looked more promising. Lots of pastures bare, some were re-seeded. Not many hogs, lots of dairy cattle. A good crop of spring lambs, wool cheap. More baby chicks hatched this year because of cheap feed. Corn all up, several are cultivating for the first time. Lots of millet and sorghum planted. Farmers are all buying or did buy new tractors. Cream,



"The next time you want to fight, don't pick on an electric light bulb."

buying new equipment, mostly with rubber tires. What corn was planted is doing well. Late feed crops have not yet been planted because of wet weather.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—The present condition of wheat is favorable as far as rank growth is concerned—in fact, it threatens to become too rank. Pastures fine. Hogs generally healthy and making good gains at a profit. Shoats in good demand. Cattle, especially dairy animals, in good demand and bring good prices. Spring planting, especially corn, has been rather late, too wet and cold and heavy rains have caused some replanting. Cutworms have done damage. Buying quite a lot of new equipment, especially tractors and combines. Painting and fixing up and building to some extent. Farmers are feeling quite optimistic generally. Prices compared with a year ago are mostly lower.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—Wheat, oats and barley look like they will make bumper crops; three-fourths of farm ground sown to these crops. Very little corn planted because of the grasshoppers. Very little alfalfa left but what is alive will make a good crop. Many new combines ordered. Custom cutting will be \$2 or more an acre. Livestock in good demand and brings good prices. Pastures good, but most ponds dry.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—More than a normal rainfall. Some crops, such as melons, have been damaged, perhaps potatoes, too, but in general, most have been benefited. Wheat and oats look fine, pastures rather bare except where seeded anew. All livestock doing well with about the usual numbers. Row crops, altho acreage is small, going into the ground under favorable conditions. Some combines being bought. People generally rejoice in improved moisture conditions and expect at least fair crops, realizing small grain prices will be low. More interest than usual in raising colts. Some

22c; eggs, 16c; hay, \$7; millet, \$1.50; corn, 55c; wheat, 60c; hay, \$8; sudan, 6c lb.; Atlas sorgho, 2c lb.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Over-supply of moisture. Wheat and oats look good. Planting of all crops delayed. Cutworms working on gardens. Pastures re-seeded doing fine. Stock hogs in strong demand at market sale, also milk cows and calves in strong demand and selling high. Sheep quite dull due to low prices of wool. Increase of at least 300 per cent in poultry over last year. Fruit crop will be a failure due to a late freeze and an 8-inch snow which fell on April 8; temperature in full bloom. Local market about as follows: Corn, 48c; wheat, 60c; oats, 25c; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 17c; hens, 14c; springs, 18c.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—Excessive moisture. Wheat and oats rusting. Crop reports should cease boosting a large grain surplus; it is not in the bin yet, and such reports have a tendency to lower prices. Pastures excellent. Hogs and cattle on the increase. Also sheep and poultry. Spring crops pretty well planted with fair stands. Improvement in building and re-painting. Some farms changing hands. Prices for small grain, dairy products and livestock not satisfactory. Wheat, 61c; oats, 22c; flax, \$1.57; corn, 50c; kafir, 37c; hens, 11c to 14c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 20c.—James McHenry.

Osborne—Cool, wet spring, favorable for was down to 27 on April 9, with trees all out wheat, oats and barley. Pastures good and stock is in the best of condition. A weed is causing much trouble for the dairymen; also is causing cream buyers plenty of grief. Hogs scarce and in good demand, small pigs selling high. About the usual number of chickens. Not enough sheep but more folks getting into the business. A great many new tractors and combines have been sold. Not much corn being seeded because of the grasshoppers, but the grasshopper situation is better now than it was

To Avoid Accidents

Here are a few of the tips for accident prevention on highways suggested in a movie shown by the State Highway Patrol at the Kansas Safety Conference recently in Topeka.

1. Drive courteously.
2. Obey traffic signals.
3. Keep on your own side of the road.
4. Keep your car fit to drive.
5. Always expect the unexpected.

early. Not much ground left for spring crops, and that is going mostly to grain sorghums. Wheat, 65c; corn, 66c; eggs, 16c; cream, 20c; hens, 9c to 12c; springs, 14c to 16c.—Niles C. Endsley.

Reno—Moisture plentiful, really too much for wheat. Some fields damaged. Most fields looking good and unless further damage comes from now on, will do pretty well. Pastures good. Hogs scarce. Cattle doing well and about average number on hand. Dairy cattle about the average number on hand and doing nicely. Sheep on increase. Poultry numbers below average. Farmers buying some new equipment. A great deal of painting being done. Some new homes being built. Because of the low price of wheat, some farmers still holding last year's crop in hopes of better price. Prices of everything farmers have to sell are from 20 to 40 per cent lower than last year.—J. C. Seyb.

Rooks—Wheat, oats and barley needing moisture. Wheat showing effects of late freezes. In some fields, as much as 50 per cent of the heads show damage. Pastures going to be short and weedy, consequently will not be heavily stocked with cattle, sheep and dairy animals. Wheat, 68c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 14c; four, \$1.48 for 48 lbs.—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—Plenty of moisture now to finish the wheat crop unless we get hot weather. Wheat fine, good for 25 to 35 bushels an acre if no hail. Many white heads in all the fields, mostly in bloom right now. Grass taking the place of weeds, but pastures still poor, much sod killed from dry years and dirt covering the grass. Few shoats or pigs because of no grain. Folks buying a pig now and then for fall meat. They sell at \$5 apiece at weaning age. Not more than 5 or 6 cows on an average farm. Beef cattle scarce. There will be an increase if we get this crop so we can feed them. Sheep have done fine, being sheared now, a few farms have from 20 to 30. Not much poultry in this county as feed was high last year to keep them on. Fries coming on at 25c a pound. A few farms being repaired or painted. Not as much corn planted due to many failures. Kafir and sorghums most successful feed crops. Prices better now on corn and wheat than a year ago. Meat high, all shipped here from slaughter house. Farmers haven't got their own meat. Harvest will be coming on in about 4 or 5 weeks from now. Corn sells at elevator at 75c; wheat, 67c; eggs, 16c; potatoes, 45c peck.—Mrs. Mary Bushell.

