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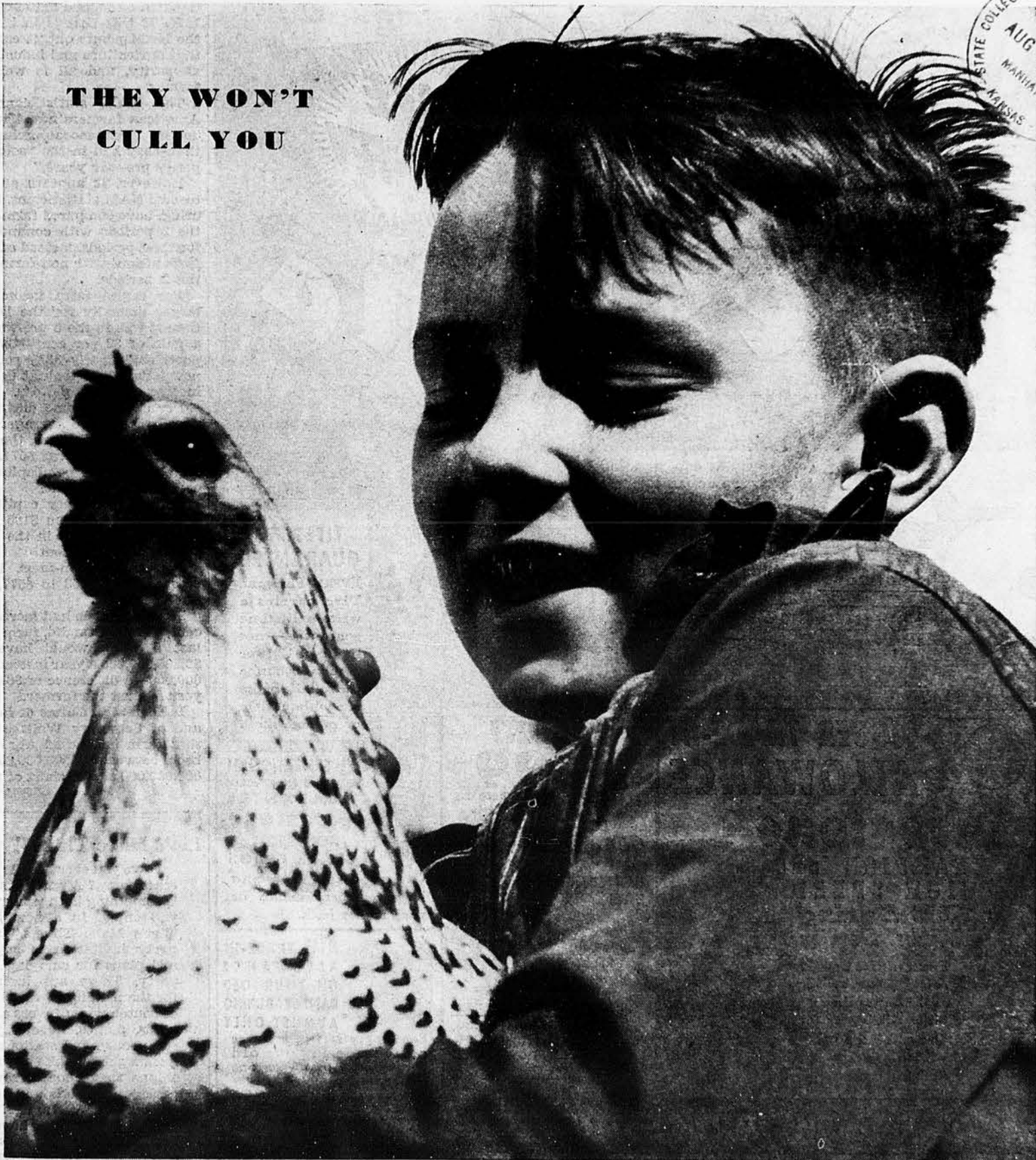
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AUGUST 10, 1940

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

THEY WON'T  
CULL YOU





# Farm Still Not on Parity

By CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Democratic farm plank, after bragging at length over what the Roosevelt-Wallace administration of farm matters had done for the farmer, promises to keep up the work.

Republican plank, after pointing out the failure of the Roosevelt-Wallace farm program to solve the farm problem, promises to continue all present payments to farmers and subsidies to

agriculture until their own better program has been perfected and effectuated.

Democrats nominated Secretary Wallace under strong protest—Wallace was a Republican until about 1928, when he deserted because he felt that the Harding and Coolidge administrations had no conception of the farm problem, and that the Republican high tariff policies were wrecking Ameri-

can agriculture. At the Democratic convention at Chicago, White House pressure forced the nomination of Wallace down the throats of the delegates.

At Philadelphia, on the other hand, the delegates, plus pressure from home, forced the Republican convention to nominate Wendell Willkie for president—and Willkie was registered as a Democrat until 1938, after he had refused to support Roosevelt for a second term in 1936. Principal difference in the convention action was that the delegates forced Republican leaders to take Willkie at Philadelphia, and made the leaders like it. At Chicago, Democratic leadership forced the delegates to take Wallace—and the delegates

still don't like it one least little bit. But both parties are firm in the faith—they will not desert the American farmer.

Meanwhile the National Association of Manufacturers, thru its committee on agricultural co-operation, has issued a bulletin "showing" that as a matter of fact the American farmers as a whole are better off now than they were in that pre-war period, 1909-14—if they only knew it. The report of the committee does contain exceptions, however, these being grain and cotton growers.

The Association of Manufacturers objects to the use of 1909-14 as the base period on which to measure the relative exchangeability of products of industry and agriculture. Use of such a base shows that agriculture is exchanging its products for those of industry at a loss—that the farmer's dollar has a purchasing power of only about 75 to 80 per cent of what it had in the pre-war period.

So the National Association of Manufacturers proposes that Congress, the Department of Agriculture, and farm organizations quit figuring on that antiquated basis, and substitute the year 1926. If this change in base is used, the NAM points out, it can be shown that agriculture and industry are now at parity, and all is well with the farmer.

The NAM statisticians say the American farmers now have a billion dollars a year more purchasing power than they had in the "so-called prosperity pre-war years."

However, it appears as if the esteemed NAM statisticians, in their figuring, have compared farm income for the 2 periods with commodity prices for the 2 periods, instead of comparing farm income with non-farm income for the 2 periods.

Per capita farm income was \$60 larger annually for the last 5 years than it was in the 5 pre-war years, or a gain of 32 per cent—the NAM reports said nearly 33½ per cent. But now let's take a look at the non-farm income for the 2 periods.

Per capita income during the pre-war 5-year period averaged \$403.

For the last 5 years, the per capita non-farm income was \$577. This is an increase of \$174 per capita, or an increase of 43 per cent.

Summarizing, per capita farm income increased from \$185 in the pre-war period to \$245 in the last 5-year period, or 32 per cent.

Per capita non-farm income increased from \$403 to \$577, or a gain of 43 per cent.

If farm income had increased 43 per cent, as non-farm did, farm income the last 5 years would have averaged \$8,465,000,000 a year instead of \$7,847,000,000—a difference of \$618,000,000 a year against the farmer.

Incidentally, claims of farm leaders and of Secretary Wallace have been that farm income of Agriculture has been between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 a year short of parity.



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## Let's Make Things!

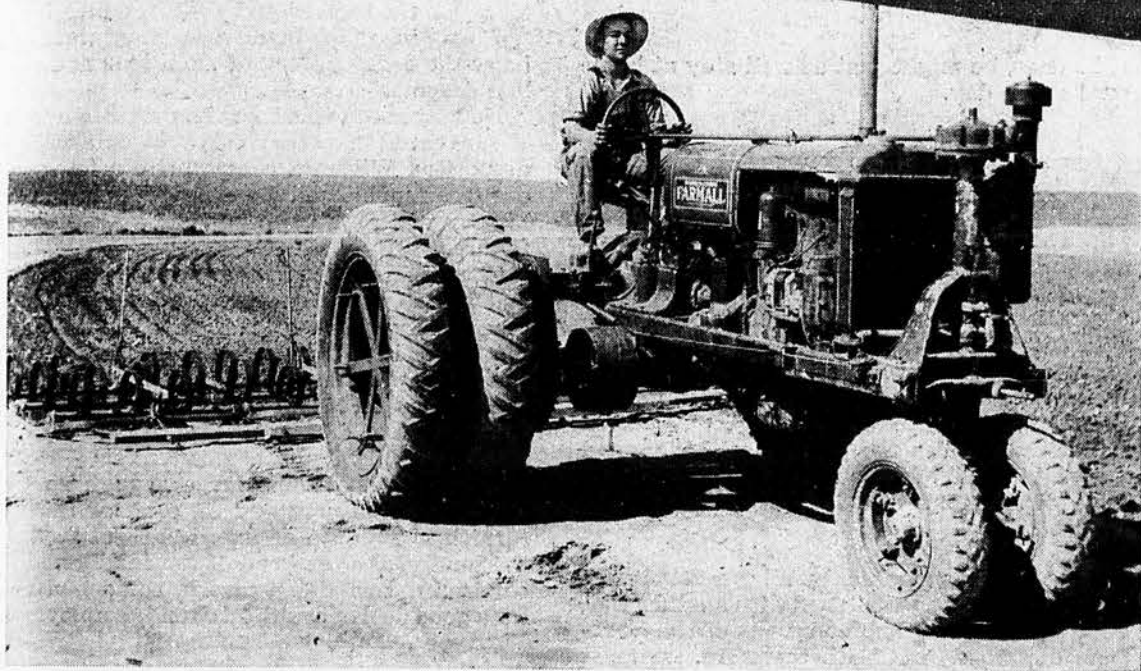
Have you ever been to a hand-craft party? A party of this sort is something both young and old will enjoy. In a new bulletin, "Let's Make Things," a novel party invitation is suggested, and plans for carrying out the party. There are instructions for the making of various types of boutonnières, favors and place cards, games, novelty jewelry, scrapbooks and stationery. The guests get to make any of these things they choose from inexpensive materials and odds and ends of discarded material found in and around the home. This new National Recreation Association bulletin may be obtained for 15 cents. Send your request to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer Topeka.



By ROY FREELAND

# BANKING WITH MOTHER NATURE

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It's not so much a matter of what implement you use, but rather when you use it and how well you do the job. At left, Donald, son of Marion Rogers, works summer-fallowed land with a springtooth harrow.

**I**N WESTERN Kansas, money and water are nearly synonymous. The two usually appear together, and no one complains of having too much of either. So it is not surprising that farmers of Cheyenne county believe in a banking system for water, much the same as for their money.

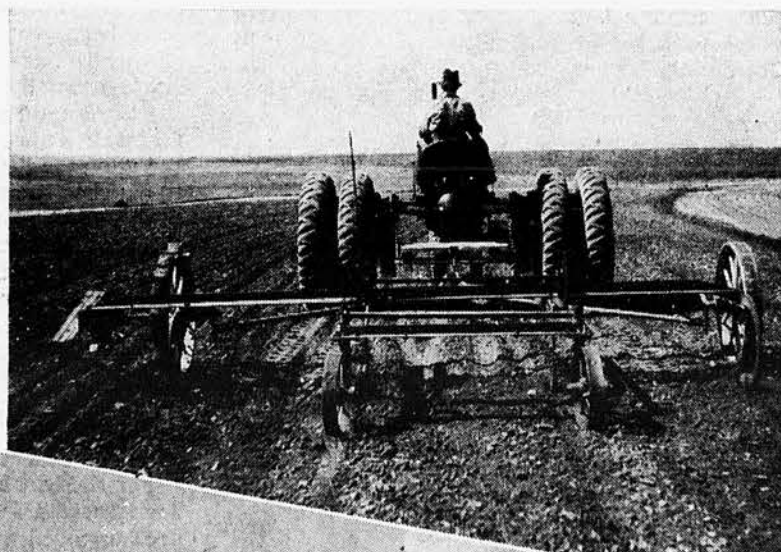
They have found thru experience that soil water, like money, should not be spent too freely, unless you have a supply "laid up" or know where you can get it. Planting a crop in soil with insufficient moisture is like writing a check for more than your bank account is worth. But, speaking in terms of soil moisture, most Cheyenne county farmers can "pay in full" at seeding time, because they draw on water supplies saved in summer-fallowed soil at the bank of Old Mother Nature.

If you traveled across Kansas to Cheyenne county during the recent harvest season, you saw evidence that water banked in this manner paid off at a high rate of interest. Altho this year's wheat crop presented a spotted picture thruout most of the western half of the state, farmers in Cheyenne county enjoyed a relatively good harvest. They had few failures; many fields yielded 30 to 40 bushels an acre.

Call it luck or more favorable weather if you like, but still the fact remains that Cheyenne county farmers probably lead all others in religiously following thoro summer-fallowing practices. Most of them believe in fallowing about half of their wheat land each year. At present, about 100,000 acres are being fallowed, and that is nearly half the county's normal wheat acreage.

In contrast, only 5,000 acres were summer-fallowed in 1931. It was about then that Harvey J. Stewart, county agent, started a campaign to encourage more fallowing as the most important way to increase farm incomes. At that time landowners objected strenu-

Right—Aha, who's afraid of dry weather? A. R. Payne watches grain pour from the combine in a field of Cheyenne wheat.



Top—A good implement to kill weeds is the rod weeder, shown in use here on the farm of Marion Rogers. Donald Rogers is on the tractor. Left—At right, Bob, son of Charles Benkelman, stands in Cheyenne wheat that averaged 40 bushels an acre on fallowed land. At left, County Agent Harvey J. Stewart stands in an adjoining field not fallowed.



# Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THIS is a rapidly changing world. Whether it is a better world as a result of the changes, or a worse world, is a question in regard to which there is a wide diversity of opinion.

My own opinion is that in some respects the world has improved, and in other respects it is less desirable than the world I knew when I was a small boy, or the world I knew as a young man or as a middle-aged man.

There are certainly many more opportunities for enjoyment now than there used to be. We know, or can know, vastly more than people knew or had opportunity to know when I was a boy. The ability to produce has been multiplied; in some cases many times, and in virtually every line of human endeavor the ability to increase production with less physical endeavor has marvelously increased.

Mass production with improved machinery has, however, necessarily reduced individual responsibility and made men mere parts of a vast machine. In the old days we had mechanics with more individual ability and genius. The country blacksmith was able to build a machine or turn iron ore into a good quality of steel, tempering it in his old and crude furnace. The product of his skill was in no way as good as the modern machine made at one of the great manufacturing plants, but the old "village blacksmith" who established his forge under the "spreading chestnut tree" was, at least, independent. He earned a living by his developed ability as a mechanic. He was free to say and do just about what he pleased. He paid no dues to some labor union, and he took no orders from some labor union boss. Now all he may know how to do is some one thing that is a small part of the complicated job of turning out a beautiful automobile or some other complicated modern invention. He also has, to a very considerable extent, lost his individuality and initiative. He votes with his organization and according to the dictation of its boss or bosses.

We talk about being the sovereigns of a great democratic republic but, as a matter of fact, a majority of American citizens are in no way sovereigns of the republic. Individual liberty is for most of us a mere theory, a departed dream. Our republic was founded on the assumption that every qualified voter was the equal of every other qualified voter with a full right to vote as he pleased.

We know, however, that this is pure theory; that none of us votes just as he pleases; or,

## The Oriole

BY ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

As near to the sky as the tallest tree's top  
He was singing and charming the throng,  
When light breezes blew, we were sure he would slip!

But nothing with that chap went wrong.  
He was so full of joy that he just had to dance  
So on that top limb he would sing or would prance,  
No other bird ever would take such a chance  
Without losing notes of his song!

We oftentimes wondered what it was about,  
That seemingly lightened his care.  
And had scanned that tree closely in vain, to find out

And then given up in despair!  
Along in late autumn I found out with ease,  
But not till the fall winds had stripped all the trees;

A half block away her nest swung in the breeze—  
The mother had reared her brood there!

if he does, he might just as well stay at home on election day.

Our republic was also founded on the theory that the people were to govern themselves thru courts and other agencies of their own choosing. The founders were opposed to any large standing army, and for 150 years this idea continued. We had a small skeleton of an army used almost exclusively for guarding our frontiers from Indian attacks. We had a navy large enough, as we believed, to protect our shores from revenue evaders and unlawful immigration. We were, during those 150 years, engaged in 5 wars, besides the great World War, and we went into all of them without adequate military preparation.

Now we are supposed, by a large number of our citizens, to be threatened with another war, an invasion of our shores by one of the European dictators. And that, therefore, we must depart from the policy which we followed for more than 150 years and build up a vast standing army and the biggest navy in the world.

This is such a radical departure from the policy generally followed since the beginning that it naturally raises the question: Why the change?

In Europe what vestiges of democracy there are left are found in a few small nations which have been, with one or two exceptions, overrun by the armies of Hitler or brought under subjugation by Stalin or Mussolini.

Switzerland and Sweden still manage to maintain a sort of independence, altho both are living under the shadow of despotism, and fear to express their independence. When Hitler or Stalin or Mussolini want these small but highly enlightened countries, they will take them or require them to obey strictly the orders of their threatening dictators.

A generation ago there was a great deal written and spoken about the growth of democracy. It was announced that no absolute monarchy still remained in Europe. There were 2 or 3 nominal kings, but they were supposed to be mere figureheads.

For the last 22 years, however, the trend has been toward absolutism, and now 3 dictators are supposed to be united in an effort to control not only Europe but the entire eastern hemisphere.

Here in the United States we have proudly boasted that democracy still flourished.

Apparently, that boasting has about reached its end. We are going into the militaristic system. A bill is on its way thru the Senate of the United States and will go thru the lower house of Congress providing for the registration of all male citizens of the United States between the ages of 18 and 64, and also dividing the registered into classes. The first and active class will be composed of the physically fit male citizens between 21 and 31. Of these, something like one million and a half, will be drafted as fast as they can be accommodated with camps, uniforms, and other military equipment. Probably 400,000 will be drafted at the first call and the remainder of the million and a half as fast as they can be taken care of.

The President, however, will be given dictatorial powers to vary the calling of the draftees by taking part of them from the other groups besides the first.

These young men will be compelled to serve one year and then will be placed on the 10-year reserve; that is, they may be called into service at any time within 10 years.

During the last 150 years, many millions of European immigrants have come thru our inswinging doors, seeking for opportunity to build for themselves and their families homes in a free land where they would not be at the beck and call of ambitious and absolute despots.

No longer can this boast be made with truth. We are entering on the road to absolute military despotism. Within a comparatively few years our free republic will be merely a memory and history will pronounce popular government a failure.

There will still be one group made up of men and women who may still have individual freedom and independence if they will stand for it. We have in this vast United States room enough to provide a small farm for every family of honest and industrious American citizens. The farm should be small. One trouble with the farms of the United States is that they are too large. They should be large enough so that enough can be produced on each of them to furnish abundance of fine, healthful food for the family, and the head of the family and his children old enough to work, could find time for a good deal of healthful outside employment.

Personally, I view the present tendency with deep regret. I have been raised to love my country and all it stands for. I have thrilled when I gazed on our flag, the most beautiful that ever was kissed by the breezes of heaven. It seems to me to typify the noblest ideals that have ever stirred the bosoms of men and women.

To see the country I have been taught to love, gradually being submitted to ideals of government I have always been taught to oppose and even despise, shocks and saddens me.

I have not many more years to live. I want to spend those few years as an independent citizen of the best government ever devised and put into operation by human beings.

If this government is to be saved to posterity, it must be by the young. We oldsters cannot do the job. And it can only be preserved by constant and intelligent watchfulness. It was never truer than now that "eternal vigilance is the price that must be paid for liberty."

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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# GLADIOLUS GROWER

## Creates New Varieties by Hybridization

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

FROM his work with flowers, Edward Stees, of Wathena, derives an income that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. For the last 8 or 9 years he has been raising gladioli as a hobby and, by much reading, hard study and persistent practice, he has become a successful plant hybridizer.

It was only by his stick-to-itiveness that he was able to attain the knowledge and acquire the skill necessary to accomplish results, for when he began growing gladioli he knew little or nothing about cross-pollination. Because of painstaking care in artificial cross-pollination, he has brought into existence some hybrid glads of outstanding merit.

