

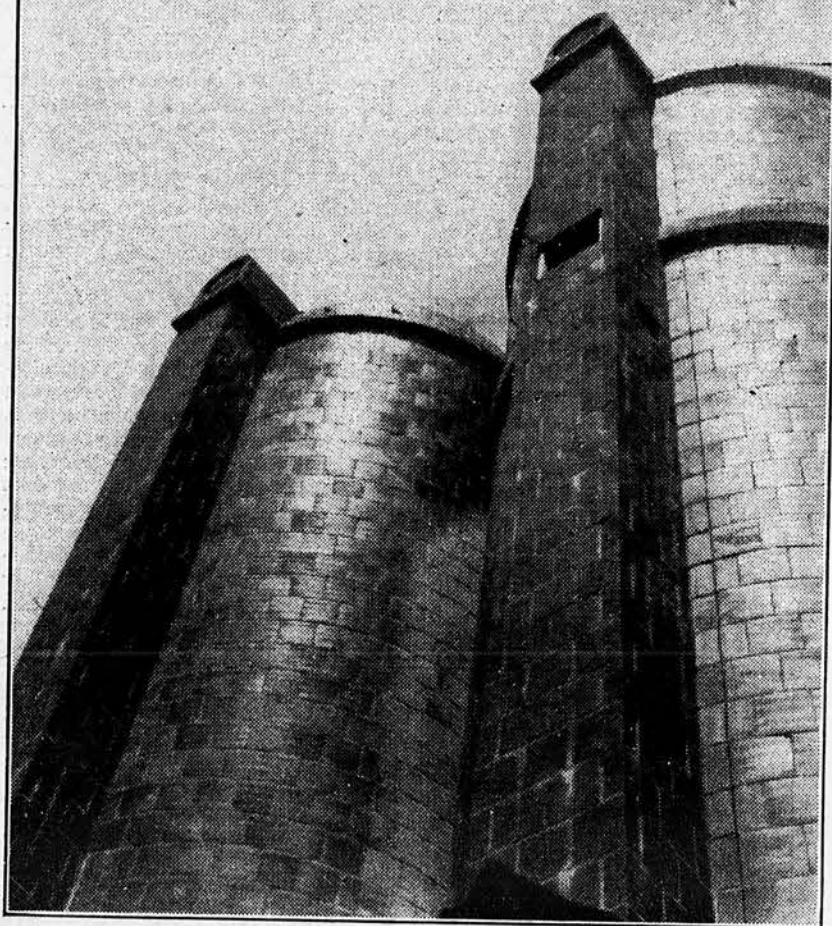
KANSAS FARMER

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MAIL & BREEZE

August 12, 1939

SILOS TO THE RESCUE!



CLATTER of binders attacking half-browned corn in midsummer tells a story of thrift learned from periods of dry weather. Not many years ago it was generally considered that immature corn carrying little or no grain was of questionable worth. Many doubts still linger in certain areas now, but most experienced stockmen and silage feeders nod approval and assurance as such corn is cut for silage.

Their confidence in the value of this crop is backed by experience. In 1934, while facing a severe feed panic, we saved everything considered to have a 50-50 chance of being "eat-able." Silage made from immature corn stood the test. It was tried again in 1936 and the results were again satisfactory.

This year, we face different circumstances. Except for a few areas, feed is plentiful and the damaged corn is not essential to the year's livestock needs. Yet binders are clicking away because the corn is considered to be a valuable crop. It will provide excellent silage for this winter's feeding, and if hay or other roughages are not needed, so much the better—they can be carried over as a reserve for next year. Silos are rescuing this year's corn crop!

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department at Kansas State College and an authority on silage, declares "every spear" of this corn should be saved. He says silage made from immature corn is every bit as good as stover silage made from mature corn. Furthermore, he says corn which matured but did not produce grain will make better silage than stover silage from corn raised during a normal season. This is because food material is retained in the stalks when they do not produce grain. According to Dr. McCampbell, the best time to cut is when the stalks are dry about half way up.

J. F. Wingrave, of Woodson county, who has used silage for 22 years says dry-weather corn to be cut for silage should be left in the field as long as it will stand without too much loss of leaves. Mr. Wingrave has utilized corn as silage during other dry seasons and the results have been highly satisfactory. He points out that silo filling does not require so much labor and expense as many people think.

"There was a time when we used as many as 20 wagons and a small army of men at the job," he recollected. "In those days it took 3 men just to do the tramping. Now we get a few men together and work at the filling job more leisurely. With fewer wagons, we take 4 or 5 days to fill a silo and it settles as we go, so no tramping is necessary. By furnishing our own equipment, our filling costs only about 35 cents a ton, whereas there was a time when we paid twice that much—and fed a big crew of men besides."

IF YOU had planned to fill your silo with a crop of Atlas and don't have space for both corn and Atlas, you might copy the system used by A. G. Smart, of Anderson county. Mr. Smart fills the silos, feeds them empty, and then fills again. This year his entire crop of corn will go into silos, altho he has a crop of Atlas coming on. When the silo space is exhausted, he will cut the remaining Atlas and shock it in the fields. As the silos are emptied this winter, the shocked Atlas will be hauled in and made into silage.

With 173 head of beef cattle on his place at present, Mr. Smart has 2 permanent silos with

a total capacity of 250 tons. He relates that by filling and refilling, he has fed 5 silos-full of feed from the 2 silos in one year.

A similar plan is followed by Charles Cook, who maintains a herd of about 50 Guernsey cows with one 85-ton silo in Linn county. Mr. Cook has had excellent success in making silage from corn fodder shocked in the field. The first refill comes in late fall or early winter, whenever his first silo-full is fed out. Both Mr. Cook and Mr. Smart advise generous use of water and no tramping in making this type of silage. Mr. Smart has added water by use of a force pump at the rate of about a ton of water to a ton of silage.

ACCORDING to George W. Christiansen, of Cherokee county, there's no excuse for letting drouth corn go to waste because you don't have a silo. Mr. Christiansen doesn't have one either, yet he has fed silage regularly for the last 4 years to his herd of dairy cattle. His silage is stored in temporary silos made of snow fence or baled hay. The only permanent part of his silo is the hole in the end of his barn where silage is tossed to the cows.

Snow fencing and paper for a silo 16 feet in diameter and about 16 feet high costs about \$20, he says, and the fencing may be used year after year. After constructing silos of different sizes, Mr. Christiansen recommends a diameter of about 20 feet. He points out that the bigger around they are the cheaper per ton is the cost of storage. Also, that relatively less waste is experienced with larger silos. He advises it is not safe to build temporary silos in which the height is greater than the diameter.

Even less expensive is the silo made from baled hay or straw. Mr. Christiansen uses one of this type when he needs extra space. He says when the silo is emptied, the hay is fed to his cows and nothing remains but the heavy wires which were stretched about the bales to hold them tightly together. Mr. Christiansen has found that a silo 16 feet in diameter requires about 17 bales to the layer, while one 20 feet in diameter requires about 24 bales for each layer. He figures a silo 16 feet in diameter requires

[Continued on Page 2]



Rep. Hope Supports Agriculture

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Clifford Hope, of Garden City, who is serving his 7th consecutive term in the House of Representatives from the Seventh Kansas district, was discussing commodity loans the other day.

Congressman Hope is regarded, at home and in Congress, as one of the ablest and most conscientious members of the House. He is ranking Republican on the House Committee on Agriculture and has served on that committee ever since he has been in Congress. Between him and Representative Marvin Jones, of Texas, chairman of the committee, the Winter Wheat Belt has received favorable consideration in every agricultural bill that has been written during that time.

"The real test of the commodity loans program," said Clifford Hope, "will come next fall when the wheat is planted, and next spring when the corn is planted."

"If the wheat growers and the corn growers will hold down their acreage and co-operate in the program of acreage control, the commodity loan plan will work out. Over any considerable period of years, if the growers are content to produce for what the market will take, the surplus years will be balanced by years of short production."

Hope Has Hope

"Under those conditions, the Government can well make loans during years of low prices and surpluses, and then turn the wheat or corn loose as needed in the years of short crops, or of foreign market demands."

"But if the growers insist on producing continuing surpluses, then the surpluses in the hands of the Government will pile up, break the market still further, and Congress will refuse to appropriate for further commodity loans."

What Cliff Hope says is well worth considering. He didn't mention it, but perhaps he had in mind the Farm Board experience. The Farm Board, thru loans on wheat and cotton, held prices on these commodities well above world levels for nearly 2 years.

Wheat and cotton growers, seeing what looked like guaranteed prices in sight, broke up more land and increased their production. The Farm Board money ran out, wheat and cotton were drugs on the market, and the Government dropped out of the hopeless game of trying to bolster market prices.

That something has protected the prices of wheat in the United States this summer there can be no doubt.

Wheat Prices Hold

Liverpool prices dropped to 47 cents a few weeks ago but have raised slightly above 50 cents now. The Liverpool price didn't go quite that low in 1932, but almost—and wheat on Kansas farms dropped to 23 cents. This year farm prices have held pretty well around 50 cents.

The House wanted the worst way to stop commodity loans this year. The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations refused to include 119 million dollars to keep the program going. The full committee sustained the sub-committee; the House in committee of the whole sustained the appropriations committee, and the bill went to the Senate without any provision for continuing the commodity loans.

Congressmen Hope and Carlson, of Kansas, joined with Corn Belt and some of the cotton state congressmen in an attempt to stem the tide, but could not even get the other Kansas members to see the need for continuing the commodity loan program. They cast the only 2 votes from Kansas for the com-

modity loan appropriation measures.

Secretary Wallace issued a statement. He said if the commodity loans were discontinued, under present conditions, the prices of wheat and corn would slump toward world levels. Corn, he said, would go to 25 or 20, perhaps even 16 cents a bushel on Iowa farms.

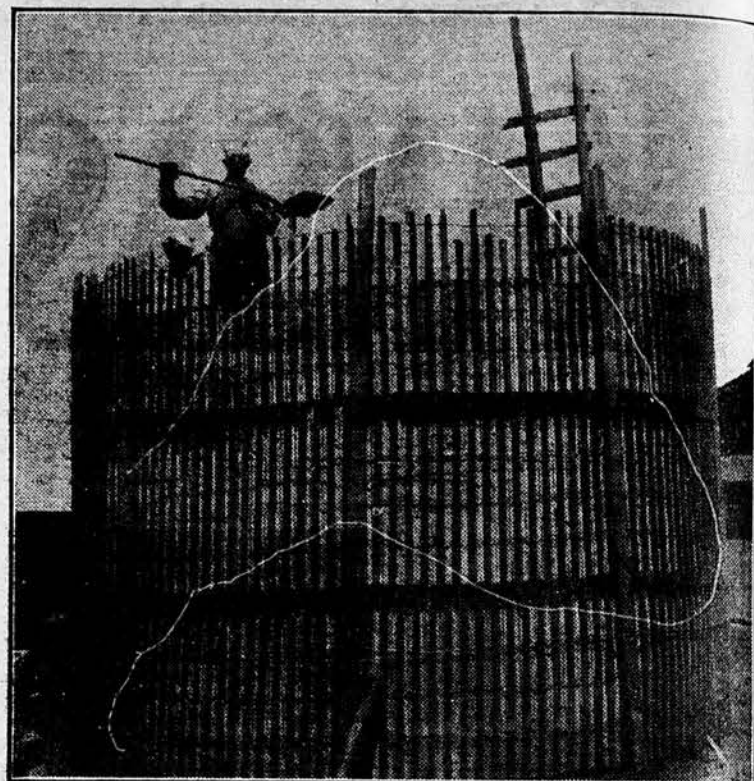
The Senate took one good look at the situation. Senators Capper and Reed, of Kansas, did what they could. The Senate put the appropriation back into the bill by a vote of 60 to 7—only Senators Taft, of Ohio, and 6 from New England voting against the 119 millions for commodity loans. These New Englanders are regular fiends for protesting against treasury raids—except when benefits for New England are involved.

Congress Liberal

This session of Congress just ended has been right liberal in appropriating money for agriculture and farmers. A cool half-billion dollars for farm conservation payments; 225 millions for parity payments; around 200 million dollars for disposal of surplus commodities; another 143 million for Farm Security Administration to put out in grants and loans; then the 119 millions more for commodity loans. By the way, that means nearly one billion dollars in commodity loans on all farm commodities before the present marketing season ends.

The House finally revolted on the commodity loans. Later it reversed itself and allowed the appropriation to go thru, to be sure.

But the warning is there, just the same. Congress is getting ready to revolt against putting up more than a billion dollars a year from the federal treasury to sustain farm income. Somewhere along the line someone had better produce a farm program—or a general national program that will include agriculture as part of a system that can produce at a profit—or there is going to be blood on the moon in these United States.



E. H. Cook, Miami county, displays some perfectly good silage left over from last season. It was preserved in this temporary silo in which slat fencing was lined with corrugated iron roofing.

Silos to the Rescue!

(Continued from Cover Page)

about two-thirds as many bales of hay and will hold only about half as much silage as one 20 feet in diameter.

One factor to be considered is using enough off the top each day to prevent spoilage. W. A. Coons, also of Cherokee county, eliminated some of this difficulty in a large silo by feeding from only half the surface area at a time. At the beginning, spoilage was cleaned from one half and piled on the other half. After feeding down about 3 feet on the cleaned side, the spoilage material was thrown across to protect the exposed silage while feeding was done from the other side. This alternating process was continued to the bottom

of the silo and no trouble from spoilage was experienced, even tho only about 30 head of cattle were being fed from a 20-foot silo.

Something really new in temporary silos is displayed by E. H. Cook, Miami county. Mr. Cook has a snow-fence silo that is lined with corrugated iron roofing. The structure, which is 15 feet in diameter and 23 feet high, holds about 60 tons of silage.

It was filled last fall with Atlas was not opened until April. The silo nearly half full right now, and the silage is in excellent condition in spite of hot weather. Mr. Cook plans to fill top of it this fall and he expects the old silage to still be good.

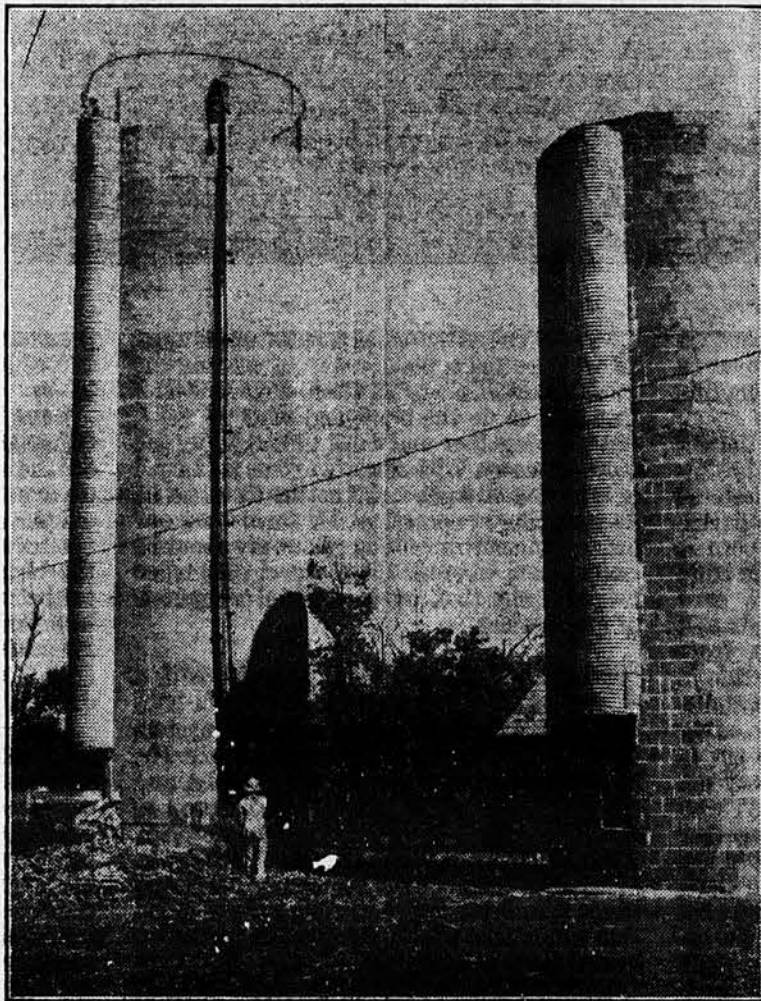
He reports that the cost of this silo was about \$60, which is a dollar for each ton of capacity. The material can be used over and over for a period of several years. Mr. Cook estimates that for less than \$50, the average farmer could build and fill a silo of this type large enough to carry cows thru the winter.

Mr. Cook has utmost confidence the dry weather corn will make good silage. He cut his corn around August 1, in 1934, and the silage was of good quality his dairy cows maintain an even flow of milk when changing the silage from alfalfa hay. A flock of ewes and their lambs made exceptionally good gains from it.

For a really inexpensive silo, one of the best suggestions comes from W. D. Wingrave, of Greenwood county. He provides feed for his beef cattle stored silage in huge temporary silos made of corn bundles lining the inside of hog-wire fencing. The bundles are lapped over each other about a half length and only one layer is put inside the wire. He has made silos of this type as large as 30 feet in diameter and 20 feet high with most excellent results.

The old stand-by that costs practically nothing but "elbow grease" is a trench silo, and Tom Rogers, of Anderson county, declares a good trench silo will keep feed better than any right permanent silo.

"There is no freezing in a trench silo like that experienced with upright types," he says. A trench silo holds 150 tons of silage has served Mr. Rogers every year but one since 1934. During those years it has successfully preserved silage from good crops and poor crops. Immature corn cut during years will make high quality silage. Plenty of water is added, he testifies.



Having more feed than he can put into these 2 big silos doesn't worry A. G. Smart, of Anderson county. He just keeps filling and refilling with shocked feed, thruout the winter.

CORN

THAT BEATS TOUGH WEATHER

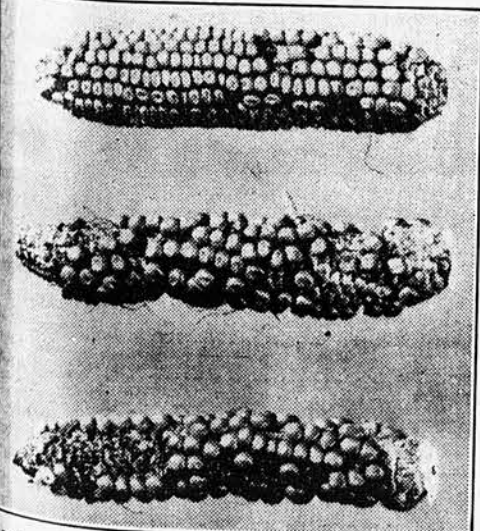
Back of the Hybrid You Plant Are Many Years of Careful Work

By ROY R. MOORE

BEFORE I drove thru Central Iowa last week, in the heart of the Nation's Corn Belt, my knowledge of seed corn embraced only the early principles I had learned on the old home farm where a few of the best looking ears of the corn crib were sorted out from time to time and carefully segregated from possible intruders of rats and mice.

That trip thru Iowa does not make a seed corn expert, I know, but I do believe I understand why hybrid seed costs farmers a sizable sum at planting time. For it certainly takes time, infinite patience, records of all kinds, an army of workers and expert supervision to produce the corn thousands of farmers will plant all over the country next spring.