Smith—Moisture conditions best in years. Wheat heading out and looks good. Oats simply immense and a large acreage out. Pastures best in years. Hogs scarce and weaning pigs selling from \$5.50 to \$6.25 apiece. About the usual number of cattle. Dairymen dissatisfied with the cream price, only 20c at stations. More baby chicks being sold than last year. Quite a little painting being done this spring. Many new tractors and much equipment sold. Farmers feeling good and with another good crop will be sitting much better. Cream, 20c; eggs, 16c; wheat, 65c; corn, 66c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—Heavy rains soaked soil. Wheat filling, prospects good. Early oats headed. Corn looking fine. Cultivation delayed by excess moisture. Feed crops sown before heavy rain were damaged. Most sorghums for hay and silage to be sown. Good gardens and some small fruit. Pastures good. Livestock doing fine. More farms have stocked with hogs and sheep. Beef cattle scarce. Dairy cows bring more money at sales. More colts this spring and an increase in poultry. About the usual amount of building and remodeling on farms. Farmers are buying such machinery as is necessary for harvesting. Farm folks generally careful about spending on prospects. Prices on all farm products much lower than last year.—M. Bryan.

Trego—Rains during May made subsoil moisture. Wheat looking fine; early wheat badly hurt by freeze early part of May. Pastures green with pepper weed, cattle doing well on it. Herds of cattle small on most farms due to shortage of feed last few years. Small acreage of barley and oats sown; what there is looks fine since the rains. Everybody busy getting feed planted. Eggs, 15c; cream, 15c to 20c; milo for feed, \$1.15 cwt.; oats, 43c bu.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wabunsee—We have had several weeks of rain which was very beneficial to the growing crops. Wheat looks fine and is in blossom. Harvest will be earlier than usual. Corn growing nicely. Cutworms damaged corn, potatoes and gardens. Many combines sold to harvest the vast acreage of wheat. Not many hogs raised in the county.—Miss Charles Jacobs.

Washington—Plenty of moisture to produce a good small grain crop; subsoil is soaked down several feet. Wheat and barley heading and look like real crops if conditions are favorable from now on. Oats look good. Not much corn planted because of wet weather, acreage will be small. Lots of alfalfa will be sown. Where there is any alfalfa left it will make a good crop. Not much building. Some new combines and tractors. Prices are considerably lower than a year ago. Pasture conditions are best in years.—Ralph B. Cole.

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents for two consecutive insertions; ten cents for one insertion. Copy does not appear in consecutive issues; advertisement. When display headings and initials as words and your name and address as part of the copy are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an inch line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum; 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

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

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COOMBS ROP LEGHORNS. WRITE TODAY. Reduced summer prices. Immediate delivery. Finest quality chicks we ever produced. Every sire from progeny tested families. High livability, high egg production. All chicks, 250-355 egg pedigree sired. Order now for prompt delivery. Coombs & Son, Box 8, Sedgewick, Kan.

SPECIAL—HUSKY AAA BLOODTESTED Large English Leghorns \$6.75. Austra-Whites, Leg-Rocks, \$7.25. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons \$7.50. Assorted heavies \$6.00. Immediate shipments, postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Cadwell Hatchery, Lawrence, Kan.

BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS. STRONG, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 811, Clinton, Mo.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 20c each; Poults 30c each. Oscar Fuoch, Spencer, Iowa, Rt. 2.

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MISCELLANEOUS

COINS: I BUY ALL MINT MARKED PEN- nies. Buying list 10c. Coin Hobby Exchange, Box 5124, Indianapolis, Indiana.

LAND—KANSAS

CHOICE FARMS IN EASTERN AND CEN- tral Kansas for sale. Convenient long terms at favorable rates of interest can be arranged. Without obligation request copy of our Farm Booklet today—just drop a card or letter in the mail box addressed to W. C. McMillan, 216 C. B. & L. Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

400 ACRES, 6 MILES TOWN, 140 IN CULTI- vation, 260 blue steel pasture, good improvements, \$21 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS, ALL PRICES, IN ONE OF THE BEST counties in the state. No trades. E. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH- ern Railway Agriculture Empire, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high production crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for book on state you prefer. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 602, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARMS FOR SALE. We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on actual value. Sold on convenient terms. Favorable interest rate. No trades. Tell what locality you are interested in and we will mail you farm description. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

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QUALITY PRINTING, LOW COST. 500 gummed stickers 24 cents. 100 bond letter heads, 100 envelopes, \$1.00. Prepaid. Case Printing Co., Wright City, Mo.

Flag Day, June 14

Our first Flag Act was on June 14, 1777. The Continental Congress passed an act establishing the Stars and Stripes as the flag of our country. The Act decreed that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field; the red being for courage, white for liberty, and the blue for loyalty and reverence to God. That date is now observed as Flag Day throughout America. This act did not define how many points the stars were to

have nor just how they were to be arranged on the flag.

After the passage of the act adopting the design for the flag, George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross, called upon Mrs. Betsy Ross, the widow of George Ross' nephew, and requested her to undertake the making of the flag. She accepted and offered the suggestion that a 5-pointed star be used as suggested by a committee member.

George Ross, instead of Washington, was probably the one who suggested Betsy Ross as the proper person to

make the flag, as she was not only the handiest and most dexterous needleworker in Philadelphia, but since her husband had given his life in patriotic service, it was felt that she not only needed the money, but was deserving of the honor.

Robert Morris also knew Mrs. Ross well, and he, like the other distinguished men of Philadelphia, were embroidered and belaced by her dainty threads of silk and satin. She made the flag according to a design agreed upon by the committee. That's the story of the Stars and Stripes!

Sounds Pretty Fishy

There are about 13,000 species of fish distributed thruout most of the waters of the earth. Investigation has shown that there have been many thousands of species now wholly extinct. Fish in temperate or tropical waters are more brilliantly colored and strikingly marked than those that live in colder waters. Most fish breathe wholly by means of gills, except a small family of fresh-water fish which have both lungs and gills. The gills are designed to take oxygen from water.

