

KANSAS FARMER

Volume 76, Number 11

MAIL & BREEZE

June 3, 1939

PLANTING CORN FOR CHAMPIONS TO HUSK



GROWING in fertile Kaw valley soil is the hybrid corn that will make the National Husking Contest field for 1939. It was planted May 16, on 40 acres of land farmed by F. H. Leonhard, near Lawrence. Riding a new 1939 streamlined tractor, lent especially for the occasion by Green Brothers, of Lawrence, was Lawrence Leonhard, listing Pioneer hybrid corn No. 313 in arrow straight rows. His father expressed the opinion the corn was going in under ideal conditions.

In striking contest to the modern tractor-lister method of planting, 3 Indians from Haskell Institute at Lawrence, took part in the "inaugural" ceremonies by showing how their people of long ago planted corn. The Indians included William Mehojah, of the Kaw tribe from Pawnee, Okla.; Arthur Rowledge, an Arapaho

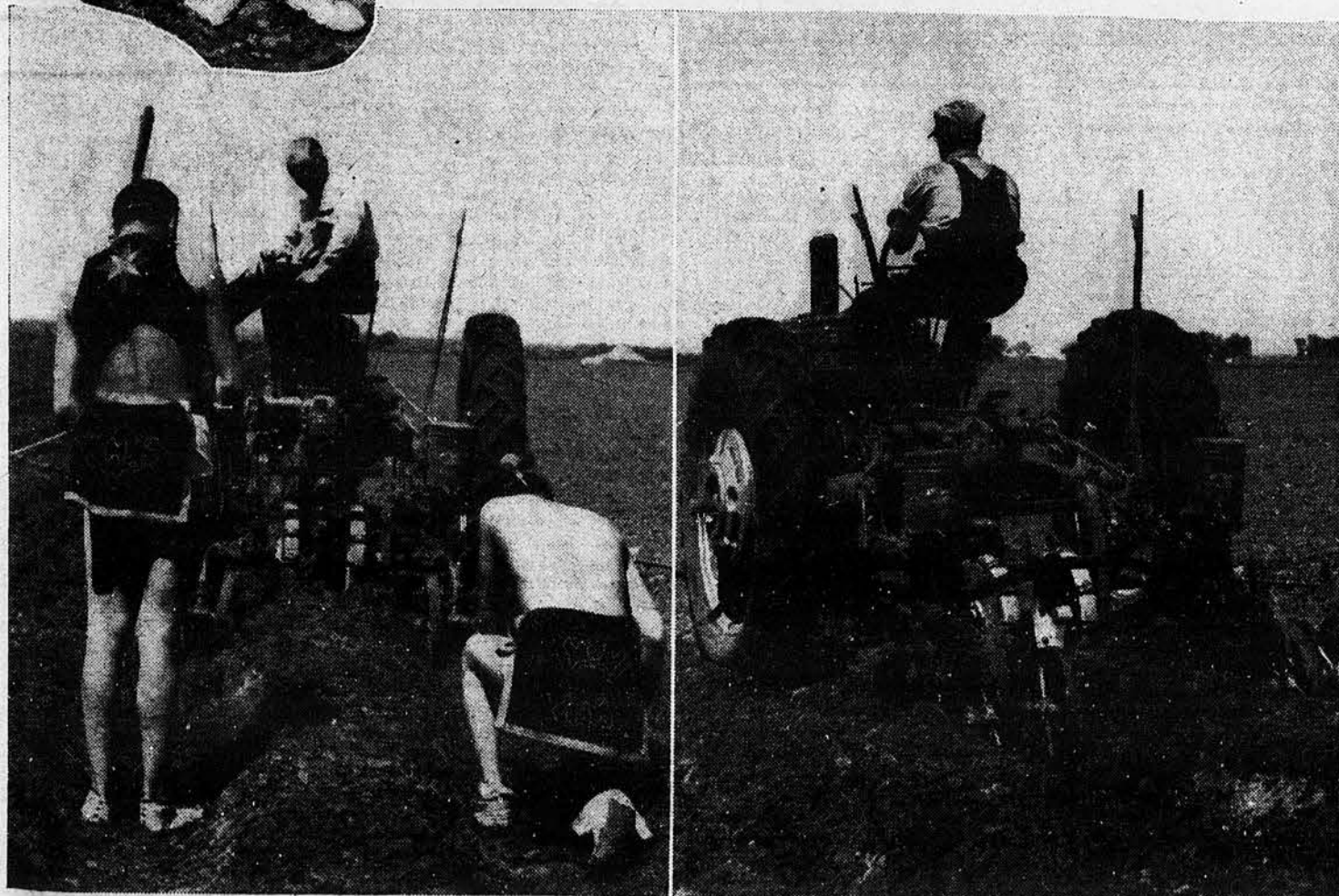
from Greenfield, Okla.; and Marvin Littlehole, a Ponca from Ponca City, Okla.