"I am doing this plant breeding work because I like it," said Mr. Stees. "I find it very fascinating." He asserts there is great satisfaction in creating new beauty. But not all of his hybrids are worth keeping; in fact, he discards many more than he keeps.

"The plant hybridizer must be something of a botanist," stated Mr. Stees, "for he must know all about the flower parts and their relation to each other." The gladiolus blossom contains both male and female organs in the same flower. The female organ, called the pistil, stands in the center and is surrounded by the male organs, called anthers, which produce pollen, the essential ingredient in cross-pollination.

Removal of these anthers is the first step in the process of creating a new glad. For this purpose, Mr. Stees uses a pair of small hair tweezers. He must remove these male organs before they have had time to mature or ripen their pollen. If he did not take this precaution the flower would be self-pollinated. When the anthers are all removed this leaves the female organ, or pistil, free

to be cross-pollinated with the pollen from some other variety. With a small camel's hair brush, Mr. Stees applies this dry pollen to the end of the pistil which readily retains the grains because it is rough, moist and sticky.

Pollen grains germinate much in the manner of a sprouting seed and send what Mr. Stees calls the pollen tube, down the stalk of the pistil until it reaches the ovule at the base. In the end of the pollen tube is a generative male cell which, when the tube enters the ovule, unites with the egg nucleus. This part of the process is called fertilization, Mr. Stees said.

After fertilization, the egg rapidly grows into the embryo of the new plant. The ovule also grows, and together with the embryo, they constitute the seed. Mr. Stees never knows what to expect from his crosses, and he has had some unusual surprises. As soon as the artificial pollination has been accomplished, paper bags are carefully slipped over the flowers to prevent injury and contamination by other pollen.

When the seed pods open the seed is ready to harvest. It is kept in identifying containers thru the winter and planted indoors the last week in February or the first week of March. Mr. Stees plants his seeds in flats having bottoms of hardware cloth. When danger of frost is past, these flats are set in the ground outside. There is no transplanting of individual plants. They grow all summer in these flats and in the fall the flats are dug and the small bulblets are separated from the soil and stored.

There are more than 5,000 plants in the Stees garden comprising 175 named varieties, nearly all of which Mr. Stees is able to recognize immedi-

ately and name at a glance. He has a ruffled lavender variety which, when first introduced, sold for \$100 a bulb. His supply of this costly glad has grown to 200 bulbs. Mr. Stees is careful to see that each bulb is set 6 inches deep or more. He does this so that the plant will be firmly anchored to support the immense flower spikes most of which grow to at least 4 feet in length. His blooming spikes do not get curved and crooked because the soil about the plants is always kept loose.

Mr. Stees asserts that anyone can have beautiful glads in their garden if they will plant some of the outstanding varieties like, Picardy, Peggy Lou, Wings of Song, Reivi Fallu, Tunia's Triumph, Coral Glow, Algonquin—this variety sells for from \$3 to \$5 for

each bulb—Raina, Conquest and Zuni.

Aside from the fascination of actually producing new varieties, Mr. Stees derives a great deal of satisfaction from being able to bring pleasure and sunshine into the lives of others with his flowers. He is not stingy with his beauty and likes to have visitors come to his garden.

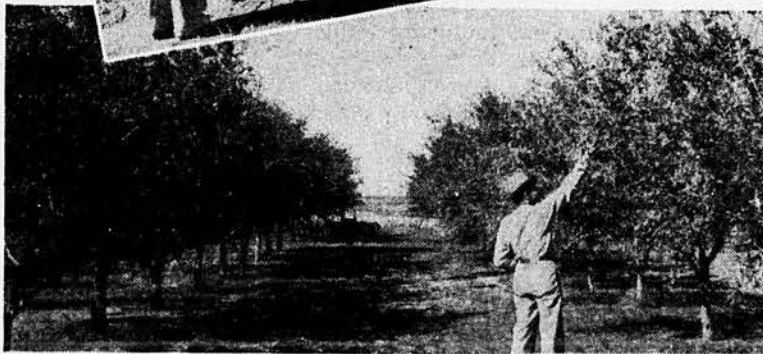
Every Sunday morning thruout the summer, churchgoers in his town may expect to find a gorgeous bouquet of glads on the rostrum. Both gracious and thoughtful is his custom of supplying bouquets at this time of year to patients in hospitals and sick rooms. Mrs. Stees and their daughter, Martina, share in this wholesome gesture and take as much interest in this fine hobby as does Mr. Stees.

## Irrigation "Dresses Up" Homes



On the Ed Lingo farm in Seward county, this dike catches barnyard runoff water to irrigate a grove of trees.

In the Lingo grove of trees, below, note the height of 4-year-old Chinese elms that were saved by use of the runoff water.



Trees and a well-kept lawn help beautify the farm home of E. J. Bassett in Gray county. The trees and grass are made possible by water from his irrigation plant.

## These Trees Did Grow

By MAMIE ARLINE FAY, Pratt County

WE SPENT hundreds of dollars on trees only to see them die. So when I saw the real information concerning the much maligned, ridiculed shelterbelt project I at once contacted the farm bureau office, and the consequence is I have the first shelterbelt completed in Kansas. I have a mile and a half, the first mile planted March 23, 1935, and the half mile in 1936.

It is difficult to imagine that the trees, a mile strip of them, were little sticks 18 inches high without a leaf or a branch on March 23, 1935. And especially is this true when you remember the terrible summers of 1935 and 1936. Also recall the horde of rabbits which came in from the west to forage. Cut worms were most voracious. Why

did these trees grow? They were planted under the direction of men who knew their job. They destroyed the rabbits; they poisoned the cut worms; they hoed the trees as they would a garden with not a drop of water except the scanty supply which came from Heaven.

Did I believe in the shelterbelt? No! But if the Government was offering to put in shelterbelts and to care for them and trees were what we must have—why not try it? You see the result.

No farmer can successfully grow a shelterbelt, in my estimation. The cultivation comes at the same time as the hard work on the farm. It is difficult to get farm hands even with our mechanized helps and, more than that, a farmer can't afford to hire this help. We have given our best co-operation, of course, and now when the Government is spending billions for water control, water conservation, building splendid buildings, why can we not have some trees and someone to supervise their planting, cultivation, and proper supervision?

It was suggested to me last fall that we have a picnic at my shelterbelt, and I finally said I'd be glad to do it if it might accomplish something worthwhile. My shelterbelt is well grown, and if it could be used to help others I'd be glad to do my best.

So we have arranged a picnic in cantaloupe and watermelon time, tentative date, August 29, with the farm bureau in charge of the picnic, the foresters looking after their part and our civic organizations boosting along. My part is to work along, and I'm hoping we can contact everyone who can and will help us.

## For Cooling Milk

Small electric refrigeration plants for cooling and holding milk are rapidly coming into use on farms. The recent extension of rural electric lines is listed as one of the most important reasons. Among others are the improvement of refrigeration machines, reduced cost of electricity, saving in labor, regulations of health departments, and irregular deliveries of ice. For a copy of the bulletin, "Mechanical Milk Cooling on Farms," drop a post card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

FARM homes in Western Kansas are being "dressed in Sunday clothes." Yards formerly brown and bare have been carpeted with grass. Trees have appeared about the places, offering beauty, shade, and protection against wind.

Most of this has taken place during the last 4 or 5 years, and most of it is the result of simple irrigation systems that can be provided at low cost. For instance, Ed Lingo, of Seward county, has a fine array of 4-year-old Chinese elm trees that were started by capturing runoff water from the barnyard and feed lots.

This system is handled entirely by carrying the water above ground from the lots to shallow ditches leading among the trees. One large grove of trees can be heavily flooded by holding the water with a dike, constructed at the lower side of the grove.

In Gray county, E. J. Bassett has an excellent lawn and an abundance of at-

tractive trees about the farmstead. All this is made possible as a sideline to Mr. Bassett's irrigation system used for crop production. The water is pumped into a huge reservoir nearby his house. From this reservoir, water is drained out as needed to boost the grass and trees along, in times of deficient moisture.

Similar plans in operation thruout the western part of Kansas are doing wonders in adding beauty to rural farm homes. In many areas of shallow water levels, trees do well without irrigation, after they have once been started and established in their growth by the irrigation water.

Various kinds of decorative and protective trees are used in landscaping the farm places, but Chinese elms seem to lead in popularity. Trees of this kind are popular because they grow rapidly and give good shade and protection within a few years after planting them around the farmstead.



# Farm Matters

## AS I SEE THEM

IF ANYONE had told me ten years ago, or even a year ago, that Congress would be asked seriously to enact a military conscription bill in peace time, I would not have believed him.

And yet there is a bill pending in the Senate, and a similar one in the House, proposing to draft from 1 to 2 million young men between the ages of 21 and 31 into the army. And some of us who still believe in democracy, and are opposed to militarism, are having a hard fight to prevent its enactment.

I think some of our people, and some of our leaders, have become hysterical over this matter of national defense. I am for adequate national defense. I have supported every appropriation bill that the administration has proposed—2-ocean navy, 19,000 airplanes, and all; more than 10 billion dollars for national defense—but this conscription of men for war service in peace time is too much.

I cannot and will not vote for the Burke-Wadsworth bill to draft men into the army in peace time. The War Department is not having any trouble recruiting men thru the traditional American way, by voluntary enlistment. The War Department says it wants a million or 1,200,000 men in training camps, the first contingent of 400,000 by October.

Army officials say they cannot get this number of men into service by voluntary enlistments. They say voluntary enlistment has failed—but they admit the quotas so far allotted to the recruiting service have been filled, and filled generally ahead of schedule.

Before the United States adopts the Hitler plan of conscripting men for army service, I say give the young men of the United States a chance to volunteer their services. Cut down the enlistment period from 3 years to 1 year; increase the base pay to \$30 a month—the same that CCC enrollees get—and I am confident that whatever men are needed will enlist for training service.

Unless there are some plans for sending our army overseas, frankly I cannot see the necessity for putting 1,200,000 men into the United States Army at the present time. Heretofore, army officers have asserted that an army of

a half-million men is sufficient to repel any threatened invasion of the United States.

It looks to me as if some one has in mind another American Expeditionary Force in Europe. I am opposed to that. I will not vote for compulsory military service in times of peace. And as I have said many times on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere, I never will vote to send American boys overseas to fight other people's wars.

I think every right thinking American should protest to his Senators and Congressman against this attempt to force a military dictatorship upon the United States.

Some time ago I wrote a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, urging that in the interest of sound agriculture, as much as possible of this national defense money expended to promote industrial expansion be placed in the interior of the country. I have received the following reply from Grover B. Hill, acting secretary:

"Your recent letter on the necessity for considering the needs of agriculture in the defense program is most timely. There is complete agreement with your view that it would be sound military, economic and social policy to stimulate industrial expansion in the interior of the country. So far as agriculture is concerned, industrial expansion in the interior would bring the market that much closer to the farm, and open up opportunities for men who live on farms but have no steady source of income. . . .

"What you say of economic relationships with South America, as a result of any new trade agreements with South American countries, is of great importance just now. We can assure you that this department will do every-

thing in its power to make certain that the competitive position of the American farmer is not jeopardized in any arrangements worked out with Latin American countries. American farmers with surplus corn, wheat, hogs, cotton, tobacco and fruits on their hands will certainly not be asked to approve increases in these surpluses thru imports from competing export nations."

That reads fine, but just the same I am watching both the allocation of defense funds and these South American developments most carefully. There has been too much discrimination already against the Middle West.

### Under Our Flag

THE protection of your flag and my flag gives you and me the freedom of religion. Freedom so generous that every day I can treat those about me as I want them to treat me. My flag doesn't demand that I spy on my neighbor, or my own family, so I can tattle to secret police in the hope of getting in their favor.

My flag and yours, the symbol of our country and our government, not only allows me to think out things for myself, but accords me the invaluable freedom of expressing my thoughts. My flag doesn't seal my lips with fear, or sear my mind with threats.

Under my flag we have unemployment troubles. Yet my flag gives me the right to seek the kind of work which I will enjoy. My flag doesn't twist my life into an ambitionless groove. Under my flag I enjoy the freedom of the American standard of living. The rewards for my efforts at a job worth while can freely be translated into study and travel and research, and the enjoyment of modern comforts.

I think it is the duty of every American citizen to reteach himself the God given blessings for which Old Glory stands.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## FROM A Marketing VIEWPOINT

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

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

What, in your opinion, will be the relationship between prices of dairy products and feed prices this fall and winter?—J. B. L., Jackson Co.

I believe the dairy-feed relationship this winter will be favorable to the dairyman. Prices of dairy products are substantially higher than a year earlier and a strong seasonal increase in price during the fall and winter is in prospect. Some feed prices are higher than last year but many commercial feeds are as cheap as last year and supplementary feeding should be profitable. Prices of corn and some other grains may decline should the corn crop be normal.

I have 75 head of good yearling Herefords, handled on a deferred basis. Should I send them to market

as feeders or plan to finish them out for a late October market?—H. W. O., Cowley Co.

The usual seasonal price trend for good-grade fat cattle during the summer and early fall period is upward and the trend this season is not expected to be an exception. Assuming

### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.00	\$11.50	\$10.00
Hogs	6.25	6.80	6.00
Lambs	8.25	10.25	8.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.12	.12½	.10
Eggs, Firsts	.13½	.15½	.15
Butterfat, No. 1	.23	.23	.19
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.74½	.75½	.66½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.67	.67½	.45½
Oats, No. 2, White	.31½	.32	.30
Barley, No. 2	.49	.45	.42½
Alfalfa, No. 1	13.00	13.00	14.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	7.50

no immediate British collapse, smaller supplies of well-finished cattle and higher consumer incomes compared with last year are expected to be the important price factors. Estimates on January 1, 1940, indicated only a 2 per cent increase in the number of steers on farms in the United States. However, inspected steer slaughter for the first 5 months of 1940 was about 19 per cent larger than last year and was the second largest in the 18 years on record.

I have some purebred Hereford cows with calves at side that are rebred by this time. I want to get out of the cow business and would appreciate your opinion on when to sell them in order for them to bring the most money.—B. J. P., Amoreta, Okla.

You are to be commended for your choice of a period to get out of the cow herd enterprise. Most stockmen are expanding their herds and it is probable that by 1943 cattle numbers will be near record levels. This will mean a considerable reduction in relative prices for stockers and feeders, and it

is extremely doubtful if profits on the basis of high investment costs will be satisfactory. On the other hand, considering available feed supplies, the probable trend in business activity and the fact that cow prices usually are highest during April and May, you probably will find next spring the most satisfactory time to dispose of your herd.

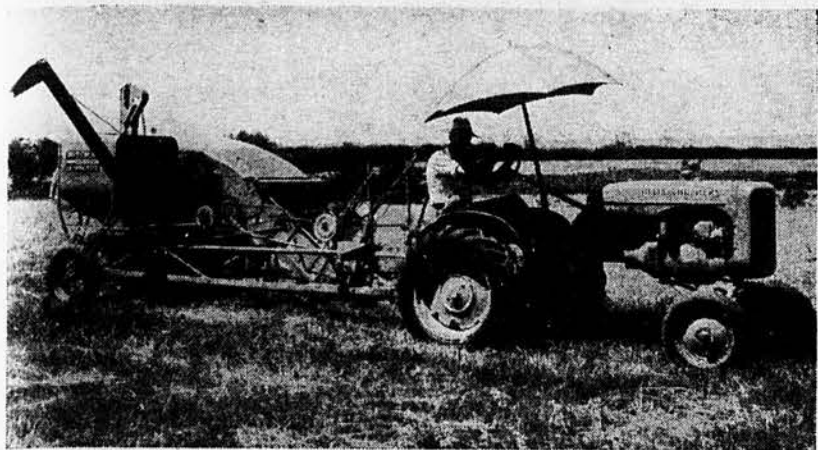
Do you think egg production will be as unprofitable this fall as it was last fall?—J. N., Harvey Co.

No. Egg prices are expected to advance more than the usual seasonal amount by November. There will be fewer layers on farms this fall because (1) fewer pullets will be available for replacement and (2) more hens will be marketed than usual because of the relative unprofitableness of the poultry enterprise last year. Demand for eggs is expected to improve as the national defense program increases business activity. Furthermore, feed costs are expected to average lower during the period September to December than last year.



# Combining Quality Seed

By CECIL BARGER



By using oats as a nurse crop for Korean lespedeza, it is possible to harvest 2 crops during the same year. R. R. Peterson is shown cutting oats with the Model 40 All-Crop Harvester. The undergrowth of lespedeza should make seed late the same year.

WHEN new equipment comes along, people must learn to use it. The combine has descended on us with a bang within the last 2 or 3 years, and many farmers have not learned how to use it for best results, say agricultural engineers.

Seed dealers and elevator men often comment that one man may bring in combined seed or grain of poor quality, while his neighbor with the same kind of equipment delivers a crop that commands a premium price.

To help in producing seed and grain that is dry and of high quality, here are 3 basic rules to follow: (1) Don't harvest too soon. (2) Use the correct equipment. (3) Store seed in a well ventilated place.

As a rule, the greatest problem is to get the new combine owner to wait until his crop is completely ripe. For more than a century, farmers have

been cutting grain partially ripe—with binders. They were sold on that idea by binder manufacturers with considerable difficulty. Many an old timer insisted he wanted his grain to ripen on the stalk as nature intended. In the end the objectors gave way to progress.

Now, the educational job is just the reverse—farmers are being trained to let their crops ripen an extra week or 10 days past the binder stage. This extra period of stalk ripening may increase the weight of some crops as much as 10 per cent. The seed fills out better, weighs better, germinates better. The old timers who believed in stalk ripening "as nature intended" had the right idea.

"Use the correct equipment" refers primarily to direct vs. windrow harvesting. Direct harvesting is advised if conditions permit, as that method saves one operation and also permits

stalk ripening. When there are many green weeds; when the crop ripens or matures unevenly; when heads will not dry out enough on the stalk; or when grasshoppers threaten the standing crop . . . windrow curing is recommended.

Windrows can be made in several ways. An old binder can be used by removing the knotter and fitting it with a delivery trough, or a mower with a windrowing attachment is often employed. If desired, a 6-foot power take-off operated Speed Windrower is available. It will windrow the crop at any desired speed up to 5 miles an hour. A pick-up attachment may then be used on the All-Crop Harvester for threshing out of the windrow.

Care and good judgment should be exercised in connection with the harvesting of seed crops badly infested with noxious weeds, as seed buyers will reject entirely or impose severe dockage on seed containing excessive quantities of buckhorn, dodder, sorrel, dock, plantain, wild carrot, bindweed, Canada thistle, oxeye daisy, wild onion, and other noxious weed seeds.

Weedy patches in an otherwise good field should be avoided to prevent contaminating the good seed, or harvested separately. Special equipment is available for removing dockage from seed in the process of harvesting. The Allis-Chalmers All-Crop Harvester permits the successful harvesting of 102 crops, and it handles seed and bean crops equally as well as small grain.

Combine manufacturers advise owners to store seed in bags. Bulk storage should be in thin layers. Good air circulation is called an essential. Seed that is harvested dry and stored properly will stay dry, the equipment men say.

## Sleeping Sickness Progress

Significant progress in methods dealing with the control of equine encephalomyelitis, or sleeping sickness of horses, has been made at Kansas

State College, and the American Horse and Mule Association is continuing its support for the coming year, Wayne Dinsmore, secretary, announces. The grant by the association is used to employ Albert W. Grundmann, a graduate student, in the department of entomology. Dr. C. H. Kitzelman, of the division of veterinary medicine, works with him. The purpose of the project is to study the possibilities of insects and ticks transmitting sleeping sickness of horses to other horses. Dr. Roger C. Smith, of the department of entomology, says work so far promises an important practical discovery at an early date.