We Plant More Acres to Corn But Sorghums Produce More Forage

By H. H. LAUDE
Agronomist, Kansas State College

ABOUT 3 million acres of sorghums are grown annually in Kansas and convincing evidence that this crop is appreciated. Whether it is properly appreciated may well be questioned. In comparison with corn, for example, which like sorghums produces grain and forage, the records show that 10,000 acres of sorghums as to corn. Is this because more feed can be harvested from corn than from sorghums?

is essential for success when sorghums are drilled for grain. This may limit the practice to seasons with more than normal rainfall or to summer fallowed land.

When grain sorghums are drilled and harvested with combines, the crop may be grown on as extensive a scale as wheat. The acre value of grain sorghum grown with good cultural practices compares favorably with wheat. Therefore, by using wheat machinery carefully and intelligently in growing sorghums it might be well to replace a part of the wheat in Central and Western Kansas.

With recent development of Colby milo, grain sorghum production may be extended farther northwest. E. H. Coles has for several years tested early maturing grain sorghums at the Colby Experiment Station. One of these, Colby milo, originally obtained from J. B. Sieglinger, Woodward, Okla., is adapted in Northwestern Kansas. It is a dwarf, straight-neck type that heads well above the leaves. It ripens early, which is of primary importance in that section. This new variety promises to be a valuable grain sorghum in a region where previously only forage sorghum has been grown successfully.

It should be noted that altho sorghums produce higher acre yields of grain and forage than corn and are suitable for a variety of uses, the acreage of sorghum grown in Kansas is less than half that of corn. It is believed that a greater and more nearly true appreciation of sorghums will prevail in Kansas if the crop is planted on well prepared land, using adapted high quality seed, sown at the proper rate and by the best known methods. Also the appreciation of sorghums will be enhanced by the use of more efficient harvesting methods.

—KF—

Sorghums and Pasture

(Continued from Page 3)

and the final test in the packers' coolers proved the feed's worth.

Southdown rams were used on three-quarter Hampshire ewes by M. E. Rohrer, Dickinson county, to land his lambs in fourth place. In contrast, John Shaw's fifth place pen from Washington county, was bred from Western ewes and grade Shropshire rams, but they nevertheless showed the necessary quality. They were run on rye pasture, which is earlier than wheat and perhaps more suitable in Washington county. Ewes were fed silage and corn around lambing, then as the lambs were creep-fed they were given whole corn in feeders and enticed to eat more by having an electric light over the feeder all night.

Another pen of "wheat pasture and milk only" lambs was brought in by Alvin Goossen, of Thomas county, to place sixth. Last year Frank Goossen provided the lambs from Thomas county. They also were wheat pasture lambs, but were too heavy to place high in the show, altho bringing more to the head than the first place animals.

Southdown blood again was predominant in the seventh place Cowley county lambs raised by H. A. Beaver. They were fattened on wheat pasture with ground barley and oats in the creep. The eighth place lambs, brought from Russell county by George Ginther, had the unusual pasture of green alfalfa. Thirty-four mature sheep and the lambs ran on 6 acres of alfalfa, 3 acres of wheat, and 60 acres of native grass. Mr. Ginther unreservedly gave the alfalfa pasture credit for putting his lambs in the first bracket. The lambs were fed milo, corn chop and ground wheat until 5 weeks old, when they refused to leave the alfalfa and wheat pasture to come in after their grain. The ewes were grained at lambing.

Ninth place lambs were brought by Roger Blanchard, of Ottawa county, who raised several hundred market topping lambs this spring. These lambs were creep-fed on corn and ran on rye pasture. The tenth place lambs, which were still very good, came from Louis Boyd's farm, near Larned. They had chiefly wheat pasture for both lambs

and ewes, with some ground corn in the creep.

About 250 growers were present at the Lamb and Wool School. In the morning they heard parasite control discussed fully. After lunch in the American Royal building, the lambs which placed below tenth were auctioned. The average of the sale was 10.05 cents a pound, with a practical top of 10.75 cents a pound on the Shawnee county lambs of Charles Engler's. Following this a profitable afternoon was spent at the Midwest Wool Marketing warehouse. This was followed by a dinner at the Hoof and Horn club thru the courtesy of the co-operating agencies.

The next day farmers saw the winning lambs dressed and hanging in the coolers. Here was the final demonstration of what carcass finish means in producing lambs which will "top" the market.

—KF—

Plan for a Creamery

(Continued from Page 3)

co-operative creameries in Kansas.

After a fine dinner at a local church, the dairymen selected a temporary committee to meet in Southeastern Kansas and discuss the co-op creamery question further. Men drafted for this job were: Allen county—Harry W. Griffin and E. E. Strickler; Bourbon county—R. H. Tucker and T. J. Van Sickle; Crawford county, W. E. Simon and F. W. Eckhoff; Neosho county—V. S. Umbarger and Glen Johnson; Wilson county—Fred Kidd and Walter Bradford.

Other men present from Southeastern Kansas were: Allen county—W. J. Klotzbach, M. K. Thompson, O. C. Jackson and Earl Means, Bourbon county—W. C. Collins, O. W. Thorson, and Albert Brown, Crawford county—S. U. Case, Neosho county—S. E. McMillen, Edwin E. Lowe, Durward Hines, John W. Bebbington, P. A. Robertson and Lester Shepard, Wilson county—Dale Wiltse, Sam Sturdevant, C. W. Maxwell, Elbert Holcomb, S. O. McPherson and John Hamon.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



Ben Holle, of Bremen, wants to buy a Spotted Poland China boar, of serviceable age.

Harry Givens, of Manhattan, will hold a sale of registered Duroc fall gilts in the sale pavilion Wednesday, June 8. The gilts are of extra quality and breeding. About one third of them are bred for fall farrow.

With splendid faith and energy Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Persinger, of Republic, proceed to the building of another herd of registered Jersey cattle. The herd was sold down to just a few head some time ago. The young bull purchased last season from the Wempe herd at Frankfort is very promising.