These three business school students at Haskell demonstrated the way the Indians once taught the Pilgrim fathers how to grow corn by putting a fish in every hill for fertilizer.

And if you recall, the Indians reached a high degree of skill in their cultivation of corn. In some tribes certain families were charged with the duty of maintaining a supply of good seed. The Indians went in for bright colors and care was taken to insure the presence of certain colors in every hill. Red, blue, black, brown, pink, purple, even spotted corn was grown and the tassels, leaves, silks and cobs were colored, also.

The Pioneer hybrid seed corn planted on this special [Continued on Page 16]

Three Haskell Institute Indians helped dedicate the National Corn Husking Contest field near Lawrence, by showing early Indian method of planting. Pictures at left show them putting a fish in each hill of corn for fertilizer, first digging the hole with a stick. They are: William Mehojah, a Kaw; Arthur Rowledge, an Arapahoe; and Marvin Littlehole, a Ponca. At right below, Lawrence Leonhard is planting the contest field to hybrid corn.



**"MORE SERVICE...
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Illustration shows Mr. Denton's 101-inch Ford V-8 Cab-Over-Engine tractor with 20-foot semi-trailer, carrying 318 bales of alfalfa.

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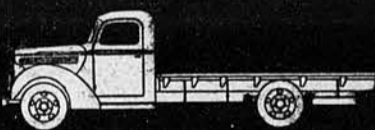
cheaper operating costs than any trucks I have ever owned."

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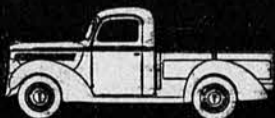
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FORD V-8 TRUCKS

1940 Parity Payments Assured

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Parity payments of 225 million dollars for growers of wheat, cotton, and corn who comply with the 1940 national Farm Program, virtually are assured by action of the House of Representatives last week.

By the narrow margin of 11 votes, the House voted to send the 1½ billion dollar agricultural supply bill to conference, uninstructed. The majority of the House conferees are in favor of the 225 million parity payments item inserted in the bill in the Senate. This means that it will stay in the bill.

The Kansas House delegation swung over to the opposition to parity payments in the House vote on sending the bill to conference. Representatives Lambertson of the First, and Winter of the Third, were joined by Represent-

for the Department of Agriculture. Indications now are that the winter wheat crop will be around 540 million bushels, some 140 millions less than last year. With a spring wheat crop of 200 million bushels, this would indicate a total crop of 750 million bushels or about 70 millions more than the United States normally will use.

The Department of Agriculture is looking forward to its first large-scale test of wheat crop insurance this year.

Wheat Acreage Insured

It reports that 156,000 wheat insurance policies have been written, insuring an estimated production of 6 million bushels on 6,600,000 acres—about one-tenth of the entire wheat acreage of the United States.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will announce some minor changes in the insurance program for the 1940 crop in a short time. Principal change in the program is the use of a 13-year base, 1926-38, for determination of average yields and insurance premiums for 1940. The change will be most beneficial in the sections of the Wheat Belt which have had bad crop years since 1930.

More discretion also will be allowed local committees than during the present crop year.

Prices received by grain growers last month were 67 per cent of 1909-14 prices, the Bureau of Agriculture Economics reports. Fruit prices were 82 per cent; truck crops 102 per cent; meat animals 114 per cent; dairy products 95 per cent; chickens and eggs 87 per cent; general average of farm prices, 89 per cent.