## Herd Classifies "Good Plus"

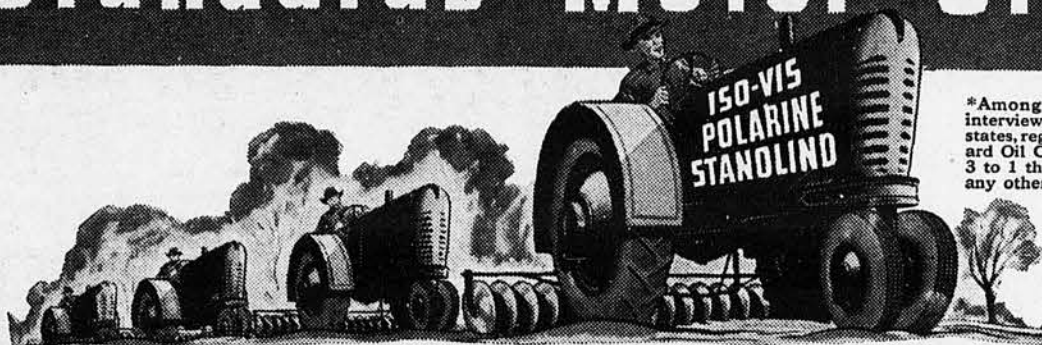
The Holstein herd of Ernest A. Reed, Rice county, was classified recently by F. W. Atkeson, official inspector for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Nine of the 16 animals inspected received a rating of "good plus" or higher.

Holstein herd classification rules require that at each official inspection every male more than 3 years old and every female that has ever freshened be classified, except those classified at a previous inspection. Every animal classified is carefully scored according to the official score card, and is given one of 6 classification ratings which range from "excellent" to "poor."

Animals classified as "poor" have their certificates of registry cancelled, thereby barring all future progeny from registry. Cows classified as "fair" cannot have male offspring registered. In this way the inferior animals are eliminated and only the better ones are allowed to perpetuate their kind as registered stock.

About 200 herds, totaling more than 7,000 Holstein cattle, have been classified since this program was started. Many breeders classify regularly to keep a check on the type development of their herds.

# Midwest Power Farmers are 3 to 1\* for Standard's Motor Oils!



\*Among more than 1500 farmers recently interviewed in eight representative midwest states, regular users of motor oil sold by Standard Oil Company outnumbered by more than 3 to 1 the regular users of motor oils sold by any other single oil company.

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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

## BLUESTEM HEREFORDS HAVE VISITORS



Touring Hereford breeders were greeted in this manner by the Fort Hays Experiment Station commercial cow herd now on pasture.

**F**IVE THOUSAND fancy Hereford cattle of the Flint Hills had company July 18 and 19. They were visited by several hundred breeders and admirers of good cattle who took part in the first Kansas Hereford Association Tour. Sponsored by Hereford breeders in the Bluestem area, the tour touched important breeding establishments in 6 counties.

The 2-day trip was packed full of prominent Hereford names and places, known not only thruout the beautiful Flint Hills, but all over the country. For instance, the first half day included 3 visits: At the Robert Kolterman farm, northeast of Wamego, the group saw 115 rugged cows, knee-deep in bluestem pasture. A stop at the Carl Miller ranch, near Emmett, attracted attention because of the good cattle, and because the name of Miller has been associated with purebred Herefords for so many, many years. At the R. E. Adams ranch, near Maple Hill, the group visited a historic cattle breeding establishment now carrying 550 cows and a total of around 1,000 cattle in all.

Moving on to Alma, the route included stops at the good Hereford herds of August and H. C. Zeckser, where breeders marveled at some of the biggest, finest calves to be found anywhere. The noon hour brought an inviting Chuck Wagon Lunch with compliments of the breeders in Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties.

That afternoon more good cattle were seen. First, the commercial cow herd of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, and then the wonderful breeding herd of Miller and Manning, southeast of White City. Following this, the group made stops at the Tom Doran Farms, Council Grove, and the J. B. Pritchard place, south of Dunlap.

That evening the tour rounded up at Moxley Hall, near Council Grove. The place is operated by J. J. Moxley, who is secretary of the Kansas Hereford Association, and extension beef cattle specialist as well as a prominent breeder.



July 18 was a busy day for Raymond Adams, Jr., of the R. E. Adams Hereford ranch, Maple Hill, as he helped round up the cattle for visiting Hereford admirers.

Arrival at this place was accompanied by the luscious odor of barbecued beef, prepared by the Hereford breeders of Morris county. It was a most picturesque occasion with Hereford breeders eating good Hereford beef in the moonlight on the sloping hillside of a bluestem pasture.

In this setting several hundred Kansans heard speeches by: J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; B. M. Anderson, assistant secretary of the American Hereford Association; Harry Floyd, editor of the Kansas Stockman; Andy Paterson, secretary of the American Royal; Dr. C. W. McCampbell and A. D. Weber, of the Kansas State College animal husbandry department; Will Miller, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association; and many others.

First on the program July 19, was a visit at the progressive breeding establishment of Titus and Stout, near Cottonwood Falls. Then, in order, came stops at the ranches of Lathrop Bros.,



A king of the Bluestem country passes judgment on some 200 visitors who pass along the road just outside his domain. He is one of several top sires in the R. E. Adams herd, of Maple Hill.

at Burns; Albert Smith, Potwin; Frank R. Condell, and William Condell, El Dorado.

The noon stop, with a free lunch provided by Hereford breeders of Butler county, was held at Hazford Place, scene of the great breeding accomplishments of the late Robert H. Hazlett. With the veteran Will Condell carrying on with a wonderful herd, good Herefords are still in abundance at this place. One of the great cow herds seen during the 2-day trip was at the farm of Frank R. Condell, also near El Dorado.

Moving south and east that afternoon, the caravan visited the herd of R. O. Winzer & Sons at Leon; from there a stop at the place of W. J. Brown & Sons, Fall River. These veteran breeders showed a herd of 100 good cows. The herd of Colbert Huntington, northwest of Eureka was next, and the final stop was at the noted Mason Crocker ranch, also of Eureka.



There's beauty in the Flint Hills, and it is not all confined to topography and bluestem grass. Betty Lou Titus helped collect the cattle of Titus and Stout, Cottonwood Falls, for those on the purebred Hereford tour July 19.

### Polled Herefords 40 Years

Breeders of Polled Hereford cattle thruout America will join next November in a great breed show commemorating the 40 years life of the American Polled Hereford Breeders Association.

Organized and incorporated at Des Moines, Ia., on July 23, 1900, the association has promoted interest in the naturally hornless variety of purebred Hereford for 4 decades. During that time the strain or breed has grown in numbers from fewer than 20 head in one herd until now more than 135,000 cattle have been recorded in its herd book. More than 12,000 herds of beef cattle, grade and purebred, are now headed by registered Polled Hereford bulls.

During the week opening November 17, breeders will compete at Des Moines for cash premiums of at least \$2,000 and perhaps twice that amount. It is expected that 300 to 400 show and sale cattle will be assembled and that admirers of the breed from all parts of America will be at the ringside. It is planned to make this 40th anniversary celebration show one that will be remembered for many years.



Guided by the skill of a veteran cattleman, William Condell, fancy Herefords carry on at Hazford Place, for so many years home of the world famous Robert H. Hazlett Herefords. Mr. Condell is shown here with one of his herd sires.



# So We Won't Call It A What-You-May-Call-It

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

POWER lines not only are bringing useful electricity to more and more farms in the state, but also are responsible for quite an addition to the agricultural vocabulary. These new words are tossed off the tongues of engineers and linemen as easily as water rolls off a duck's back. But they make up an entirely new language to folks unaccustomed to their usage. Ohm, for example, might sound like an Englishman's pronunciation of home, while kilowatt easily suggests the desirable and necessary procedure of exterminating some newly-found farm pest. Reminds us of the friend who listened to a highly involved explanation of how television works, and then said off-side, "That fellow talks an awful lot but he doesn't say anything."

It won't be long, however, until these electrical experts can talk all they wish and farm folks will understand what they are saying. Because already 21,546 farms are wired for electricity, some 4,462 of these coming "under the wire" in the last 4 years. At least 53 counties are being served by 2,570 miles of new lines, and this new kind of power is only beginning its spread. Delighted farm families are putting new power devices of all kinds to work in the home and around the farmstead, while 4,740 farmers recently interviewed say electricity has made their farming operations more profitable.

To clear up any confusion regarding certain new words and terms that have come along with the electric power lines, we recently asked W. D. Hemker, rural electrical engineer, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., to tell us in common everyday words what some of these electrical terms mean. And here is the way he explained them:

**Volt:** A measure of electrical pressure similar to pounds of pressure in a water system.

**Ampere:** A measure of the rate of flow of electricity; may be compared to gallons to the minute in a water system. The term ampere is used in designating the sizes of wire, fuses, switches, breakers and current used by electric motors.

**Ohm:** The name which has been given to a unit of resistance in an electrical circuit. This may be compared to friction in water pipes of a water system.

**Watt:** A small unit of electrical energy to designate the capacity for doing work. In a lamp, volts  $\times$  amperes = watts.

**Kilowatt:** 1,000 watts. A larger unit to designate the capacity for using

electrical energy or power. This may be compared to the horsepower which is also a unit for measuring power or energy. A horsepower, however, is of a different value, being a little smaller than a kilowatt. 1 hp = 746 watts or .746 kilowatt.

**Kilowatt-Hour:** The unit given to the measure of work done or electrical energy consumed. The common electrical house meter records the energy used in kilowatt-hours. One thousand watts, or one kilowatt used continuously for one hour equals 1,000 watt-hours or one kilowatt-hour, usually designated by the abbreviations kwh or kwhr.

**Circuit:** The common circuit usually consists of two wires—one to bring the electricity from the source of supply, and the other to take it back. A closed circuit is one in which electricity is flowing and energy is being used in one or more places thruout its path to and from the source of supply. An open circuit means that the path is broken at

some point so that electricity is not flowing.

**Switch:** An insulated device used for opening or closing a circuit as desired.

**Fuse:** A piece of soft wire or strip of metal—in a special container—which melts easily and opens the circuit if the flow of current gets greater than a pre-determined value.

**Breaker:** Has the same functions as the fuse but can be reset after operation without having to replace or renew any part of it. Both the fuse and the breaker are used in an electrical circuit to act as the safety valve for that circuit or to protect some piece of electrical equipment.

**Insulation:** A substance that is a very poor conductor of electricity. Insulation is used on wire to confine the electricity to the wire.

**Ground:** An electrical connection to the earth. Electrical systems are grounded so that surplus energy caused by lightning or other sources may be harmlessly conducted to the earth so no damage to life or property may result.

**"Dead" or "Cold":** Meaning that an electrical circuit is not carrying current or is not energized.

**"Live" or "Hot":** Meaning the circuit or wire is carrying current.

**Short Circuit:** An improper or accidental connection between two or more wires carrying current or between a wire and a path to ground.

**Transformers:** An electrical device to transform or change the voltage or electrical pressure from one value to a higher or a lower value.

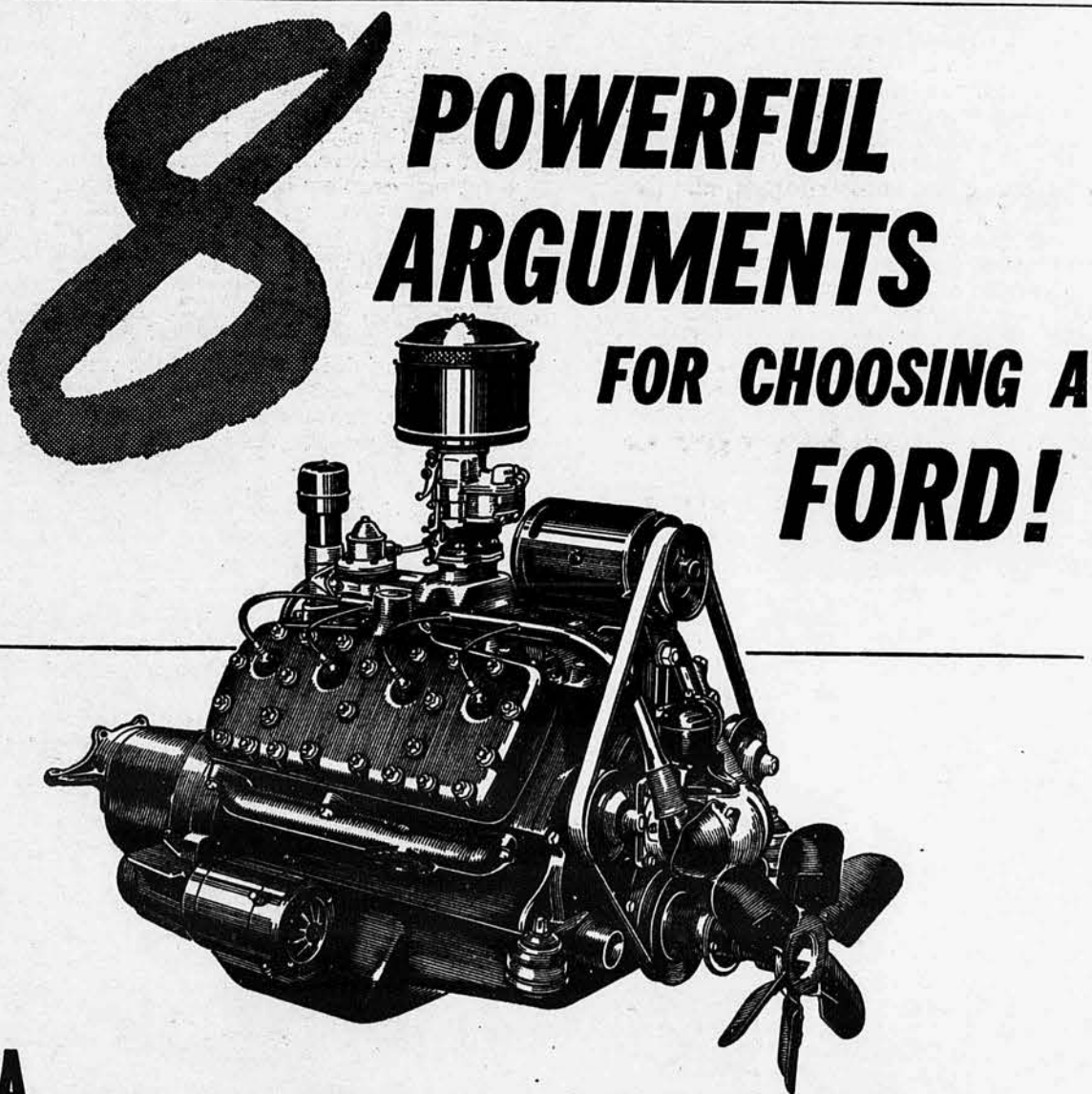
**Outlet:** An opening with a container or box which brings the electrical wires to the surface for connecting receptacles, switches or lamp fixtures.

**Convenience Outlet:** An outlet placed on walls or surfaces where appliances, lamps and small electrical devices can conveniently be connected.

**Power Outlet:** An outlet where large pieces of electrical equipment may be connected, such as large motors.

**Foot Candle:** A unit for measuring light intensities. One foot candle of light is the intensity of light on a surface, one foot from a standard candle.

Even after studying over all of these, we do not know exactly why we should use a certain size wire for a given electrical circuit. Neither do we know just why a one-horsepower motor may operate better on 220 volts than on 110 volts. But these seem to be the terms we will deal with most frequently, and other lessons are bound to follow the wider use of electricity.



## Autumn Hay Fever

If you are one who suffers annually from hay fever caused chiefly by inhaled pollen of various plants, you will be interested in seeing the bulletin on that subject. Other timely U. S. D. A. bulletins are also offered free to our readers. Please print your name and address and order bulletins by number, addressing your post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. 95—How to Control Ragweed, the Principal Cause of Autumn Hay Fever.
- No. 164—Erosion on Roads and Adjacent Lands.
- No. 1789—Terracing for Soil and Water Conservation.
- No. 1814—Terrace Outlets and Farm Drainageways.
- No. 1820—Silo Types and Construction.

A few minutes in this year's Ford will open your eyes to a lot of good things! To roominess and a big-car ride that's a real discovery in low-priced money's worth. To economy that's really amazing. To hydraulic brakes that are the biggest ever used on a low-price car. To easy finger-tip gear shifting of the sort the fine cars use. To roadability and handling ease that make driving lots of fun.

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Your Ford Dealer wants your deal . . . See him today!

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For Boys 14 to 18 . . . Ford Good Drivers League, \$30,000 in prizes . . . See any Ford Dealer

# FORD V-8

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**D**O YOU suppose it is the perversity of things or a flaw in nature that imposes gardening, harvesting, canning and various other activities upon a homemaker at a time it is so hot she feels like doing nothing much at all? Charge it up where you will, the homemaking show must go on. Schedules must be rearranged; odd jobs squeezed in; meal planning and cooking done—for hot or not, folks must eat. Our thoughts turn to cooling foods, which will keep our families well nourished yet may be prepared with a minimum of time, permitting us a little kitchen freedom.

Icebox cookery is no less than a boon. Delicious, attractive dishes, prepared in the cool of the morning and tucked away in the icebox to await demand give a very real sense of satisfaction to busy homemakers. Somehow, the sun doesn't seem unbearably hot or the garden rows quite so endless when we know we can dash into the house, whisk out a meat dish, jelled to perfection, salad materials, crisp and inviting, and a dessert chilled to the king's fancy.

Of course, no meal should be composed entirely of cold foods, so we add a hot drink; or hot soup, if our dessert be chilled or tall frosty drinks are the order of the day. And nobody shuns muffins or hot biscuits either. It's no trick at all to whisk them together, when we remember to keep on hand those jars containing previously mixed dry ingredients.

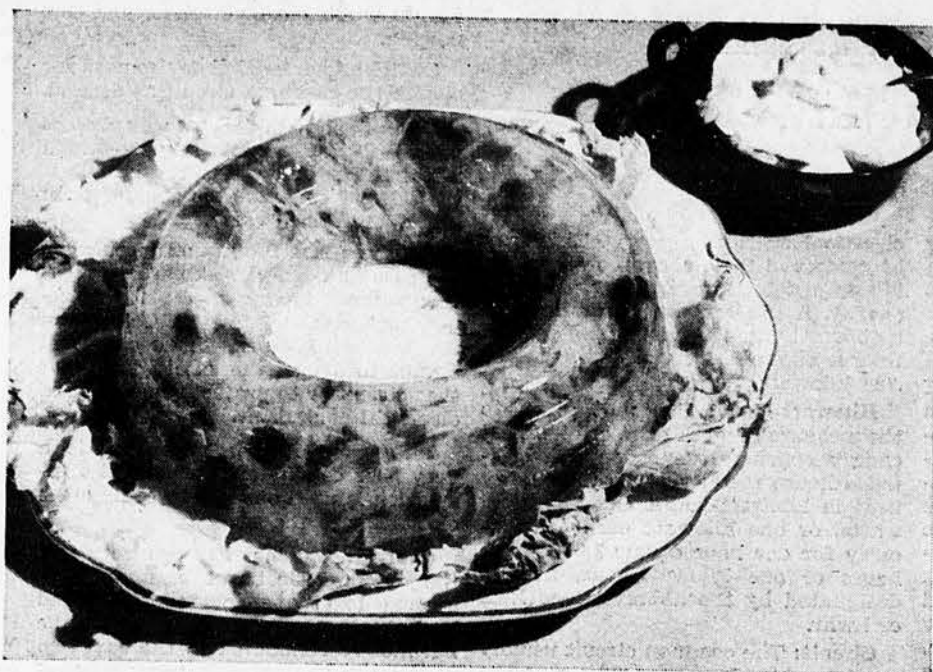
Here's to helping you thru a busy season; to enjoy each added activity without undue toll on strength and health! Start measuring now, keep an open mind concerning the possibilities of icebox cookery, and try these on the family:

#### Tomato Ham Loaf

2 cups fresh or canned tomatoes  
1 bay leaf (optional)  
1 stalk celery  
Pepper  
1 tablespoon onion juice  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 tablespoon gelatin  
1/2 cup cold water  
1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice

Combine tomatoes, bay leaf, celery, salt and pepper and boil 10 minutes. Soften the gelatin in the cold water and add to the hot mixture, stirring until dissolved. Add vinegar and onion juice. Strain. Divide mixture into three parts. Pour one part in a loaf pan rinsed in cold water. Chill and spread with 3/4 cup cold, chopped, boiled ham, seasoned with prepared mustard and moistened with salad dressing. Add second part of jelly mixture; chill until firm, then add 3/4 cup cream cheese, which has been well-seasoned and softened with a bit of cream; add remaining

U-m-m! Icebox cake just hits the spot! Now let that big, bad wolf called "unexpected company" drive in any minute—and see who cares.



## ICEBOX COOKERY *Saves the Day*

By MRS. N. N. BENJAMIN

jelly and chill thoroly. When ready to serve, unmold on cold platter, lettuce-lined; garnish with green pepper slices or hard-cooked eggs. Serve with salad dressing.