Goernandt Bros., Polled Hereford specialists of Aurora, in Cloud county, have one of the largest and best herds in the country. They are breeders of reputation, long years of experience and breeding purchases from their herd always have proved satisfactory. They have a large herd to choose from. They always have stock for sale.

Among the attractions at the Salina Milking Shorthorn Show were the daughters of Hill Creek Gulman, shown by Peterson and Johnson, of Assaria. The calves on the Peterson and Johnson farms out of the above cows and sired by the big red bull, Fairacres Judge, are unusually promising. These successful breeders own their herd bulls jointly.

The big Belleville District Fair will be held this year starting Aug. 29 and lasting until the last dog is hung, September 2. More and bigger attractions than ever are promised, auto races, rodeos, and other special attractions. But as always the big live stock show will overshadow

everything else. Applications for premium list may be filed any time by writing Homer Alkire, secretary, Belleville, Kan.

B. M. Hook, Duroc specialist located at Silver Lake, reports a big demand for breeding animals. He has asked us to say that he has on hand a very few of as choice fall boars as he ever owned. They should be sold right away.

Breeding registered Poland China hogs, feeding, developing and proper mating calls for the best of business management and intelligent effort. Bauer Bros., of Gladstone, just over the line in Nebraska, have the qualifications as proved by the kind of Poles being produced on the farm. They have 120 spring pigs and a large number of sows and gilts are now being bred for fall farrowing.

Roy Rock, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Enterprise, was an interested visitor at several of the district shows held recently. Mr. Rock has in service at this time a son of the great breeding bull Bar None Clay Duke, who has 16 daughters in the R. M. Class. The dam of Mr. Rock's bull has a record of 18,103 pounds of milk and 629 fat. Mr. Rock has an announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

We are in receipt of a splendid detailed report of the district shows of Milking Shorthorns from the state associations secretary, Harry Reeves, of Pretty Prairie. Something like 125 head of cattle were exhibited at the 4 shows, hundreds

Grain Yields, Corn and Kafir

Fort Hays Experiment Station

Year	Bushels an Acre	
	Western Blackhull Kafir	Corn
1924	46	13
1925	42	26
1926	0	0
1927	64	52
1928	65	39
1929	48	28
1930	50	19
1931	28	15
1932	66	29
1933	17	5
1934	0	0
1935	0	0
1936	0	0
Average	32.8	17.4

Experience of farmers, as well as numerous experiments, are convincing that adapted varieties of sorgo such as Atlas, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, and Leoti Red yield considerably more forage, either as silage or fodder, than corn.

F. A. Wagner, superintendent of the experiment station at Garden City, in the fall of 1930 found two apparently normal plants of Dwarf Yellow milo growing on a disease infested plot of ground where all other milo plants had

Grain Yields, Corn and Kafir

Agronomy Farm, Manhattan

Year	Bushels an Acre	
	Blackhull Kafir	Pride of Saline Corn
1925	55	51
1926	9	40
1927	88	71
1928	85	72
1929	60	48
1930	38	20
1931	55	31
1932	73	47
1933	42	31
1934	0	0
1935	17	7
1936	0	0
1937	36	31
Average	42.9	34.8

died. From one of these was produced a strain named Finney milo, which is similar to Dwarf Yellow except for its resistance to the Pythium root rot. Finney milo is suited for growing in Kansas in the same region where Dwarf Yellow milo is adapted. Its discovery is important because we now can grow milo on land infested with this Pythium organism.

Experiments indicate that about as much grain can be produced by planting in close drills as in cultivated rows.

An abundant supply of soil moisture

Average Yields of Grain

Varieties of Sorghum Planted in 14-Inch Furrow Drills Compared With 42-Inch Listed Rows, Fort Hays Experiment Station

Year	Bushels an Acre	
	14-Inch Drill Rows	42-Inch Listed Rows
1930	40.1	35.9
1931	35.0	36.5
1932	54.6	45.8
1933	24.4	31.9
Average	38.5	37.5

HOLSTEIN CATTLE



B.I.S. Mercedes Walker Korndyke

Holstein-Friesian Mt. Hope Index—19,510 lbs. milk, 677 lbs. fat. Year old sons of this high record proven sire for sale.

C. L. E. EDWARDS
Topeka Kansas

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls
FOR SALE
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

Lafin Offers Angus Cattle
Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale.
L. E. LAFIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-k

JERSEY CATTLE

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS

"EAGLE" and OBSERVERS KING ONYX.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Reg. Jersey Bull Calves

Grandsons of Silver Medal Raleigh's Dairylike Majesty 26755, whose Jr. and Gr. champion son, Treasure Longview 34933 is our senior herd sire and whose daughters are just coming into milk with gratifying results. Dams of calves have D. H. I. A. records or are being tested. Priced within reach of any breeder.
J. M. MILLS & SON, R. 3, OLATHE, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Good Type Roan Reg.

Milking Strain Shorthorn bull 18 months old, best of breeding and milk records. \$75 at farm.
ROY ROCK, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

Jersey Cattle Dispersion Sale



on farm near Leona, Kan., 15 miles southeast of Hiawatha, and 28 miles west of St. Joe, Mo., on all weather road.

Wednesday, June 15

55 head, Registered Tb. and Abortion tested.
30 Cows (in milk or near freshening) to the service of a grandson of an IMPORTED BULL, dam with a 490 lb. fat record.
20 BRED AND OPEN—5 bulls from calves to serviceable ages. Our herd has been on D. H. I. A. test for six years with herd yearly averages up to 390 pounds fat. Individual cows up to 490 lbs. fat. Fern's Noble, You'll Do and Raleigh breeding. Sale under cover. For catalog address owner

Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona (Brown Co.), Kan.
Aucts.: H. S. Duncan, Chas. Foster
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman
Chester Folck, Springfield, Ohio, Sale Manager

DUROC HOGS

Duroc Bred Gilt Auction

Sale Pavilion, Manhattan, Kan. Wednesday, June 8

31 choice reg. Duroc fall gilts, 10 of them bred for fall farrow. All immune, and sired by a son of Iowa Leader, and out of a NEBRASKA WONDER dam.