Contrast with these figures the freight rates and tax rates, and you will have a picture of why farmers' purchasing power is only 74 per cent of what it was in the base period before the war.

Freight rates on cattle, over the United States as a whole, in 1938 were 171 per cent of the 1909-14 rates. Freight rates on hogs, 164 per cent; wheat, 145 per cent. Taxes are 161 per cent of what they were in 1909-14.

—KF—

U. S. Beef Good

It certainly is poor policy for the head of the U. S. Government to tell us Argentine meat is better than our own. Our farmers raise just as good quality meat as any foreign country, and it is time we, the American people, are waking up. We butchered a beef early winter and one could find no better quality beef than that which we have. I canned a lot and will put my canned beef up against any Argentine meat.

Why spoil our people doling out money by the month? The Bible teaches us we must work, but our heathen are spoiling the backbone of our nation.—Mrs. C. W. B., Jewell Co.

Argentine Beef "Superior"

Incidentally, President Roosevelt probably alienated the Farm Belt for good and all when he urged the purchase of Argentine beef, in preference to American beef, for the Navy. He not only pointed out that Argentine canned beef is cheaper—the fact that it is generally used all over the United States would indicate that—but he also said it was "superior."

The resultant uproar apparently makes it impossible for the Senate to approve the Sanitary Convention made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull with the Argentine government, which would let down the bars for imports of fresh beef and sheep from Argentina, where the Argentine government would certify freedom from foot and mouth disease.

The Administration has been trying for 3 years to get this Convention favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, but the cattlemen have prevented favorable action. The hostile reaction to President Roosevelt's "Buy Argentine" gesture insures that the Senate Committee will stand pat in its refusal.

A wheat crop more nearly in line with the market demand for wheat is forecast for this year by the reporters

Profit From Pastures

Better pastures mean more money for livestock owners. Knowing this, Kansas Farmer has prepared a pasture leaflet, which is the "boiled down" results of 3 years of pasture improvement work in the state. We are glad to send you this leaflet containing the experiences of many Kansas farmers with pastures, for only a 3-cent stamp for mailing. Write for the leaflet, Better Pastures on Kansas Farms, addressing Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Twenty Fifth BIRTHDAY

Of Extension Service

By ROY FREELAND

GO OUT and make yourself useful to those farmers; if you can't please them you'll have to quit." Such terse bits of instruction imparted to beginning county agents quarter-century ago came as challenges to workers in an infant organization bent upon improving rural life. That infant has grown up and a birthday is being observed this year. Kansas farm people are joining with those of other states in observance of the 25th anniversary of the Smith-Lever Act, passed by Congress in 1914. There's a wealth of Kansas history and farm drama in events connected with this legislation which opened the door to our present extension services. It came about as the result of demands from farmers and their wives for first-hand information from agricultural colleges.

Funds for Land Grant Colleges had been made available by the Morrill Act, signed by Abraham Lincoln in the year 1862, and the Kansas State Agricultural College had been established by the State Legislature early in 1863. At that time Kansas was a frontier state, and her agricultural crops and methods brought from the east were in many respects unadapted to this environment. Machinery was crude; roads were mere trails. To satisfy demands for practical knowledge, farmer institutes were suggested, and as a result the first institute recorded in the agricul-



Keeping accurate records on the farm and in the home has long been a part of the extension program. This view of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest N. Smith, near Topeka, is typical of farm folks who follow the business-like practice.



Helen Woodard, Topeka, one of more than 21,000 4-H Club members in Kansas, shows the results of some of her 1938 efforts in this important branch of extension work. Helen has been a winner of many state and national honors.

Below, Henry Frese, Hoyt, is interested in the outcome of a test being made on a sample of soil by Preston Hale, county agent.



A five-hole drill, packer, and trailer are part of the equipment of the Shawnee County Farm Bureau used in planting demonstration plots. The industrious fellow in working togs is Preston Hale, county agent.

ral history of the United States was held by the college at Manhattan in 1868. Farm people were invited to hear lectures by members of the college staff on road improvement, concrete work, home economics and other subjects. These meetings, held at vacation time when the college instructors were not in class duty, became a regular affair. It was from them our present farm and Home Week originated.