And back of the few bushels you likely will plant next season—that is, if you buy hybrid—you will find years of experimentation on the part of the various companies that are engaged in that work. That experimental work, of course, needs workers carefully trained, most of them college men who have made a specialty of plant study. It involves keeping pedigrees on thousands of plants just as exact in every detail as a feeder practices in keeping track of his cattle. My trip last week included a visit to the farm formerly owned by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, near Des Moines, where corn breeding is followed at present on a scale unapproached by few other concerns in America. The seed you will plant next spring does not come from this farm. From here will come only the parent stock for a few growers who, in turn, will "cross" this stock and offer it to you as hybrid. The whole principle of hybrid corn lies in the fact that it is particularly easy to "inbreed." The stalk can be pollinated solely by that particular plant's own tassel. But the work requires the utmost care. In some instances, the tassel is cut from the stalk and placed in a paper bag directly over the shoot and both sealed together. To insure against too early drying up, the lower end of the tassel is placed in a 2-ounce glass bottle of water wired to the stalk in a convenient location.



This is how ears of corn look after 5 or 6 seasons of inbreeding. Such ears as these are parent stock used for crossing in producing the hybrids.



That ear of corn is likely to be a pretty scrawny looking product and perhaps it is for, from the thousands of experiments on this particular farm, only a few strains are chosen as satisfactory. Maybe it will take a half dozen seasons of inbreeding to completely "purify" the variety. To hasten Nature, some of these ears will be sent to Argentine this fall where another experimental farm is operated. With the aid of the summer season south of the equator, 2 inbreds can be produced in one year. Thus is the work hastened.

What does this all mean anyway?

As I gathered from Raymond Baker, for several years in charge of the Des Moines corn breeding experimental work, this inbreeding enables one to develop any particular characteristic he desires, such as deep roots, light or deep green color, early or late varieties and what not.

The crossing of desirable inbreds is the next step and, if satisfactory, the growing of this particular variety is practiced on a commercial scale. But a lot of things must be taken into consideration before this hybrid is judged to be satisfactory. For instance, in Kansas and Missouri, to some extent, extreme heat and dry weather can be counted upon with almost a certainty during July and early August. A deep-rooted plant maturing early is desirable for these 2 states as well as for Oklahoma. And so it goes. In Iowa and Illinois varieties have been developed that are heavy producers.



This field is producing same stock of hybrid seed corn as was planted on the National Corn Husking Field at Lawrence. The short row is the "male," and the adjoining detasseled rows are "females."

An atomizer is used to pollinate a shoot at a Des Moines corn breeding farm.

Right now considerable experimentation is going on to develop a strain with ears of corn closer to the ground. Think what a boon that would be for kids in their 'teens who have to stand on tiptoe at present to reach the ears in a good Kaw valley cornfield!

It was my privilege a day later to visit Robert Garst's commercial hybrid layout in Coon Rapids, Ia., some 50 odd miles northwest of Des Moines. On several farms near Coon Rapids, and elsewhere in Iowa, Mr. Garst hopes to raise at least 150,000 bushels of hybrid seed corn, some of it particularly suited for Kansas and Missouri.

Of especial interest to me was an inspection trip to a field where 2 inbreds are being crossed to produce identical seed with that planted in Lawrence this spring on the site of the 1939 National Corn Husking Contest. Every third row had been planted with an inbred not much taller than sweet corn. The 2 adjoining rows were of a medium-tall, deep green variety, every stalk detasseled. In other words, the pollination could come only from the row of short "male" corn. It certainly was a queer looking combination but, in the light of results from this cross in Kansas this season, one has to admit that these corn specialists know their corn.

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

Do the "male" rows produce ears? Certainly, but not of a variety you would care to plant. I learned that this corn—if you wish to call it that—is fed to livestock. But in fertilizing the 2 other rows of stalks, it certainly has done its duty in a handsome manner as results prove.

"Bob" Garst is particularly interested in Kansas where, it is estimated, he sold about 25,000 bushels last season. In view of the hot, dry weather during midsummer, which is almost as certain as taxes in this section of the country, he advocates an early variety of corn planted as soon as frost danger is over. A drought-resistant, early variety likely will be "made" before the drought hits.

Passing COMMENT

A READER, who seems to be having domestic trouble, asks if the county attorney can be punished for refusing to prosecute in case a complaint is filed with him against an individual who is disturbing the peace and domestic tranquillity of the writer, and if the writer can refuse admission to his house of this disturber.

It is difficult, almost impossible, to answer such questions as these. If the county attorney refuses to do his duty he can be ousted from office but, it must be kept in mind, the presumption is that an officer will do his duty and he is permitted to exercise considerable discretion in the matter of filing complaints and prosecuting the same. A good many complaints arise out of personal or neighborhood quarrels, and in most quarrels there are 2 sides. In few personal quarrels is the blame all on one side. In a good many the matter can be better settled out of court. The same thing is true to an even greater extent in neighborhood quarrels. The county attorney needs to be not only a good lawyer with an honest intent to do his duty, but he ought to be a man of more than ordinary good judgment. He will try to settle as many cases out of court as he can provided, of course, they can be settled fairly, and there will be differences of opinion about what is fair. In this case I know nothing about the facts. I do not know whether the county attorney has willfully refused to do his duty. If so, and if that dereliction can be proved, he should be ousted from office, but the proof must be provided that will convince the attorney general that the county attorney is at fault.

Unlawfully disturbing the peace of a citizen is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Also, the old maxim of English law that declares every man's house is his castle is still a part of our law. It may not be entered, except with the consent of the owner, except under the authority of a search warrant issued by a court of proper jurisdiction. In the absence of such

Dogs and Men

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Spot found a bone
Some dog had dropped.
He gnawed on it
But soon he stopped.
It was too hard,
So took it up
To carry home
Just like a pup!
Out in the garden
Soft and deep
He put that bone
Awhile, to keep.
Not very long
Was it to stay.
Another dog
Came by that way,
And, having time
Just wondered what
Might be in that
One "messed-up" spot.
He dug and found
Just what he thought
A bone o'er which
Three dogs soon fought!
But while the fight
Was going on
A strange dog with
That bone was gone!
"Sometimes, these dogs,"
Says Uncle Ben,
"Are not much smarter
Than the men!"

By T. A. McNeal

authority the owner of the home is authorized to use whatever force is necessary to prevent forbidden entry.

Bad Checks

MR. R. B. wants to know in case a check is drawn with the understanding that it is not to be presented for payment until some future date, the maker of the check not having the money in the bank to pay the check at the time it is drawn, what is the penalty?

The law, in regard to the drawing of bad checks, reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or partnership to draw, make, utter, issue or deliver to another any check or draft on any bank or depository for the payment of money or its equivalent, knowing at the time of making, drawing, uttering, or delivery of such check or draft, as aforesaid, that he has no funds on deposit or credits with such bank or depository with which to pay such check or draft upon presentation."

In the case of the state versus Crane, reported in the 136th Kansas, the court held that it was not necessary that the drawer of the check intend to defraud in order to make it a violation of the law.

In that case, a check was drawn, and it was claimed by the defendant that it was the understanding that the check was not to be presented until a certain time, but there was nothing apparently in the check to indicate that, and Crane was convicted.

However, in this case, if this was a plainly post-dated check; that is to say, if it was a check given, stating on its face, that this check was to be presented at some future date, if the money was there to meet the check on that date, the maker of it would not have been guilty of any offense. But, as I understand the reasoning of the court, he must be prepared to make that check good, if it is presented on that date.

Or, if it is a check immediately payable, altho there may have been some private understanding that possibly it would not be presented, but it was presented, and was turned down as a bad check, then the maker of the check would be held liable.

Full Right to Manage

I MARRIED into a poor family and my husband and I have had to work hard. We haven't accumulated much but what we have it seems he and his family are trying to get. My mother, who is 80 years old, has considerable property. None of it is in my name as yet. How could mother leave this property to me so that my husband and his folks will not get it? Also, my daughter is working for a farmer from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night for only \$2.50 a week. Is there a child labor law that would prohibit such long hours for so little money?—J. W. M.

Taking up your first question. Of course, there is no way you could prevent your mother from making a will disposing of her property as she saw fit. If she makes no will her property will descend in equal shares to her children if her husband has passed away. You do not speak of any other children. When this property comes into your hands at your mother's death you will have the full right to manage it as you see fit entirely independent of your husband. But if you should die before your husband, unless he had waived his rights under the Kansas law, he would inherit one-half of your estate whatever

that may be. If you out-live him, all the property remains in your name and his relatives would get none of it. In that case you would have an entire right to sell or dispose of the property in any way you saw fit. But the statutes of Kansas forbid the willing away by the husband or wife of more than one-half of their estate from their surviving spouse at the time of their death.

Your husband, if he sees fit to do so, can waive his rights but, unless he does so, if you should die before he dies, he would inherit one-half of your estate. Your children would inherit the other half. But while you live you have an entire right to manage your estate independent of your husband.

In regard to the Kansas child labor law, so far as employment is concerned, it does not apply to farmers and farm children. So that so far as you are concerned its publication would not necessarily be of any interest to you. The intent of the child labor law was to prevent the employment of children in factories. Also, the intent was that children should not be taken out of school until they are 16 years old except in cases where their labor is necessary for the support of the family, and in that case they might be taken out of school at 14. But this does not apply to farm children. It is outrageous that this daughter you speak of is required to work from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night for the inadequate sum of \$2.50 a week. I did not suppose there was any place where such small wages were paid for such extremely long hours, but the only thing your daughter can do is to quit working there and get a job elsewhere.

Deed Refers to Land

MRS. S. E. S. wants to know if personal property can be conveyed by deed. Our statute in regard to definitions of terms says the word deed is applied to an instrument conveying land. Personal property is conveyed either by actual delivery or by bill of sale. In some cases, such as the sale of an automobile, a bill of sale minutely describing it, particularly the engine, is required in order to prevent theft, but probably 90 per cent of personal property sold is transferred by delivery without any written contract or description.

Mr. C. M. S. has rented a farm and wants to turn part of it over to another to cultivate and wants to know if he is permitted to do so. Our landlord and tenant law forbids the subleasing of land or other real estate by the tenant without the consent of the landlord. Mr. C. M. S. might, however, employ another man to cultivate part of the land he has rented but could not surrender possession of such land without the consent of the landlord.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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"Why, you—you country bumpkin, you! You can't—" Maxwell Fowler's words died on his lips and his face paled. His eyes were fixed on the gun Abbie held so steadily.

ABBIE, CONSTABLE, GETS THE LAST LAUGH

By EDA SCOTT HENLEY

ABBIE GRIMES, woman constable, slammed the telephone receiver down and reached for her slicker. For the first time since she was elected fill her husband's unexpired term, Abbie's long-awaited opportunity to prove her ability had come.

Over at the Recreation Colony, Clara Temple, one of the guests, had been shot. Roberts, the manager, had called Abbie. "—but you won't need to come over, ma'am," Roberts had said. "Maxwell Fowler happens to be here and he will do the investigating. Besides, it is still raining and the road is impassable in some places."

Abbie's eyes had done a quick series of flutters at the other end of the line. "Wait! I'm coming," she snapped.

Everybody in the village already knew that Maxwell Fowler, the New York detective, was ending his vacation at the Colony. Two days before, Abbie had seen Roberts and his famous assistant leaving the post office. Out of the corner of her eye she had seen Roberts point her out as the town's officer of the law. Nothing unusual about that. But her ears had caught the detective's amused laugh.

Abbie's jaws set grimly now as she remembered the incident. A woman constable was funny, eh? All right. But it might not turn out to be so funny. One thing sure, she would do her best as she saw it.

An hour later the guests at the Colony crowded around Abbie while she removed her dripping garments and carefully wiped her muddy boots. She knew her hair clung to her face in sticky streaks and her hands were unsightly with scratches made by the briars along the short-cut path she had followed. She knew, too, to her amusement her appearance caused. But she dared not to notice the smothered laughter. Her sharp eyes went over the group and, with a wave of her hand, she herded them into the big living room.

"Every one of you is to stay right here. All of you are under suspicion, and it might not be good for you if you try to sneak away."

The laughter rippled louder, but Abbie turned and stifled it with a look. An undercurrent of excitement spread over the room. Roberts, his wife, and Maxwell Fowler followed Abbie into the bedroom where the shooting had taken place.

Abbie adjusted her spectacles and proceeded to examine the room.

"Hum-m-m," she murmured, "anything in here been touched?"

"Not a thing, ma'am. Fowler, here, did a little preliminary investigating before you arrived, but . . ." Roberts paused and exchanged glances with his wife.

Maxwell Fowler shifted his feet impatiently. He had already investigated, and everybody had been satisfied with his explanation.

He turned to Roberts perfunctorily. "Just a plain case of suicide like I said. No doubt about it. I remember she seemed despondent last night. Money matters, I imagine. She probably had been planning this for some time. Come to think of it, the mail brought her a letter yesterday that may have had something to do with it. In fact, I handed her the letter myself. To my mind there's no question about it being suicide and . . ."

"When did this young woman arrive here?" Abbie interrupted, turning to Roberts.

"Day before yesterday . . . Saturday."

"And you, Mr. Fowler?"

The detective smiled. "Oh, I've been here almost a week. But . . ."

"All right. This concludes my investigation." Abbie returned her spectacles to her pocket. "But . . . I don't find it suicide. My report will be for murder. And you, Mr. Fowler . . ."

"Why, ma'am," protested Roberts, "you surely don't accuse Mr. Fowler of . . ."

"Exactly. I intend to prove that this gentleman . . . the famous city detective . . . committed this crime!"

A Short, Short Story

"Why, you . . . you country bumpkin, you! You can't . . ."

Maxwell Fowler's words died on his lips and his face paled. His eyes were fixed on the gun Abbie held so steadily. Only the breathing of the people in the room broke the sudden stillness.

"Yes, Mr. Fowler. We all know what a smart detective you are. But as a criminal you're a teetotal flop. Even when nature tries to help you with storms and flood, and interrupted communication. Just luck that they were able to call from New York last night asking for information about a young woman who's wanted for blackmail."

"And she didn't get any letter yesterday, either. Yesterday was Sunday. You should have thought up a better one than that, a smart man like you. Besides, there's other evidence here in this room you seem to have overlooked. Given a little more time you might have succeeded in making it look like suicide. Hold on now, don't move or I'll shoot! You . . ."

A deafening roar shook the room, but it wasn't Abbie's gun. The man slumped on the floor.

Perhaps the detective had recognized the woman constable's purpose. Or, perhaps his nerves had reached the breaking point. For, like an animal at bay, he whipped out his own gun and pulled the trigger.

It was minutes later before the stunned guests could voice their surprise. To their questions, Abbie smiled modestly.

"He just saved me the trouble of proving he did it. That might have been hard to do. But I just figured that when a blackmailer has proof and gets killed because of it, there's ground for suspicion. He overlooked a picture that she'd slipped under the dresser scarf, and I saw it. A picture of him and . . . another person. Anyway, cases of this kind call for nerve. Eh, Roberts?"

Meet the Author

Eda Scott Henley, a farm housewife, is another of the fine farm authors who are to be found in the state. Mrs. Henley has written in her spare time for several years, and the height of her record probably was reached last year when she won first prize in the playlet contest sponsored by a prominent state organization.

"Most of my life has been spent on the farm," says Mrs. Henley, "and for a few years I taught school. My chief pastimes used to be music and drawing, but about 10 years ago I began to devote my spare time to writing. Since then I have sold a number of articles to national publications, quite a few 'briefs' to several of the Capper publications and articles and sketches to various other magazines and newspapers. I have done little in fiction writing."

Her family consists of her husband, 5 children—the oldest 14, the youngest 5—and herself. Her chief desire is to rear her children to become good, useful citizens, and her ambition is to someday write, not necessarily a best seller, but something that will brighten the lives and lift up the hearts of those who read it. "My chief aversions," she adds, "are snakes and tornadoes and women who smoke."



Eda Scott Henley

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

FARM legislation enacted by the recent session of Congress consisted almost entirely of appropriations for payments to farmers. There were some minor and clarifying amendments to existing laws dealing with agriculture, but no new major farm legislation was enacted.

Congress appropriated practically a billion dollars to supplement farm income for the current fiscal and marketing years. Included were: \$500,000,000 soil conservation payments; \$225,000,000 parity payments; approximately \$200,000,000 for disposal of surplus commodities, at home and abroad; \$143,000,000 for the Farm Security Administration, available for loans and grants; \$119,000,000 for commodity loans to enable wheat, cotton, corn and some other producers to hold their surpluses at Government risk during the low price period.

Another effect of the commodity loans, whose continuance was forced upon a reluctant House by a Senate vote of 60 to 7, is to help sustain prices.

I realize the danger of sustaining prices at an artificial level thru Government loans. We had an example of what generally happens in our experience with the Federal Farm Board.

But it is only fair to recall also that if the Farm Board program had continued another 2 years, recurring short crops of corn and wheat would have used up the surpluses and just about balanced the books.

Also, there is something else to be said in defense of sustaining farm prices at artificially high levels. A thing sometimes is justifiable in self-defense that would be criminal if done for any other reason than in self-defense.

And, in fairness, it must be admitted that nearly everything else in the United States—including wage levels, transportation and utility charges, prices for manufactured products—is on an artificially maintained high price level. And as Government is responsible, either directly or indirectly, for these artificially high prices of other products and of services, it is only fair that Government should contribute to maintenance of farm income as nearly as possible commensurate with the high prices the farmer has to pay.

But, looking ahead, I can see a revolt against attempting to solve this disparity by continuing payments from the Federal treasury, and it is high time for Government, finance, industry,

labor and agriculture to get together, co-operate on some better solution than this. I hate to think what may happen within a generation or so if this solution by co-operation is not attained.

I realize co-operation is difficult to attain—but the alternative, regimentation, will be still more difficult to take.

Lower Interest Must Wait

ONE of my greatest regrets over failure to act at this session of Congress has been that we were unable to get thru any legislation providing lower interest rates on farm mortgage indebtedness, and provision for refinancing of farm mortgages.

Twice the Senate approved the LaFollette-Wheeler Farm Refinancing bill, as amendments to other acts. Briefly, this proposal would have made available some 600 million dollars for distressed farmers to refinance their mortgages on substantially the same terms that a very limited number of tenants can buy farms under the Bankhead-Jones Act—3 per cent interest; payments amortized over 40 years; the new mortgage appraised on the income earning capacity of the farm.

I am still hopeful that legislation along these lines will be enacted at the next session of Congress.

What Congress Did

IF I WERE to sum up what the present session did, I would mention three outstanding accomplishments—in addition to the dubious distinction of setting a new high record for appropriations:

1. Congress refused to enact the Bloom "Intervention" resolution, which would have authorized and directed the President to take sides

in Old World disputes at his own pleasure.

2. Congress took a long step toward cleaning up a bad political mess by enacting the Hatch bill to prohibit Federal officials and employees from taking part in pernicious political activities; especially thru coercing WPA workers and compelling them to contribute to political campaign funds and to vote for the "Ins" or lose their jobs.

3. Congress refused to pass the latest Administration lending bill, which in effect would have taken from Congress and turned over to the President the power to raise public funds, overthrowing the work of hundreds of years and of countless generations of Anglo-Saxons to retain purse string control of Government in the hands of their legislative representatives.