#### Golden Glow Salad

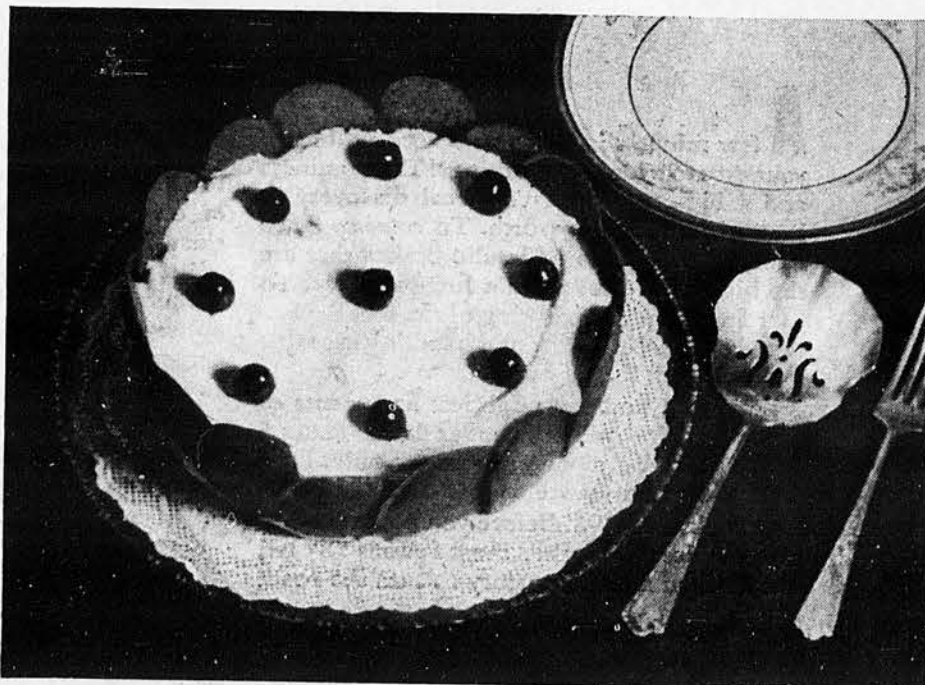
2 packages lemon flavored gelatin  
1 cup pineapple juice  
3 cups water  
1/2 cup grated raw carrot  
3/4 cup crushed pineapple  
Few maraschino cherries

Heat pineapple juice and 1 cup of the water to boiling point. Pour over gelatine powder and stir until thoroly dissolved. Add remaining water. When mixture begins to thicken, add grated carrot, pineapple and maraschino cherries, cut in small pieces. Turn into a ring mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Chill.

#### Cottage Cheese Mold

1 tablespoon gelatin  
1/4 cup cold water  
2 cups cottage cheese  
1/2 cup cream  
1/4 teaspoon salt  
1/8 teaspoon paprika  
Fruits

Soften the gelatin in the cold water, place over boiling water and stir until dissolved. Mash cheese very fine, add seasonings and cream, then the gelatin; mix well and pour into mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Chill. When ready to serve, unmold on crisp lettuce and fill the center with any desired combination of fruits, cut in small pieces and mixed with salad dressing to which has been added a bit of whipped cream. Additional salad dressing may be served, if desired.



Knowing there is an attractive salad in the icebox just waiting to be unmolded, gives the busy homemaker a real sense of satisfaction when outdoor activities are at their height.

#### Jellied Chicken

Dress, clean and cut up a fowl. Place in a kettle with a small onion, stalk of celery and any other desired seasonings. Cover with boiling water and cook very slowly. When about half done add a scant tablespoon of salt. Continue cooking until meat falls from bones. Remove the chicken and reduce the stock to 2 cups. Strain to remove fat, cool. Heat to boiling and pour over 1 1/2 teaspoons of gelatin which has been softened in 1/4 cup cold water. Rinse mold in cold water, decorate the bottom with parsley and hard-cooked egg slices. Pack in the meat, from which bones and skin have been removed; sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper. Pour on stock and gelatin mixture. Chill thoroly; unmold on crisp lettuce or cress.

#### Pineapple Icebox Cake

18 lady fingers or vanilla wafers  
4 tablespoons water  
2 tablespoons honey  
1 cup crushed pineapple  
1/2 cup pecans  
1/4 cup maraschino cherries  
4 egg whites  
1 1/2 cakes sweet chocolate  
1 cup cream, whipped  
1 teaspoon vanilla

Line the bottom and side of a mold with lady fingers or wafers. Add water to chocolate and melt over hot water. Combine honey, pineapple, cherries, egg whites beaten stiff, egg yolks beaten until lemon colored, vanilla and whipped cream; add to melted chocolate. Make alternate layers of this mixture and the split lady fingers or wafers. Cover with waxed paper and chill thoroly in icebox.

#### Bran Icebox Rolls

1 cup shortening  
1 cup boiling water  
1/4 cup sugar  
1 cup bran  
6 cups flour  
1 1/2 teaspoons salt  
2 eggs  
2 cakes compressed yeast  
1 cup lukewarm water

Combine shortening, boiling water, sugar, bran and salt, stirring until shortening is melted. Let stand until mixture is lukewarm.

Add well-beaten eggs and the yeast dissolved in the lukewarm water. Sift the flour before measuring. Add flour and beat thoroly. Place dough in a lightly oiled bowl, cover and place in the icebox until ready to use. When ready to use, pinch off dough and form into balls which about half fill muffin tins. Let rise 3 hours. Bake in a hot oven, 400 degrees F. for 15 to 20 minutes.

Aren't we glad we measured and stored our dry ingredients in one jar, shortening in another, when we had a moment to spare yesterday morning! In a few moments, shortcakes for dessert and biscuits, our family's favorite hot bread, come from the oven piping hot,



just as tired, hungry folks step in the door. And it's all so quickly and simply done it seems 'most like magic!

#### Icebox Cookies

2 cups brown sugar	1 teaspoon soda
1 cup butter and lard (scant)	1 teaspoon cream of tartar
2 eggs	1 teaspoon vanilla
3½ cups flour	1 cup nutmeats, optional

Cream shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Stir in well-beaten eggs and the vanilla. Sift and measure the flour. Add to first mixture, after sifting with remaining dry ingredients. Mix well. Add nutmeats. Form in a roll and place in the icebox until needed. Slice very thin, bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. for 15 minutes. Unused portion may be wrapped in waxed paper and returned to icebox.

#### Lemon Chiffon Pie

½ cup butter (scant)	½ cup powdered sugar
18 graham crackers	

Crush graham crackers very fine. Combine with sugar and butter and mix well. Pat firmly in pie plate. Chill thoroly before adding filling.

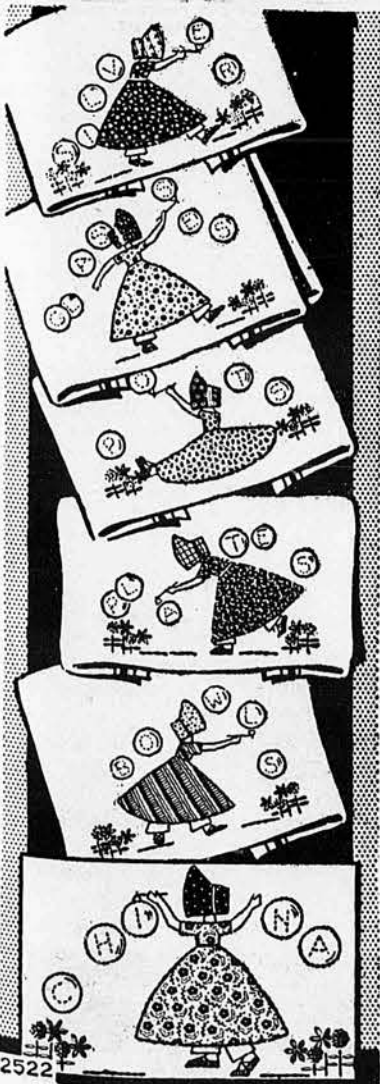
#### Filling

1 cup sugar	1 tablespoon gelatin
½ cup lemon juice	tin
½ teaspoon salt	1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
4 eggs	¼ cup cold water

Add half of the sugar, lemon juice and salt to the egg yolks which have been beaten until thick and lemon colored. Cook over boiling water until of custard consistency. Soften the gelatin in the cold water, add to hot custard and stir until dissolved. Add the grated lemon rind; cool. When the mixture begins to thicken, fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites into which the remaining half cup sugar has been beaten gradually. Pour into a previously chilled pie crust. When ready to serve spread with a thin layer of whipped cream which has been sweetened slightly.

#### Bubble Girl Designs

COLORFUL KITCHEN TOWELS



Just too easy patches make these colorful towels. Pattern 2522 contains 7 designs 5 by 7½ inches. Price 10 cents. Order from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

#### Who Minds a Little Mud

By IMPERFECT MAZIE

I read an article on the perfect housekeeper. Heavens, my home looked far from perfect! I scurried around and wiped down the walls, mopped the floors, aired the bedding, ironed a lunch cloth, made a pie and browned the potatoes just so. Henry would find his home perfect when he came in at noon! "The perfect housekeeper," so

I had read, "achieves a clean, beautiful home by constant supervision."

While Henry was putting the horses in the barn, I powdered my flushed face and leaned against the sink to catch my breath. He came whistling on the porch and straight into the kitchen. "Henry Smith," I cried crossly, "when will you ever learn to wipe your feet before you tramp all over my clean floors? Here I've been working till I'm tired as a dog—"

His whistle died and he went meekly

and shamefacedly back to wipe his feet. Somehow, his smile never did come back quite as bright as usual. And he forgot to kiss me. Even the pie didn't seem to taste as good as I had thought it was going to.

I'm wondering if perhaps the perfect housekeeper is the one who quits work before her nerves are completely frayed. Today I'm going to take things easy—and if I don't have all my work done by noon—well, Henry isn't much of a hand to notice floors anyway.



**A** PLUMP, JUICY LEG O' LAMB sizzling fresh out of the oven . . . can't you almost taste it? With mint sauce or jelly . . . and lots of rich gravy!

Or a tempting boned breast of lamb! M-m . . . m-m.

Or lamb shanks braised to a shiny brown. Like so many other lamb dishes—including lamb loaf, lamb pies, escalloped lamb and lamb patties—browned lamb shanks are made from a very economical cut.

So treat the family to a lamb feast this week! You'll find the juiciest, most tender lamb cuts awaiting you at your nearest Safeway. All typical Safeway values!



**Why Safeway is advertising lamb to farmers**—Safeway is interested in promoting the sale of farm products and making farming profitable—because more than a third of our trade comes from farm families!

The fact that one-third of the consumers who buy in our stores are fellow farmers should open the eyes of many a farm family. For naturally, the more that farmers consume of each other's crops the more they'll all benefit.

Safeway urges you to enjoy more lamb now while this fine delicious meat is so plentiful.

#### Nutritionists point out lamb is rich in food value

It is easily and completely digested. Lamb provides the body with a good supply of high grade protein . . . a food element essential to health, vigor, to life itself. Lamb is also a good source of two important minerals—iron and phosphorus. And provides Vitamins B and G.

#### Statistical Sam Says:

Almost two-thirds of the nation's lamb (64½%) is shipped from or slaughtered in the 17 states where Safeway Stores are located. Last year the value of the lamb crop in these states was \$98,970,000. And it may be interesting to note that for every family living in the Safeway states there are five lambs and sheep—as against six-tenths of a head per family in the rest of the U. S.





# Our Crop Reporters Say

**Allen**—Wheat best in years. Yield 20 to 49 bushels an acre; of 60 to 61 test. Acreage will be increased. Fine prospect for corn if it rains. Alfalfa never better. Livestock business is on the boom.—T. E. Whitlow.

**Allen**—Oats best in years; yields of 70 bushels an acre reported. Average 45 bushels. Alfalfa best yield in years; other hay and pastures better, also. Corn prospects good, but more rain needed. Fewer hogs in the county than for a number of years; cattle, both beef and dairy, about the same number. Better feeling generally.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Anderson**—Wheat made from 20 to 30 bushels. Lots of it cut with combines. Oats good, much of it made 50 bushels. Corn and sorghums are looking fine. With a few more rains we will have a good crop of everything this year. All livestock doing well. People seem to be feeling better about things.—C. E. Kiblinger.

**Barber**—Wheat made from 3 to 24 bushels an acre. More corn planted than usual this spring, dry weather hard on it. Sorghums are doing fine; so is alfalfa. Many fields of second cutting left for seed. Pastures are best in years but need rain. Cattle have done well, are putting on fat. Quite a number are milking cows. Not as many hogs as usual, but about as many sheep and poultry, and doing well. Some farmers have bought grain cars and built granaries to store wheat and have repaired their buildings and

Painted them. Some new machinery. Wheat acreage will be about the same this fall as last fall.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Wheat yield was a great deal better than was expected. A big rain delayed harvest and caused lower test. Prices on all things farmers have to sell are too low. Livestock doing fine. Plowing is virtually finished. Conditions are better than a year ago, but room for much improvement yet. Considerable irrigating.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—Wheat made from 20 to 42 bushels. Oats made 40 to 85 bushels. About the same per cent of beef and dairy cattle, hogs and sheep as former years, but there does not seem to be as much poultry. Folks in general seem to feel good.—E. E. Taylor.

**Chautauqua**—Some wheat made 40 bushels, although much was abandoned. Oats ranged from 30 to 50 bushels; local feeders buying all for sale at 20 to 25 cents at machine. Most sorghum crops look good but chinch bugs were bad in spots. Some are beginning to haul stock water as we need rain. Many farms have new ponds well filled. Pastures are good. Cattle are doing well. Fewer hogs. Alfalfa first cutting was above average. Putting up prairie hay is in full swing with average tonnage.—Cloy W. Brazile.

**Cherokee**—Wheat bountiful, lots of it will be held. Corn looks fine most places; sorghums, alfalfa, and pasture are doing fine. Moisture is fair, have had a lot of quick rains, but not very soaking. All livestock growing better as the grade is better; same with poultry. Folks are feeling good, crops better than many past years. Getting larger tractors, and combines are more popular.—J. H. Van Horn.

**Cheyenne**—Wheat yields better than expected in most cases. Oats and barley made satisfactory yields. All crops making satisfactory growth but could use more moisture. Although the recent dry spell damaged the crop, corn looks better than for several years, also sorghums, and the acreage is larger than common. Pastures not so good, as an early growth of weeds sapped the reserve moisture. Alfalfa in most cases free from hoppers, and will make good yields. Beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are in satisfactory condition; decrease in hog numbers only. Seems to be a general feeling of optimism except most people have the "war jitters." More farmers are practicing contour methods and

building terraces, than ever before, and a few farm ponds are being constructed.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clark**—Light wheat crop. Some in northwest part of county made 30 and 35 bushels to the acre, but in only a small territory. In the south part of the county only about one-fourth of the wheat was making from 3 to 23 bushels. I had one 60-acre field sowed October 15, which made 23 bushels to the acre; this was Super Blackhull. Also had some Early Blackhull sown February 26, that made 20 bushels to the acre. Good crops of barley and oats. Feeds look good but need rain. More feed and Sudan grass this year than usual. Cattle have done fine and are bringing good prices. Will be a smaller acreage of wheat sown this fall owing to the immense feed crop and low price of wheat.—G. P. Harvey.

**Cloud**—About an average wheat crop which was somewhat better than average in quality. Charles Blaser, of Concordia, is irrigating a field of alfalfa with good results. Not as many turkeys or chickens being raised this year. Fewer brood sows have been kept for fall litters. Probably a few more cattle in this county than a year ago.—Leo Paulsen.

**Coffey**—Wheat 5 to 60 bushels an acre, farmers are mostly holding, lots of it will be fed. Barley made 50 to 75 bushels an acre. Corn looking well, but needs rain badly. Alfalfa pretty good, also pastures. People hauling water to stock. Cattle have done well, but hogs and poultry not so well, and not so many raised. Farming mostly by tractor; several bought new ones.—C. W. Carter.

**Coffey**—Wheat crop excellent, yield 15 to 45 bushels, excellent quality, 60 to 63 test. Large portion of crop going into storage. Sorghums doing fine except where chinch bugs are bad. Corn as a whole exceedingly fine, but needing rain. Second cutting of alfalfa is short on account of lack of rain, acreage steadily increasing. Oats extra good, mostly 40 to 60 bushels. All kinds of livestock doing extra well. General feeling among farm folks is satisfactory; believe we are doing about as well as any other class of business. Considerable repairing and some building being done.—James McHill.

**Cowley**—Wheat yields uneven, ranging from nothing to more than 40 bushels to the acre. Late sowing caused some failures while black rust got many fine fields. No great amount has gone to market. All row crops are looking fair but need rain badly except in localities. About average numbers of livestock on hands, all in good flesh; some increase in the number of sheep. The amount of stock at community sales has more than doubled over the last few weeks. A good many buildings are being repaired in the country.—K. D. Olin.

**Douglas**—Wheat crop good, rust bothered slightly. Corn, sorghums and alfalfa doing well but need rain. Beef, dairy, hogs, sheep, and poultry are doing well. Because of low prices for poultry and eggs, many farm women have lost interest and did not invest so much, especially in chickens and poultry. Good demand for frying chickens which are scarce now. More repairs have been made than for some time. Many new or second-hand combines, particularly small ones, have been bought, and the majority of farmers have pick-up or large trucks as they are useful the year around. Potatoes in the Kaw Valley yielded well, all excellent quality and bringing fairly good prices. Fine prospects for later fruits. Spring rains encouraged setting out more fruit trees and berries, especially strawberries.—Mrs. George Glenn.

**Edwards**—Wheat a disappointment, making 3 to 15 bushels an acre. Barley made from 20 to 45 bushels. Most of the wheat will be held for later sale. All growing crops doing well; gardens better than they have been for several years. All pastures are fine. Poultry has gained in numbers over last year. Some repairing on buildings, some painting, some new machinery. Wheat acreage will probably increase this fall for a better seedbed is promised.—Myrtle B. Davis.

**Finney**—Wheat crop poor and test low. About 100 per cent farmers are taking the wheat loan out from the Government. Row crop is growing well. Some corn was planted. Row crop needs rain badly. Irrigation plants are being put down over the county. Cattle and sheep are doing real well this summer. Hog prices are low, not many being raised. Painting and repairing were gen-

eral this spring. New machinery in great demand. Losses of cattle and sheep from weed poisoning.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

**Franklin**—Some wheat in the county made more than 40 bushels to the acre. In other places it has run as low as 5 bushels. Tests ran as high as 64 and as low as 38. Believe it will average 20 bushels. I predict an increased wheat acreage this fall. Oats yielded from 25 to 100 bushels an acre and tested as high as 37 pounds to the bushel. Barley yielded well. A good many soybeans planted. Two good crops of alfalfa harvested. Sorghums and Sudan grass coming along well. Pastures getting dry. A few more irrigation plants are in operation. Lespedeza came thru fine, although the weather last season was too dry and hot for it to seed much. Some new buildings are going up. A great many tractors and new combines have been purchased. Some nice lambs going to market.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Geary**—One of the best, if not the best, wheat crops in history both as to yield and quality. Little wheat under 20 bushels to the acre, and several yields of better than 40 bushels. Entirely too dry for all growing crops. Sorghum crops are in a critical condition. Corn mostly all gone. Farmers filling silos. Livestock has done well this year. Several farmers discussing irrigation plants for another year. A large amount of new machinery being sold, especially tractors and plows. Plowing is underway, although ground is hard and dry. If the row crops are a failure, perhaps a larger acreage of wheat, rye and winter barley will be seeded if the fall is favorable.—Laurence Hoover.