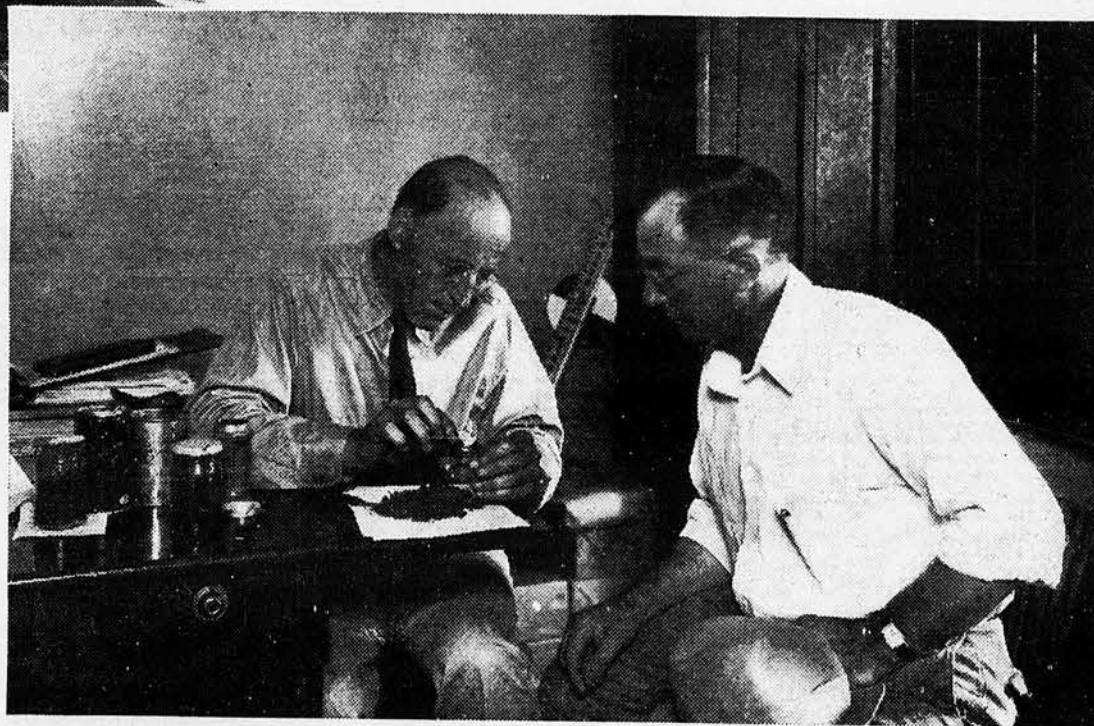
The institute idea became popular. In due time, local organizations were formed and college speakers were asked to make trips to various points over the state where crowds were assembled to hear the latest information on crop varieties, methods and practices. During the winter of 1897-98, the plan of holding these meetings in series along railroad lines was initiated.

About 7 years later, the railroad idea was expanded when, in 1905, the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company ran a special train over its system.

The train was equipped by the College, and Prof. Oscar Erf made 1-hour talks to dairymen at each station. On the train was a lecture car, 3 exhibit cars for showing apparatus and dairy products, and a Pullman. In November of the same year, a corn and wheat train touched every station except 3 on the entire Rock Island system of the state. Later trains were sponsored by the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific routes.

This same year, 1905, J. H. Miller was appointed to supervise institute work, and later a few specialists were hired to assist with the program. By 1914, every county in Kansas had an institute organization and some counties had as many as 10 groups. That year 280 of these organizations had one day sessions with a total attendance of more than 90,000 people, in addition to some 13,500 who attended street demonstrations. Silo building, better seed, alfalfa growing, livestock management and co-operation among farmers had become important subjects.