A Gambling Racket

THERE is a lesson in the plight of Dr. James Monroe Smith, former President of Louisiana State University. Dr. Smith has been indicted on a charge of losing more than one-half million dollars of university funds with which he gambled in the wheat market. I hold no brief for Dr. Smith, or for anyone else who takes other people's money for any purpose. But at the same time I do say that the Government should put an end to this gambling in futures in the commodity markets.

As I told the Senate the other day, the commodity futures market undeniably is a gambling racket. During the past fiscal year only thirteen hundredths of one per cent of the volume of futures trading in wheat resulted in actual deliveries of the wheat.

This means that the other 99.87 per cent of futures trading was gambling with paper wheat—wheat that never was planted; wheat that never grew; wheat that never was harvested; wheat that never went to market; wheat that never was ground into flour; wheat that never became bread; wheat that never was at all!

Congress could perform a most worthwhile public service by putting an end to this gambling—this so-called futures trading—in the necessities of life.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, grain; Franklin Parsons, dairy and poultry; R. J. Eggert, livestock.

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

Should I sell wheat at present prices or would it pay to carry it until later?—C. F. K., Dickinson Co.

Altho wheat prices have turned slightly upward from recent sharp declines, a further moderate recovery can be expected, and it probably will pay to carry your wheat until a later date. The loan rate this year is somewhat higher than in 1938 and reports indicate a much larger proportion of the crop is going under government seal. This should strengthen prices. The total United States production this year is smaller than in 1938 and is just about equal to our normal consumption. Government activity, thru a continuance of the export subsidy program, can have an important influence on prices, but the policy for the coming year has not been announced.

What price do you think White Rock springs and fryers will be at Thanksgiving and Christmas time?—C. F. N., Mountain Grove, Mo.

Hatchery reports indicate the salable supply of young chicks during the first half of 1939 was about 52 per cent larger than average. This indicates a large fall supply. The price trend of this type of poultry is downward from the first of August until the first of the year. The amount of the decline from July levels usually is 20 to 25 per cent. This means that by late 1939, prices in some sections may be in the 10 to 13-cent range.

I have 18 head of fair-grade grass steers. Please advise me as to the best time to sell them. They will weigh between 800 and 900 pounds, and I aim to sell off pasture.—W. W. L., Sparks Hill, Ill.

You probably should market your 18 head of heavy, fair-grade, grass steers as soon as possible. The usual seasonal price trend on this type of cattle is downward. Altho the price of such cat-

tle has declined moderately during recent weeks, the heavy movement of grass cattle from a number of the large feeding areas has been delayed by the good condition of pastures, by the fact that cattle moved into these areas later than usual, and by the generally poor condition of the cattle when they were shipped into this area. Recent rains may delay further heavy marketings but larger supplies and lower prices are probable by early September.

I have 50 head of hogs weighing around 160 pounds and am, of course, interested in getting them on the next peak of the market. Please advise me as to the approximate date.—J. H. L., Wilson Co.

Available information indicates you can expect a rather definite advance in hog prices by late August or early September. Some believe the summer high price was reached during late June and early July, but the data we have available do not support this contention. Estimates made by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics last fall in-

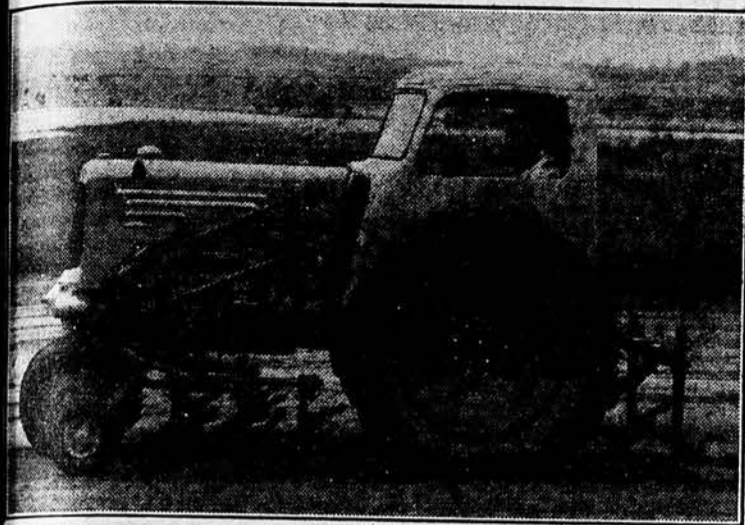
dicated the fall pig crop was 18 per cent larger than the 1937 fall crop. Slaughter supplies have been running sharply above this figure, and it is probable there still will be a period of relatively light supplies between the marketings of the fall and spring crops. Lower prices can be expected after mid-September. It would be advisable to market before then.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$10.35	\$10.15	\$12.10
Hogs	6.50	6.90	9.25
Lambs	8.75	9.75	8.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.11½	.12	.14
Eggs, Firsts	.15½	.14½	.18
Butterfat, No. 1	.19	.18	.21
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.72½	.74½	.50
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.45	.48½	.30
Oats, No. 2, White	.30	.30	.25
Barley, No. 2	.42	.41	.30
Alfalfa, No. 1	13.50	13.00	13.00
Prairie, No. 1	7.50	8.50	8.00

All-Purpose Cab Tractor



Last year the Minneapolis-Moline Company announced its Comfortactor which featured a cab. At that time many said if an all-purpose tractor could be built with a cab it would be the outstanding development of the last 2 decades. Because of the various attachments needed on row crop tractors many said it couldn't be done. But Minneapolis-Moline has done it. Glass in the dashboard allows the driver to see the row.

Merit Award to Symns Bros.

RECOGNITION of their outstanding achievements in the production of commercial Shorthorn cattle, Symns Bros., Atchison, were selected for the Kansas Shorthorn Award of Merit by the board of directors of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The award was announced by Frank Tomson, Wakarusa, prominent breeder and speaker on agricultural subjects, at the annual Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' picnic held August 5 on the W. Harshman farm in Chase county. Commenting on Symns Bros. accomplishments, Mr. Tomson said: "Kansas

has long held its place near the head of the list as a Shorthorn breeding ground—usually in second or third position among the states. I wish to draw attention especially to the noteworthy accomplishments of Symns Bros. "The father of Symns Bros. was a deckhand on steamboats that plied the Missouri river before the coming of railroads. Observing the luxuriance of the grass that covered the hillsides and flat valleys adjacent to the river he homesteaded a piece of land. That was 85 years ago. In the course of time he acquired adjoining land, married, and

in 1868 purchased 2 Shorthorn cows, described as 'large, rugged and good milkers.' Upon this limited foundation the Symns Bros. herd of the present day has developed.

"Three sons, William, A. B. and J. P. K., were all born on the farm and grew to manhood there. They took on the responsibility of the operation of the land and herd. Their acreage expanded to more than 2,000 and the herd of breeding cows normally numbers around 175. It was early decided to carry the herd on a commercial basis, marketing the produce as finished beef, except the more select heifers which were retained from each year's crop for breeding purposes. Purebred registered Shorthorn sires were used exclusively, and selected with painstaking care.

"The Symns cattle early became favorably known at the Kansas City market, and were welcomed to the market-topping class. In 1927 Symns Bros. made their first entries in the carlot division at the American Royal Show, capturing first honors. Each year thereafter for 11 years the Symns exhibits were consistent winners, having been awarded 16 first and championship prizes. They were similarly successful at the Ak-Sar-Ben and International Shows."

There is nothing complicated in the Symns system. Good grazing, mixed bluestem and bluegrass principally, and corn grown on their valley lands or on the farms of close neighbors. Alfalfa and clover hay, and farm roughage and silage make up the major ration. The calves run with their dams thru the grazing season and are ready for fattening pens at weaning time.

Only Kansas herds in which purebred Shorthorn bulls are used are considered for this coveted award. Other points taken into account are continuity of operations; quality and breeding of the cow herd; percentage of calf crop; quality, weight for age and selling price of calves; feeding and management methods used.

Better Grass for Kansas

Co-operative effort of several hundred Kansas farmers and ranchmen, Kansas State College, and editors of Kansas Farmer has resulted in a new leaflet on ways to get the most out of pasture in Kansas. The leaflet, "Better Pastures on Kansas Farms," contains suggestions for grazing every major kind of grass in the state, as well as a plan for a year around pasture program. For your copy send a 3-cent stamp to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Bindweed Robs Moisture

Guilt of field bindweed as a robber of soil moisture was thoroly proved recently to a group of farmers at the farm of Clifford Palmer, in Republic county. Last year Mr. Palmer practiced clean cultivation on a plot of 16 acres infested with the weed, while another plot nearby was not worked.

Holes 3 feet deep were dug in each plot to determine moisture conditions. On the field where clean cultivation had been practiced, the soil was moist to the point of being almost muddy the entire depth of 3 feet. Only one small bindweed root was found.

In the other plot, where weeds were not bothered, the soil was so dry and hard that it was necessary to chip it out in small chunks. This soil was filled with bindweed roots, which explained what had happened to the moisture supply.

For Kansas Farmer's bindweed control leaflet send a 3-cent stamp to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. It may be worth dollars!

**KANSAS MEN
WHO HAVE
MECHANIZED
FOR MORE PROFIT**

**Prominent power farmers declare
STANDARD
TRACTOR FUEL
cuts operating costs**

YES, THOUSANDS of power farmers who use this popular fuel will tell you through voluntary testimonials that they not only lower the cost of tractor operation but also get that full driving power behind the pistons, no matter how hard the pull. And they will tell you, too, that crankcase dilution is reduced to a minimum with this low-cost fuel which does not smoke, knock, ping under pull, or form excessive carbon.

Get a supply of Standard Tractor Fuel from your Standard Oil agent and then see what you save.

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Stanolind Stove and Lighting Naphtha
Ideal for Gasoline Appliances
Approved by United Laboratories.
See Your Standard Oil Agent.



Noted for diversified farming. Above (left) is A. G. Steele, who, with his brother F. D. Steele, Jr., operates a large and successful farm near Goff, Kans. With him beside the tractor is his helper Irvin Bloom. The Steele brothers not only raise corn, oats, wheat, and alfalfa, but also engage extensively in dairying, and cattle and poultry raising on their 800 acres. They use Standard Tractor Fuel exclusively.



Famous for dual-purpose herd of Shorthorns is Joe Hunter (above), who, with his brother Hobart, operates a profitable livestock business on Retnuh Farms near Geneseo, Kans. As power farmers, the Hunter brothers use Standard Tractor Fuel, declaring it has the most power for the money.



Many show cattle are found in the dual-purpose herd owned by Joe and Hobart Hunter of Geneseo, Kans. Here is Retnuh Roan Model, a junior champion at the Kansas State Fair in 1938. Many of the milking Shorthorns raised on the farms have won blue ribbons.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

See Farmer for August 18, 1939.

Amazing New
GEHL
SILO FILLER HAY CUTTER

CUTS AND THROWS MORE FODDER WITH LESS WORK

Sets a new standard of light-running, clean-cutting speed with economy. This new, finer Gehl saves work, time, money, storage space. Special hay feeder cuts hay into mow with hay-fork speed and stores it in half the space. Cattle eat it all—no waste. Self-feeding—low table. Blower cannot clog. All-steel construction; enclosed gears; unbreakable fly-wheel and other advantages. Fills silo, cuts hay into mow, makes molasses silage. Free catalog. Write us today.

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434 Water St.
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Field to Thresher

Quickly with an EPOC Sweep Rake!



Write for catalog and prices on our new Steel Tractor Sweep Rakes made for nearly all makes of Tractors,—just the thing for sweeping grain shocks or any kind of hay; also Wood and Steel Stackers and Horse-drawn Sweep Rakes.

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Lock-Joint Concrete Stave Silos

Thousands of satisfied owners. Distributors for Gehl Cutters and Hammer Mills. Largest and oldest manufacturer of Silos in the Southwest. Factories at Wichita and Topeka. For information, write home office. Interlocking Stave Silo Co. Box 547 Wichita, Kansas

Establishing the ALFALFA STAND

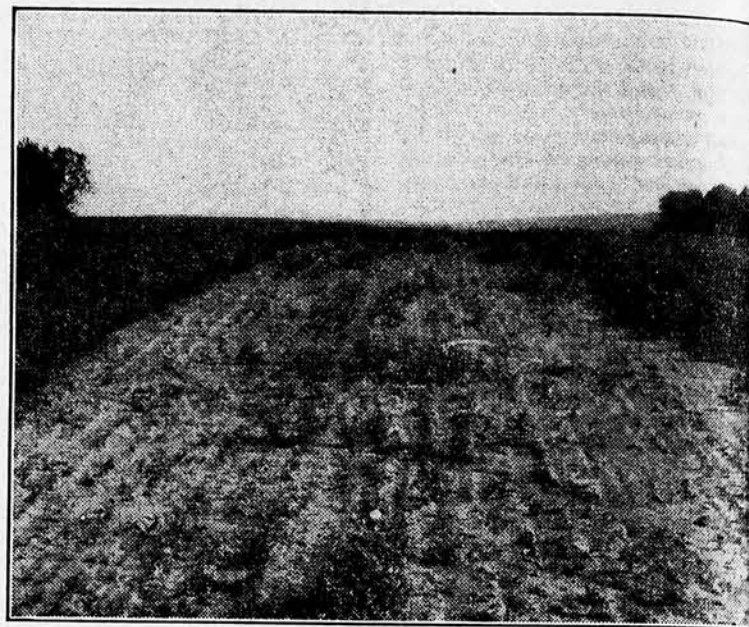
H. E. MYERS, Soils Specialist, K. S. C.

KANSAS needs about double the acreage of alfalfa now growing in the state. This crop can be considered not only as a soil builder and a feed crop but also one of the best cash crops that can be grown in many areas. Reports of acre-returns from alfalfa amounting to \$100 an acre or more are not uncommon on our better soils, and profits far better than cultivated cash grain crops have been procured regularly on thinner soils.

Here are some important points that should be given attention if most satisfactory results are to be expected when alfalfa is seeded:

Seedbed Preparation. The seedbed should be firm, mellow on the surface, free of weeds, and contain an abundance of moisture and plant food. This condition can usually be obtained either by summer fallowing or by plowing 3 to 4 inches deep immediately after a small grain crop is harvested. Sufficient cultivation should follow in order to control weeds. In addition to ordinary cultivation, the use of a packer both before and after seeding is highly desirable.

Soil Treatment. Many soils in Eastern Kansas are deficient in either or both lime and phosphorus. If the soil is very acid, lime will have to be applied for most successful results with alfalfa. If phosphorus is deficient the



Effect of superphosphate on alfalfa on a phosphorus deficient soil. The photograph was taken on S. E. Myers farm in Nemaha county. Center unfertilized; either side fertilized with treble superphosphate at the rate of 90 to 100 pounds an acre drilled in the row with the seed. The unfertilized alfalfa winterkilled.

condition can be corrected either by the addition of manure or commercial fertilizers carrying phosphorus. On most farms in Eastern Kansas there is usually an inadequate supply of manure produced to meet the fertility needs and therefore a phosphatic fertilizer can frequently be used economically. On many soils the yield of alfalfa will be profitably increased by the use of a phosphatic fertilizer.

For best results superphosphate should be drilled in the row with the seed. The rate of application will vary with the type of material used. For 45 per cent superphosphate the rate should be from 55 to 100 pounds an acre. For 16 per cent material the rate should be proportionately higher, namely: 150 to 300 pounds an acre. Rock phosphate should be broadcast before seeding the alfalfa at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds an acre.

Time and Rate of Seeding. Seeding at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre should be done as soon after August 15 as moisture conditions warrant. Seeding after September 10 is usually

hazardous. If the seeding is done after a small grain crop, the operation should be delayed until the volunteer has been destroyed.

Seed Inoculation. Alfalfa cannot increase the fertility of the soil unless the correct bacteria are present which makes possible the use of air nitrogen by the plant. Unless it is absolutely certain that the soil already contains an abundance of these bacteria, seed should be inoculated with the correct strain of organisms.

Of the common legumes only Sweet clover requires the same organism as alfalfa. Therefore, a well inoculated crop of either Red clover, soybeans, lespedeza grown before the alfalfa crop will have no effect on the crop.

Use of Adapted Seed. Only adapted seed should be used. Seed certified the Kansas Crop Improvement Association is the most reliable since only adapted strains are certified.

Control of Grasshoppers. Grasshoppers can be controlled by the use of poison bran mash.

His line was noisy, so—

THIS LINE'S GETTING SO NOISY I CAN'T HEAR. THINK I'LL TALK TO THE SECRETARY OF OUR LINE AND SEE WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT.

OK MR. SECRETARY. I'LL BE OUT TOMORROW AND WE'LL SEE WHAT'S WRONG WITH THAT LINE OF YOURS.

TELEPHONE

NEXT DAY AT THE TELEPHONE OFFICE

THIS IS YOUR TROUBLE! ALL RIGHT. THESE JOINTS ARE ALL RUSTY AND LOOSE. HERE—I'LL SHOW YOU HOW TO FIX 'EM.

THIS IS THE BAD JOINT

BOY, SHE SURE TALKS SWELL. NOW WISH WE'D FIXED THOSE JOINTS A LONG TIME AGO.

A DAY OR SO LATER

GOOD TELEPHONE SERVICE is worth a lot on a farm. If your line needs fixing...if you don't have a telephone now...send for your **FREE** copy of our book, "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line."* It's full of helpful hints on how to build a farm line—and keep it in good shape. *Just mail the coupon.*

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Likes Northwest Ewes Best



WHILE many Kansas farmers are taking advantage of drouth conditions in Texas to bring in inexpensive ewes from that area this summer, G. H. Carbon, Linn county, casts his vote for ewes from the northwest, even at higher cost. Joe M. Goodwin, county agent, admires these rugged ewes which Mr. Carbon brought from the range last year. Mr. Carbon purchased 50 ewes at a total cost of \$293. The lamb crop raised from these ewes returned about \$375.

Keeping APPETITES KEEN

During August

DURING August extra care is required to keep the best layers in production. From August on thru into October production depends on the care and management one gives the flock. A good culling during August would weed out those birds that have molted and are loafing on the job. But watch those layers that keep steadily picking away thru the fall months, and if there is any way possible to mark them and keep them for hatching your chicks from next spring it will be one of the best paying things that can be done. Especially, if you can get an extra well-bred pedigreed male to mate with them.

One cannot expect to get poor layers lay many eggs during August and the following autumn months. It takes good care and management to keep the good layers on the job. For one thing, they must maintain their normal body weight. If hens lose weight, production invariably slows down.

At the same time we must keep up the mash consumption so that means we cannot feed too heavily on grain. And we must manage these 2 things as the daylight hours decrease. The more food we can make the hens eat, the right kind and amount, the better production we can get.

It isn't necessary that we change the feeds, but there are ways of keeping the hens interested in their rations. For instance, have you ever tried stirring the mash in the hoppers as you go out caring for the flock or as you pick up the eggs? If you have you noted, doubtless, that the hens will follow and immediately begin to eat the mash just as if you had given them a fresh feed.