**Harper**—Wheat in this county was spotted. In some localities there were 20 bushels or better an acre of 60-pound wheat and in other localities nearby the wheat yielded 3 and 4 bushels of 40 or less pounds. Some fields were damaged by blowing, some lacked moisture, and some had rust. There were big oats and barley crops—oats yielding 20 to 60 bushels an acre. Feed crops are in excellent condition. Little corn planted. Need more moisture. Beef and dairy cattle are about the same in number as in past years. Pastures have been excellent. There are fewer hogs but more sheep. Less poultry on farms. Gardens have been the best in many years, and potatoes yielded abundantly. Shelterbelts made excellent growth as the season was ideal.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey**—Wheat turned out fine yield, as high as 28 bushels testing 61. Not much wheat will be held for later sale. Corn is badly scorched. Two crops of alfalfa have been cut. Pastures good. About the same number of irrigation plants as last season. Livestock all doing fine. Poultry and egg prices are helped out by hatcheries. Combines make a big saving in harvest expenses. A few new buildings and repairs, some painting and new machinery. Wheat acreage will probably increase some this fall.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Generally speaking our county has a fine wheat crop, yielding 25 to 45 bushels an acre. About 50 per cent of the wheat crop being stored. Alfalfa crop good. Corn and other row crops are good where chinch bugs have not gotten in their destructive work. Most livestock doing nicely. Flocks and herds were radically reduced during dry years and are gradually being built up. The south side of the county increased the production of peas for the cannery, and an extra huller was erected and operated this year. Potato digging is more encouraging than some years. Gardens have been extra good and many jars filled for winter use. Cherry crop was good. Prospects are good for peaches, pears, plums and grapes.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Jewell**—Ground dry, corn ruined for lack of moisture. Pasture short and dry. Early wheat made good yields. Late wheat was damaged by black rust and grasshoppers, so tested light and made poor yields. Barley crop average, but large acreage harvested. Oats crop light; little oats or barley for sale. Livestock doing fine. Turkeys doing fine but not nearly as many as last year. A large number of new ponds have been built this spring, but all are dry. Sorghums and milos standing the drought in fair condition, and a large acreage of these crops have been planted. About the same acreage of wheat will be sown this fall as last year. Some land being sold, mostly wheat farms.—Lester Broyles.

**Johnson**—Wheat yields have been good, 18 to 35 bushels. Considerable wheat is being held under government loan. A good potato crop; alfalfa was never better; oats are a good average crop; and corn promises well. Pastures are in fair condition. More Sweet clover, Red and White clover and timothy are seen than in years. Turkeys are not doing as well as usual. There is

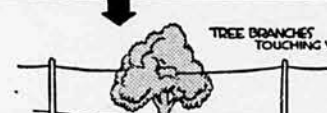
**KEEP THE VITAMINS IN YOUR PIES!**



Amazing new "Magic Pie Ventilator" allows steam to escape prevents fruit juices from baking out. Easy to use. Simply make pie in usual way but with no perforations. Insert Magic Pie Ventilator in center. Used by thousands of housewives and country's best cooks. Special introductory price 25c (postpaid). Please send 25c in coin to MAGIC PIE VENTILATOR CO. Box No. 253, Saginaw, W. S. Michigan. Your money cheerfully refunded if you are not satisfied.

## How's your telephone line?

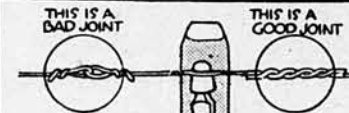
**IF YOU OWN YOUR LINE AND INSTRUMENT...GIVE THEM THIS TEST**



**1. Is your line free from interference?**

☐ YES  
☐ NO

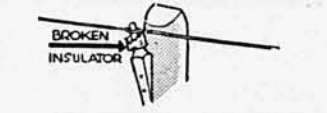
Trees and bushes "ground" a line—especially when wet. The result is that the line loses talking current.



**2. Are the joints on your line tight and free from rust?**

☐ YES  
☐ NO


If not, your line is only partly efficient. Twist joints tightly as shown above at right of pole.



**3. Is the wire supported by good insulators?**

☐ YES  
☐ NO

If not, you may have trouble hearing. This is another way talking current is lost.



**4. Has your telephone been inspected recently?**

☐ YES  
☐ NO

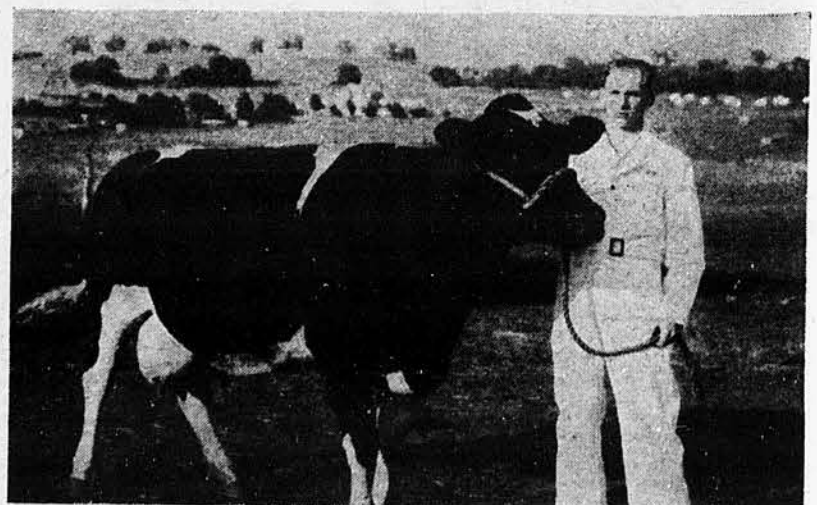
For best service, bring your telephone instrument to us once a year for inspection. Replace your batteries every year.

**IF you answer "No" to any of these questions, your telephone service may not be as good as it should be.**

If you get service from a town served by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, ask for a copy of the book, "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line." It shows you how to build a good farm telephone line—and keep it in first-class condition. It's FREE—ask for your copy.

**SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY**

## "CORAL" ON HONOR LIST



"Coral" is what the dairy students call this cow at the Kansas State College dairy farm in Manhattan, but in the Honor List, the American cow's recognition group, she is more formally known as Dean Inka Coral. The 4-year-old cow has been listed by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for her production record. "Coral" produced 612.6 pounds of butterfat in 312 days on 3 daily milkings. She ranks 39th among all Honor List cows in the country in her classification and division. She is being held by Dale Brown, Manhattan, enrolled in agriculture at the college.



## WINS CAPPER AWARD



Senator Copper Award for outstanding work in industrial journalism at Kansas State College last year goes to Roy Fisher, Belleville. Fisher's name will be engraved on a silver plaque furnished by Senator Copper. The award has been made since 1928.

a general feeling that this is so far the most satisfactory farming year for some time. Many are trying hybrid corn.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Wheat was late in maturing and was badly burned by hot winds. Yields run from 2 up to 10 bushels. A large part of poor quality wheat will be fed on the farms. Not much corn planted and it is starting to burn. All sorghums still in fair condition. Prospects for a feed crop larger than normal if it rains soon. Pastures are poor, but grass is slowly coming back. Prairie is dry. A few more irrigation plants installed. Many new farm ponds built and extra heavy rains took out several of them. In general, people feel that this will be a better year. The damming lister has proved efficient and is being generally used.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Harvested about 45,000 acres or about 30 per cent of the wheat seeded in fall of 1939, with average yield of 8 bushels. The drouth continues; however, much work has been done to prepare stubble ground for another crop. Wheat as a rule is of good quality and much of it has gone into storage. Corn shows little if any promise for either grain or forage. Other row crops show more promise, altho will have to have rain soon if grain sorghums make any grain. However, we still have a chance for feed if rain comes soon. First crop alfalfa light, second crop never materialized, and seed crop will be very light if any. Pastures fair where not over-grazed and stock looks pretty good. Not many hogs, owing to shortage of grain, and considerable poultry going to market. Looks as if a great deal of our livestock and poultry will have to be fed out of a box car next winter.—R. W. Greene.

Logan—Barley and wheat average yields low. Some wheat will be stored for later market. Not much corn planted. A big acreage of kafir. Milo and cane look good where free from weeds and where it has rained. Continued dry weather is telling on the feed crops, and it looks like feed will be scarce. Only small amount of alfalfa is grown and that along creek and river bottoms. Not much change in numbers of beef cattle, dairy cows, hogs, or poultry, but sheep are on the increase. Many farms have a small flock.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Most farmers holding wheat and oats for better price. More wheat will be seeded this fall because it is a more certain crop than corn. Several farmers will buy more and better dairy cows. Good milk cows pay better than other stock or poultry. Much of the poultry does not pay for their feed. Good breed of large hogs are paying stock. Orchards should be planted on every farm. Farmers who own good farms are the most independent people in this world. Hot and dry in July.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Had the best wheat in the world in 1940; 30 to 50 bushels to the acre, all tested No. 1 or 60 pounds. I think almost all the wheat went to market. Ninety per cent of the wheat now is harvested with combines. Several fields of oats made 60 bushels to the acre. Kanota is the oats to sow. Good thing the Government has sealed corn stored on the farms right here in Marshall county, for we will need it if it doesn't rain soon. Sorgho is being eaten by chinch bugs. I have lived in Marshall county for 62 years and never saw the chinch bugs so bad. We need a million-dollar rain right now. There were a lot of new tractors, combines and pick-up trucks purchased this summer. We had such a bountiful harvest that every little town in the county will hold picnics. There will be the largest acreage of wheat this fall you ever saw. Thirty bushels to the acre at 60 cents is not bad. Second cutting of alfalfa is all up and was a good cut.—J. D. Stosz.

Nemaha—Wheat turned out a bit spotted, some fields at south end of county a total loss due to chinch bugs. Outside of these bug fields, wheat turned out good, yields ranging from 15 to 50 bushels an acre and the quality exceptionally good. Some wheat tested as high as 65 and 66 pounds. A large per cent of the wheat crop being sealed. We need rain badly. Many burned tops beginning to show up in corn. Many sorghum fields have been damaged or completely destroyed by chinch bugs. The second crop of alfalfa was a bit short and pastures drying up due to lack of moisture. More beef cattle and hogs on farms than usual, and dairy cows are ever on the increase due to attractive price paid for butterfat by local creamery. Not many new buildings going up, quite a bit of repair work and painting being done. About the usual amount of new machinery going out on farms.—E. A. Moser.

Osborne—Wheat is a disappointment. Yields of 3 to 8 bushels an acre with an occasional field of summer fallow or low overflow land giving a higher yield. More oats and barley this year than

common. First crop of alfalfa was good, but the second light and too dry for the third crop to start. Pastures are getting dry and most pastures are badly infested with prickly pears. Sheep are being shipped in by various organizations. Many farmers turning to sheep as they have proved money makers the last few years. Cattle are doing well on pasture. There are fewer hogs and poultry than common this year. Grain sorghums are the main crop planted this spring. Rain came too late for the corn, but will help the feed and grain sorghum crops. Heat and drouth damaged all crops.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Wheat yields ranged from nothing on dry land farms to 53 bushels an acre on irrigated land. Heavy rain during harvest decreased test from 3 to 4 pounds. Many steel bins went to farms to be filled. Row crop fields are clean but need moisture badly. Alfalfa is showing the result of dry weather. Considerable corn was planted this spring, but must have a rain to make a paying crop. A few more irrigation pumps are in operation this year than last year. The outlook on beef cattle is good at present. Hogs remain about the same in number; sheep are on the increase. Paying cash and paying up back bills is the order of the day. More new combines and tractors sold than in many years. New cars are also being put into use. I believe the Government buying our wheat is a good thing if not abused.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—Some good wheat where it rained last fall to bring it up. But much of it went out this spring as the ground baked. Wheat could not get thru so had to be put to spring crops. Cutworms took thousands of acres. All row crops look good but need rain. Considerable wheat being stored on farms. Cattle fair to good, but hogs a losing game any way you bet.

Poultry won't pay its way any more only for home consumption. Our best wheat seemed to be when it was planted with the Peacock drill attachment, furrow drilled.—J. A. Kelley.

Republic—Wheat was truly a miracle crop with yields from 10 to 40 bushels and all of good quality. Half of it being sold, most of which will be sealed. Acreage for next crop will be cut unless we get rain. Many ponds were built but many who built them are hauling water. Pastures are dry like October. Most corn and drilled cane already gone. Only row crops are holding out. Second crop alfalfa was very light on new seeding and a failure on old stands. Barley, oats, and rye yielded fairly well. A large amount of sealed corn will be redeemed if drouth continues. All livestock has done well. Sheep on increase, hogs on decrease, cattle about the same number with some already gone to market. Turkeys on increase, chickens fewer. Only new buildings are steel bins. A few combines and tractors bought, also many pick-up trucks. R.E.A. 350 miles of line to be energized August 10.—A. R. Snapp.

Rooks—Wheat made from 1 to 30 bushels; not much has been sold. Corn and feed look nice but need rain. Pastures are poor. Two new irrigation plants have been installed. Livestock doing well but the number has been greatly reduced in comparison to former years, owing to short feed crops and pastures. Farmers are being hard hit by the rising taxes and feel relief from taxes must be had; the number of Government employees as well as their salaries, must be reduced.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat made from nothing up to 40 bushels, depending on condition of the soil, methods of preparation, and the location of local showers last fall. Much more wheat than

usual was bound, both on account of the weeds and because straw is needed for winter feed. Moisture situation becoming desperate. Feed crops and alfalfa generally are drying up. Pastures are as sear and dry as in November. Grain sorghums are holding their own and waiting for moisture. Irrigation plants are on the increase. Cattle remain about the same in number. Sheep, hogs, and poultry are making some increases. Prospects for forage crops seem slim. More farmers are taking out Government wheat loans.—William Crotinger.

Russell—East part of county poor wheat; northeast, none; north, a little; central northwest, some; west central, average crop; southwest, about 50 per cent average. About 99 per cent of wheat being held for future sale. Hoppers thick and about to take everything in their path. Top soil in need of a good rain. Beef, poultry, and sheep growing in number. Fewer hogs due to shortage of grain. Our 4-H Clubs are certainly doing wonders and they will give a fair this fall. Much stubble wheat cut by the old-fashioned header, to save the straw for feed, which is badly needed for winter. The city of Russell is doing much building. There will be about 10 projects in effect soon. A badly needed hospital, new depot, swimming pool, many nice new dwelling houses going up to accommodate the oil industry. Merchants tell me all are doing a grand business in all lines. Potatoes are good size and fine quality. Those that planted barley also report good yields. Fields are green with Russian thistles and farmers are turning them under, which also will help the soil.—Mrs. Mary Bushell.

Smith—Wheat yields poor, with average of 8 to 10 bushels. Big per cent of farmers took Government loan on wheat, not much sold. Barley (Continued on Page 14)

# The Wick of Freedom's Lamp



UNITY OF SPIRIT in a nation comes only from the devotion of its people to a fundamental ideal. Fortunately, *America's* fundamental ideal has always been *freedom for the individual*—the fullest measure of freedom consistent with proper respect for the rights and liberties of others.

Who stands for this freedom? All Americans do, all ages and all groups. But for 150 years of American history the very wick of the lamp of freedom has been the American farm.

America's farms have given to the nation far more than an abundance of food. Released from the soil by the use of machines, generation after generation of farm sons and daughters, imbued with the American ideal, have peopled our cities and created our industrial civilization.

This nation was established and built by farmers. Its basic social unit has always been the family on the family-size farm. So long as its foundation is the man who farms his acres, speaks his mind, helps his neighbor and prizes his freedom above his ease, America is secure at its base against disunion.

Because these things are true, the soundness and vitality of the family farm are

essential to America. Sometimes we are told that it is endangered, that it is unable to compete against larger farms and large-scale methods.

Fortunately, that is not true. Today the number of American farms is at an all-time high and *the overwhelming majority of them are one-family farms*, operated by the members of the family.

Within recent years the farm equipment industry has produced mechanized equipment especially for the smaller farm—low-cost small tractors and a full line of implements for use with them. Now the little tractors are humming on thousands of American farms. Each passing day sees more of them in use. The small tractor is making itself as essential to American farming as the light truck is to American business transportation.

The progress of mechanization has strengthened the position of the American family farm and all that it stands for. Enlightened agriculture remains the strong and enduring social foundation of America.

We are proud that this is true, proud that the industry of which this Company is a part has helped to make it true.

*S. S. McAllister*  
President

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
Chicago, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER  
TRACTORS • FARM EQUIPMENT • TRUCKS • INDUSTRIAL POWER



## CRACK DOWN ON SMUT WITH NEW IMPROVED CERESAN

Kill seed-borne stinking smut of wheat! Reduce certain barley smuts! Cut down losses from seedling blight! Just dry-treat your seed with New Improved CERESAN—the double-acting treatment that generally kills surface seed-borne disease organisms by both contact and vapor. Average yield increases in tests range from 6 to 18%! In controlling stinking smut, Journal of the American Society of Agronomy says "New Improved CERESAN was significantly superior to the other standard seed disinfectants . . . in each of the 3 years they were tested." Treat your own seed, or go to an authorized Du Bay Treating Service. Ask dealer for pamphlet.



### SODIUM CHLORATE

Made for American farmers by American workmen in a Company established nearly fifty years ago.

See your County Agent regarding the use of Sodium Chlorate for use in weed control.

Manufactured by  
**OLDBURY ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO.**  
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

### NEW! Duplex ROTARY SCRAPER

3 BLADES NO LEVERS

AT LAST! Most modern, simplified Scraper on the market. Automatically loads forward and backward. Many exclusive patented features!

**FREE!—Five Days Free Trial—FREE!**  
Write today for details and illustrated literature.

**DUPLEX Construction Co., Dep't. 22**  
21st and Locust, East Omaha, Nebr., Webster 3213

### 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.**

### NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS

Everlasting TILE  
Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Steel reinforcing every course of tile.

**NO** Blowing In  
Blowing Down  
Freezing  
Rowell Roller Bearing Ends  
Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

**NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY**  
518 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

### El Vampiro

FLIES ANTS ROACHES FLEAS MOSQUITOES  
KILLS THEM

10¢ AT ALL DEALERS

ALLAIRE-WOODWARD & CO.  
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

## Ready Help for Readers

**H**OT weather doesn't give you much time to think about things you are going to want this fall, new machinery, parts, things for the house, fences or other items of necessity. This issue of Kansas Farmer, however, will be of considerable help in obtaining information for your fall purchases.

Advertisers in this issue have prepared catalogs and pamphlets fully describing their products on all points you want to know. These are free. Simply drop a line to the maker of the item you are interested in.

Here is an index of advertisers in this issue who offer such literature:

Get full information about Firestone's payment plans and the tire changeover offers. Use the coupon on page 2.

With the approach of the "listening" season, now is the time to look at new radios. Send for Sentinel's free folder offered on page 8.

With increased interest in grass silage, Letz Manufacturing Co. has prepared a new book on the subject. Write for your copy to the address indicated on page 8.

For grinding any feed, green, wet, or dry—that's the way the Bear Cat Grinder ad reads. Get your full information as indicated on page 8.

Smooth out those rough places on your farm. Write for the Duplex literature as described on page 14.

Are you planning irrigation? Get your pump information from the Western Land Roller Co. See page 14.

How about a new silo? Be sure you see what National Tile Silo has to offer. See page 14.

Philco's new 1941 farm radio without wet batteries is something to look into. Send the coupon on page 15 for descriptive literature.

If you are looking for a new grass, be sure to read the Michels grass ad on page 15 and write for the folder mentioned.

### Crop Reporters Say

(Continued from Page 13)

ley a good crop in general over the county. Oats were poor owing to late freeze. In general we have more grain for feed than last year. Corn burning badly. Hoppers working on it some. Sorghums a good stand and looking nice, all clean, and if it rains before long will be plenty of feed. A large acreage of sorghums was planted. Pastures are dry, needing rain, and some are getting short. Quite a number of cattle being sold on account of dry pastures and water situation. Most families paying as they go with cream and eggs. Poultry shows a slight increase over last year. Sheep are on the increase and have made good money. Spring lambs did well and prices very good. Cattle are good property and have done well this season. A big per cent of taxes are paid.—Harry Saunders.