HARRY GIVENS, Owner Manhattan, Kan.

Durocs of Royal Blood

23 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type. Bred Gilts, Sows, Boars, all ages for sale. 300 in herd. Immuned. Registered. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog.

W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

MILLER'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS

Immuned Duroc bred gilts, reg. and shipped on approval. Thick and compact, dark red in color. The easy fattening kind. Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Durocs of Distinction

25 yrs. a breeder the world's top blood. Fall boars, bred gilts, spring pigs. Vaccinated. Reg. Ready to go. Ben M. Hook, Silver Lake, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Farms

Boars - Registered, Immuned, Guaranteed. Fall and June farrowed boars sired by Grand Champion High Score. Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan. Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.

20 Gilts, Bred for Fall

High Score, a great son of the World's champion High Score. 150 boars and gilts of spring farrow now on sale. 225 head in the herd. 50% offered for breeding purposes. All immune. Come and see our herd.

C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Last Call—Fall Boars

Ready for service, herd boar material, by GOLD MASTER, JR., out of PATHMASTER, bred dam. Spring pigs for sale. 110 to select from. Everything immune.

Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

Davidson's Type Polands

D's Pathway (son of the 1937 Champ Pathway) in service, assisted by a son of Thickett. 50 March pigs, boars and gilts \$15 each until July 1st. Pairs not related. Inspection invited.

W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KAN.

Better Feeding Polands

Shorter legs and wider, deeper fleshed bodies. Spring pigs. Pairs and trios. Immuned.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS

Hereford Hogs for Profit

12 choice gilts bred for fall farrow. 50 spring boars and gilts. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Just the tops offered for breeders.

O. R. CUNNINGHAM, FORMOSO, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

IF INTERESTED IN POLLED SHORTHORNS

20 Bulls and 20 Females for sale. Write BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN. 22 Miles West and 6 South of Hutchinson

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns

Nice Polled Shorthorns—bulls and heifers. Good quality and fine bred. Free of Bang's. See them at the HARRY BIRD FARM, Albert, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Two Outstanding Serviceable Bulls

Attractive breeding. Three choice second calf springers. Five attractive open heifers. Two younger bulls. These are good lined, well bred milking Shorthorns. Full particulars from H. C. McKELVIE, LINCOLN, NEBR.

MILKING BRED SHORTHORN BULL

Dark red, 18 months old, registered, weight about 1,000 lbs., sired by SUPREMACY'S TYPE, whose seven nearest dams average 10,338 lbs. His dam a 1,600 lb. cow. Sr. 3-year-old R. M. 268 lbs. Gerhard Hanson, Wamego, 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 pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager, Livestock Advertising Department

of interested spectators attended, and unusual local interest was manifest. The cattle were presented in much better condition than a year ago. District judging teams were selected at each show to compete at Hutchinson State Fair for the cash prizes offered by Kansas Farmer.

Any one interested in Shorthorns will find their time well spent in attending the 3-day sale circuit, starting with the Sni-A-Bar farm at Grain Valley, Mo., June 13. The Heart of America sale at Grandview, Mo., June 14, followed by Bellows Bros. at Maryville, Mo. Catalogs are ready on all three sales. The offerings scheduled to sell will meet the approval of the most discriminating breeders. Bulls suited to head the best herds in America will be offered and females for beginners may be had at buyers prices.

Hereford breeders of Dickinson county held their third spring show at Abilene, April 22. Sixty-three head were shown by 15 breeders. J. J. Moxley was the judge and said the show was the best Hereford district show so far held in the state. Will Condell, of Eldorado, was a speaker at the meeting held during the show. Mr. Lockard had the champion female and Jesse Riffel showed the champion bull. Earl Elliott, L. L. Welch, Hobson Bros. and members of the Riffel family were among the leading exhibitors of prize cattle.

No herd of any breed of livestock is better known in the Middle West than the Sni-A-Bar Farm, of Grain Valley, Mo. The lessons that have been learned from the use of purebred sires stand out as an illustration of the true worth of purebred livestock. The annual sale of purebred Shorthorns will be held at Grain Valley, on June 13. This offering has good bulls, but not too good for the farmer to use. Prize winning bulls always head this herd including the International Grand Champion of 1933 and the Imported Baronet. Write for a catalog.

We have received a complimentary letter from Emil Menold, of Sabetha, of the firm of Collins-Menold Holstein firm recently dispersed. Among other things Mr. Menold says "I want to thank Jesse R. Johnson for his splendid work. The money was well earned by the advertising in Kansas Farmer on our recent sale. We met many of the buyers of the stock at our Black and White Sabetha show." Mr. Menold bought many of the top animals in the sale. He exhibited 5 head at the Sabetha show, winning 4 blue ribbons, first on cow in a class of 12 and first on bull 10 animals competing.

O. R. Cunningham, of Formoso, has given the Hereford hog a test over a period of more than six years and says for quick maturity and easy feeding there is no equal. He has one of the largest herds in Kansas and has sold hogs all over this and adjoining states. He grows about 100 every year, breeding his sows for spring and fall litters. Just now he has about 50 fine spring pigs and something like 30 sows and gilts bred for fall. He will sell about half of them and keep the others for farrowing on the farm. Mc. Cunningham says the demand has been exceptionally good during the last few months.

With better feed conditions and green pastures comes the demand for more and better Jersey cattle. When our readers think of Jerseys they should think of the veteran breeder, Dr. J. H. Lomax and his dispersion sale to be held on the farm near Leona in Brown county, Wednesday, June 15, with generations of high record Island breeding behind them. D. H. I. A. records, Blood and TB. test. The 55 head go to the buyers who make the price. If you haven't already received a catalog write at once. Those unable to attend may send bids to the sale manager, Chester Folck or Jesse R. Johnson, in care of Dr. Lomax.