Place your hoppers at right angles to your windows, so the light will shine equally on both sides to better advantage. Perhaps an extra hopper may aid in getting a greater mash consumption. A wet mash will increase the appetite and is greatly relished. In fact, some poultry raisers find that starting moist mash about August 1 is one of their most valuable practices in maintaining a good fall lay. About all the hens will eat in 15 minutes is the right amount to give, and if the flock is losing in weight a small amount of meal or chop may be added to this mash feed. If sour milk is available to mix it with, so much the better. It will increase the protein which is needed this season of year. If it is not available we may add 3 pounds of condensed milk to each 100 pounds of mash.



Mrs. Farnsworth

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

Perhaps you are one of those flock owners who wish their hens to molt early so they will be back in production when eggs are highest in price. Some people have success by forcing the molt, others try this method once or twice and quit. It is a comparatively easy matter to bring about a molt. It is another thing to get the hens back into a 50 per cent production during the fall.

Taking away the mash and protein feeds usually will cause the most persistent layers to start losing their feathers. After 6 to 8 weeks they may be gradually put back on their com-

plete ration. If lights are used and good care and management practiced it is possible to make some profits that might not be possible under the natural way of handling the flock. If one plans on force molting, then the young chicks should have been hatched early in the season, so they are starting to lay in August. This gives some eggs while the hens are resting. Otherwise, if the pullets do not start until October, there will be many weeks when no eggs are available which is not a desirable thing.

Queen's Turkeys Live

Raising 985 poults to 3 weeks of age out of 1,010 started under brooder stoves is the exceptionally good record of Ralph Queen, turkey grower in Jewell county. Most of the losses were accidental deaths.

Mr. Queen uses one-half inch mesh hail screen floors in the brooder houses to aid in the prevention of smothering young poults and in the control of disease. Brooder houses are portable and are moved to alfalfa range at 6 to 8 weeks. When the poults are young, Mr. Queen uses two 4-foot feeders for each 100 poults, said by E. R. Halbrook, extension specialist, to be the proper amount of feed hopper space.

Surprise for Supper

Why not impress the home folks with a batch of Jiffy Rolls for supper tonight? You can make them in a hurry, they're delicious, and a surprise, you know, brightens the summer appetite. The recipe? It and a couple dozen more toothsome surprises are included in our leaflet of tried and tested recipes for making both plain and fancy breads—and glory be—it's free. Just mail a post card asking for it to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

More Than He Ordered

Talk about getting your money's worth! This spring Clarence Beaumont, Washington county, ordered 400 White Leghorn chickens from a hatchery. At last report he still had 404 birds.

A total of 409 chickens had been sent him on his order for 400 and, up to the age of 6 weeks, only 5 deaths occurred. The chicks were blood-tested and from a certified flock. They were handled according to recommended practices.

SAVE TIME in the CORN HARVEST

Use
MCCORMICK-DEERING

- CORN BINDERS
- ENSILAGE CUTTERS
- ENSILAGE HARVESTERS

McCormick-Deering Power-Drive Corn Binders, 1- and 2-row sizes, have stepped up the corn harvest to the pace of modern tractor speeds

• Good equipment pays dividends at silo-filling time when every day counts. Check over your corn binder and silage cutter now. Make necessary repairs. If you need new machines, see the McCormick-Deering dealer.

In addition to the famous McCormick-Deering Corn Binder for horse use, he has the modern 1 and 2-row Power-Drive Binders, which are operated through the power take-off of the tractor.

He also has a full line of McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters, ranging in capacity from 8 to 20 tons an hour. Included in the line this year is the new No. 12-E.

If you want to make silage by the "combine" method, the McCormick-Deering Ensilage Harvester is available. It cuts the stalks, reduces them to silage, and delivers the silage to a truck or wagon, all in one field operation.

Buy McCormick-Deering—the line with the reputation for quality; low-cost, dependable performance; and long life.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

The new McCormick-Deering No. 12-E Ensilage Cutter, with its capacity of 12 to 20 tons an hour, has many features that provide unusual efficiency.



BELOW: The new McCormick-Deering No. 10-E Ensilage Cutter, capacity 8 to 12 tons an hour.

BELOW: A fast, economical way to make silage—"combining" it in the field with the McCormick-Deering Ensilage Harvester.



Making and Feeding Silage

The subjects in the list of bulletins below may interest both the farmer and his wife. The information is timely and reliable. For any or all of these bulletins, please print your name and address on a post card, and mail it to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. 578—The Making and Feeding of Silage.
- No. 13—Sheep and Goat Lice and Methods of Control and Eradication.
- No. 89—Controlling Stomach Worms in Sheep and Lambs.
- No. 147—House Ants.
- No. 166—Soybeans for the Table.
- No. 810—Equipment for Farm Sheep Raising.
- No. 879—Home Storage of Vegetables.
- No. 1800—Homemade Jellies, Jams and Preserves.

MCCORMICK-DEERING

Ready for the PICNIC

By
MABEL WORTH
and
RUTH GOODALL



DOES an unexpected invitation to join a small picnic on a sunny day find you ready with everything needful for the picnic lunch? If not, let me recommend the picnic shelf. It will serve you well as a friend in need on many occasions. The family should know that it is to be an emergency shelf, and that no one is to use materials from it except it be for picnic lunch use; and that immediately afterward it is to be restocked against the next picnic.

Putting up a lunch for 2 or 10 then is little trouble and no preliminary burden to mar the joy of the outdoor adventure.

Here are a few suggestions of what to keep on the picnic shelf; others will occur to you.

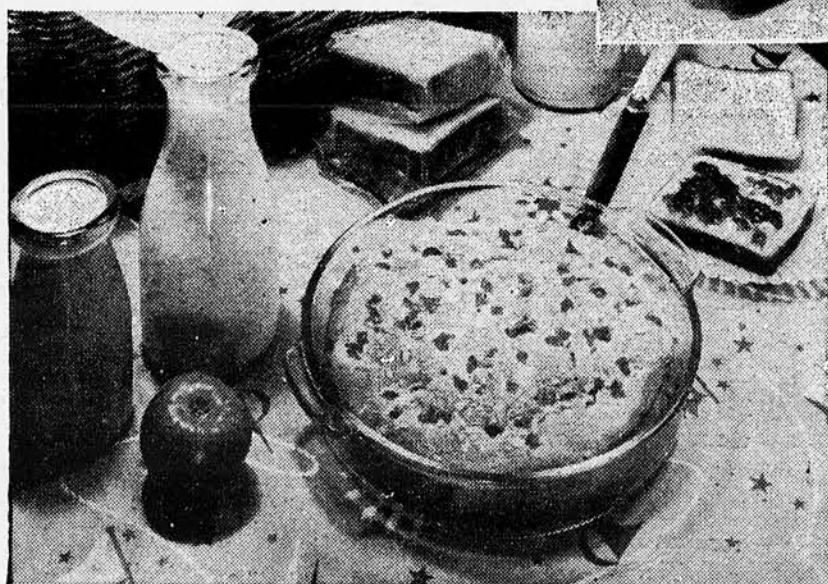
Of course, the first lunch accessory that comes to mind is waxed paper. How did we ever keep house without it? The continuous roll type is convenient. It is handy and economical as well, for one may roll off a piece just the required size and tear it off evenly by the notched edge of the box made for the purpose.

In our household we never discard a piece of waxed paper that comes around rolls, bread, cookies or other foods; it is smoothed out neatly, folded and placed in the waxed paper box on our picnic shelf, and is useful for many purposes.

You will need paper plates—quite a supply.



Cake baked and iced and left in the pan gets to the picnic right side up.



Picnic cherry cake with its nutty, fruity flavoring needs no frosting to enhance its goodness. A generous wedge of it served with a glass of ice cold milk is a perfect dessert.

There is the large grill type plate from which a complete lunch may be eaten. They are sturdy, too. Then have small paper dishes, cups, spoons especially, for we don't like to take out the family silver. It always is the special responsibility of someone to collect and repack the silver, not to mention the anxiety of overlooking a piece. Tin spoons now are available for picnic lunches.

At our house we preserve pasteboard boxes and cartons that come into the home from time to time. They are excellent for packing small lunches. Too, one may travel light on the return trip—usually discarding much, if not all, of the lunch equipment.

Have you seen the new cellophane envelope wrappers for sandwiches? Just the size of a generous sandwich. One may see thru the cellophane and determine what kind of sandwich it is

put up in commercially. These jars are excellent containers for carrying cooked fruits, salads, jelly and the like. They are safe from leakage if securely screwed.

And be sure to take along a can opener—a good one that works easily. Often a trip is made to a resort where there are nearby shops from which one may buy canned foods, thus saving packing and carrying an unnecessary load—and so the need of a can opener.

As to the foods on the picnic shelf—much will depend on your personal tastes. We suggest a supply of canned vegetables for salads—you may buy them in your favorite brand or can them yourself and they require only the addition of a dressing.

Canned corned beef is excellent for slicing for sandwiches. We also keep canned salmon, tuna

without undoing it! Paper tablecloths, large and small, with plenty of paper napkins to accompany them, will lighten laundry labors.

Another useful convenience for picnic lunch assembling is a box of rubber bands. They are excellent for fastening things securely and with less effort and time than tying things with string.

We always save all the screw top jars, such as mayonnaise, pickles and jams are



Into the picnic basket go sandwiches and deviled eggs—and we like one hot dish.

and other fish, for they are fine for quick salads and sandwich fillings.

Then pickles. For a large party, all kinds are acceptable, the sweet, sour and the dill type; olives also are a nice accompaniment.

Boxed cookies, cheese crackers and cheese mixtures sealed in glass ready for quick sandwich making are convenient.

Marshmallows—boxed to keep them from drying out—are excellent for toasting before a fire, or eaten as is, since they are not a too-rich sweet.

Remember, oranges and grapefruit are thirst quenching. Take along lemons if possible—if the drinking water should prove "not just like that at home," lemon helps improve it.

Such fruits, of course, cannot be stored on the shelf very long.

Boxes of raisins, currants, prunes, liked by nearly everybody, make healthful sweets for the picnic lunch.

If you like shellfish, you may keep on your shelf some cans of crab, shrimp, sardines, lobster and the like. You'll want a few cans of deviled meats, too.

Why not try a picnic shelf—once you do you will not like to do without it!

It goes without saying, that many things which are considered "picnic necessities" cannot be kept on the picnic shelf, yet may be had in readiness in most any household. Eggs for deviling and tomatoes for slicing right out of the refrigerator, or better still, fresh from the hen house and garden, add zip to the picnic spread. A goodly supply of potatoes boiled in their jackets, particularly those tiny fellows that are so tedious to peel, can be whisked into potato salad in a jiffy. Canned pork and beans, diced bacon and a dash of sugar added, and heated in

Cooking for a Crowd

Our new leaflet, "Quantity Foods," lists many more things than we have space to print. It includes, too, many quantity recipes, and aside from the picnic specials for right now, it will serve you well all next winter for your club meetings and church suppers. If you've ever had any difficulty getting that "homey" taste when cooking in quantities, you'll want this helpful leaflet. All you have to do is ask for it. Enclose a 3-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing and address your letter: Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

the good old bean crock, have almost a home-baked flavor, and the advantage of being prepared in minutes instead of hours.

And what would a picnic be without cake? Any kind that can be carried and served right from the pan or dish in which it is baked saves work and any worry about whether it will arrive at the scene of festivities right side up.

Caramel Devil's Food Cake

2 cups sifted cake flour 1 1/4 cups brown sugar, firmly packed
1/2 cup butter or other shortening 3 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted
2 eggs, unbeaten 1 cup sweet milk
1 teaspoon soda 1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add soda, and sift together 3 times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add chocolate and beat well. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Bake in greased pan in moderate oven, 325 degrees F., for 30 minutes. Spread with this frosting:

Caramel Frosting

1 1/2 cups brown sugar, firmly packed 1/2 cup granulated sugar
1 tablespoon butter 1 cup milk

Boil brown sugar, granulated sugar, and milk until sirup forms a soft ball in cold water, 232 degrees F. Add butter and remove from fire. Cool to lukewarm, 110 degrees F., beat until thick and creamy and of right consistency to spread. Makes enough frosting to cover a large cake. Decorate with coconut, if desired.

Mainstay of many picnics are the sandwiches which have a way of disappearing almost as if by magic. These are usually prepared by mother or the girls before leaving home, but that takes time and father and the boys usually are in a hurry "to be off." For fresh sandwiches to serve when time to eat arrives, try making your sandwiches by this method: Make plain bread-and-butter sandwiches, leave on the crusts and wrap carefully in waxed paper. When about ready to eat, fill sandwiches with, or spread the bread with . . .

Canned deviled meats. Cheese spreads. Peanut butter. Sardines. Jam or jelly. Canned corned beef.

Not a one of which needs any advance preparation.

All of which takes care of picnic preparations well enough for the family or a small group of friends. But what about the Sunday School picnic, or one for the whole club or lodge? That's quite something else again and requires an entirely different trend of thought and preparation. Cooks—the very best of them—in the habit of cooking for no more than half a dozen, get panicky if they have to plan for 50 and, even if asked to serve half that many, have no idea where to begin or how it will all end. The result is either a shortage or an over-supply. If you're up against just such a situation, look over this list. We hope it will suggest not only "what to have" but how much to buy for a really "big crowd" picnic.

BAKED BEANS—10 quarts will serve 50 persons.

CABBAGE—6 quarts of cabbage salad or 8 pounds of young cabbage will serve 50 persons.

POTATO SALAD—9 quarts will serve 50 persons.

POTATO CHIPS—1 pound serves 20 persons.

HAM—10 pounds of hot ham will serve 20 persons; 10 pounds of cold ham will serve 40 persons.

MEAT LOAF—8 pounds ground round beef; 2 quarts of canned tomatoes; and 8 ounces of salt pork will serve 48 persons.

PRESSED MEAT—10 pounds serves 50 persons.

SWEET PICKLES—2 quarts serves 50 persons.

BREAD—1 loaf will serve 8 persons.

BISCUITS—8 pounds of flour, 2 pounds of shortening and 2 1/2 quarts of milk will make 20 dozen biscuits.

FRUIT SALAD—7 quarts will serve 50 persons.

ICE CREAM—1 quart brick, 8 persons; 1 1/2 gallons will serve 25 persons.

CREAM—1 quart to each 24 cups coffee; 1 quart, whipped, 48 large tablespoons for desserts, etc.

CAKES—3 medium-sized cakes will serve 50 persons.

COFFEE—1 tablespoon to a large cup; 1 pound made in open pot, serves 30 persons; 1 pound in percolator, 40 persons.

LEMONADE—10 quarts of lemonade to every 50 persons.



Let's give peach growers a hand

The growers of fresh commercial peaches are inviting everybody to enjoy this year's fine big crop.

We Safeway folks are glad to help the cause along. Not just because we will sell more peaches—but because only as all ranchers prosper so can we; you see, 35% of our regular retail customers live on farms. If ranchers would consume more of each other's crops, you can see how all farm families would benefit.

Now is the time for us all to enjoy more of Mr. Peach Grower's luscious golden fresh fruit that is so plentiful this year.

Peaches to put up! Peaches to slice and serve with country cream! Peaches for pies and puddings and frozen desserts!

And what beauties they are! Juicy yet just firm-fleshed enough—and with that real tree-ripened sweetness! Both freestones and clings are an especially fine value at Safeway.

Yes, Mother, this is the time to get your peaches at Safeway!



Food scientists rate fresh peaches as a "good" source of Vitamin C, and "fair" in both Vitamins A and B. Peaches also contain the food minerals calcium and phosphorus as well as iron.

Statistical Sam says

In 15 of the 17 Western and Southwestern States where Safeway stores are located, peaches are grown commercially to the tune of 33 million juicy bushels! Largest producer is California, followed by Arkansas, Missouri, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nebraska, Idaho, Nevada



More Than Just a Silo Filler

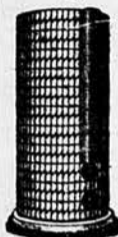
A FIELD proven machine with many features not found on other cutters. Equally efficient for grass silage with molasses—corn silage—hay chopping—roughage grinding—straw cutting. Automatic knife sharpener—adjustable 4-edged cutting bar—self feeder that really feeds—direct driven light running blower—one piece main frame—dependable FOX safety features. Write today for literature and name of dealer.

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

—\$5,000,000.00—

- (1) First Mortgage 5½ Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.
- (2) First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.
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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.

Birds of Every Feather

Shown at the World's Pageant of Poultry Progress

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

POULTRY of all sizes, shapes, colors and breeds, and from all of the continents, presented a living picture, at the Seventh World's Poultry Congress held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, of what man has been able to accomplish with our feathered benefactors since he first took note of the red jungle fowl in the primeval forests of India. Tens of thousands of visitors, attending this great pageant of poultry progress, found a complete show.

Almost the first thing seen at the Poultry Congress was an exhibit of 110 different specimen pairs of domestic poultry, each a distinct breed or variety. These ranged from miniature bantams, which could be stuffed in your coat pocket, to geese and turkeys weighing 35 pounds or more. Oh, yes, the red jungle fowl—*Gallus Bankiva*—was there. And this bird, greatly improved over his early jungle relatives, at least deserved a salute from our present billion dollar poultry industry which he is credited with starting.

The American "specimen" display started off with the Plymouth Rock in 4 color patterns, followed by Wyandottes in 7 different colors. About the time I got well started on the Asiatic breeds, such as the Brahmas, weighing as much as 15 pounds, followed by the great Cochins, the crowd jostled me into the lane leading past the Araucanas from Brazil which lay blue eggs, and the long-tailed Yokohamas from Japan.

Beauty Amazes

Plenty of visitors were amazed at the perfection and beauty of the Blue Pea Fowl, Royal Palm turkeys, Pilgrim geese, Black, White and Blue Langshans, the White Faced Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians, Rose Comb Anconas, Red, Silver, White and Dark Brown Leghorns, Speckled Sussex, Barnevelders, Black and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, the Phoenix, Black Sumatra, Malays, Russian Orloffs, bantams of every color and variety, Bearded Silkies, Rainbow Japanese Silkies which looked like fancy powder puffs in delicate colors.

While poultry certainly doesn't mean the same to everybody or to every country, all nations are working for the same ideals of long laying periods, high egg production and the numerous points we Kansans stress. And, uninformed as we are about the foreign breeds, we did detect that roosters of all breeds from all climes crow in the same vernacular, and their combined chorus was bedlam in Cleveland. Likewise the hen that pecked the astonished city girl's hand, efficiently demonstrated the protective mother instinct common to hens around the world.

Rooster Melts Away

Near this specimen poultry our sympathy was lost to a rooster carved out of ice which was dripping its life away in the heat, until we learned that this alleged R. I. Red would be replaced next day by a frigid Leghorn. And folks blinked in amazement at the sight of baby chicks contentedly eating ground feed in a large glass-fronted water tank, undisturbed even by the gold fish which were swimming around so industriously. Of course, it was an illusion conjured by the simple expedient of having the chicks safely behind a glass partition.

But there was no illusion about the commercial exhibits, complete in every detail. Poultry remedies, feeds, feeders, egg graders, heaters, brooders, lighting apparatus, houses, batteries—even pick-up trucks and cream separators which are quite numerous on poultry farms—were exhibited and

demonstrated tirelessly by the most courteous factory representatives and dealers you could wish to meet.