Summer—Early wheat was best; some yields as high as 30 bushels. Fields hit by rust made 5 or less of low test. Barley made 35 to 50 bushels an acre. Oats good quality, yields of 30 to 34 bushels. First cutting of Sudan made heavy crop of hay. Third crop of alfalfa will be ready soon. Pastures are good. All stock doing well. Very dry; corn and feed crops needing rain; some corn put in silo. Not as many hogs and chickens, but more turkeys this year. Not as many cattle on feed, usual number dairy and stock cattle and sheep, large crop of wool. Peaches are good crop. Gardens have been wonderful.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—Wheat yields and quality poor; all fields were much alike regardless of kind of wheat planted. Ground worked the least last fall before seeding time produced a better yield than summer-fallow. Most of the wheat is being held with Government loan. Spring crops got off to a good start but fields now are beginning to burn. Drilled feed is badly hurt. Some localities badly infested with grasshoppers. A lot of wheat was cut with headers, and oats and barley bound, as the cattle farmers are thinking the straw may be worth a lot if rain doesn't come soon for the feed. Stock did well until a few weeks ago. Pastures began to dry and cattle kept busy fighting flies.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wabunsee—Wheat yielded 4 to 35 bushels an acre. Black rust and chinch bugs cut down the yield badly in some fields. Whole families were out fighting chinch bugs with creosote, and the pests were kept under control and did not hurt the row crops in most places. But dry weather is hurting row crops. Some corn is past help. Need rain badly. Pastures are becoming dry. Not as many hogs and poultry raised this year as in former years.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

Wilson—The wheat is better this year than was anticipated early in the winter, and oats made around 40 bushels an acre of good quality. There was a larger acreage of flax planted this year than common, and it all turned out very good. Are in need of rain for growing crops; a few local showers. Corn and kafir look fine but need rain to finish a good corn crop. Alfalfa is doing well and there is a lot of it in the county. Most of wheat ground is plowed. Pastures good yet. There are a large number of sheep and beef cattle over the county. Chickens and turkeys plentiful.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

How about a new silo filler or hay chopper? Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co. has a combination streamlined fully described in a free circular. See page 16.

Be sure to send for the Western catalog of tractor sweepstakes advertised on page 16.

Here's a new irrigation trick. See the canvas irrigation hose ad on page 16 and write for the folder.

Dempster advertises the new, ideal way to follow the moisture conservation systems with one of their tilling, damming and deep furrow seeding machines. Write for the literature. Page 17.

Are you having trouble with hog cholera? Send for the Franklin Serum Company's free Hog Book advertised on page 17.

And if you have any handy ideas usable by others about the farm, send them to Conoco, they may be worth money. See the ad on page 20.

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

### Sunburn Poisons Potato

Skins of potatoes that have grown above ground and which have been sunburned will often contain a poison known as solanin. Usually all of this poison will be removed when the potato is peeled, but if the sunburn is extremely bad, it is best to throw the tuber away.

### The Poor Man's Silo

Dear Editor—The trench silo, commonly known as "the poor man's silo," is one that any farmer can own. All it takes is a few days work, depending on the size needed for the number of cattle usually carried. There are very few farmers who have ever fed silage that feel they can get along without it. We find it the most economical, easiest to handle, and most satisfactory feed that we have ever fed. In windy weather or when the feed lot is muddy, our silo is appreciated most. The feed neither blows away nor is half wasted by being tramped into the mud.

Our silo is 90 feet long, 10 feet wide at the top, 8 feet at the bottom, and 10 feet deep. The total cost was \$450. I found it difficult to handle the equipment alone at the finish. The equipment used was a team, walking plow, fresno, and shovel. We used a 3-foot fresno. With a tractor and rotary fresno the work can be done much easier and quicker.

Any well-drained spot is a suitable location, but it should be as near your feed bunk as possible. A bank opening to the south is an ideal location. The bunk can be set down near the end of the trench with the bank for protection.

After the silo is dug the walls should be smoothed. This aids in packing the silage, and protects the walls. Plastering the walls will make them last

longer. However, our silo has been built 6 years and the walls are still good.

In setting the cutter it is usually necessary to dig holes in the ground for posts to support the pipe, and to lower the wheels of the cutter. Care should be taken to fill these holes and tamp in the dirt after filling the silo, or you might cause the walls to cave.

There are 6 of us farmers who trade work during silo filling. About the only expense we have over putting up feed in the ordinary way is the cutting of the silage. Corn takes first place with us for silage, considering quality, with Atlas sorgo second. Atlas will yield from 2 to 3 times the tonnage to the acre. We have had Atlas yield 20 tons of silage an acre. It is an ideal feed for beef cattle, but dairy cattle will give more milk on corn silage.—Niles C. Endsley, Alton, Kansas.

### Boosts Townsend Plan

Dear Editor T. A. McNeal—I received Kansas Farmer this morning and, as is usual, I read your comments first. I agree with you in your pessimism of the future, but I look for a different source of trouble. I don't agree with much of the doings of the present administration, but I don't blame the administration wholly for the continuation of the bad economic condition. The cause lies deeper than that.

You may elect Mr. Willkie, and he may be wiser than Solomon, and all the statesmen since that time, but he will be up against the same proposition—he can't annul arithmetic. You can't add to our class and subtract from another part of the people without any equalizations, without a debacle of some kind. It can't be remedied by free enterprise "debts" more for the consumer to pay interest on investments are debts on the public. Too much investments are simply too much debts to pay on.

Another part truth is that production makes wealth—production, products bought by consumers and consumed becomes wealth. Mr. Roosevelt has only used a stop-gap scheme, thinking, like other super-capital believers that good times will come back by some act of God or something. Without something like the Townsend plan, Capitalism will go more and more into depression.—John Tegley, Burr Oak.

### Flock Grows Bigger

Beginning with one ewe in 1936, Harris Clark, of the Willing Bee 4-H Club, Geary county, now has a flock of 20. The first ewe, named "Princess," won first prize in the county showmanship contest that first year. In 1939, when 3 lambs were entered, each took a blue ribbon, and one was county grand champion. One of the 3 lambs won third place in the large fat lamb class at the 4-H Club Fat Stock Show, Wichita, last year. But there has been a little bad luck mixed in with the good. Because of bad weather conditions, Harris lost two of his best yearlings.

## Monument to Turkey Red

**T**URKEY Red hard winter wheat came to Kansas and the Middle-west from Russia in 1873 when several carloads were unloaded at Newton. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Bernhard Warkentin, of Newton, and the Mennonite people were the 3 principal parties responsible. From that beginning, the many varieties of hard winter wheat have been developed.

Believing that an event of such national importance should be commemorated, the Newton Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Kansas Junior Chamber of Commerce are sponsoring a project to erect a monument.

Governor Payne H. Ratner, of Kansas, heads the list of contributors who are recognizing the importance of the memorial by giving one to 100 bushels of wheat. Governors of surrounding

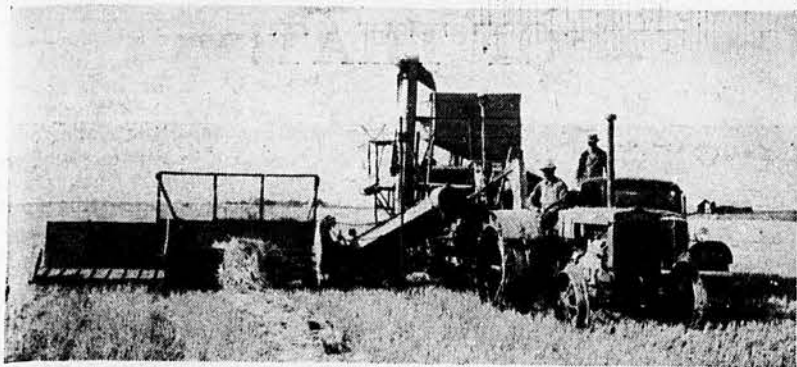
states are each being contacted for their good wishes and a bushel of wheat. People from all over the Middle-west, in all stations of life, are already responding.

A Wheat Memorial commission has been established and is acting as trustee for the funds. All proceeds will be placed into the memorial. Conrad Hinit, president of the Newton Jaycees and chairman of the commission, expects \$2,500 to \$3,000. The name of every person who contributes one or more bushels will be placed in the sealed vault of the cornerstone.

Plans call for a dedication some time in October with a speaker of national importance. A pageant, re-enacting the unloading of the first wheat, and a gigantic parade of the progress in wheat will be features of the dedication ceremonies.



## COMBINE PICKS UP BARLEY



As use of pick-up attachments for combines gain favor in Northwest Kansas, John Weaver uses the system for harvesting a good barley crop. The barley was cut with a windrower, which left the crop piled conveniently in straight rows. The pick-up attachment gathered up every straw of grain in its path. Mr. Weaver likes this method as it offers him opportunity to cut his grain early in face of hopper attack or storm danger. This barley was expected to average about 30 bushels an acre.

## Banking With Mother Nature

(Continued from Page 3)

his 38th consecutive wheat crop without failure from drouth. His yields have averaged 25 to 30 bushels an acre, right thru the years of unfavorable weather conditions. This summer his Cheyenne wheat averaged 40 bushels an acre.

In the same neighborhood, Charles Benkelman and Sons, progressive wheat farmers, also harvested 40-bushel Cheyenne wheat from their summer-fallowed land. So did Harvey Crabtree, who declares the high yields made possible by fallowing enable him to buy new machinery to keep the business going. H. W. Hickert, another strong advocate of fallowing, had wheat that neared the 40-bushel mark.

Albert Weaver, who plants wheat on more than 4,000 acres each year, seeds only on summer-fallowed land. Half of his acreage is fallowed each season, while the other half is raising crops. This year his entire planted acreage averaged between 25 and 30 bushels an acre.

These are outstanding examples of what is being done by farmers who practice and thoroughly believe in a regular system of summer-fallowing. But perhaps you would prefer hard, cold facts on a county-wide basis. Facts of this kind are presented by Harvey Stewart, who has tabulated yields on one-half to two-thirds of the farms in Cheyenne county since 1936. Totalling these figures, he found that during the 4-year period, 1936 to 1939, wheat on summer-fallow averaged 16.2 bushels an acre, while that on continuous cropped land averaged only 7.5 bushels. This shows that fallowed soil has been producing considerably more in one crop than continuous cropping pro-

duces in 2 crops. It is rather conclusive evidence, especially when you consider that twice as much seed and planting expense are necessary to raise the smaller quantity of wheat under continuous cropping practices.

In 1939 Mr. Stewart found that 31,220 acres of continuous cropping land averaged only 4 bushels an acre, while 68,500 acres of fallowed land averaged 10.2 bushels. The season of 1938 was more favorable, and 60,900 acres of land under continuous cropping averaged 14.4 bushels an acre. But even that year, the fallowed land claimed a tremendous advantage in yield, as 46,500 acres following fallow showed an average yield of 22.1 bushels. The greatest difference was observed in 1937. That year, 47,616 acres under continuous cropping averaged only about 5 bushels an acre, while 36,000 acres of fallowed land yielded more than 3 times as high with an averaged of 16.4 bushels an acre.

Looking more thoroly into the matter, Mr. Stewart played the role of "bank inspector." Taking all fields as he came to them along the road, he made soil moisture tests to determine the value of water "on deposit." This was done 3 years straight on October 10, 1937 to 1939. Each fallowing harvest season, he recorded the yields on the various fields where moisture tests were made.

The 3-year averages show that fields with 1 foot of moisture on October 10, yielded only 7.4 bushels an acre. Fields with a moisture depth of 2 feet averaged 11.5; those with 3 feet of moisture averaged 14.3 bushels an acre; and those with moisture depth reaching 4 feet averaged 17.5 bushels. These figures include wheat fields along Highways No. 36 and 27.

In 1937 the average yield for fields with 1 foot of moisture was 5.1 bushels, while fields with 4 feet of moisture yielded more than 3 times as much, with 17.8 bushels an acre. In 1939 the fields with 4 feet of moisture yielded more than 4 times as much as those with only 1 foot of moisture.

Summing it all up, Mr. Stewart figures that every time you save an additional 6 inches of soil moisture, your wheat yield will probably be increased 2 to 2½ bushels an acre, and that will go a long way toward paying the interest and taxes on your land.

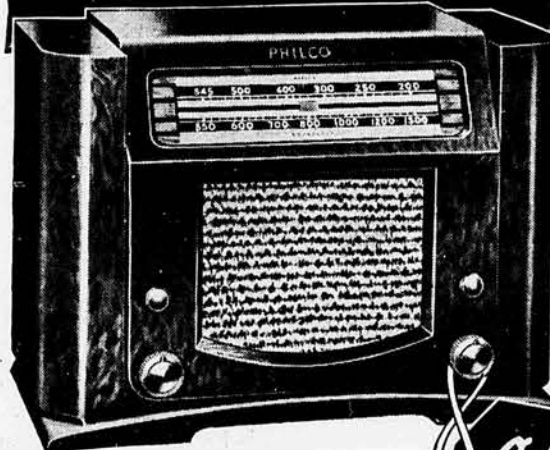
Veterans of the practice in Cheyenne county declare that timeliness and thoroughness are most important factors in successful summer-fallowing. Most of the farmers there plan to kill each succeeding growth of weeds just before the plants emerge from the ground. Many different implements are used, with the rod-weeder, springtooth harrow, duckfoot cultivator and lister among those most popular. They have found that deep tillage is not necessary every year, in the fallowing program, but it is advisable at least every 2 or 3 years.

## Use and Abuse of Wood

Importance of obtaining the maximum use and longest service from wood, the most widely used material in house construction, cannot be overemphasized. First of all, the foundation of a house must be considered. Settling walls and wood-rotting dampness in basements, are glaring consequences of poor foundations. Proper footings, to prevent unequal settlement, are important, particularly to block walls, and should be laid below the frost line. These and many other subjects of interest to those planning to build or reconstruct a house are contained in a new publication, "Use and Abuse of Wood in House Construction," gotten out by the Forest Service, U. S. D. A. For a free copy, address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

# SAVE 2/3

OF BATTERY COST AND CURRENT DRAIN



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**PHILCO  
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**G**REATER radio enjoyment than ever before is yours with this sensational new 1941 Philco! Costs less to buy... less to operate. No wet batteries to pay for and recharge... no wind chargers. New Battery Block almost doubles the capacity at one-third the cost! New tubes cut current drain two-thirds! New High-Output Speaker and specially-designed farm radio circuit give you finer tone and more stations, clearly, powerfully, even in the daytime!

Now, more than ever, you need a modern radio... the sensational 1941 Philco! The world's greatest radio value—made by the world's largest radio manufacturer! Choose from many models in cabinets of unmatched beauty.

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## HERE'S THE DOPE ON MICHEL'S GRASS!



Michels Grass is the product of a cross between Mosida winter wheat and ordinary Wild Rye Grass. It is a hardy perennial with the drought and cold-resistant qualities of wild rye grass and the tender palatability of the wheat plant.

It is a marvelous hay and forage crop. Grows at an amazing rate in the early spring and provides luxuriant pasture. Even after extremely dry summer, will produce heavy second growth when first fall rains come.

● To be sure of getting original Michels Grass, we recommend Certified Blue Tag Seed or seed of verified origin. This is important. Ask your seed dealer, or write us for free folder and prices.

For the first time since Michels Grass was developed, an adequate supply of seed at a moderate price is available this year.

Here is a new crop that will fit into your soil conservation program, provide splendid pasture, heavy hay production, and will continue in succeeding years without replanting. Plant as early in the fall as possible. Write today for free descriptive folder which tells about Michels Grass qualities and limitations.

## NORTHWESTERN SEED GROWERS, Inc.

We also distribute Legume and Field Grass Seeds

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Moscow, Idaho

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WITH EAR CORN CRUSHER-FEEDER



This new Gehl Hammer Mill has all the famous Gehl features, plus a crusher-feeder attachment that absolutely self-feeds ear corn as easily as it does grain. Partially crushes ears as it feeds. Instant regulation of feeding according to power. No trouble from over-feeding, choking or clogging. Locks in position for crushing or oscillates for roughage feeding. A smoother-running mill, with bigger capacity and more even granulation.

**BIG CAPACITY AT LOW SPEED**

Large cylinder—four-way reversible hammers—non-clog elevation—tough welded plate steel construction and other features. Write for free booklet and name of nearest dealer. GEHL BROS. MFG. CO., 734 Water Street, West Bend, Wisconsin, or to

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Kansas City Missouri 2, C-9

## New Tractor Sweeprake

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



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

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## CANVAS IRRIGATION HOSE

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

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## KILL ALL FLIES

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

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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  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.
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- (4) First Mortgage 4 Per Cent Certificates payable in six months.

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.

THERE is no way to record the joys of a vacation or any trip comparable to taking a camera along and bringing back actual photographs. With a little planning and little cost you can make a complete photo-log of your trip and arrange it attractively in an album and relive your vacation whenever you please. And no vacation would be complete without telling the folks back home about it, and showing them is still better than telling them.

Cameras can be bought for 49 cents up to \$490 or more. If you are just starting you can get a mighty good little camera for less than \$10. Even \$5 will buy a fairly good camera to take snaps. It would be wise to shy away from real cheap affairs, for the pictures will not be satisfactory day after day. When the sun is shining brightly and you only want to take a snap of something close by, a cheap box camera will do a good job. But when the conditions are not so good and you wish to record something a little more difficult, then you need a better camera.

Great advances have been made in cameras in recent years, and if yours is more than 5 years old you will wish to see the new ones.

For a vacation we recommend a small camera for convenience. A carrying case with a neck strap will allow you to have your camera with you all the time so you won't need to run up to the car to record an impressive view. A small folding camera or "candid" type is suitable.

Our choice for picture size is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Film this size is cheap; the prints are large enough to enjoy and they enlarge easily.

#### "Speed" Refers to Light

We hear a lot about the "speed" of a lens. This refers to the amount of light necessary to make an image on the film rather than the speed of the shutter. Shutter speed, of course, is important. We take most of our pictures at  $\frac{1}{25}$  and  $\frac{1}{50}$  of a second, with an occasional one taken at  $\frac{1}{100}$ . If there is no danger of blurring from movement the slower the shutter speed the better, as it makes the picture sharper.

The last few years a wide variety of films has been made available at low cost. Again, our personal choice for outdoor snaps such as we take on our vacations, is a panatomic film.

For outdoor vacation shots a "fast" lens is not needed. A lens of even f:8 or f:11 will be satisfactory with the improved films. The opening of the diaphragm on your camera will depend on the amount of light on the subject, the film used, the shutter speed, and the effect desired.

The best rule and the one most commonly overlooked is to follow the instructions that come in every box of film. There will be an exposure guide that will help you in deciding just how to take the picture.

If you wish to buy some "gadgets" for your camera we recommend a tripod, and a sunshade and yellow filter if you are going to the mountains or outdoors. The filter will bring out the clouds in the sky and add much to outdoor scenes. It is necessary to give more exposure when a filter is used.

Now that we have our equipment, of what shall we take pictures? A frequent mistake is not to think out a picture before snapping the shutter. A little planning and study of your subject will save you a lot of film.

Don't try to take in too much of an area with your camera. A camera is not your eye to travel here and there over the landscape. Distant points that you can pick out with your eye will be so small you can't see them in a picture. Simply climbing up on a high spot and shooting at the country all around it will not get you pictures your friends will appreciate. Often a

## TAKE A PICTURE OF THAT!



Miss Margaret Boast, assistant home editor of Kansas Farmer, prepares to take a photograph of a lily pool. Besides recalling happy vacation hours, pictures may be an asset in selling farm products.

picture of a tree on a mountainside will suggest more beauty than a picture of a range of mountains. A closeup of a rippling Ozark brook will appear much better than a view of the entire valley.

Try to select one highlight for every picture, be it a tree, a bear in the park, a string of fish, a canoe, or auto. Every effort should be made to get the picture to tell a story, too, if people are in it.

That brings up the matter of putting people in our vacation shots. Except to prove that you were really there you don't need to stick Uncle John in every picture you take. He looks the same at home as he does in California. We think more vacation pictures are ruined by someone standing "mugging" at the camera with an obvious pose than by anything else.

Human figures can add a lot to a picture when used with some thought. The figures should be subordinated to what you are taking a picture of. Say you are taking pictures of your group on a "lookout peak." Get below them to give the illusion of height and have the people looking out into space, not all staring at the camera. Human figures also can be used to show relative size of mountains, waterfalls, and the like.

You can also catch some "unposed" shots of your group in typical vacation activities such as swimming, camping, fishing, hiking, and the like. At least, they should appear natural and unposed. The vogue recently has been for "candid" shots, but these should be made to look natural and not just to embarrass the subject.

#### Stick to Shoreline

If you go near a large body of water like an ocean or large lake, you will be tempted to rush out and point your camera at the horizon of the water. Then when you get your picture you'll say, "The view of the water was beautiful from here, but it doesn't show very well in the picture." Pictures of open water always are disappointing. If you can get some close-ups of waves coming in they may look like something. We think you will be much more pleased with the record of your visit to the beach if you will stick to individual objects near the shoreline and use the open water for background. A group of swimmers on the beach, a diver poised on a springboard, a lighthouse, the docks, one boat anchored or tied up, or perhaps a fleet of fishing boats, these things will add the flavor of the sea to your picture.