Walter Hunt, owner of one of the best Shorthorn herds in Kansas, attended the A. C. Shallenberger estate sale and purchased one of the greatest cows of the breed ever brought to the state, Goldie 50th., a daughter of the great breeding and show bull Royal Flush. The 8-year-old cow and herd calf sold for a total of \$360, the calf going to the Oklahoma A. & M. College at \$170. Mr. Hunt paid \$190 for the cow. Royal Flush also is the sire of Mr. Hunt's herd bull. Mr. Hunt is to be congratulated on being able to secure the best cow in the dispersion of such a noted herd. Kansas breeders were heavy buyers at the above sale.

H. A. Roher, Junction City, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Titsworth, of Lincoln, and Mable Rock and her sister of Enterprise, made the 5 top scores in the judging contest at the North-Central Kansas District Milking Shorthorn show held at Salina, May 17. The record made entitles them to compete as a team in the Kansas Farmer State Fair contest. Heavy rains the night before, resulting in bad roads, cut down both attendance and exhibits at the show. But the quality and interest was at par throughout the day. The Lions Club, of Salina, entertained at dinner members of the district committee, the speakers, judges and their friends.

To always find the right man for the place and willing to do a job well is the problem in building and making a success of breed organizations. Those who have seen Harry Reeves in action devoting his time and energy to the betterment of Milking Shorthorns have wished that there were more men like him. With hundreds of acres of wheat heading out, harvesting machinery that should be overhauled, cows to milk and calves to feed, Mr. Reeves stayed on the job and helped to make the 1938 district shows the great success they were. He deserves the personal thanks of every member of the association and others who know what organization means.

Seventeen head of the 46 registered Shorthorns sold in the A. C. Shallenberger dispersion sale were bought by Kansas farmers and breeders. W. G. Buffington of Geuda Springs bought Ashbourne Bold Warrior for \$125; S. B. Young, Downs, Ashbourne Crest for \$145; S. P. Cox, Long Island; R. R. Walker, Osborne; Walter A. Hunt, Arkansas City; Faye Leichter, Clayton; Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti; John Vincent, Long Island, and Earl Clemmons of Waldo, all were heavy buyers. Mr. Clemmons was the heaviest buyer of the sale. The Oklahoma A. & M. College and Albert Hultine of Saronyville, Neb., each bought a cow at \$250. The bull average was \$145.50 and the females \$107, which included 8 open heifers. The general average was \$127. Will Johnson managed the sale and A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer.

Breeders of Brown Swiss cattle held their first annual field day at the J. W. Braden farm near Hutchinson on May 5. Ira Inman, secretary of the National Brown Swiss Record Association was present and made an interesting talk. Other speakers were Prof. Atkinson and D. M.

Seath of Kansas State College. J. J. Zimmerman, G. D. Sluss and several others, including H. Duwe, president of the state organization. A picnic dinner was served by ladies of the church. The state association was organized last winter by Fred Idtse, fieldman for the national association and has the following officers: President, Mr. Duwe, Freeport; vice president, Paul Orton, Sedan; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Gregory, Anthony; directors, J. W. Braden, Hutchinson, G. D. Sluss, Eldorado. There is at this time 72 Brown Swiss breeders in Kansas and 35 4-H club members enrolled. There are 30 paid members in the state association. Any one desiring to enroll should write the secretary for blanks and other information.

Hillsboro, Kansas, is fast taking rank as one of the leading towns of the state from the standpoint of livestock interest. One of the leading co-operative creameries of the country is located there and the town is dairy minded. The South Central Milking Shorthorn show held there on May 19 was outstanding. The Chamber of Commerce gave a fine heifer calf purchased from Dwight Alexander, of Geneseo, for the best judge in the junior judging contest. It was won by Albert Lowen, a Hillsboro high school student. Mr. Ashcraft, owner of the Hillsboro Star, gave a silver cup to the breeder of the most perfect animal in the show. The cup was won by Lawrence Strickler, of Hutchinson. The quality of the cattle shown was high. The 10 mature cows shown as a class was the best bunch of cows of the breed ever assembled in one show in the state, according to observers. Martin M. Goering, Mound Ridge, Ben and Henry Ediger, Inman, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Strickler held the high scores in the Kansas Farmer judging contest.

Forty years ago W. A. "Wid" Davidson, of Simpson, was one of the leading Poland China breeders of Kansas. At that time the small type "hot blood" Poland held the center of the stage, later on to be crowded back by the tall, rangy, Giantesque type. By observation and experience with these two extreme types, Mr. Davidson and his son, Paul, have developed what the farmers consider the best type, a large but smooth, deep sided animal, quick to mature but capable of carrying an abundance of high priced meat. This type is strongly emphasized in their herd boar D's Pathway (first in the senior boar pig class) at Hutchinson last year. He is a son of the grand champion boar Pathway. The Davidson sow herd has been selected carefully with a view to uniformity, the litters are large and even and the most necessary points have been looked after. They carry the blood of the best families. But pedigree has but little interest if the animal does not suit. The Davidson farm is one of the finest in the Solomon Valley. It is kept in a high state of fertility by the feeding and handling of livestock.

One of the largest and strongest herds of registered Hampshire hogs in Kansas is the C. E. McClure herd, at Republic. The McClure farm is devoted to the breeding of Hampshires and corn and other feeds used in their careful growth and development. The boar Ace Score, sired by High Score, is one of the really great sons of the world champion. He is good in every way and promises to do well with the McClure type of sows. A lot of the choice gilts on the farm have been bred to him for fall farrow. Few breeders cull so closely as does Mr. McClure, the annual pig crop is usually culled down to 50 per cent. Of the nearly 200 spring pigs now on the farm about half will be fed out for market at a good profit. Careful records are kept of all feed and other costs and as already stated the hog business is the major business on the fine big farm. Everything is in order and no chances are taken either in breeding or feeding. Many outstanding herd boars have preceded Ace Score to the farm, among them Kansas Flash, senior herd boar now in service. He was second in class at the Kansas State Fair last year. It is a real pleasure to visit this great herd of Hampshires where skill and energy combine to produce as good Hampshires as can be found in any part of the country.