To the person interested in incubators, there was everything from the "family" size up to the 78,000-egg monster, big enough to use as a cabin on your vacation. After hatching season is over, out come the trays for chicks, in go shelves and an electrical cooling unit and you have a huge refrigerator to use until next hatching season. The temperature in this 78,000-egg machine can be run down to 20 degrees above zero. It may click in some communities as a cold-storage locker system for fresh meats.

Nations Side by Side

In the Hall of Nations and States, with no sign of the strained relations which exist across the seas, Germany and Japan had their exhibits side by side, with their flags floating gently outward in the direction of Great Britain's exhibit immediately across the aisle, in which smiling figures of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were featured. Farther along, Italy's booth was peacefully tucked in between Hungary and the Pan-American Union. The common cause of producing better poultry and eggs apparently over-shadowed, for this 10-day respite, all illusions that might makes right.

Charts in the German exhibit indicated that egg production and wholesale prices have been steadily increasing since 1932 and 1934 respectively; that Germany is a nation of 86 millions, or 135 inhabitants to the square kilometer, while the United States with 129 million people, have only 17 inhabitants to the square kilometer. This means Germany's food supply is a big problem.

Other information gleaned from placards: "No unemployed—Germany works with full man power. The 'destruction' of international trade relations demanded a change in feeding methods for home-grown feeding-stuffs and German protein food."

Market regulation and control, price fixing and distribution of eggs and poultry all are in the hands of governmental agencies. Hitler's picture was there, much to the displeasure of the Czech lady who asked what your reporter would write about the German exhibit, and whether he would tell of the lost hopes and crushed lives and despair of her people "over there."

"But, don't you think America knows?" we asked. "And can't we take this little time to look down underneath where, in people like ourselves, we find a spark of hope that an international poultry congress or some other event will bring peoples together in mutual agreement and understanding?"

"That sounds American," our Czech friend said. "I hope there always will be an American viewpoint."

Japan's exhibit featured 28 stuffed birds of 14 varieties, all of beautiful plumage which harmonized with the delightful Oriental scenes painted on a pure silk background. Among the birds were two Long Tails, a white cock with a tail 15 feet long and a silver gray cock with a 10-foot tail. Several Japanese "Long Crows" also were shown; and long crows are right. A phonograph record reproduced one of the long crows which lasts 30 seconds compared to a measly 5 seconds for our American roosters.

One of Italy's booths reverted back to the style of ancient Pompeii, about 2,000 years before the Christian Era. On the walls were photographs, with the same colors as the originals, of frescoes, mosaics and sculptures of chickens, pigeons and ducks of the ancient Roman Epoch. On a table were sculptured models of tufted chickens, a duck of the Roman Epoch; and eggs laid 2,000 years ago and preserved in ashes from Vesuvius in Pompeii. The second Italian booth pictured the poultry industry of 1939.

The Hungarian exhibit featured a large illuminated diorama representing a typical Hungarian-Tanya, small farms which in large numbers cover the plains of that country and which are the homes of the poultry breeders. The diorama also showed a typical farming system and the life of the farmers on such tanyas.

Kansas Can Be Proud

Great Britain demonstrated the outstanding qualities of her poultry stock and the magnitude of her poultry industry, while Canada featured a live bird exhibit showing the outcome of breeding work being done by our fine northern neighbors.

Kansas can be mighty proud of our exhibit. The only place at the Poultry Congress where folks actually could see their breakfast egg made was at the Kansas display. Thousands upon thousands of visitors stopped to see the 8 by 12 foot oil painting of a Light Brahma hen which came to life as behind-the-scene lights worked their legerdemain. While this "talking hen" explained the process, visitors could watch the egg yolk form and then start moving along the hen's internal egg-making tract where it picked up the "white" in its travels, and finally finished off with the shell.

Another outstanding feature was the reproduction of the hen's heartbeat, amplified 10,000 times so it could be heard from a record. While the human heartbeat is normal at 72 beats

(Continued on Page 18)

Spreader Runs on Rubber



Oliver Superior No. 7 is a new spreader. This is the first time a spreader has been designed and built exclusively for rubber tires. Advantages of this new machine are easier riding, up to 50 per cent lighter draft, longer life, surer traction.

Power Sprayer Saves Time

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

WHEN I dropped in on my neighbor, Delmer E. Mitchell, the other day, I found him spraying his 43-acre orchard with his new power take-off spray outfit purchased this spring. The new McCormick-Deering tractor and Bean sprayer with 300-gallon tank replaces his old horse-drawn, gas engine-powered rig. Mrs. Mitchell has

He markets his own fruit right at the farm and finds no difficulty in disposing of his whole crop to a regular trucking trade.

Recently I made a special trip to the George Schneider farm, 4 miles north of Wathena, to take some snapshots of his Anoka apple trees before he harvested the crop. The picture



Delmer E. Mitchell, Troy, is able to get his whole orchard sprayed on schedule with his new power take-off spray outfit. Mrs. Mitchell holds the wheel of the tractor.

driven the new tractor all summer and the accompanying photograph shows her at the wheel. The picture shows them spraying Black Twig tree, heavily loaded with fruit, typical of every tree in their orchard.

With their new equipment the Mitchells are able to apply 10 and 11 tank loads a day where formerly 5 and 6 tanks made a good day's work. Mr. Mitchell now is able to get his whole orchard sprayed each time before it is too late. Consequently, he is going to have a good crop this year of high quality, worm-free fruit. His trees are comparatively young, most of them being from 15 to 19 years old.

From the 20 different varieties growing in his orchard, Mr. Mitchell expects to harvest this fall between 8,000 and 10,000 bushels, better than 80 per cent of which will be Jonathan.

shown here is of a little 5-year-old tree with the apples hanging in clusters of 3 and 4. The apples are of good size, too. This tree also bore well last year and even had a few apples when it was only 3 years old.

Mr. Schneider thinks so much of his Anoka trees that he set another block of them this spring. This variety, I believe, is destined to replace the Duchess which it resembles, but is better colored.

Anna Wilson, home demonstration agent, states that the women from distant counties were thrilled with the expectation of seeing Doniphan county when they attended the Mothers' Recreational Camp, July 31 to August 3, at Eagle Springs. A more picturesque spot for the camp could not have been found in all Kansas.

Mrs. O. O. Wolf, of Franklin county,



An Anoka apple tree on the farm of George Schneider, Wathena. The new Anoka variety is similar to the Duchess, but is more highly colored. Young trees bear exceptionally well.

reported on the Conference of the Rural Women of the World, which she attended. There was a fine book review of Anne Lindbergh's book, "Listen, the Wind," given by Mrs. Teall, of Hiawatha. Mrs. Harold Weber, of Troy, reviewed "The Song of Years," by Bess Streeter Aldrich. Mrs. J. D. Mullendore, a native of Inberness, Scotland, told something of the every-day home life of the Scottish people.

There was a trek to Look Out Mountain from whose summit on a clear day one can look into 4 states, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and a tour of the scenic places of Doniphan county.

The 44th annual convention of the International Apple Association was

held at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 8 to 11. This organization renders outstanding service to the apple industry and growers who attended heard everything most vital to the industry discussed.

More Tobacco Produced

Kansas has always grown some tobacco, in spots, but it appears that interest in the crop is increasing, says J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Kansas has 8 counties of sufficient acreage in Burley to be represented in government statistics. These counties, are: Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth and Linn.

Who Will Be Honored This Year?

OUR woman's editor has a new pair of spectacles and, the way she's been noticing little things lately, we've a hunch they do a pretty good job of magnifying. She isn't exactly an old person, and just why she should need them, now that Kansas Farmer is printed in such big bold type, was a bit puzzling, until she told us she was starting out on her annual search for Master Farm Homemakers.

So that was it! Well, considering that only 2 women from the whole state of Kansas will be chosen for this outstanding honor, she may need an old-fashioned spy-glass and the university's telescope to boot.

The first step toward getting in line for the Master Farm Homemaker award is to be nominated by someone else. So here's your chance to help. Do you have a friend or neighbor you would like to see honored as a Master Farm Homemaker? If so, won't you fill out this blank and send it in. If you have time, and wish to, write a letter telling why, in nominating this woman, you consider her worthy of the honor.

There is only one inflexible require-

ment made of any woman's eligibility for the Master Homemaker award. She must be a homemaker actually living on a Kansas farm. Age doesn't matter, nor good looks, nor talents, nor the number of her children. She even may be unmarried, if she happens to be doing a good job of holding a farm home together for father and younger brothers and sisters. The kind of a house she lives in, and how much money her husband has or hasn't, count less than the use she has made of the home and income provided her. However, judgment will be based not only on how successfully she has managed her own farm home but whether she has the vision to be aware of her greater responsibility as a community homemaker and does her share in civic affairs.

Know such a woman? Then use this coupon to put her in line for this distinctive Kansas farm honor. Names of nominees will not be printed, nor do we divulge names of those making nominations. All information will be treated with strictest confidence, but it must reach us by October 1.

MASTER FARM HOMEMAKER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate
(Name of candidate)

.....
(Address of candidate)

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

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



HAVE YOU TRIED MACA

the New "Two-Point" Yeast?

BAKING YEAST, generally speaking, is of two kinds: dry yeast and wet or so-called fresh yeast. The first form keeps for a long time but it's not a fast starter; the second kind is a fast starter but it doesn't keep long. Each has one big point in its favor.

But MACA, the new "two-point" yeast has both advantages. *It's fast, although in dry form, and it keeps.* No wonder it's getting so popular as more and more women learn about it!

In using MACA, there's nothing new to learn. No new recipes or getting-ready tricks.

Just stir MACA in a cup of luke-warm water and it's ready to go to work for you.

Women who have adopted MACA for their home-baking write us: "Baking is so much more convenient since I found and used MACA Yeast" and "the convenience of MACA has won me completely." These straight, honest opinions we think and hope you will echo once you have tried this new form of yeast.

Try MACA today. If your grocer doesn't have it at the moment, he can quickly get it for you. Or, if you prefer, send coupon for trial package.

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KF 8-12-39

Sulphur Treatment Is Sure Cure for Itch

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THERE is no "Seven Year Itch!" It may take 7 weeks to clear up a stubborn, chronic case of scabies, but the average case will yield in 7 days. Sulphur ointment will cure 9 cases in 10. First, make sure that the itching that troubles you is really caused by that little parasite, the itch mite. It would be a great pity to apply the vigorous sulphur treatment if your itching is nothing more than the well known "winter itch" which is usually due to a dry skin and is easily cured by rubbing the skin with olive oil, or perhaps by taking "bran baths."

The first step in the treatment of scabies is vigorous rubbing of the entire body, except face, with green soap. Be especially particular to rub between the fingers and around all the bends and joints of the body. Rub thus for 20 minutes.

The second step is a hot bath for 20 minutes, continuing the rubbing with soap and a brush. Be sure to clear away all the old scratch marks and scabs.

Next, dry the body with a rough cloth, rubbing vigorously. After that apply the ointment to the entire body except face and scalp. This should take about 15 minutes so that it is rubbed in well.

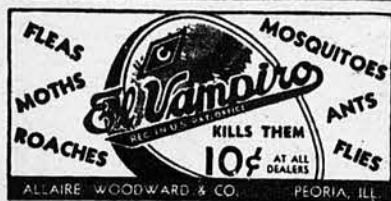


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Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write Western Land Roller Co., Box 135, Hastings, Neb.

Free for Asthma During Summer

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma when it is hot and sultry; if heat, dust and general mugginess make you wheeze and choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last; if restful sleep is impossible because of the struggle to breathe; if you feel the disease is slowly wearing your life away, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a life-time and tried everything you could learn of without relief; even if you are utterly discouraged, do not abandon hope but send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Address
Frontier Asthma Co., 348-D Frontier Bldg.
462 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.



SODIUM CHLORATE

An American product
made by American workmen

See your County Agent
for its use in
WEED CONTROL

OLDBURY ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.



Dr. Lerrigo

The strength of the sulphur ointment must depend upon the patient. Some are susceptible to its influence and their skin easily irritated. In such cases the strength must be reduced.

After the patient is anointed he should put on a clean suit of underwear and socks and this underclothing should be worn day and night until treatment is complete.

If the ointment has been rubbed in thoroly it will only need one daily application for each of the 2 following days.

At the end of 4 days take a thoro bath with castile soap and hot water. Dry comfortably and then dust the skin with a light coating of starch powder.

Now be sure that all clothing that is put on is thoroly sterile. Also be particular about the bedding. Clothing that cannot be boiled can be sterilized by baking. This treatment, if properly done, is a sure cure.

Keep All Cuts Clean

Please tell me the best way of treating cuts and small wounds so they will heal without infection.—R. J. M.

A clean wound needs only a protecting bandage. Never put adhesive plaster directly over a cut surface, for that invites infection. A pad of sterile linen or gauze should first be applied, then over this you may strap the adhesive to hold the gauze in place. A good emergency dressing for cuts can be bought at any drug store for 25 cents a box, and every box contains enough material for numerous dressings. One such handy dressing is a combination of sterile gauze and adhesive plaster so arranged that the gauze will cover the wound and be held securely in place by the plaster. It comes in a sterile package, and if handled with due care will remain sterile.

May Not Be Heart

I have a pain in the left side of my chest in the region of my heart. Sometimes it seems just above the heart and other times right in the heart. Often they reach my shoulder joint and back. This has bothered me for about 3 weeks.—B. M. J.

Since we are keenly alive to the vital importance of the heart we are quite apt to ascribe to it any pain felt in the left chest. As a matter of fact,

heart disease not attended by fever seldom has pain in its early stages. It is much more likely that the pains are muscular. A safe treatment is to put the heart to rest by lying in bed for several days.

Dentist Must Give Cure

What can a person do for pyorrhea? Would you advise seeing a dentist and taking treatments? I would prefer a home remedy.—S. R. J.

There is no home remedy that will cure pyorrhea without the aid of the cleansing treatment that can be given only by a dentist. Nothing that you try to put on can be effective until the dentist has cleared away the scale and pus pockets. There is a new treatment given by specialists in dentistry in which they clear away the pus by electric current.

Ready Help for Readers

ARE you thinking of buying a truck, a tractor or some other farm equipment this summer? Before you make the final decision, check to see if one or more of the items you want isn't advertised in Kansas Farmer.

You can't come to any decision just from reading the ad. That is much too small for any comprehensive information. But many advertisers in Kansas Farmer have prepared interesting booklets, full of essential facts, about the product you want. All of these books are free, but the information they contain is exceedingly valuable.

Check thru the list below and then send for the booklets you want.

How about that telephone you are going to put in or repair? Send the coupon for the book, "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line," to Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. The address is on page 8.

Hog raisers will want the Franklin hog book advertised on page 19.

It's silage time, you know, and the Gehl Bros. catalog will give plenty of ideas on cutting and filling. See page 8.

Are you putting up hay? See the Epec Sweep Rake ad on page 8 and write for the catalog and price list.

You can get the complete information about the Bear Cat Grinder that grinds any feed by writing to the address on page 14.

In case you are going to build a new silo, send for the information about Lock-Joint Concrete Stave Silos mentioned on page 8.

Home bakers will want to use the big coupon on page 13 offering the free sample of Maca Yeast.

Read the many interesting jobs performed by the Fox Silo Filler and Hay

Building With Logs

Logs and poles offer an inexpensive building material for many farm buildings. Logs are sturdy and permanent and are easily obtained in many sections. Homes made of logs offer a rustic beauty that cannot be gotten elsewhere. Barns and sheds may be cheaply but well built from logs. For a bulletin, "The Use of Logs and Poles in Farm Construction," mail a card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. It is free for the asking.

Cutter on page 12 and then write for the information described.

McPherson Concrete Products Co. has some information about concrete silos in which you will be interested. See page 12.

Watch for sleeping sickness in horses. Get the free literature offered by the Farmers Vaccine & Supply Co. on page 12.

Tile silos are cheap to install, according to the ad on page 12. But they have other features which are described in the literature available from the National Tile Silo Company.

Before you buy that new saddle or harness, get the Fred Mueller catalog from the address on page 12.

Learn about seed treatment from the pamphlets offered on page 15 by the makers of Dubay products.

Protect your poultry and livestock from germs and disease. Send for the free booklet, "Farm Sanitation," offered by Parke, Davis & Co. on page 15.

Only 3 of the 15 points of the Blizzard Hay Chopper-Silo Filler are contained in the ad on page 15. Send for the other 12 in the Blizzard catalog.

Are you irrigating your land? Get the Western catalog—all about centrifugal and turbine pumps for all types of pumping. See page 15.

And if you have any handy ideas, send them in to Conoco, they may be worth money.

Folks, Get in the Fray!

Three cheers, three cheers for the Jingoleers,
They're so jolly—no time for tears.
They all make fun on a summer day,
So come on folks get in the fray!

First prize for the July 1 jingle and a \$2 check go to Lucille Clark for her line, "Is a little sparkin' and a Seed-meter drill." Honorable mention goes to Mrs. Charles W. Monroe, Lyons; Harry Hughes, Salina; C. H. Whetstone, Mound City; and Mrs. Hugo Werner, Kingsley.

The game is easy and it's free for all. Look thru the ads in this issue. Then write a line based on some ad for the jingle below. The cleverest line will win \$2. Tell us the ad from which you got your idea.

Get the whole family to try and mail all the entries in one envelope to save postage. Each person may enter as many last lines as he wishes. Join the fun today!

Address your card or letter to Jolly Jingoleer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Mother Sal is a wise old gal,
She knows her P's and Q's.
But the bride, Mrs. Mart, is not so smart,
She's got the budget blues.

"See this, my pal," says Mother Sal
And for Kansas Farmer reaches.
"There's cash indeed, if this ad you heed—"

Senate Was Against Foreclosure

Senator Capper Urged Refinancing

THE La Follette-Wheeler farm mortgage refinancing bill was actively supported by Senator Capper.

Under the provisions of the bill the Secretary of Agriculture, thru the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, would be authorized to refinance farm mortgages, where the farmer is unable to meet payments thru causes beyond his control. Such loans would be repayable over a 40-year period, bear interest not to exceed 3 per cent on unpaid balances, and would be made on recommendation of county committees under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenantry Act, so far as these would be applicable.

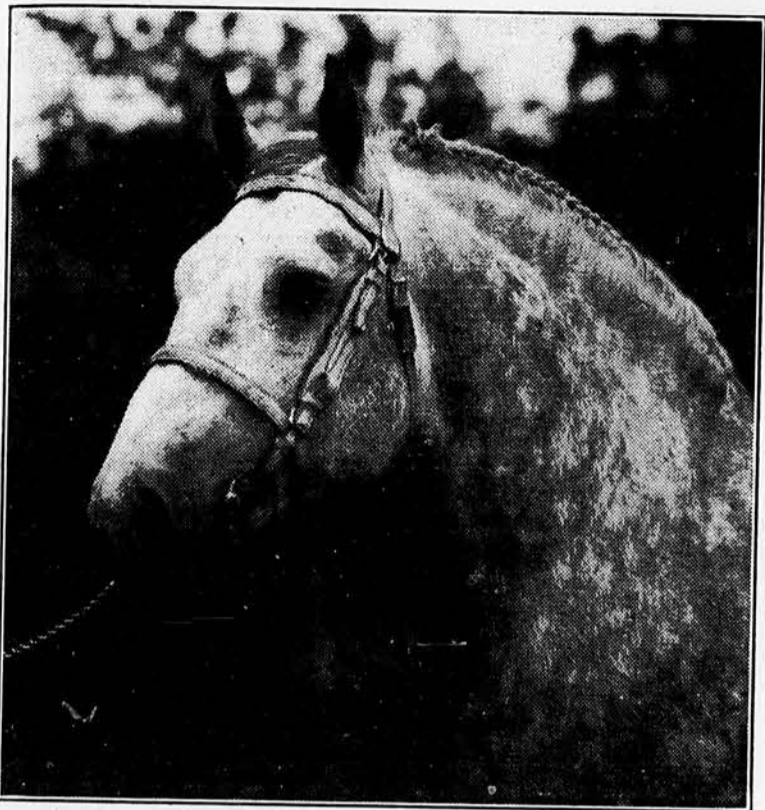
Speaking for the La Follette-Wheeler amendment, Senator Capper said:

"The proposal of the Senator from Montana and the Senator from Wisconsin for refinancing Western farmers is absolutely sound and highly desirable. Farmers of the West were never so greatly in need of help as now. A real emergency exists. Drouth

conditions in the Plains states over a period of several years have made it impossible for many farmers to meet their mortgage obligations. Foreclosures are increasing thru no fault of the farmers. Many farmers are unable to meet principal or interest payments.