The light will fool you at both the mountains and the seashore. There is more of it than you think. This is espe-

cially true in high mountains. The air is "lighter" and you will need to cut down the exposure of your camera a bit to get pictures of distant peaks. You will find that if you want to show a nearby object in the mountains, a twisted tree at timberline, an unusual rock formation close-up, a group of wild flowers, then the peaks in the background will be so greatly overexposed they will scarcely show. If you wish to show the peaks, we have found the best way is to silhouette some nearby object, such as trees or rocks, against the distant peaks. That will deliberately under-expose the nearby object, so that the distant peaks will be correctly exposed.

#### Shadows Make Contrast

We cannot ever forget the fundamental principle of photography when using a camera, that the image on your film is put there by light. It is impossible to take pictures where there is not enough light with even a \$100 camera. There are so many possibilities for pictures on a vacation that we need not waste film on pictures that have no chance of being good.

The old rule that you must have your back to the sun in taking pictures was just made to be broken. This is good advice to the beginner, but for really good scenic shots the light should be at one side or the other. Contrast of light and shadows is what makes an ordinary picture of a scene a striking photographic study.

Sometimes the sun can even be behind the object being photographed, with good effect, especially late in the afternoon. We have a picture of a flock of sheep with the sun at their backs that is much more striking than if taken in the conventional manner. The sun outlines each sheep with back lighting.

One rule cannot be broken, however, and that is never to let the rays of the sun strike your camera lens. That absolutely ruins a picture.

There is nothing like experience in learning to take good pictures. However, reading on the subject will give you a lot of ideas for different pictures and will give more of an understanding of photography. Both of the 2 largest film and camera companies have excellent instruction books at extremely low prices, and they are good.

With a little care you can bring home a bunch of pictures that will bring back the memories of your trip again and again. So load your camera with film and strike out. Incidentally, buy a good supply of film before leaving home. This way you never run out of film just when you need it.



## TOPS AMONG GOATS

TWO of the top ranking goats at the annual Kansas Dairy Goat show recently held in Emporia are shown here. The white goat is Kansas Sweetheart, 6 years old, and for 3 years grand champion doe in the Rock Alpine class in the Kansas and Illinois state shows.



Kansas Sweetheart is shown with her owner, Carl Romer, of Admire, president of the Kansas Dairy Goat Raisers' Association, sponsor of the show. The dark goat with the whiskers is Golden Rule Alex, yearling buck and grand champion of the French Alpine class at the recent Kansas show. Alex is held by his owner, R. Froelich, of Halstead. L. E. Pendleton, of Dodge City, presided as judge of the show.

## Know a Master Homemaker?

THE honor nearest and dearest to the hearts of rural women of Kansas is the Master Farm Homemaker award sponsored by Kansas Farmer and its publisher, Senator Arthur Capper. This coveted honor is a state-wide recognition of the 2 outstanding farm homemakers within the 4 boundary lines of Kansas.

It is again time to send in nominations for this homemaking honor.

What makes a woman eligible for the Master Farm Homemaker award? The only "must" requirement is that she actually lives on a Kansas farm from which the major portion of her family's income is derived. The farm does not have to be owned by the nominee or her husband. Emphasis is placed on the use made of the materials at her command rather than upon the amount of her worldly goods. If she is blessed with modern conveniences, that is fine, but the woman less fortunate, who does an equally fine job of homemaking without them, will be rated just as high in the final selection.

It is natural to think of a homemaker as a mother, but the absence of children does not bar a true homemaker from this recognition—not even the fact she is unmarried, if she is doing an exemplary piece of homemaking in caring for younger brothers and sisters, or nieces and nephews left to her guidance. However, a master homemaker is more than a keeper of the treasures within the four walls of her home. Under all circumstances is she a good neighbor. Civic-minded, she shoulders willingly the greater responsibilities of community home-building.

Every county has several women who could easily qualify for this honor. Who is your candidate? Won't you do

your bit to help us find this year's outstanding homemakers by nominating the woman who, in your mind, most nearly represents the Master Farm Homemaker type? Whether she lives in your community, or across the county, or even in a distant part of the state does not matter. From the list of nominations sent in, 2 women will be selected to become the Master Farm Homemakers of 1941. Your candidate has as good a chance as any to be one of them.

Each candidate will receive a questionnaire to fill out and return to Kansas Farmer. Altho this information will be used in making the final selection, it will be treated with the utmost confidence. Each questionnaire will be numbered, and 3 impartial judges will pass upon "nameless" candidates. A personal visit will be made by a member of our editorial staff to verify and obtain any additional information found necessary.

Modesty being a becoming virtue in Master Farm Homemaker qualifications, this honor ordinarily seeks the woman. If she is of Master Farm Homemaker caliber, her friends and neighbors will know it—so it is advisable that nominations come thru them rather than thru members of the immediate family.

The first step is to get your candidate nominated. Perhaps you have previously nominated a woman who failed to receive the award. That does not disqualify her. Send her name in again. She may win this year.

For convenience, use the blank below. Remember it must be in our office by October 1. Don't wait for the deadline to send the name of your candidate—do it now.

### 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 Oct. 1, 1940.

## A PERFECT FLOUR

- Wheat from the Nation's choicest wheat areas.
- Milled in a humidity and temperature controlled mill.
- Aerated to make it light and remove impurities.



## A PERFECT PACKAGE

A HANDY  
5 LB.  
ECONOMY  
CARTON

## VICTOR

ALL PURPOSE  
FAMILY  
FLOUR

Bake delicious bread, biscuits, rolls, cakes and pastries — with VICTOR All Purpose FLOUR. Measure direct from the attractive 5-lb. carton. No more awkward, leaky paper flour sacks. No more bother and waste pouring flour into a flour can or cannister. Keep your flour right on your pantry shelf. Buy a perfect flour in a perfect package — buy VICTOR All Purpose FLOUR in the new 5 LB. ECONOMY CARTON.

THE CRETE MILLS

CRETE, NEBRASKA

## Better Crops—Better Profits

### DEMPSTER TILLING, DAMMING, AND DEEP FURROW SEEDING MACHINE

Here's the ideal, low cost way to follow the new moisture conservation system of wheat, small grain, and row crop farming. Right after harvest, you can go into the stubble field with the DEMPSTER, cultivating, forming furrows, and damming (optional equipment) in one operation. When moisture falls, it's caught in the furrows and absorbed into the soil.

Later in the season, the DEMPSTER levels ridges and prepares an excellent seed bed with the trash on top to prevent soil blowing.

Then, with the machine as shown below, you can do an ideal job of seeding depositing seed on a wide 6-in. moist bed and covering with moist soil and with trash on top to catch and hold moisture.

Because this one machine does everything but harvest the crop, you save on equipment. Because it does so many jobs in one operation, you save time, labor, and fuel. No wonder you get better crops. And better profits, too. Write for FREE descriptive literature today.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO. 719 S. 6th St., Beatrice, Neb.

Ideal for summer fallow; for seeding row crop; for spring wheat planting; for contour farming.



PUTS MULCH ON TOP—SAVES MOISTURE



1. Ground ready to catch and hold moisture. 2. Ridges leveled for excellent seed bed. 3. Ideal planting job, seed covered by moist soil.

## HOG CHOLERA

Use Pure Colorado Serum for Safe Immunity

Made from clean-blooded, high-altitude pigs.

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

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Send for free Hog Book.

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## Gene Shipley

Keeps You Posted on the

## MARKETS!

— 12:15 p. m. Daily —

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

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

# FARMERS MARKET

**RATES** 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for 4 or more consecutive insertions, 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issue; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents per line, or \$7 per column inch; 5 line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Headings 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

Better Chicks—White and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, \$5.50 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites, Hybrids \$6.50 per 100. Started chicks and sexed chicks—they are better. Kensington Hatchery, Kensington, Kan.

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

Anconas, Leghorns, \$5.25 hundred; Heavies, \$6.00. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

Hawk's Baby Chicks hatching all summer. Hawk Hatcheries, Atchison, Kan.

### WHITE LEGHORNS

Big Barron English White Leghorns—AAA chicks, \$4.98; pullets, \$8.98; cockerels, \$3.00, postpaid. Two weeks pullets, \$12.98, collect. Pedigree sired. Money-back guarantee. Heims Hatchery, Deepwater, Mo.

### SQUABS

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

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

### POULTRY EQUIPMENT

Write Us For Low Prices on mite-killing chicken roosts. Twin City Tank & Silo Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

### POULTRY MARKERS

My Guaranteed "Easy-Way Poultry Marker" gives quicker, better identification marks—baby chicks, large birds, livestock. Aids sheriffs, protective agencies. 50c postpaid. J. M. Parks, 1305 Wayne, Topeka, Kansas. Distributors wanted.

### SEEDS

## Hardy, Recleaned Alfalfa Seed, \$9.90

Grimm Alfalfa, \$10.90; Sweet Clover, \$3.50; Red Clover, \$8.70. All 60-lb. bushel, track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied.

GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

Alfalfa \$10.00; Sweet Clover, white or yellow, unhusked, \$1.50; hulled, \$3.25; Timothy \$2.00; Beardless Barley 75c; Clarkan Wheat 90c; all per bushel. Complete price, samples and catalog on request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## BARGAINS IN BEAN LANDS

Flour mill for sale. Six hundred forty acres wheat land.

PLYE, DOLORES, COLORADO

For Sale: Blacksmith Welding Shop with implement business. Grover Crosswhite, Elbert, Colo.

### PERSONALS

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

### WORK SHIRTS

**Prize Winners for Wear and Comfort**

If your dealer does not have them, write to...

**SALANT & SALANT, INC.**

10 NORTH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

### MACHINERY

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

Hay Presses, Light and Heavy Duty for either straw or hay baling—combination pick-up and self feed balers—new and used; complete line used balers all makes or models. Distributor Bear Cat Feed Grinders, Fox Ensilage Cutters, Des Moines Bale Ties, Tractor and Horse Sweet rakes. Ann Arbor-Klughart Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Plow Shares—Finest quality crucible steel, bolted or quick detachable, 12-in. \$1.90; 14-in. \$2.20; 16-in. \$2.40. Barb wire, 50 rod 12 1/2, \$3.15; Hog, \$3.40. Free catalog farm supplies. Western Merc. Co., 1601 Liberty Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Harvest Early, light floating windrow pickup, hard rasps for tooth and rasp cylinders, rad-dies to feed wheels, V belts, steel pulleys, water-proof canvases, all raddies. Richardson, Cawker, Kan.

Farmers—Write for Literature on low priced gasoline pump. Fits almost any size barrel. Guaranteed. Built to fit the average farmer's purse. Central Sales, Box 72, Plainville, Kan.

Sell Big Wind-Electric Plants and batteries direct from oldest established manufacturer. Write for dealerships. Electric Plant Factories, Lohrville, Iowa.

### TRACTOR REPAIRS

Used Tractor Parts. Guaranteed at the lowest prices. Also good used magnetos. Write to Reliable Tractor Parts Company, Hastings, Nebr.

Save Up to 75% on tractor parts. All makes. Send for big 1944 free catalog. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill., Wichita, Kans.

Write for Free Large 1940 Catalog of used and new tractor parts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

Used and New Tractor Replacement parts at tremendous savings. Write for free 1940 catalog. Tractor Parts Company, Salina, Kan.

### FARM SCALES

Scales: Rebuilt, Standard Makes; every purpose. Acme Scales, 1718 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

### SILOS

Sturdy, Dependable 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. Sisakraft Co., 207-AA West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

### CISTERN FILTERS

Clean Soft Water Obtainable. U. S. and Rainbow cistern filters strains and purifies. See dealers. Information free. Filter Company, Bloomington, Ill.

### DOGS

English Shepherd, Puppies, Spayed Females. Special price this month. Breeder for 20 years. 10c for picture and description. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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

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

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

### LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

Livestock-Poultry Minerals; wormers, tonics; free circulars. Hobbs Company, Kansas City, Kansas.

### TOBACCO

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

### 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

Roll Filmachine Developed and your choice (1) 8 Finerfotos and 12 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.

16 Prints—2 Free Enlargements. Special get-acquainted offer: Any 6 to 16 exposure roll developed and printed with beautiful guaranteed never-fade prints plus folding folio to frame your prints and 2 enlargements 25c. Dean Studios, Dept. 2066, Des Moines, Iowa.

15c Develops and Prints 6-8 exposure roll, or 2 prints each and enlargement coupon 25c. 20 reprints 25c. 5x7 enlargements from negative 10c coin. Immediate service. Mallers, 20 years experience. Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kan.

Free Trial—16 sparkling Lifetime prints, three lovely Hollywood enlargements and free Leatherette frame with roll, 25c. Overnight service. Lifetone Studios, L-53, Des Moines, Iowa.

At Last! All Your Snapshots in natural colors! Roll developed, 8 natural color prints, only 25c. Reprints, 3c. Amazingly beautiful. Natural Color Photo, Janesville, Wis.

Roll Developed, eight guaranteed prints, two professional enlargements 25c. Very quick service. Expert workmanship. Perfect Film Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

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

8 Snappy 4x6 Enlargements from your roll. Send 25c. Mail to Wisconsin Film Service, West Salem, Wis.

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

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

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

Roll Developed, eight guaranteed prints, two professional doubleweight enlargements, 25c. Quick service. Peerless Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wis.

Color—Beautiful Hand Colored enlargement with 8 prints, 25c. Pastel, Box 1111C, University Station, Des Moines, Iowa.

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

Greatest Offer, film developed, 1 print each, and a 5x7 enlargement, all 15c. Diamond Photos, Hutchinson, Kan.

Look! Sixteen Sparkling Neverfade Prints per roll, and valuable enlargement coupon, 25c. Modern Studios, LaCrosse, Wis.

Guaranteed, Film Developed, 16 prints, 2 enlargements, 25c. 20 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

### EDUCATIONAL

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

Make Up to \$25-\$35 Week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn—many earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by physicians. High school not required. Our 41st year. Write for free booklet and sample lesson pages. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-18, Chicago.

Young Man, You Are Wanted. Electricity calls you. Learn by doing shop work and laboratory work. Sheridan Electric School, 1322 East A, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

### AUCTION SCHOOLS

Learn Auctioneering—Get catalog. Term opens December 2. McKelvie School, Box 182-C, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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

### HELP WANTED—MALE

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

### NO TRESPASSING SIGNS

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

### TRUCK TIRES

## Attention Truck Owners

## Road Hazard Guarantee

## On All Truck Tires

32x6 - 10-Ply

\$28.00

## Mosby-Mack Tire Service

General Tire Dist.

Phone 4121 7th and Van Buren  
Topeka

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Ladies' Dress Free (Silk, Acetate, Rayon) with 3 piece Beauty set (Dentcream, perfume, hair curl) for \$1.00. Guaranteed. Dixiecharm, 23-N.E.S., Oklahoma City.

### HONEY

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

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Your Own Dresses Free, and earn \$5.00 per day, spare time, showing gorgeous Fashion Frocks to friends. No investment. Give age and dress size. Fashion Frocks, Dept. H-1072, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap. My Homemade Trap caught 151 sparrows in 9 days. It's cheap and easy to make. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

### LAND—KANSAS

Immediate Possession—60 acre improved dairy farm, two miles from Wellington. Price \$3,200.00. Walter Herrick, Wellington, Kansas.  
Creek Bottom 80 Near Emporia, alfalfa land, fair improvements, \$45 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

### LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

## Federal Land Bank Farms

It may be easier than you think to own the kind of farm you want. The purchase plan developed by the Wichita Land Bank is based upon your ability to pay, small down-payment, easy terms and low interest rate. Farms in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Iowa. Priced at actual valuation. No trades. Write for information now, telling county and state preferred. The Federal Land Bank, 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. Hawn, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Farm and Ranch Opportunities in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Northern Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write for dependable information and land lists. E. B. Duncan, Dept. 802, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Buy Michigan Farms. Write Pinch Realty, Charlotte, for free catalog.

## Kansas Farm Calendar

August 12-18—Farm Week at New York World's Fair.  
August 26-30—North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville.  
September 2-7—Southwest Free Fair, Dodge City.  
September 8-14—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.  
September 14-21—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.  
October 12-19—National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

September 30-October 6—Dairy Cattle Congress, and National Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.  
October 1-3—St. Joseph Inter-State Baby Beef and Pig Club Show, St. Joseph, Mo.  
October 30—National Corn Husking Contest, Davenport, Iowa.  
November 9-16—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.  
November 30-December 7—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

## Kansas Beef Cattle Tours:

August 13—Geary County, Junction City.  
August 14—Morris County, Council Grove.  
August 15—Lyon County, Emporia.  
August 16—Chase County, Cottonwood Falls.  
August 20—Meade County, Meade.  
August 21—Clark County, Ashland.  
August 22—Kiowa County, Greensburg.  
August 23—Comanche County, Coldwater.  
August 24—Barber County, Medicine Lodge.

## Owl Takes a Ride

An Oklahoma ranger was driving his sedan recently between Stillwell and Sallisaw. The left rear window was rolled down and a gust of wind blew what the ranger thought was a bunch of leaves into the back of the car. Whereupon he reached back and rolled up the window, keeping his eyes on the road in the meantime. When he reached his destination, he found an owl sitting up behind him as if it enjoyed the entire ride.



# SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

## Hayman Offers Reg. Shropshires

(3) Unrelated strains of best bloodlines. Big husky (farmers' kind) buck lambs, and ewes (open or to be bred). Inspection invited.  
H. T. HAYMAN  
Formoso (Jewell County), Kan.

## SHROPSHIRE RAMS

FOR SALE

D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEBR.

## Petrie Offers Shropshire Rams

20 selected yearling Shropshire Rams, \$25 for choice. Also ewes and ewe lambs. Inspection invited.  
S. D. PETRIE, PRATT, KAN.

## RAMBOUILLET SHEEP

## 600 Rambouillet Ewes

for sale. Also 300 lambs that will average fifty pounds. Write  
C. E. HELLBUSCH  
Las Cruces, New Mexico

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

**ETHYLEDAL HAMPSHIRE FARM**  
For sale: 100 March and April pigs (sired by sons of National Swine show champions), also bred sows, Line Rider and Silver King breeding. Immured. Write for circular. DALE SCHEEL, R. 2, Emporia, Kan.

## Bergstens' Reg. Hampshires

Wills Standard (son of Will Rogers Natl. Grand Champion) in service. Sows carry the blood of Smooth Coat, High Score, etc. 85 weaned, immured pigs for sale. Inspection invited.  
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

## SPRING BOARS, GILTS

Sunshine Hampshire Farm, Spring Boars and Gilts bred to outstanding son of the Zephyr for September farrow. Five Spring Boars from a great Registry of Merit litter. Inquiries promptly answered. WARREN FLOEGER, Morrill, Kan.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## Choice Duroc Bred Gilts

Bred for Aug. and Sept., to Iowa Master. Also Boar and Gilt Spring Pigs, pairs unrelated. 40 to choose from. Immured. W. M. ROBERTS, Junction City, Kan.

**250 DUROCS OF ROYAL BLOOD**  
50 years of shorter-legged breeding behind them. Boars, all sizes and ages. Bred Gilts, Reg., Immured. Shipped on approval. Catalogs, Photos. Come or write me.  
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

## O. I. C. HOGS

## PEDIGREED O.I.C. PIGS

EITHER SEX. GOOD TYPE.  
ALFRED EMMOT & SON, BELOIT, KAN.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS

**QUALITY BERKSHIRES**  
Now offering gilts bred for August and September litters. Bred for 2nd litters. Spring pigs either sex. Well grown, vaccinated, registered. Inquire of the Berkshire man.  
J. E. Prewitt, Pleasant Hill (Cass Co.), Mo.

## AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

## BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER  
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
1831 Plass Ave. Topeka, Kan.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer**  
Ability and experience count when buyers have the right to make their choice.  
CLAY CENTER, KAN.

## HEREFORD CATTLE

## Neal Offers Hereford Bulls

Choice individuals, serviceable ages and younger. Sired by SUPREME PANAMA. Out of selected ANXIETY dams. Also few females.  
F. C. NEAL, HUTCHINSON, KAN.  
In care of Barton Salt Company

## Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

**Kansas Farmer**  
Livestock Advertising Dept.,  
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have purebred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

## SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

**KANSAS FARMER**

Topeka, Kan.