County agent work in Kansas originated with the Progressive Agricultural Club at Leavenworth, before the Smith-Lever law was enacted. This club was organized in 1911, and the first agent in Kansas was employed by them in 1912. The Montgomery Farmers Club obtained an agent for that county March 1, 1913, and an agent for Cowley [Continued on Page 14]



Passing COMMENT

THE human animal is naturally indolent. In his primitive state he listens to preachments about the value of industry and the achievements of persistent toil with impatience. The old saying dinned in the ears of the sleepy farm boy, "early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," seems to him like unmitigated nonsense fed to him with the intent to play him for a sucker and fills his young mind with discontent and a desire to escape from drudgery.

He has listened to the injunction, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard. Consider her ways and be wise." "Who wants to follow an ant?" asks the leisure-loving lad who had been fed up on this talk about the virtues of the ant.

As a matter of fact the ant is not wise. It can do more senseless running around without accomplishing anything than any insect I know of. Just watch a lot of ants when they are busy. One of them will rush out and grab up a bug or the leg of a dead grasshopper and start off with it toward the anthill. It may come to a stone, big as a mountain compared to size of the ant. It could go around the stone but it doesn't. It has no sense of labor saving. It nearly wears itself out climbing over the stone carrying the bug or grasshopper leg. When it finally gets over it drops the bug or grasshopper leg looks it over and then decides that it has no use for it, and goes rushing after something else just as useless as the first load.

Maybe you never heard of the case of the ant that was continually preaching industry to her family. At the first streak of dawn she was up hiking out after food or something that she imagined was food. A robin also out on a grub-hunting expedition saw that industrious ant and flew down and picked her up. One of the young ants happened to look out of the anthill just as the robin flew away with his industrious mother and said to his brothers and sisters: "If mother had been content to lie abed awhile and take it easy, she wouldn't have been fed to one of those blamed young robins this morning."

There may be such a thing as being too industrious.

Why Taxes Increase

IN 1923 a commission appointed to revise the statutes of Kansas completed its labors and did a very good job. I might add that all of the members of that commission are dead.

The number of pages in that volume of revised statutes not including the general index was 1,419.

The latest volume of general statutes was printed 12 years later in 1935. The population of the state then was about the same as when the 1923 statutes were published. The assessed valuation of the property of the state was \$869,348,398 greater in 1924 than in 1935. But there

had been added more than 700 pages of new laws or amended laws to the 1,419 pages of laws printed in the revised statutes of 1923.

Practically every new law or change in a law called for additional expenditures in its administration. Every public institution established prior to the revision of the statutes in 1923 which is still in operation—and nearly every one is—has increased its expenditures by adding to its equipment and to the number of persons employed in its operation.

So we have a decreased amount of taxable property, if the assessment in both cases can be relied on, with cost of government more than doubled and no more people to pay the bills. How much, if any, of this increase is unnecessary we do not know. How many of the more than 700 pages of new or amended laws added within these 11 years could be abolished without damage to the people of the state I do not know. I am simply calling attention to some of the reasons why taxes are increasing. Some people seem to wonder why the adding of other taxes like the income tax and the sales tax do not lessen the other taxes. The reason is evident. The taxable property has diminished instead of increased, the number of tax payers has not increased, but the state institutions and other public activities and demands have greatly increased, both in number and expense of operation.

After all, the most important question is not: Are we spending too much money, but are we getting the worth of our money? I am not sufficiently informed regarding the way in which other states are governed to say whether any of them are more efficiently and economically governed but I am of the opinion, derived from such information as I have, that Kansas ranks with the average or better in economy and efficiency.

Both May Make Wills

A READER asks the following: "A and B, husband and wife bought a farm. Both their names were in the deed as grantees. A made a will leaving the farm to B until her death. How soon after the death of A should the will be probated? What rights would B have if the will is not probated? How much of the land could B hold? Could she make a will willing her share? If A dies leaving all personal property to B, she to pay all debts and her receipts are stolen what can she do about it?"—E. D.

To begin with, B would not be compelled to abide by this will. She would be entitled to hold her half of the land bought jointly by her husband and herself and in addition would inherit half of her husband's half. In order to relinquish her statutory rights it would be necessary for her to go into the probate court and publicly agree to take under the will. If she did not do this it would be presumed that she refused to take under the will and took under the statute. The statute does not definitely fix the time after the death of the testator within which the will must be filed for probate.