Northern and Northwestern Kansas supplied buyers for one third of the Shorthorns sold in the A. C. Shallenberger estate sale held at Alma, Neb., recently. Northern Kansas bought the top bull in the Wichita sale held last spring. The runner up was from Northern Kansas, and the bull was bred and consigned to the sale by E. C. Lacy & Sons of Miltonvale, in Cloud county, a second-tier county from the north boundary of the state. With these and other encouraging signs, such as an abundance of rain and promising crops, the Shorthorn breeders of this section are thinking of organizing a Northern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, in order to better promote private and public sales and if advisable to put on combination sales. Not many years ago this part of the state led in high class Shorthorns and good sales were held. S. B. Amcoats has sold bulls and females all over Central and Western, Kansas. Forty years ago the C. M. Gifford & Son herd at Wakefield ranked as one of the leading herds in the Central West. Farther to the east Col. W. A. Harris, T. K. Tomson & Sons and Tom Babst, of Dover, were among the prominent breeders of the country. Tomson Bros. continue to lead as breeders of good cattle. At Manhattan is Blue Mont farms. W. J. Sayer, Otto Bros., and Ed Visser at Riley. The Olson and Bergeson Bros. are near Leonardville, S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, W. H. Molyneux and others just over the line in Washington county. E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, King Bros. and Alfred Tasker of Delphos, R. R. Walker & Son and S. B. Young, Osborne, C. P. Moore, Munden, and Homer Alkire of Belleville, Fred Hanson and others of Concordia, F. J. Caldwell, of Glasco, A. R. Broadfoot, Manchester, in Dickinson county, J. E. Bowser, of Dickinson, Earl Clemmons of Waldo in Russell county and H. C. Sweet of Stockton. These names are set down from memory, there are at least 50 good herds of registered Shorthorns in the territory. A call meeting probably will be held soon after harvest for the purpose of perfecting an organization.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

June 13—Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo. J. A. Napier, sales manager.
June 14—Heart of America, Shorthorn sale, Grandview, Mo. L. E. Hawkins, sales manager, Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

June 15—Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

Jersey Cattle

June 15—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

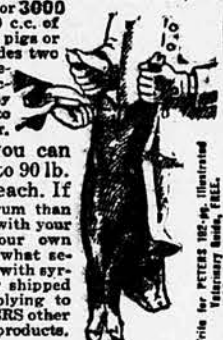
June 8—Harry Givens, Manhattan.

VACCINATE OWN PIGS

Farmers Greatly Cut Vaccinating Costs By Doing This Easy Job Themselves.

Into swine raising states all over the Union, PETERS (the first hog serum manufacturer in the world) annually mails millions of cubic centimeters of pure U. S. Government licensed, Anti-Hog-Cholera Serum to farmers who do their own vaccinating and pocket the difference. PETERS Clear, Pasteurized serum 100 c.c. 75cts. Virus 100 c.c. \$1.65. With each order for 3000 c.c. of Serum and 200 c.c. of Virus (enough for 100 pigs or more) PETERS includes two A-1 syringes, upon request, with full directions—all for only \$25.80 postpaid to your door.

At this price you can vaccinate your 40 to 90 lb. pigs for about 25c each. If 3,000 c.c. are more serum than you need, buy jointly with your neighbor or send your own check for \$25.80, get what serum you require now, with syringes, have remainder shipped later; your credit applying to serum or any of PETERS other 58 nationally known products.



Write for PETERS 100-c.c. Illustrated Veterinary Guide, FREE.

Peters Family, Pioneer Serum Manufacturers PETERS SERUM CO., LABORATORIES Livestock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

If your local drug store does not handle PETERS SERUMS and VACCINES, write us at above address.

MISSOURI SHORTHORN SALE CIRCUIT

Sni-A-Bar Farms Shorthorn Sale

Grain Valley, Mo.

Monday, June 13

13 BULLS — 27 FEMALES

We have bulls for the discriminating breeder and bulls for the farmer to build up grade herds. Send for the catalog and plan to be with us sale day.

Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

Heart of America Shorthorn Sale

Grandview, Mo., June 14

10 BULLS 38 FEMALES
Choicest young stock from 5 leading herds:
GREGG FARMS Harrisonville, Mo.
MERRYVALE FARM Grandview, Mo.
TOMSON BROS. BLUEMONT FARMS Wakarusa, Kan.
MILES-OF-VIEW FARMS Kenneth, Kan.

Sale at Merryvale Farm, 3 miles southwest of Grandview, 10 miles south of Kansas City.

Send for Catalog of Sale to L. E. Hawkins, Sale Manager Chamber of Commerce Kansas City, Mo.

Bellows Bros. 35th Annual Shorthorn Sale

Maryville, Mo.

Wednesday, June 15

13 Bulls, 10 to 18 months. Reds and roans. 28 Females, 10 cows with calves at foot. 12 bred heifers and 6 open heifers. Females carry the services of DIVIDE ADVANCE 2ND. A champion son of the International Grand Champion, Browndale Goldspur. A uniform offering of good type thick Shorthorns. We especially urge farmers interested in raising better beef cattle to attend and see our sale offering. Catalog now ready, write for it mentioning Missouri Ruralist.
Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