"More than 45 per cent of the farms of my state are being operated by tenants and the number is steadily increasing. The Government is making loans to railroads and is spending billions to help the big cities with their municipal projects to provide work for the unemployed. It is equally important that this Government should assist the distressed farmers in remaining on their farms. It will not be long until many of these unfortunate farmers will be on relief, unless we tide them over their difficulties and make it possible for them to stay on their farms by setting up a refinancing program along the lines proposed in the La Follette-Wheeler amendment. I hope the amendment will receive the approval of the Senate."

Second Best Percheron Head



Marceau, owned by Ralph L. Smith, Kansas City, Mo., at his Stanley, Kan., farm, is declared to have the second best Percheron stallion head in America.

WINNER of second prize in a nationwide Percheron contest is a champion stallion, Marceau, owned by Ralph L. Smith, Kansas City, Mo., at his Stanley, Kan., farm. The horse was declared by livestock judges to have the second best Percheron stallion head in America.

Fifty-five horses competed, most of them recent show ring champions. Entries' pictures were submitted to 12 eminent livestock judges, who picked the All-American best 10 stallions and mares, and 10 having the best Percheron type heads. Smith's horse, under supervision of Henry Younger, Stanley, won grand championship at Missouri State Fair last year.

Colt for Iron Horse

SOMETHING new in the way of tractors has just been announced by the International Harvester Company. It is a small, low-price tractor, the McCormick-Deering Farmall-A. The smallest Farmall ever built, it's a rubber-tired job designed to do all the work on the small farm and to replace the last team on the big farm.

Among other new features attracting attention to this new tractor is the location of the seat. In this seat, the operator sits right over the row, in the work of cultivating his row crops, just as he formerly did with his horse-drawn cultivator. "Culti-vision" is the term that is used to describe this unusual feature which eliminates leaning to right or left to see where the row is.

Let's All Play

Sooner or later you are bound to need some new and exciting games to play. Whether it is for your Sunday School class, 4-H Club entertainment hour, or just when neighbors come to play. So order these 2 leaflets today and have them ready:

Outdoor Games Free
Pioneer Folk Dances ... 3 cents.

We will send "Outdoor Games" free by itself if you want it, but for a 3-cent stamp you can get both the leaflets. Address a card or letter to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

First prize stallion and mare are the famous Enchanter, owned by Pine Tree farm, McHenry, Ill., and Lancelate, owned by Eli Lilly, Noblesville, Ind. Both have won grand championships at the Chicago International Livestock Show.

The All-American contest is part of the national Percheron association's program to obtain unity of purpose among breeders and to standardize the Percheron breed. This year marks the centennial of the first importation from France of the dapple gray and black draft horses. More than 50,000 Percherons are now worked on American farms, according to the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

The new machine is capable of cultivating up to 4 1/4 miles an hour and at the rate of 14 to 17 acres a day. Power is provided by a 4 cylinder, valve-in-head engine with replaceable cylinders, Tocco-hardened crankshaft, waterproof magneto with automatic impulse coupling, oil-type air cleaner, absorption-type oil filter and full force-feed lubrication. On special orders the engine may be equipped with combination manifold for distillate or kerosene. Maximum drawbar horsepower is 12.00 and maximum belt horsepower is 14.70, while rated horsepower are 9.00 and 11.76 respectively for drawbar and belt.

The new tractor is equipped with 4 speeds forward, ranging from 2 1/4 to 10 miles an hour, and 1 reverse. Wheelbase of the tractor is 70 inches while total length is 106 inches and the weight is 1,700 pounds. The rear wheels are individually adjustable by 2-inch intervals providing treads from 40 to 68 inches. Ground clearance in cultivating is 21 1/2 inches under the lowest part of the tractor.

By use of machines that have been built especially for the tractor, and with other types of equipment a farmer can use the new Farmall-A to do just about everything there is to be done in the way of farm power.

A maximum consumption of about one gallon of gasoline or distillate an hour is required by the Farmall-A when operating at full load. In plowing it operates at special advantage because it is plow balanced, which means the center of weight is just enough to the left to compensate for better trac-

tion of the right drive wheel which runs in the firmer soil of the furrow bottom. Pulling one 16-inch plow at 4 1/4 miles an hour, it is said to be capable of plowing 5 acres a day.

With a direct-connected, power take-off-operated 5-foot mower, the tractor will cut from 18 to 24 acres a day. It will also pull the hay loader and speed the hauling of hay to the barn.

—KF—

Poultry Dealer Smells Mouse

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

LAW-ENFORCEMENT received a big boost when thieves, who had stolen poultry from G. L. Carr, Rt. 1, Augusta, delivered their loot right into the hands of James Gray, an Augusta poultry dealer. Mr. Gray thought something was wrong and reported to local officers who followed the tip to a successful climax. William Ross and Dale Coons were arrested, convicted and sentenced to prison: Ross to Lansing and Coons to Hutchison. Service Member Carr repaid the good deed and recommended that Gray receive the \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer for the conviction.

Sells Implements for Junk

Parts of a binder, planter, cultivator and tractor on the Ernest DeLange farm, R. 1, Girard, were taken to a junk yard without permission from Mr. DeLange. He identified the articles, learned that they had been sold by Jess McCloud, Ray Crabtree and Earl Crabtree. At the trial which followed, the 3 accused were given jail sentences. The \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed among Ernest and John DeLange, F. W. Adamson, Roy Messenger and Clarence Brauer, all of Girard.

Glad He Insured Wheat

Wm. H. Mullen, Washington county farmer, received 14 bushels of wheat for each bushel he stored in the Federal Crop Insurance bins last fall. Mr. Mullen insured 16.4 acres of wheat at a cost of 10 bushels and 25 pounds last fall before his wheat was seeded. He had the option of paying in wheat or cash equivalent and actually paid \$5.04 to the wheat insurance corporation. They, in turn, took the cash to Kansas City, bought wheat and stored it.

Recently, Mr. Mullen's wheat was appraised by a federal crop insurance supervisor and practically a total loss was declared. This entitles him to receive 142 bushels of wheat from the insurance.

—KF—

Books for All Tastes

Waterway—By Eleanor Dark. Macmillan, \$2.50. The setting of this novel is Australia. In 24 hours, the time of the story, you meet a host of people in different stations of life, each with his own problems, trials and loves. The sinking of the ferry boat clears the air and brings a well told tale to conclusion.

The God Whom We Ignore—By John Kennedy. Macmillan, \$2. The author, a Presbyterian minister, writes for all Christians, for ministers of the gospel and laymen alike. The book is full of food for thought and well worth reading.

Listen! the Wind—By Anne Morrow Lindbergh. Harcourt, Brace & Company, \$2.50. It is the story of the Lindberghs crossing the Atlantic from Africa to Brazil in December, 1933. This was the end of the survey made by them of the North Atlantic air routes. Mrs. Lindbergh tells of the preparation for the takeoff and the actual flying in simple yet dramatic fashion. It is delightful to read and full of real information. This is a book you'll want to own.

Get More GRAIN PROFIT

with this **DOUBLE-ACTING** seed treatment!



Cut growing cost and increase your profit by dry-treating seed wheat and barley with New Improved Ceresan. Both volatile and solid, this disinfectant acts twice to kill seed-borne organisms that cause seedling blight, stinking smut of wheat, covered and black lood smut and stripe of barley. Average yield increase in tests, 6%. Recommended by most Experiment Stations. Costs as little as 1 1/2¢ per bushel of seed. Safe to seed—just follow directions. Treat now—plant when ready. Grain Pamphlet and Gravity Treater Plans free. Write to Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del.



When you buy seed, look for this stamp on the tag.



SEED DISINFECTANTS
A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP

KRESO DIP No. 1

STANDARDIZED Protect livestock and poultry from parasites and disease—kills disease germs, lice, mites, etc. Disinfects.

Free Booklet! SEND FOR "FARM SANITATION" BOOKLET

Write to Animal Industry Dept., Desk K-29-H
PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH.
Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products

BLIZZARD FEATURES

ENSILAGE CUTTER and HAY CHOPPER

The new 15 point Blizzard Hay Chopper-Silo Filler guarantees you a marvelous and satisfying experience. It's unlike any other cutter. Its patented "all-angle" delivery cannot be equalled for convenience. New catalog covers 14 other features—all real time, labor- and money-savers. The low-cost Blizzard handles any crop, anytime—No changes—No extras. Decide for yourself. Why pay more and get less satisfaction? Get a Blizzard Catalog today.

Blizzard Mfg. Company
Canton, Ohio Box X



IRRIGATION PUMPS

Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 16, Hastings, Nebr.

MOUNTAIN COPPER CARBONATE

Kills Smut!



SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING, THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Nineteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. Address:

CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

FARM GATE SELLING

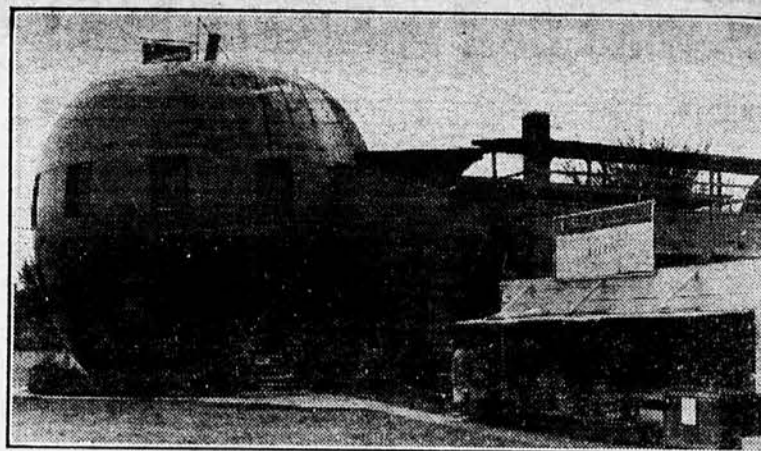
By FRANKLIN PARSONS

THOUSANDS of Kansas farmers now live on main street. If you do not think this is true, count the thousands of cars that go by each day on some of our modern highways. Hundreds of farmers on these highways have been awake to roadside market possibilities that came with the building of improved roads, numerous automobiles, and heavy tourist traffic.

Direct selling of farm products, principally fruits and vegetables, at the farm gate is a comparatively new thing for Kansas farmers. Variations in a small area are often extreme. For example, watermelons at a market near Abilene on a particular day last fall were selling at 20 to 35 cents each. At another market, less than 2 miles distant, the price asked for the same kind of melons was 5 to 15 cents each.

2 markets located on opposite sides of the highway. One has parking space for 30 to 35 cars; the other for 4 or 5 cars. The first market sells about 20 times as much farm produce as the second.

In this particular case, the operator of the first market believes in mass display of his fruits and vegetables. During the watermelon season he uses about 10 truck loads of melons for display at all times. He was able to effect a turnover of this stock about every 2 or 3 days, and during one week he made a complete turnover each day. After the melon season, he keeps 10 to 12 truck loads of apples, pears, squashes, pumpkins, etc. on display. Mass display is highly important in this type of marketing in order to attract customers.



A landmark for miles around is "The Big Red Apple," a unique type of roadside market devised by Hunt brothers, of Wathena.



This permanent roadside market, operated by A. L. McGehee, Manhattan, demonstrates effective signs, mass display of produce and adequate parking space.

Products, prices, and methods of conducting the business are far from standardized.

Perhaps the observation of an agricultural marketing specialist from the state college, who has recently visited about 50 Kansas roadside markets of every kind and description, might be interesting and useful.

Location is a tremendous factor in the success of a farm market. The biggest and often thriftiest markets are located on main arterial highways, usually close to cities, and in any event where potential buyers may be numbered in the thousands. An example is found in the large roadside market operated by A. L. McGehee on Highway 40, Manhattan. Such locations are not always essential however, especially if the product sold is a specialty. For example, several miles distant from Topeka, Roy Glynn operates a roadside market that makes a specialty of apple cider. It is not uncommon on Sundays to see 40 to 50 cars parked around the market, the occupants waiting their turn to get a glass of fresh, ice cold cider, or to buy cider by the gallon.

Other things being equal, the market on the right side of the road, as motorists return toward the city, is the better location. The city motorist often likes to take a drive to the country after working hours. He usually observes the markets on the drive out and purchases when returning to town.

The appearance of the market should attract attention from a distance. The Hunt brothers, Doniphan county, hit upon the novel idea of building their market in the shape of a big red apple. The idea worked and, today, "The Big Red Apple" is a landmark for miles around. But, of even more importance than the type of market building is that the market should be well off the road with wide, easy approaches. This means adequate parking facilities.

At one place near Topeka there are

Who buys at these roadside markets? Is it the poorer class seeking bargains, the richer class looking for quality products, or are the customers the common class of folks? One farm market boasted of selling watermelons to the governor of the state. Another boasted of selling fruits and vegetables to prominent ministers—and on Sunday afternoons, too. Most operators claim a high class trade. Folks who buy at these markets are those who can afford to own and operate automobiles. More often than not, their first consideration in purchasing is quality with price a second consideration.

Sunday may be a day of rest for some, but not for the roadside market operator. According to the observations of J. M. Gish, who sells his farm products at a roadside stand near

Abilene, sales records indicate perhaps 30 to 40 per cent of the week's business is done on Sunday. Monday and Saturday apparently fight for second place in the week's business. Practically every operator knows that from 4 to 7 o'clock in the evening is the best time of the day for sales.

The majority of Kansas roadside market operators have apparently not realized the value of good signs, and of advertising. In this age of speed, motorists flash by these farmers' markets at 50 to 60 miles an hour, and by the time they decide to stop and buy they may be a quarter of a mile away.

Stop Wheat Gambling Racket!

—Demands Senator Capper

THE following remarks are from a speech made in the Senate recently by Senator Capper regarding the Board of Trade question:

"MR. PRESIDENT, the nation has been shocked, and I hope somewhat edified, by the recent revelations concerning the president of Louisiana State University.

"The Associated Press reports that according to a preliminary survey by a grand jury at Baton Rouge, Dr. Smith possessed some \$1,209,000 of University bonds, of which he used about half in wheat speculations.

"It is not my intention to go into affairs in the sovereign State of Louisiana or to go into the history of Dr. Smith's handling of public funds.

"What I wish to call attention to is the statement in all the newspapers that half of the \$1,209,000 of University bonds went into wheat speculation, or into "trading in grain futures," that being the more dignified term. Gambling in the grain market was the main cause of his downfall.

"MR. PRESIDENT, as I see it, and as I have seen and labeled it for years,

the commodity futures market is undeniably a gambling racket. Yet, strange as this may seem, it appears to wear the garments of respectability. Ultra-respectable people, men and women who move in the highest circles of business society and who frequent the most exclusive clubs and churches, play the futures market without compunction, without a qualm of conscience.

"And why not, Mr. President? In the schools and colleges it is regularly taught, thanks to the effective propaganda of the commodity gamblers, that futures trading is perfectly legal—as I am sorry to say it is—and legitimate, and that it serves a fine economic purpose. Professors of agricultural economics regularly teach their pupils as facts things which, if said in a court by a witness, might well be called perjury.

"Many wheat growers in Kansas and other states have written me that the futures market is not a fair market at all. It is a gambling game, in which the cards are stacked against the consumer and against the producer. So far as the wheat grower and the cotton grower are concerned, and so far as the consumers are concerned, it is 'Heads you win; tails I lose.'

"The 1938 report of the Commodity Exchange Administration shows that only thirteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the volume of wheat futures trading for the fiscal year resulted in delivery of actual wheat. The other 99.87 per cent of trading was in "paper wheat"—wheat that never was sown; wheat that never was harvested; wheat that never went to market; wheat that never was ground into flour; wheat that never became bread; wheat that never was at all.

"MR. PRESIDENT, it is time the Congress recognizes futures trading in the necessities of life for just what it is—gambling with the welfare, with the very life of producers and consumers—and it is high time that we put a stop to this gambling. . . . The Government should put an end to this kind of gambling and should not longer delay in the doing, but do it now."

Senator Capper is doing all in his power to call attention to the evils of trading on future wheat markets.

Fourteen Future Flock Heads



FOURTEEN of the 45 rams that were sold in the Kansas Ram Sale held at Anthony. Owners of the rams are, left to right: I. J. Worthington, Bluff City; Frank Gilmore, Haven; Earl Anthony, Attica; Jim Morford, Amorita, Okla.; Lyle Bauer, Harper; Henry E. Schmidt, Freeport; Halford Maninger, Harper; Will Moyer, Deer Creek, Okla.; Oscar Winchester, Enid, Okla.; John Tracy, Harper; Henry Moehle, Enid, Okla.; G. H. Klocke and Sons, Newark, Mo. (holder, J. M. Hilts, Anthony); Roy Gilmore, Haven (holder, Virgil McClure, Haven); V. B. Vandiver and Sons, Leonard, Mo.

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

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 1 cent a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions, eight issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address in consecutive of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

BABY CHICKS

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 911, Clinton, Mo.

Rods, Rocks, Hampshires, Hybrids, \$6.50 hundred; Leghorns, \$5.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Chinese Elm Bargains 100—1 to 1 1/2 foot for \$1.25 postpaid; 35—2 to 3 foot for \$1.00 postpaid; 15—3 to 4 foot for \$1.00 postpaid; 8—4 to 5 foot for \$1.00 postpaid. Strawberry plants (supply limited). 200 in either Dunlap or Blake more for \$1.00 postpaid. Write for color price list of other bargains. Sarber Nursery Company, 3100 West 10th, Topeka, Kansas.

SEEDS

Hardy Reclaimed Alfalfa Seed, \$9.90, Grimm Alfalfa \$10.90; Sweet Clover \$3.90. All 60 lb. bushel, track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

Alfalfa \$8.50; Sweet Clover \$3.30; Timothy \$3.00; all per bushel. Ask for complete price list and samples. Standard Seed Co., 19 E. 5th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

Pure Certified Tennmar seed wheat of high germination and purity. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Certified Tennmar Wheat, 90c bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kansas.