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager  
Livestock Advertising Department

## IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
Topeka, Kansas

W. H. MOTT, of Herington, has customers for a car or more of Holstein heifers. Grades or registered.

H. T. HAYMAN, Shropshire sheep specialist of Formoso, Kan., grows the best for farmers. He has several unrelated strains and can supply the needs of those wanting to establish purebred flocks. Formoso is in Jewell county.

FRANK HOFFMAN AND SON, of Pretty Prairie, have one of the good herds of registered Holsteins of the state. Their cows on DHIA test have records from 400 to more than 500 lbs. of fat a year. They always have stock for sale.

SPOHN FARMS, located at Superior, Neb., have one of the good Shropshire sheep flocks to be found in the entire country. The proprietor, D. V. SPOHN, usually exhibits at the Kansas fairs. I suppose he will be on hand with a good exhibit this year.

H. E. STUCKY, Moundridge, has one of the good milking-bred Shorthorn herds in his section of the state. His herd bull, Prince Albert, has been in service in the herd for several years. He is one of the well bred sires of the breed, a son of Diamond K. Adelbert Brown.

NELSON GUERNSEY DAIRY FARM, located at Wichita, is one of the finest in the state. Modern buildings and equipment. Only cows with exceptional ability to produce milk at a profit are kept. Mr. Nelson's customers demand the best of milk delivered in the most approved way.

LESTER COMBS, secretary of the SOUTH-EAST KANSAS GUERNSEY ASSOCIATION, announces September 26 as the date for the association's annual sale. The sale as usual will be held in the park at Parsons. And the usual high class offering will be presented. For further information regarding this sale write Mr. Combs.

Premium list of the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FREE FAIR may now be obtained by writing Secretary Homer Alkire at Belleville. This big fair and show ranks with the best from the standpoint of livestock exhibits. Premiums are in keeping with the high standard of the fair and are always paid before the exhibitor leaves for home.

E. H. TAYLOR advises that the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS JERSEY PARISH ASSOCIATION has chosen October 10 for a sale to be held on the Fair Grounds, Abilene. It is planned to sell about 50 head, comprising cows in milk, and a lot of choice young bulls and heifers selected from herds of the members of the parish. For more information write E. H. Taylor, Manhattan.

E. A. LATZKE, founder of the OAKWOOD ABERDEEN ANGUS FARM at Junction City, passed away in the hospital at Halstead, July 16. Mr. Latzke was 69 years old and had spent his almost entire life on the farm, 12 miles from where he was born, Junction City. His son, Oscar, has had the active management of the herd for the last few years. Mr. Latzke was well and favorably known among the Aberdeen Angus fraternity. He was a kind neighbor, good citizen and universally liked by everyone who knew him.

More than a dozen years ago LEO F. BREEDEN founded a herd of Milking Shorthorns on his farm, west of Great Bend. His first females were daughters of the great producing bull, Pine Valley Viscount, and the first bull to be used in the herd was Otis Chieftain, one of the greatest bulls ever brought West. Much of the Breeden herd has been bred up from this foundation. Bulls of quality and backed by heavy production have been used continuously. The present herd bull is a grandson of Norwood Pride. Cows in the herd are from many leading herds in Kansas and other states. About 10 cows are in milk continuously.

RICHARD AND DAVID ROHRER, young sons of Postmaster Rohrer, of Junction City, have gone in for registered Karakul sheep. A small flock has been purchased from the Western Karakul Sheep and Livestock Company. The Karakul is a desert sheep, a native of Central Asia. They are noted for hardiness and longevity. The life of a specimen of this breed is said to be double that of any other breed. Their wool sells for about the same as that of other sheep, but the clip is almost double in weight because of greater length and size of the sheep of this breed. The average length of the staple is said to be from 4 to 8 inches. Dressed skins from the Karakul lambs sell high in the markets of the world.

I am a receipt of an interesting letter from E. H. TAYLOR, Jersey breeder of Manhattan. Mr. Taylor has one of the oldest and strongest herds of registered Jerseys in the entire country. His own herd and herds belonging to his sons, Howard and Lloyd, were recently classified, 48 head in all, with the following results: 25 Very Good, 21 Good Plus, and 2 Good. Seventeen of the cows were daughters of Beauty's Oxford Raleigh Poet, 9 of them placed Very Good, and 8 Good Plus. Mr. Taylor says, "We were particularly well pleased with this classification, because it emphasizes to a high degree the uniformity in the herd which we have always strived to maintain."

W. L. SCHULTZ AND SON, proprietors of the MEADOWLARK GUERNSEY FARM, located at Durham, in Marion county, announce a sale of high grade and registered Guernseys on September 23. The grades are in reality purebreds, purchased as calves from Minnesota breeders who have used nothing but high quality registered bulls for 25 or 30 years. These heifers are bred to Meadowlark bulls of unusual quality and breeding. Some of them will freshen by sale day; others are close up springers. A good selection of young recorded bulls will also go in the sale. The Schultz herd has been on D.H.I.A. test for several years and the grade heifers all come from tested herds.

The offering of 42 registered rams sold in the TRI-STATE SALE held at Anthony, Kan., July 24, averaged \$35. The entire offering stayed in Kansas. Shropshires, Hampshires and South-downs made up the consignments from Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. The top price of \$50

each was paid for 2 Shropshires consigned by Henry Moehle, of Enid, Okla., and Henry E. Schmidt, of Freeport, Kan. The buyers were Mrs. W. A. Young, of Clearwater, and H. R. Hess, of Pretty Prairie. The top Hampshire went to P. M. Clark, of Hutchinson. It was consigned by the Andrew Drumm Institute, of Independence, Mo. The price was \$45. V. B. Vandiver, of Leonard, Mo., sold the next highest Hampshire to Elmer Thompson, of Harper, Kan. Interesting talks were made by C. G. Eiling and E. H. Teagarden, of Kansas State College. B. C. Harrison represented the Kansas State Sanitary Commission. Clifford Williams was the auctioneer. W. E. Gregory, sale manager, says the buyers and visitors pronounced the offering superior to that of other years.

It was the late WARREN HUNTER'S ambition to leave each of his sons and daughters some land and a small herd of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. He was able to do this, and it is a source of satisfaction to his old friends that the herds on 3 different farms have been improved and stand as a monument to the skill of their founder. Mr. Hunter was one of the pioneer Milking Shorthorn breeders of the state. The name of his father, grandfather of Joe, Hobart and Mrs. Dwight Alexander, appears in pedigrees of cows now in the herds. Something like 150 head of highly improved cattle are now on the farms. The grand champion bull, Fair-acre Judge, is now being used on daughters of Hillcreek Gulman and Retnuh Roan Duke. The Hunter family are always happy to show their cattle to prospective buyers or visitors.

MRS. W. A. YOUNG, of Clearwater, consigned the highest priced ram to sell in the RENO COUNTY RAM SALE, held in Hutchinson recently. The ram was purchased by C. O. Dammelfel, of Haven. The entire offering of 30 rams and 1 ewe sold for a general average of \$28.25, rather low considering the quality of the consignments. Professor Eiling, extension sheep specialist from Kansas State College, discussed sheep growing and marketing in a highly interesting manner. All of the consignments were from Kansas flocks, and all sales were made to Kansas raisers. The sale was ably managed by Herman Schrag, of Pretty Prairie. M. V. Silfer, of Sterling, was the auctioneer, assisted by Jack Mills, of Alden. The sale, the third to be held at Hutchinson, demonstrates that Reno county farmers are rapidly becoming sheep-minded.

They didn't talk of the weather nor complain about the corn burning on the Kansas prairies. Years of experience have taught the farmers and stockmen who gathered at the DILLARD SHORTHORN RANCH July 31, that better methods and co-operation are the greatest factors making for a better life on their farms and ranches. The annual picnic of the KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS, co-operating with the SOUTHERN KANSAS ASSOCIATION, was the largest and most successful gathering of its kind the writer has ever attended. Shorthorn cattle were responsible for bringing the stockmen and their families together. But importance of the occasion was wider and more pronounced. The road leading to the farm was decorated with flags, and a big flag draped the walls of the building where the meeting was held. No one boasted of his patriotism, and there was no thought of greater profits at the expense of unfortunate citizens across the water. Every memory of a wrong champion placing or dislike for another breeder of any breed appeared to be swallowed up in the wave of good fellowship that swept and held through the day. The 300 or 400 farmers seemed to have already enlisted without waiting for any draft. That they can and will do their part in any emergency no one can doubt. It was a grand occasion, and one to inspire the best of community and national service.

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Holstein Cattle**  
October 17—Holstein Breeders' Consignment sale, Hillsboro. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Sale Manager.  
October 24—Northeast Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Sale, G. R. Appleman, Secretary.  
October 25—North Central Kansas Breeders' Sale, Washington. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Sale Manager.  
**Shorthorn Cattle**  
October 18—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.  
October 19—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa.  
October 23—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center.  
October 30—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Wichita. Hans E. Regier, Whitewater, Sales Manager.  
**Polled Shorthorns**  
October 15—J. C. Banbury and Sons, Plevna.  
**Milking Shorthorns**  
October 2—Lawrence Strickler Estate, Hutchinson.  
**Jersey Cattle**  
October 10—North Central Kansas Parish Sale at Abilene. E. H. Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan.  
**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
October 7—Nowaday County Angus Breeders Association, Maryville, Mo.  
**Guernsey Cattle**  
September 23—Meadowlark Guernsey Farm, W. Schultz & Son, Proprietors, Durham.  
September 26—Southeast Kansas Guernsey Cattle Sale, Parsons. Lester Combs, Secretary.  
October 10—Central Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Salina. Roy E. Dillard, Secretary, Salina.  
**Poland China Hogs**  
October 16—C. R. Rowe, Scranton.  
October 17—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe.  
October 29—H. B. Walter and Son, Bendena.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Holstein Cows for Sale

5 head from our herd. Purebred, with D.H.I.A. records from 400 to 511 lbs. butterfat.  
FRANK HOFFMAN & SON  
Pretty Prairie, Kansas

## Year-Old Reg. Holstein Bull

Good type, half black. Dam milking 60 lbs. with second calf. Sire Man-o-War Return 3rd. Will be proven soon. Price \$80.00.  
ABRAM THUT, HARPER, KAN.

## Topliff Offers Holstein Bulls

Out of dams with records up to 474 butterfat. Herd has had 5 complete yearly tests in D.H.I.A. Females for sale later on.  
Henry Topliff, Formoso, Kan.

## DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmen Pearl Veeman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.  
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

## Wanted: Holstein Heifers

I have customers for a car load of registered or grade Holstein heifers. State price in first letter.  
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

**Guernsey Calves** Four choice unregistered month-old Guernsey Heifer Calves and purebred Bull Calf same age, not related. This 5, price \$118.00 delivered, C. O. Dammelfel, of Haven.  
Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

## JERSEY CATTLE

## Observer's Fireboy of Oz

mentioned in our last ad, down at Mr. Kitch's at Winfield. Is sired by Observer's King Onyx, a Silver Medal "Very Good" son of Imported Observer and out of Eagle's Opal of Oz, a Silver Medal "Very Good" daughter of "Old Eagle."  
A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys  
Hutchinson, Kansas

## DAIRY CATTLE

**DAIRY COWS** 50 choice high grades, fresh and coming fresh soon, mostly Jerseys. Few of other breeds. Ages, 3 to 7 yrs. All sound and priced \$50 to \$75. Also 30 2-year-old springing heifers. Also Jersey and Guernsey bulls. All Th. and abortion tested. We give bank reference.  
Claude Thornton & Sons R. 2, Springfield, Mo.

## FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Registered Bull \$25.00. Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas  
Write Box 5313, Dallas, Texas

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Reg. Milking-Bred Shorthorn

Bull for sale. Prince Albert 1832760. Five years old (sired by Diamond K. Adelbert Brown, dam Polly Clay of Wolburst). Gentle and a sure breeder. Price \$125. Might consider trade.  
H. E. STUCKY, MOUNDIDGE, KAN.

## Breeden Offers Herd Bull

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

## Yelek's Better Milking Shorthorns

Cows mostly daughters of Imperial Island Clay. Selected for high production combining beef. Several R.M. records. D.H.I.A. records up to 457. Young bulls for sale. Inspection invited.  
JOHN A. YELEK, REXFORD, KAN.

## Roan Milking Bred Shorthorn

Bull for sale, 2 years old, reg., good breeding and gentle disposition. Price \$110. Also smaller calves, priced reasonable.  
Martin M. Goering, Moundridge, Kan.

## GRIFFARM FARM ROYAL BATES

sired the Young Bulls we now offer. Baby Calves to 6 months old. Out of Bates-Clay heavy-producing cows. Inspection invited.  
B. R. Glasgow, Campo (Baca Co.), Colo.

## WIDEFIELD MILKING SHORTHORNS

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

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Banburys (Hornless) Shorthorns

20 Bulls, 6 to 15 months old, \$75 to \$150. Recorded. Females not related. 22 west and 6 south of Hutchinson, Kansas.  
Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan.

## KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1940

August	10-24
September	7-21
October	5-19
November	2-16-30
December	14-28

## Advertising

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

## NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FREE FAIR

1940 — Twenty-First Year

August 26, 27, 28, 29, 30

Belleville, Kansas



Premium money will be paid immediately. For catalog and premium list write to:

Every courtesy extended to exhibitors and visitors. Special emphasis given to LIVESTOCK. Clean amusements for old and young.

Kansas' Third Largest Fair  
Entries Close Aug. 16

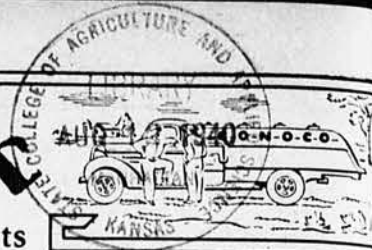
Homer Alkire, Secretary  
Belleville, Kansas





# The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



A. J. WEITENHAGEN of Hawkeye, Iowa, rates Germ Processed oil high. He writes, "... We feel that Germ Processed motor oil is far better than any oil we have ever used. We use oil from 80 to 120 hours ... after 120 hrs. it still is good ... Conoco Products cost no more money, last longer and give better results..." Shown left to right are Clarence, Harley, & A. J. Weitenhagen; Conoco Dealer Ray Weidemann; and Conoco Representative E. R. Smith.

up "dry" while waiting for the first needed lubricant to get pumped up. OIL-PLATING stays up ... helping your tractors and cars and trucks stay on the job.

## "Rings Never Stuck"

You can get a good idea of the way OIL-PLATING helps from a letter sent in by C. H. Nelson of Athena, Oregon. He writes, "... we have used Germ Processed now for over two years, the rings have never stuck ... no bearings have ever needed to be taken up, and the wear has been very slight ..." Isn't that the kind of performance you want?

Remember: Your Conoco Agent will deliver Conoco Germ Processed oil right to your farm in whatever quantity best suits your needs ... barrels, 5-gallon buckets, or those handy 5-quart and 1-quart dustproof cans. Call him for Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline and tractor fuels, too.

## THRIFTY TIPS FROM FARMERS WHO KNOW!

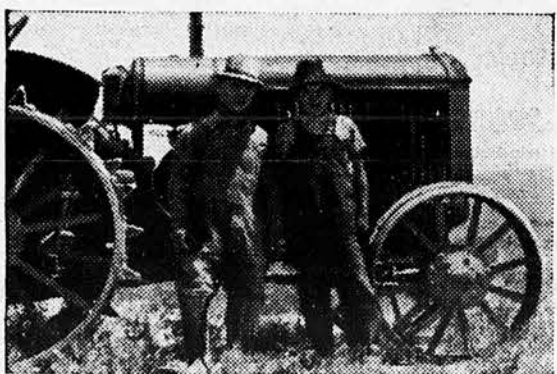


JOHN MANNOS found a friend indeed when his tractor broke down ... Conoco Representative Thornley borrowed this "Caterpillar" so that Mannos could keep working his 100-acre farm and orchard at Layton, Utah. That's James Mannos at right.

A QUICK GLANCE at the pictures around this page might make you a little curious. There's Mr. Weitenhagen, up above, reporting 120 hours between drains of Conoco Germ Processed oil. Then right here at the left you see John Mannos getting some swell help from his Conoco representative ... And below him is H. D. Freeman explaining that he uses Conoco 3 times as long as other oils. And Sherman Hansen, way across over there on the right, tells about his 10 years on Germ Processed oil. Think it over ... did you ever question how it is that some of your neighbors get such long service from motor oil? Chances are that if you really asked, you'd get an answer something like this: "I use Conoco Germ Processed oil." Or maybe, "We keep our engines OIL-PLATED."

### OIL-PLATING Explained

Now you might be interested to learn that both of those statements mean the same thing. Why? Because Germ Processed oil gives engines OIL-PLATING. It's like this—Before a drop of this patented oil leaves the refinery, an extra substance is added which causes lubricant to PLATE itself to your engine's insides, just as close as the protective chromium-plating on a car's bumper or hub caps. Naturally the minute your engine gets this kind of lubrication, you can be sure its vital inner parts are protected from the worst scraping, because the delicate surfaces are sheathed in their protective PLATING of lubricant. And you wouldn't expect OIL-PLATING to all drain down off cylinder walls, piston rings, etc., any more than you'd expect chromium-plating to drain off the bumper. Whether the engine is running all day, or standing idle in the barn, the OIL-PLATING it gets from Germ Processed oil stays PLATED UP on the job without all draining down between times. So there's no starting



H. D. FREEMAN, who farms 600 acres near Cokerille, Wyo., figures on getting all the help he can, for he writes, "... I am a very small man, 4 feet, 10 inches, but I get my work done with Conoco Products." A Conoco user for over five years, Mr. Freeman has tried other oils but says, "... before using Germ Processed oil I always drained my crankcase three times as often ..." Jack (right) and his Dad see eye to eye on 'most everything. Jack's about 4 feet, 10 inches, too.



SHERMAN HANSEN's son is "riding" a tractor he'll probably hear about when he gets a mite older. It's a 10-20 McCormick-Deering, and his Dad writes: "I have used Conoco Germ Processed motor oil in it since I bought it 10 years ago. The tractor has never been laid up for repairs ... The bearings have never been taken up and the motor still has its original rings and pistons." Mr. Hansen's farm is at Arapahoe, Wyoming.

### The Grease Veteran Says:

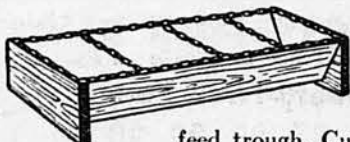
"The lubricant you use on such an important part as the steering gear of a car, tractor or truck, has more than one job to do. Safety and comfort are at stake, as well as efficiency. So besides giving you protection from dangerous wear, the steering gear lubrication also must eliminate any 'stiffness' that might interfere with control, or make driving tiresome. Here's what you want to be sure of: Steering gear lubricant should be free-flowing so that it won't channel (won't fail to reach all parts) even when the temperature is low. At the same time, your steering gear lubricant must have sufficient body to retain its lubricating qualities under Summer temperatures, too. Use a lubricant like that, and take my word for it, you'll have all-around protection."

Yes, the Grease Veteran is right. And that's just what Conoco's technical men had in mind when they developed Conoco Steering Gear lubricant. A semi-fluid that will withstand extreme pressure, Conoco Steering Gear lubricant keeps its unusually high lubricating properties all year 'round. For steering gears that require a different type of lubricant, Conoco has developed other specialized oils and greases. Your Conoco Agent can supply you with the correct steering gear lubricant for your equipment.

And don't forget, if you have any special lubricating problems, write the Grease Veteran. You can reach him through *The Tank Truck*, care of this paper.

### 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 item we publish.



An old tire chain can be used to keep pigs from lying down in the feed trough. Cut it to length and nail to the trough as shown in the sketch. Cecil Dow, Thermopolis, Wyo.

Use a beer can-opener to clean horses' hoofs. It's light, strong and just the right shape for digging out around the frogs. Oscar Larson, Silt, Colo.

After pieces of soap get too small to handle, put them in a small flannel bag, sew up the opening, and you have a useful "soap-sponge" for the bath. Archie Hyatt, Joseph, Utah.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS  
CONOCO MOTOR OILS  
CONOCO GREASES