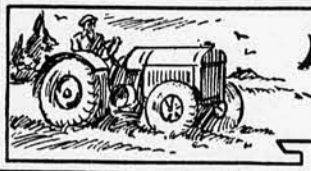
Bert Powell

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Page Reg. Ayrshires

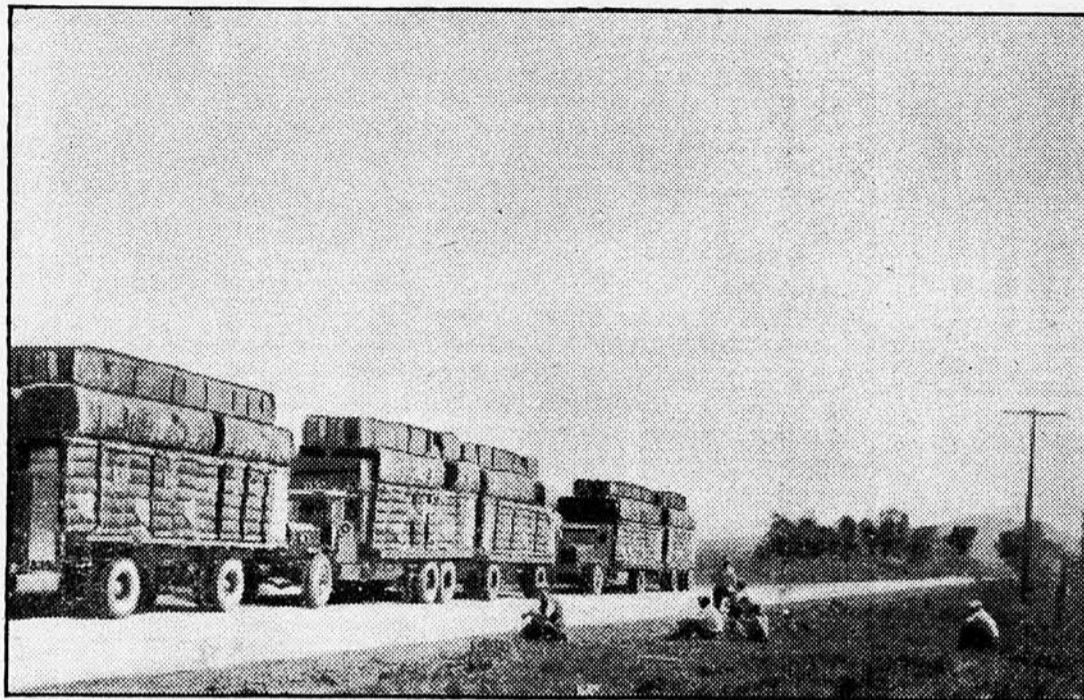
Registered Ayrshire cows, also heifer and bull calves. Suitable for 4-H projects. Good individuals and richly bred. Best of Ayrshire type. Priced reasonable. DAVID J. PAGE, Topeka, Kan. (1 mile west of Gage Park.)



The Tank Truck



News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



Where Low Costs Are Vital *OIL-PLATING* Is Tops

As a farmer interested in keeping down your machinery operating costs, you will be interested to hear what long-haul truck operators say about motor oil. They are experts. They have to be.

You see, competition is bitter in the trucking game. Rates have got to be rock-bottom, which means the motor oil that's used has got to give top dollar-value. And deliveries must be made on the dot, which means that the motor oil must give sure protection against engine breakdown, often under extra-heavy loads, and in spite of extreme temperatures.

The oil that gives both, leading truckers will tell you, is Conoco Germ Processed oil. For Germ Processed oil—and nothing else—gives an engine OIL-PLATING. In truck, car or tractor, an OIL-PLATED engine means greatest economy all around.

10 Years of Proof

One of the largest hauling firms in the West, Muldner and Sons of Peoria, Arizona, have proved this over a ten-year period.

Muldner's twelve huge truck-and-trailer combinations haul, he says, about 80% of the Arizona cotton crop—this season about 52½ million pounds—and thousands of cattle, besides. Loads often weigh as much as 18 tons, and are hauled in a section where temperatures frequently go up to 130 degrees in summer. And road conditions vary from mountains

to desert. Yet . . .

"Under all conditions," says C. C. Muldner, "Conoco Germ Processed oil has always given us complete satisfaction, as regards both performance and economy."

OIL-PLATING Does It

If you could look into your moving engine, you would quickly see why Germ Processed oil lasts longer and protects engines so much better than regular oils.

Then your own eyes would tell you that Germ Processed oil, unlike any other oil, puts a slippery plating on every working part. This OIL-PLATING is a plus to the regular film of Germ Processed oil, and is made possible only by Conoco's patented Germ Processing. OIL-PLATING stays on each working surface. It never drains down. It is always fully on the job, even during starting, before the usual oils can even begin to lubricate.

For a supply of Germ Processed oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets, or dust-proof 5-quart and 1-quart containers, just write or phone your Conoco Agent. He can also supply you with Conoco Bronz-z-z Gasoline, Conoco Tractor Fuels, and Conoco Greases.

Three of the Muldner truck-and-trailer combinations which put Germ Processed oil through the most grueling tests for economy and dependability. But Germ Processed always comes through with colors flying!

H. O. Wellman and his 10-20 tractor. Lubricated with Germ Processed oil, it needed no engine repairs over a three-year period.

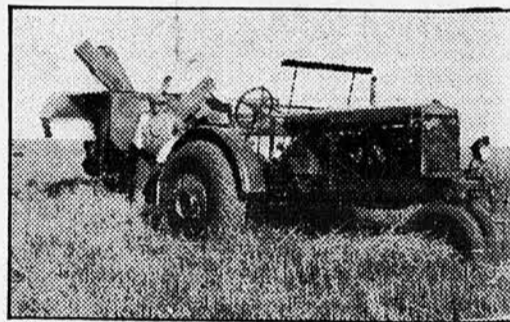


More Evidence From Down On The Farm

"We have been using Germ Processed oil for the past eight years," writes H. O. Wellman of Clinton, Oklahoma, shown above with his tractor, "and have found it to be very satisfactory both in long hours of service and its ability in keeping repair costs down.

"During the past three years we have been farming 480 acres of wheat land, during which time no repairs were necessary on our 10-20 tractor."

Clinton Buckingham of Carson, Iowa, echoes the same sentiments. Says Mr. Buckingham: "For the past three years I have used Germ Processed oil in my Allis-Chalmers tractor and combine. No other oil ever gave me such good service."



"If I could find a motor oil that would give me better service than Germ Processed oil," says Mr. Buckingham, "I would be using it. But so far I haven't found it."

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We will pay \$1 for each idea we publish

Indoor Sport. Pitch horseshoes indoors? Sure! Just cut your "shoes" out of an old tire, and even the missus won't object. Mrs. Ella V. England, Route 1, Rice, Texas.

A gas tank (the kind with a gauge on it) from an old car makes a handy container for kerosene, gasoline, etc., etc., if you fasten a faucet at the bottom and set it up in a handy place. The gauge always tells you just how full the tank is. Edd Ebke, Franklin, Nebraska.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