MACHINERY

Used and Rebuilt Tractors and Machinery. No. 5 John Deere Combine on rubber, 12 Ft. Holt Combine, 26-in. Case thresher, 14-18 John Deere Power Hay Press, Midwest Limestone Pulverizer, Wallace 15-30 Tractor-F12, 15-30 McCormick Deering, Model B-D & GP John Deere Tractors. Used parts for D and GP John Deere Tractors. Several two, three and four bottom tractor plows, Two Letz roughage mills, 20 Disc Alfalfa drill, 12 H. P. Engine on trucks, 8 H. P. Cushman, 21 Ft. Model S, John Deere disc. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

For Sale: New 1937 Model A John Deere rubber tired tractor, \$875.00, 1935 Model D reconditioned, and others from \$150.00 up. C. E. Antenen, John Deere Dealer, Ness City, Kansas.

Factory Rebuilt Hay Cutters, silo fillers; sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 26-inch. Guaranteed same as new equipment. Smalley Corporation, Dept. K, Manitowoc, Wis.

Enslage Cutters, windmills and repair parts, tractor and combine bearings. Wilderman, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

Used Tractors—Model L Case—also G. P. John Deere. Good condition. See—write, C. L. Gnad, Alma, Kan.

For Sale: 1938 Case "L" tractor, sand lugs, used part one season. Bernice Clausen, Downs, Kan.

TRACTOR PARTS

New and Used Tractor Parts at tremendous savings. Write for free 1939 catalog. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

LEARN TO FLY

Learn to Fly in three weeks \$50.00. New airplanes; licensed government instructors; authorized airplane dealers. Topeka Flying Service, Municipal Airport, Topeka, Kansas.

IRRIGATION SUPPLIES

Well Casing and Irrigation Supplies. Irrigation equipment now sold on Doerr Finance Plan. Easy terms, low interest rates. We finance the entire job; the drilling of an irrigation or a stock well, the purchase of casing, pipe, pumping equipment, all labor, everything complete. We are agents for Dempster Centrifugal pumps, Western Turbine pumps. Write us full details of your requirements, or come and see us. We can fix you up. A. A. Doerr Mercantile Co., Larned, Kansas. Phone 700.

ELECTRIC FENCE

Super Leads Field in Electric Fencing. See our new line of 6 Volt and 110 Volt controllers. Latest developments in electric fencing exclusive with Super. Precision built for economy and long life. 5 year guarantee. Free booklet. Distributors, dealers wanted. Super Fence, AK-1510 Wabash, Chicago.

Lowest Prices in the History of oldest established electric fence company. Guaranteed fence controllers \$9.85. Complete line Wisconsin approved. Write for free, colorful catalog explaining why Coburn is cheapest to own. Coburn One-Wire Fence Company, 3589C Main, White-water, Wis.

Big Money Being Made by dealer agents selling Parmak Precision (now World's largest selling) Electric Fence, 5 new models, \$9.90 up—30 day trial; protected territories; catalog free. Write today. Parker-McCorry Mfg. Co. Dept. 47KX, Kansas City, Missouri.

SILOS

Portable Silos as Low as \$19.50 Complete. Build and fill in one day. Any capacity 12 to 200 tons. Ideal for farms without silos, and for surplus crops. Write today for booklet. Silaskraft Co., 207AA Wacker Drive, Chicago.

BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

Edison Storage Batteries for lighting and power. Non-acid. Odorless. Fifteen year life. Five year unconditional guarantee. Reasonably priced. Tremendous savings in battery and light plant combinations. Free illustrated literature. See-Jay Co., 72 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

LIGHT PLANT PARTS

Rebuilt Plants: new parts: Delco, Westinghouse Republic Electric Co., Davenport, Iowa.

BURGLAR ALARMS

Protect Your Chicken House from thieves. Newly invented burglar alarm. No batteries, no electricity. Loud kong. Works like a clock. Complete with instructions, only \$3.50. Sent C. O. D. The Night Watch Burglar Alarm Co., 1505 Wayne Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Agents wanted.

EDUCATIONAL

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

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

American Auction College, 34th year, 4,400 graduates. Write, Kansas City, Mo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

FISH BAIT

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

PHOTO FINISHING

BIG THREE-WAY OFFER

Send your films to SuperFoto and GET THE BEST. Our Special FADEPROOF Automatic Controlled Process insures clearer, sharper lifetime prints, and more beautiful enlargements.

OFFER No. 1—Any roll developed and 2 prints of each negative—only 25c. OFFER No. 2—Any roll developed and 2 Free 5x7 Special Enlargements of the 2 best negatives—only 25c. OFFER No. 3—Ten duplicate prints only 25c. Specify offer wanted. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. SuperFoto Films, Dept. 28-C, Kansas City, Mo.

Roll Filmachine Developed and your choice. (1) 8 Finerfotos and 2 professional bromide enlargements; or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerfotos or (3) 8 Finerfotos and one beautiful oil colored enlargement, 25c. Order by number. Prompt service. Finerfotos, Box N-898, Minneapolis Minn.

Free, Get-Acquainted roll offer. Send any 6 or 8 exposure roll today for quick developing and 2 Deluxe enlargements free with this ad and 10c to help cover cost of handling and mailing. Dean Studios, Dept. 1047, Omaha, Nebraska.

16 Prints—2 free enlargements. Special, get-acquainted offer: Any 6 to 16 exposure roll developed and printed with beautiful, guaranteed never-fade prints and 2 free enlargements 25c. Dean Studios, Dept. 2018, Omaha, Nebr.

Prompt Service—Guaranteed work. Two beautiful portrait type doubleweight enlargements, eight neverfade gloss prints, each roll 25c. Dubuque Film Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

Free! Best Snapshot on attractive photo button with 16 prints each roll 25c. Beautiful novelty premiums. Novel-Ad Company, AT3327 North Ave., Chicago.

Prompt Service—Quality Work: 2 beautiful doubleweight gloss enlargements, 8 guaranteed neverfade prints each roll. 25c. Excel Photos, Dubuque, Iowa.

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

Rolls Developed, two prints each and two free enlargements, coupons, 25c; reprints, 2c each; 100 or more, 1c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Roll Developed—8 Prints—free 5 x 7 enlargement all for 25c. 24 hour service. Finest quality work. Superior Photo Service, Riverside, Ill.

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

Roll Developed, 8 prints, painted enlargements, 25c. Reprints, 5c. Fine service. Janesville Film Service, Janesville, Wis.

Roll Developed, 2 prints each negative 25c. Enlargement, coupon. Willard Studios, Box 3527-H, Cleveland, Ohio.

Life-time Photo Finishing—Roll developed, 8 prints, 2 enlargements 25c. Life Photos, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Mail Rolls or Reprints and 25c (coin) for 8 beautiful enlargements. Garrett's, Pittsburg, Kansas.

Guaranteed, 20 prints 25c. Roll developed, 16 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

Beautiful Enlargement, dime and negative. Giant Snapshots, Inc., Green Bay, Wis.

16 Prints with Roll 25c; 16 reprints 25c. Rex Photo, Ogden, Utah.

DOGS

Hunting Hounds: Cheap. Trial. Literature free. Star Kennels, B52, Herrick, Ill.

English Shepherd Puppies. Spayed females. E. J. Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

TOBACCO

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



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Lumber and Shingles, mixed car lots direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

HONEY

1939 New Crop Clover Honey: 10 pound pail 90c; sixty pound can \$4.25; ten pound pail bulk comb \$1.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap—Get rid of these pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

LAND—ARKANSAS

\$3600.00 Buys 480 Acre improved bottom farm including: \$900.00 machinery, \$350.00 rent. Fifteen miles Pine Bluff. Terms. Limited to 10-15-39. G. F. Smith, Kirksville, Mo.

LAND—KANSAS

160 Acres, 3 1/2 miles high school, good road; 80 in cultivation, 80 pasture, good buildings, \$21. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Farms, All Prices, in one of the best counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Why Not Investigate the Federal Land Bank farms and ranches available in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico? Their prices, convenient terms, and favorable interest rates now offer genuine farming and investment opportunities. No trades. Write for information and farm descriptions. Tell region interested in. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas.

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

The Great Northern Railway Serves an Agricultural empire where rents, prices and operating costs are low in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for free book, E. C. Leedy, Dept. 802, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Big Bargains in Northwest Kansas and Eastern Colorado lands: buy where land will double in value in the next few years. Kysar Real Estate Company, Goodland, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICE

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

Brown Swiss Set High Mark

By W. E. GREGORY, Anthony
Secretary, Brown Swiss Association of Kansas

FROM the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, came the first Brown Swiss across the Atlantic to find a new home in the United States. In 1869, Henry M. Clark, of Belmont, Mass., made the first importation consisting of a bull and 7 heifers. Up to the present only 25 bulls and 130 cows have been imported and recorded. In the hands of a few far-sighted and constructive breeders the Brown Swiss in the United States has been developed to its present high status. Traits that make the big Brown Swiss cow a favorite include:

1. Brown Swiss cows are possessed of large udders. Malformation of the udder and teats is unusual.
2. The fat content of the milk usually averages better than 4 per cent, hence it does not need to be standardized. The U. S. D. A. bulletin 1443 revised, 1938, places the Brown Swiss breed at the top of

- the 5 dairy breeds, for the average of all cows with yearly records of 365 days. The average production was 13,643 pounds milk, 548 pounds butterfat with a 4 per cent test.
3. The Brown Swiss is a free feeder of everything that cows ought to eat and has a great capacity for digesting and storing food.
4. They have an unusually docile disposition.
5. Brown Swiss cows live longer than cows of other breeds thus giving a longer period of profitable production.
6. The Brown Swiss calf is unusually large at birth weighing from 80 to 100 pounds. It is not uncommon for them to weigh 125 pounds. If it is desirable to sell calves, this weight is an important item. The veal from a herd of 10 cows will more than pay for a purebred bull to head the herd.

One hundred and forty-seven Brown Swiss herds have been issued Herd Improvement Register Test Certifi-

cates. These herds total 2,196 cows. The herds are from all sections of the United States and should be a fair cross-section of the purebred herds in the country. In these herds 19.2 per cent of the cows are 8 years old or over; 9.2 per cent are 10 years old or over; 2.9 per cent are 12 years old or over. All the cows on herd test 10 years old or over averaged 369.77 pounds butterfat. The cows 12 years old or over averaged 381.29 pounds butterfat.

These records were virtually all on twice a day milking. Also 2,116 Register of Production Certificates have been issued to date; 363 or 17.15 per cent of these records were made by cows 8 years old or over. The average of these records is 554.69 pounds butterfat. No conversion of 10 months record to "65 days, or twice-a-day milking records to a 3 or 4 times a day milking basis.

Altho the most Swiss are today in the Midwest, the registrations show they have spread into nearly every state in the Union as well as into Canada, Mexico, South America and South Africa.

Wins \$200 Scholarship

Oscar Norby, Jr., of Pratt, has been awarded a \$200 sophomore scholarship by Sears, Roebuck and Co., according to an announcement by L. E. Call, dean of agriculture at Kansas State College. Norby was selected from a group of freshmen who had been awarded \$150 scholarships last year. The award was made on a basis of scholarship, leadership and personality. Norby had been in 4-H Club work in Pratt county 5 years, during which he completed 26 projects. Last summer he was one of 4 Kansas 4-H youths to attend the National 4-H Club camp in Washington, D. C.

—KF—

Cows Like Alfalfa Silage

When cows prefer cured roughage to green grass in the pasture, it makes us wonder what will come next in the way of livestock feeding. E. H. Lancaster, of Franklin county, reports his 40 dairy cows would rather remain in the lots and eat alfalfa silage than go to the pasture where choice, green grass awaits them.

Birds of Every Feather

(Continued from Page 12)

a minute, the hen's heart beats 350 times a minute, and when heard from the Kansas booth it sounded like a trip-hammer.

Also, Kansas exhibited an egg laid by a hen which, instead of having a yolk, had inside a 4-page leaflet telling about the Poultry Congress. A surgical operation placed the leaflet where the yolk normally would start and the hen simply built the rest of the egg around it. A curtain of wheat made by 10,000 Kansas 4-H Club boys and girls decorated the Kansas booth.

Northwest U. S. farmers pridefully exhibited their recently developed Broad-Breasted Bronze turkey, which thru careful selection has doubled the amount of breast meat. "We have tried to make a real meat-producing bird, going after it like your beef men do with blocking out their cattle," explained M. M. Lyons, of Portland, Ore. These broad-breasted turkeys mature in 24 weeks at 17 pounds dressed weight, compared to the ordinary turkey maturing in 28 weeks at 13½ pounds, according to Mr. Lyons.

Turkeys also were prominent in the U. S. Department of Agriculture exhibit where the "small type" or "family size" birds were featured. The purpose of this breeding work, which is being done at the U. S. research center, Beltsville, Md., is to meet the demand of the retail trade for a small-type roasting turkey of good market quality. Several domestic varieties and the wild turkey have been used in developing the new type. The small turkey is compact, has short legs, well-fleshed breast and matures early. Desired weights are 11 to 15½ pounds for males and 6½ to 9

pounds for females. No hatching eggs, poults or breeding stock are available at present for distribution. The U. S. exhibit was complete, giving in detail how the Government aids the poultry industry every step of the way from production to consumption.

Twenty-seven states entered 4-H judging teams to place 3 classes of chickens. Kansas graded "Superior" which was at the top. Our champion Kansas judges were Jack Groff, Parsons; Robert Baird, Cherryvale; and Rose Mary O'Brien, Parsons. Only Maryland and Minnesota ranked with Kansas in judging. The 4-H Production Demonstration brought Kansas a "Good" rating, with Maurice Hendricks and Robert Perrill, both of Girard, doing the honors. The Dickinson county sisters, Dorris and Luella Espenshade, of Abilene, did an excellent job of showing how to use eggs in cooking. Our state 4-H poultry champion, Bruce Cunningham, of El Dorado, attended the Poultry Congress, along with our project champions, Harold Hugging, Burdick; Darrell Russell, Canton; and Lloyd Mathes, Harper.

Kansas Champions

Other Kansas 4-H county champions at Cleveland were Beth Pence, Shawnee; Goldie Coberly, Bourbon; Martin Miller, Barton; Merna Vincent, Rice; Helen Ramsaur, Geary; Junior Tasker, Montgomery; and Vivian Bennett, Jewell.

M. H. Coe, 4-H Club director for Kansas, was so interested in seeing the Kansas delegation make a good showing that he cut his vacation short,

flew by airplane from the West Coast and joined our 4-H folks at Kansas City, making the round trip to Cleveland with them.

Our Future Farmers of America organization will toss up their hats with great cheers for Edgar Ault, of Bellevue, who won for Kansas a "Superior" rating in the F. F. A. judging contest at the World's Poultry Congress.

In the college judging contest the Kansas State team earned an "Excellent" rating, with Clyde Mueller ranking "Superior" and Paul Sanford and Robert Schoffner rating "Excellent" which, of course, are top spots for individual work.

Turkeys Win

Several hundred Kansans at the Congress were mightily pleased with the Kansas winnings in the live bird show. Tom J. Mackey, Topeka, won 1st on young trio in a strong class of White Plymouth Rocks. Mrs. J. C. Deschner, Hesston, sent one Bronze turkey to the show, winning 1st yearling tom, best male, and champion of the Bronze show. Mr. Mackey also won 5th on a White Rock pullet.

Floyd Crist, Quinter, won 4th on hen, 4th on pullet, 2d and 3d on cockerels, in White Rock classes. Mrs. L. A. Rupf, Ottawa, took 6th cockerel, 9th pullet, 4th old trio, and 6th on young trio in White Rocks. R. E. Patrick, Salina, 1st cock and 1st hen in Bearded Mille Fleur bantams. Emery D. Small, Wilson, 5th on Buff Plymouth Rock pullet.

George Berry, Atchison, 1st old trio Partridge Plymouth Rocks; 3d and 4th on Partridge Wyandotte hens; 1st and 2d on Light Brahma hens; 1st old trio and best female in White Cornish; 2d old trio Black Australorp.

Ernest Berry, Newton, 1st old trio R. C. R. I. Whites; 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet in S. C. Red Leghorns; 1st cock S. C. Black-Tailed Red Leghorn.

Meredith Hawk, Atchison, 1st old trio and 1st young trio, in Jersey Black Giants. In same breed, Levi Adams, McFarland, won 1st cock.

Eugene Barnard, Atchison, 2d old trio in S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns; 2d old trio in S. C. Buff Leghorns; 1st-old trio in Bearded Golden Polish; 1st old trio in Buff Brahma bantams.

Arthur Owen, Topeka, 3d pullet in White Japanese Silkie bantams. J.

Protect the Soil

Farmers who want to get surplus rainfall off their fields without gully-gorging or sheet erosion will find practical suggestions in a new Farmers' Bulletin, "Terrace Outlets and Farm Drainageways," which is amply illustrated. It describes various soil-saving measures that may be used to take care of the runoff from cultivated fields or terrace ends and gives directions for putting them into effect. For a free copy of this bulletin, please address a post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, printing your name and address, and mention Bulletin No. 1814.

Ralph Brazelton, Wathena, 2d cockerel in Blue Andalusians. L. I. McFarland, Topeka, 2d pullet in White Cochins bantams. E. E. Southmayd, Hutchinson, 2d, 3d, 4th cock in Dark Cornish bantams. H. E. Freeman, Hamilton, 3d old tom, 9th yearling tom in Bronze turkeys. Sadie B. Caldwell, Broughton, 1st old tom, 6th yearling tom in Bourbon Red turkeys.

—KF—

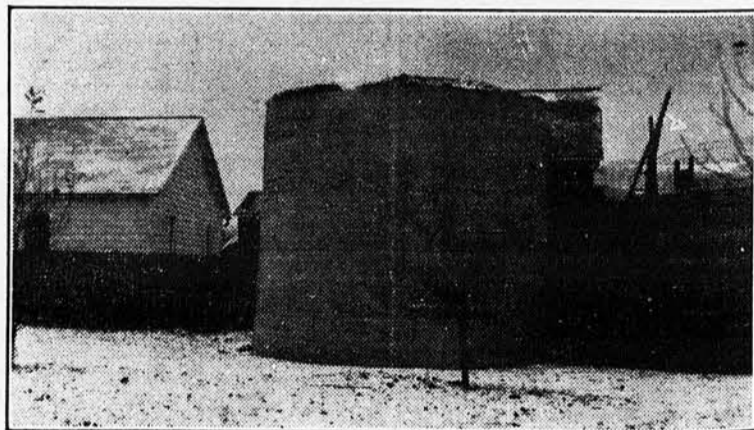
Another Alfalfa Follower

Lawrence Brush, of Sedgwick county, is another farmer who has found it pays to follow before planting alfalfa. As a rule, new alfalfa on the Brush farm follows wheat or other small grain crops that have been utilized as pasture.

These crops are plowed under by Mr. Brush during the first part of June. Two additional cultivations, usually with a spike-tooth harrow, are all that is necessary in keeping the ground free from weeds from plowing time until seeding time.

This system has conserved moisture for young alfalfa for several years on the Brush place, and Mr. Brush reports that he has experienced no difficulty in obtaining new stands of alfalfa, even during extremely dry periods.

Temporary Silos Popular



Temporary silos made of welded-wire is a new type popular with farmers. Because they can be built in a short time, temporary silos offer a last minute method of saving feed.

WITH increasing demand for more storage space for roughage and silage, temporary silos of the welded-wire fence type are becoming more and more popular with farmers over the country. Low-cost temporary silos made with treated Sisalkraft paper and ordinary welded-wire fencing have been found highly successful in providing the storage capacity required for the more widespread practice of silage feeding. Last season there were nearly 150,000 temporary silos in use on American farms.

Permanent silos have many outstanding advantages. The temporary silo has advantages, too. Advantages

are: Temporary silos represent small investment; farmers can supplement permanent silos with as many temporary silos as conditions make desirable; a temporary silo can be moved from place to place and a renter can take it with him when he moves; temporary silos can be located each year where they are most convenient; they can be quickly built and filled with a few hours' notice.

A useful booklet, "How to Build a Sisalkraft Temporary Silo," issued by the Sisalkraft Co., may be obtained free by writing a card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



**"I carry CAPPER'S
All-Coverage Accident
Insurance on myself
and family..."**

"... because you would be surprised how easy accidents can happen in my work every day. The sorrow and suffering caused by accidents cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents. I feel it is my duty to protect my family by carrying a good old line accident insurance."

Capper's ALL-COVERAGE accident insurance is just what you need, as it pays on any kind of accidents that might happen to you, whether you are at home, at work or traveling on your vacation this summer. It pays up to \$60.00 a month when you are disabled and it helps pay doctor bills on minor injuries and hospital bills on serious accidents. Also LARGE settlements in the event of death or loss of arm, leg, or eye. You get this protection at the low cost of less than 1¢ a day. Capper's ALL-COVERAGE Insurance is only \$3.50 per year.

Why pay MORE?

Capper's ALL-COVERAGE policy is open to men, women, and children between the ages of 10 and 74 years. You pay only \$3.50 yearly for a good accident policy issued by a company that has been in business over 45 years, and paid over \$19,750,000.00 in claims. Our friends say this insurance is the best they have ever seen at such a low price.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Just paste the coupon on a postal card or enclose in a letter and you receive without obligation, full information on this accident insurance. This offer is made to readers and friends of Capper's Weekly.

RAY C. SENATE

Dept. KF, Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kansas.

I want to know more about your insurance. Please send without obligation, more information and one (), two (), three () application blanks.

Name

Age

Address

Town

State

Kansas Farm Calendar

August 24—Kiowa County Beef Cattle Tour and Barbecue.
 August 28-September 1—North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville.
 September 4-9—Great Southwest Free Fair, Dodge City.
 September 10-16—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.
 September 16-23—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.
 September 26-28—Interstate Fat Stock Show, St. Joseph, Mo.
 October 2-6—Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita.
 October 14-21—American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City.
 October 21-30—National Dairy Show, Golden Gate Exposition, San Francisco.
 December 2-9—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
 December 4-7—Denver Poultry Exposition, Denver.
 February 20-23—Thirty-Seventh Annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, and Annual Southwest Road Show and School, Wichita.

Kansas Beef Cattle Tours:

August 14—Lyon county.
 August 15—Chase county.
 August 16—Morris county.
 August 17—Geary county.
 August 18—Riley county.
 August 22—Meade county.
 August 23—Clark county.
 August 24—Kiowa county.
 August 25—Barber county.
 August 26—Comanche county.
 August 28—Ellsworth county.
 August 29—Ellis county.
 August 30—Russell county.
 August 31—Lincoln county.

—KF—

One Wire Holds Them

If you have trouble with "breachy" cattle your solution is in electric wire fencing, according to Walter Pierce, Jr., of Reno county. Mr. Pierce ships in cattle from the West and Southwest for grazing on temporary pasture and range land.

"Some of the cattle I get are the worst crawlers that could be found anywhere," he says, "and electric fence is about the only thing that will keep them in. One strand of the electric wire will do the job."

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



E. L. KRIMPLE, of Lyons, says O. I. C. hogs are his favorites. They combine the qualities that make pork production profitable on Kansas farms.

Stafford county is fast becoming a sheep county. KENNETH R. SPENCER, of St. John, specializes in Ramboulllets. He has 750 ewes on hand at this time.

HOMER ALKIRE, one of the oldest and best Poland China breeders of Northwest Kansas, has a litter of 10 pigs sired by Diamond T., junior champion national swine show, 1938. There are 8 boars in the litter. Mr. Alkire lives at Belleville.

An attractive premium list of the GREAT SOUTHWEST FAIR to be held at Dodge City is at hand. The fair will be held September 4-9, and, as usual, will be the big fall event of the Southwest. Special attention is always given to livestock exhibits, and suitable premiums are offered.

W. C. CREE, Milking Shorthorn breeder of McEwen, Ore., has one of the large strong herds of the entire country. Just now he offers 60 head of females for sale. He says they are of the best breeding. Judging by the well known families appearing on his letterhead this should be a good place to buy.

BEN HOOK, senior member of the firm of HOOK and SONS, Silver Lake, was in our office recently and reports heavy demand for the Hook type Durocs. Hook and Sons always have stock for sale. They are bred right and fed to insure usefulness in new hands. Mr. Hook is also one of the largest potato growers in the Kaw valley.

W. F. FRERKING, Holstein breeder of Herkimer, wants to dispose of his mature herd bull. He is keeping his daughters and must change sires. This bull is Sir Pearl Ormsby Homestead and his 5 nearest dams have an average fat production of 921 pounds of butter. He is a double grandson of the noted Kansas cow, Dora Pearl Vreman.

WALTER E. JOHANNES, of Marysville, is making real progress breeding farmer type registered Polands. He and his brother were formerly Duroc breeders. The brother continues with Durocs, and Walter is perfecting one of the best good Poland herds of the state. He has

fifty spring pigs sired by Black Joe, a son of Nodaway and Lillys Coach. Walter has recently purchased a choice Marshall county farm and, like his father before him, will make money growing good hogs.

Because of the fine sense of responsibility that exists between the farmers of Republic county and the business men of Belleville, the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FREE FAIR has come to be known as everybody's fair. Agricultural interests make the fair from the standpoint of livestock and other farm products, and the town folks make the rest of the program. This year's dates are August 28-September 1. Secretary Homer Alkire says everything points to the best and biggest fair ever held.

BAUER BROS., the big Poland China breeders, of Gladstone, in southern Nebraska, authorize us to claim October 13 as the date for their annual fall sale. The Brothers write that the pigs are doing fine, developing into thick, deep sided prospects. A large per cent of the pigs were sired by the boar, State Fair. They say this boar has grown exceptionally well. He weighs 780 pounds now and is smooth. His get is uniform and promising. Our readers can look forward with confidence to the offering of Bauer Bros. on sale day.

HERMAN H. SCHRAG, manager of the annual RENO COUNTY RAM SALE, reports about 200 breeders and farmers in attendance at the sale held recently in Hutchinson. Four rams each sold for \$40 a head. The average price received on the entire offering was \$30.82, the 25 head bringing a total of \$770.50. Among the best buyers were Elmer Enders, of Lyons; S. C. Kelman, Jr., Kingman; Orville Krehbiel, McPherson; Galewood Farms, Haven; K. K. Vanderbilt, Abilene; Frank Gilmore, Haven; and Herman Schrag, Pretty Prairie. C. L. Davenport was the auctioneer.

SHEEWOOD BROS., of Concordia, are among the oldest and most persistent of correct type Duroc breeders in the entire country. They have bred Durocs for almost a quarter of a century and in other years have sold as many as 30 boars in a single fall and as many the following spring. They have continued steadfastly in the business during good and bad years. The herds are not now as large as formerly. Their legs are shorter and the bodies deep and free from wrinkles as in other years. Many of the choice spring boars and gilts were sired by Perfect Orion, 1st in his class at the Iowa State Fair in 1938. Sprinkled thru the herds are sows descended from Wavemaster, New Era and other famous sires. The brothers live on their own farms near Talmo.

W. E. GREGORY, secretary of the fifth annual ram sale held at Anthony, reports a general average price of \$35 a head on 45 rams sold July 27. Five-hundred buyers and spectators were present. Most of them were from Kansas and Oklahoma. Mr. Gregory says, "This was the largest sale of strictly high quality rams ever to be held in the state." The rams were Shropshires, Hampshires, and Southdowns. A Hampshire yearling ram consigned by V. B. VANDIVER and SONS, of Leonard, Mo., topped the sale at \$65, going to JESSE MANINGER, of Harper. The top Shropshire brought \$53, consigned by MOYER BROS., of Deer Creek, Okla., and purchased by N. C. BAUER and SONS, Duquoin. The top Southdown, also from an Oklahoma flock, went to ROBERT ESMILLER, of Great Bend. Clifford Williams who has sold the rams in this sale for the last 5 years says the quality was the best it has ever been.

July 15 issue of Kansas Farmer carried a page questionnaire designed to learn from its readers the general attitude toward livestock and its relative importance on Kansas farms. Altho harvest was on and the busiest season at hand, the response was prompt and the answers encouraging. Out of the entire number reporting so far only 2 use grade sires. To the question, "What livestock will you purchase during the next few months?" a trifle more than half reported they would make purchases of either males or females. This indicates that Kansas Farmer readers continue livestock minded. The next question, "How many females in your breeding herd?" tells the story of depleted herds because of depression and bad crops. Sixty per cent of answers so far reported have 20 less breeding females. Less than 10 per cent report breeding herds of 40 head or more. Later reports may bring up the average. Seventy-five per cent report 90 per cent of all surplus stock sold in Kansas, and slightly more than half sell all of their surplus in Kansas. To the question, "What per cent of your breeding stock goes to farmers or beginners?" 40 per cent report from 50 to 100 per cent. Practically half of the purebred breeders report they sell from 25 to 90 per cent of all animals produced for commercial purposes. To the question "Name one special thing that Kansas Farmer might do to serve the livestock industry better?" replies vary all the way from "employ another good fieldman" to "Kansas Farmer is doing fine; move on the same."

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs
 October 13—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.
 October 2—A. L. Wisell & Son, Olathe.
 Duroc Hogs
 August 14—Ralph L. Smith Farm, Stanley.
 Shorthorn Cattle
 October 28—Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.
 November 1—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Wichita. Hans Regier, Whitewater, sale manager.
 November 11—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa.
 Guernsey Cattle
 September 28—Southeast Guernsey Breeders Assn., Parsons. Lester Combs, secretary.
 November 6—Central Kansas Guernsey Breeders Assn., Salina. Roy E. Dillard, manager, Salina.

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1939

August	12-26
September	9-23
October	7-21
November	4-18
December	2-16-30

Advertising

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

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Avoid cholera loss by vaccinating with this pure, powerful serum. No setback. Costs no more.

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NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FREE FAIR

Belleville, Kan.,

Aug. 28-29-30-31-Sept. 1

\$5,000 IN PREMIUMS

—paid on the spot. BETTER fairs make BETTER livestock—BETTER livestock makes BETTER fairs.

AUTO races—Clyde Miller Rodeo—Daredevil Jim, Etc.

Entries close August 18. Write at once for premium list to

HOMER ALKIRE, Secretary

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Selected Guernsey and Holstein month-old heifer calves, 2 for \$42.50. Express charges paid by us.

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FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Registered Bull \$25.00. Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas

Write Box 5313, Dallas, Texas

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

BROWN SWISS BULLS

—for sale, from calves to serviceable ages. 150 head in herd. D.H.I.A. records.

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9 months old. Cows, Heifers, Calves.

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

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20 BULLS Weaned and up to choice herd bulls, \$60 to \$200. Females—not related. One of the largest and oldest herds. Hambury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. (22 mi. W. and 6 S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

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Duallyn Shorthorn Farms

Bulls, 2 months up, out of Record of Merit cows. Prize winners at International and in steer carcass contests. Real double deckers—beef and butterfat.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

Purebred Milking Shorthorns

Sixty purebred Milking Shorthorn females for sale. All ages. Finest breeding. Come or write.

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Fancy Duroc fall Gilts of the splendid medium type. Bred to two of the world's greatest boars, Times Gazette and The Winner, world's first prize boar. Also spring boars—gilts. Reg. Im.

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Boars and Gilts Unrelated

Easy feeding type, carrying the blood of Perfect Orion (1st Iowa State Fair, 1938) and other great sires. 20 yrs. of herd building.

Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

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Best of breeding—excellent individuals. Can be seen at farm, 118 Mission Rd., Kenneth, Kan. (Johnson Co.)

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Choice Rambouillet Ewes

500 Yearling Ewes, 250 good mouth ewes. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser.

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KRIMPLE OFFERS BOARS

Choice registered O. I. C. Boars for sale. Now ready for service.

E. S. KRIMPLE, LYONS, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

50 Poland Boars and Gilts

First come, first served. Good ones, sired by LILY'S COACH (by Kansas Coach 3rd). Some by BLACK JOE. They are deep bodied and smooth. Rugged—the farmer's kind. Priced right for quick sale.

Walter E. Johannes, Marysville, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

Young Sows; well grown Fall Gilts bred to farrow in September and October; registered and immunized; Sows that have had one litter. Bred to Cimmerian; son of Cimmerian; and to Silversmith, fall son of Silver Clan. Buy the best where only the best breeding stock is used.

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SWEET'S HAMPSHIRE HOG FARM
 World Champ, bloodlines. Boars in service—Mr. Rider, son of Line Rider, 1938 World's Champ; Kansas Zephyr, son of the 1939 prospect. The Zephyr, Sows of Promoter Peter Pan, and V-8. The Evidence bloodlines. Spring boars and gilts for sale at reasonable prices. All stock cholera immune. Call or write.

H. C. Sweet, Stockton, Kan.

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Should Be Addressed to

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 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.

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The Tank Truck

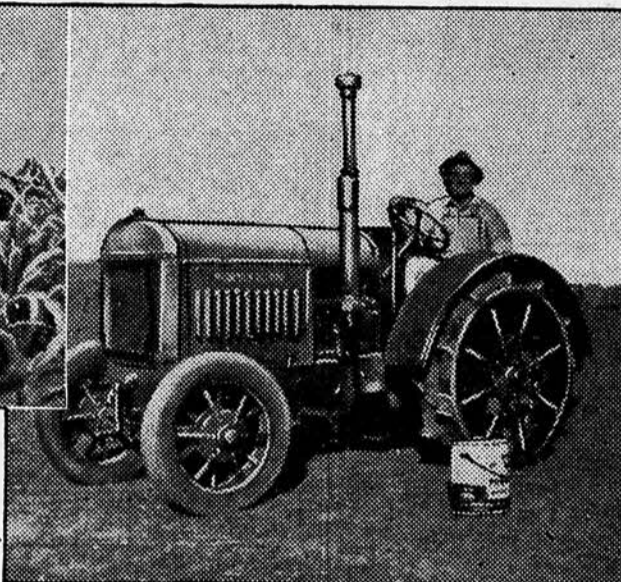


News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



▲Here's Clyde Locke of Pritchett, Colorado, telling Conoco Agent George W. Love how keeping his engine OIL-PLATED with Germ Processed oil kept costs down in spite of the awful dust storms out his way.

Not a penny for repairs in eleven years on this old tractor, says Vincent Frank, of Winnetoon, Nebraska. He tells why below.



To Our Farm Friends

Particularly at this time of the year, we try to keep ahead of your fuel and lubrication needs. So we are making special efforts to get around extra often and see how everyone's summer work is coming along.

But if you need something in a hurry, don't forget that we are just at the other end of the phone and can get a truck out to your place pronto. You can count on us.

Your Conoco Agent

Elmer Steinbach's little girl is playing at running the tractor on the Steinbach farm at Austin, Minnesota, while the Conoco Agent delivers a supply of Germ Processed oil and Conoco Bronz-z-z Gasoline.



A Practical Way to Cut Tractor Running Costs

More than anything else, the oil you use in your tractor decides what the machine costs you to run.

This goes *double* right now, because the thermometer often gets sky-high and your tractor works extra-long hours. Under such conditions the usual oils have a tendency to "give out" faster, requiring more make-up oil and giving you shorter runs between drains. There is a way, however, to sidestep such risks and at the same time make real savings on oil costs, too.

Letters Tell How

From hundreds of farmers with long experience comes this tractor economy recipe: Use Conoco Germ Processed oil, the oil that OIL-PLATES engines. This OIL-PLATING, produced through patented Conoco Germ Processing, is entirely in *addition* to oil film.

Unlike oil film, OIL-PLATING *does not* thin down to nothing or get all squeezed out, no matter how high the temperature goes or how hard your engine works. OIL-PLATING doesn't drain down, either. Though your engine stands idle overnight . . . or weeks on end . . . OIL-PLATING *stays* coated on, right up to the top of

the cylinders. So it's always on the job, ready to battle *starting* wear, too—even before starting wear can begin.

Most Economical, Too

Germ Processed oil costs no more than many an everyday oil. Yet users report that it gives them 30% to 50% more hours of work, and with less fill-in oil than any other brands they have tried. In tractors reasonably well-protected from dust, many farmers say Germ Processed oil gives them a solid 100 hours of safe lubrication between drains.

Why not give your tractor—and your pocketbook—the benefit of this extra margin of safety? Let your Conoco Agent deliver a supply of Germ Processed oil. He can provide it in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets and dustproof 5-quart and 1-quart sealed cans. Also Conoco Bronz-z-z Gasoline, Conoco Tractor Fuels and Conoco Greases.

PRACTICAL PROOF THAT IT WORKS

Here in the words of farmers who have tested Germ Processed oil over several years, is proof that this oil's exclusive OIL-PLATING gives engines extra-good protection against wear:

"I thought you might be interested in the fine

success I have had with your products; especially your Germ Processed oil," Vincent Frank, Winnetoon, Nebraska, writes *The Tank Truck*.

"Eleven years ago I bought an International (10-20) tractor and since then have done my work, which consists of farming 560 acres, with this tractor. During the working season it is in use constantly. I have used Conoco products exclusively in this tractor.

"The only expense I have had on the motor of the above tractor in eleven years was one set of spark plugs. Such performance as this seems outstanding to me."

"I am located," writes Clyde Locke, "nine miles southwest of Pritchett, Colorado, in what is considered a dust bowl area. In spite of the adverse conditions, my equipment has functioned at a normal cost, which success I credit to the use of Conoco products which I have used for the past four years.

"I heartily endorse Conoco's Germ Processed oil and other lubricants. I operate a Farmall tractor and Ford V8 car."

Almost every day we get letters just like these, and others telling also how, because it OIL-PLATES, Germ Processed oil gives far longer service in tractors, trucks, cars—and in washing machines and pumps, too. We'll give more farmers' letters in next month's *Tank Truck*. In the meantime, just try Germ Processed oil yourself.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to *The Tank Truck*, care of this paper. We will pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

Needle for Sewing Sacks



Save the keys used to open sardine and other cans. Straightened out and sharpened they make excellent needles for sewing sacks. Emil W. Bauer, Route 5, Hallettsville, Texas.

Bucket Handles

Five-gallon oil and grease buckets are handy for carrying slops or feed, says E. L. Brandner, Leoti, Kansas, but many have just wire-bail handles that are hard on hands. To overcome this, Mr. Brandner loosens one side of the bail, slips a length of old garden hose over it, then re-fastens the bail end to the bucket.

Safety Raft

A lattice made of crossed laths nailed together and floated in the barnyard water tank will permit all animals to drink from the tank, yet provides a raft to keep chickens from drowning. Alma B. Miller, Mankato, Minnesota.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