B, the wife, has the same right to will her property that A has to will his.

Those Division Fences

I AM farming land in Sedgwick and Sumner counties on shares and also some land of my own. What do I have to do about division fences? Here is a quarter section I rent that had fences all around it. I have taken the outside fences out and farm the land entirely in wheat.

Can I discontinue keeping up the division fence? Can I require the neighbor to get his cattle off the land I farm? How do I proceed? What penalty is there for failing to keep cattle without a fence?

If the neighbor's cattle get into my land thru the fence I did not keep up on the division line, what can I do about it? I farm entirely with machinery and have no cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, dogs or cats. I live in the city and would like to know my rights and duties about the fences and deal with the neighbors without going out there very often.—E. B.

To begin with the owner of the land is supposed to keep up the fences unless he has an agreement with his tenant to take care of them. If the tenant failed to live up to his bargain the adjacent landowner could not force him to keep up the partition fences but could compel the landowner to do so.

In some of our counties the herd law is still in force, but even in such counties any landowner can fence his own land, and compel the adjacent landowner to build and maintain half of the partition fence.

If the land E. B. owns and farms is unfenced and his neighbor's land is fenced with a lawful fence and his neighbor's cattle get thru that part of the division fence which E. B. is supposed to keep up, no damage can be collected from the neighbor on account of the cattle getting into E. B.'s wheat. If, however, the neighbor failed to keep up his share of the division fence and his cattle got thru that part of the fence he might be stuck for damage on the theory that he would not have the right to take advantage of his own negligence.

Will Be Sold

IF TAXES on Kansas real estate are unpaid for the years 1935, '36, '37 and '38, will it be sold in September 1939, or will it have one more year?—Reader.

G. S. 79-2319 reads as follows: "All lands and town lots bid off for the county at any tax sale shall continue to be taxed in the same manner as if they were the property of individuals, and such taxes and charges shall be a lien upon such lands and town lots; but no lands shall be sold for any taxes levied subsequent to such bid until they have been redeemed, or shall be sold by the county or assigned. If the subsequent taxes shall not be paid by any other person such lands shall be advertised with and in the same manner as the other lands and town lots on which the taxes are not paid, and shall be subject to the same charges as if they should be sold." In other words, so long as the lands have not been redeemed or sold by the county they shall continue to be advertised and sold.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing, Mail & Breeze

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

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

One year 50 cents; three years \$1.

Zip Learns How to Get Rid of Moles

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Zip Dinger was a cautious man
And tenderhearted, too.

That chap disliked to hurt a mole
And wondered what to do.

When to his gate a stranger came
Walked in and sympathized,

And offered his solution which
He said was greatly prized.

"'Twill cost four dollars," said this man.
Said Zip, "I'll make it five;

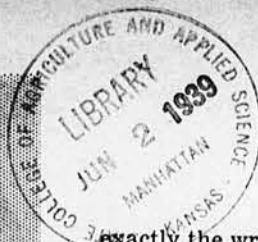
I think that everything that breathes
Should have a chance to thrive!"

The next day these instructions made
Zip ready for a fight:

"Put flashlights on 'em fore and aft—
Moles won't stay where there is light."

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them



CONGRESS administered a deserved rebuke to President Roosevelt on his "Buy Argentinian" policy for the United States Navy. The "Buy American" provision remains in the Navy Appropriation Act.

I was very sorry the President made the break he did when he insisted that the Navy be allowed to buy Argentine canned beef. American Agriculture has to pay higher than world prices for everything it buys. American farmers pay high freight rates, high taxes, high wages, high commodity prices. The Government has been used to bring about this condition. Then the Government, in an attempt to equalize the situation, adopts a program for the expressed purpose of bringing farm prices upward toward the high level.

Then President Roosevelt proposes that since American prices for canned beef are higher than Argentine prices, that the Government be allowed to purchase the cheaper foreign beef. By implication, that is what American consumers also should do.

It is manifestly unfair, and unsound public policy, to raise American prices to a higher than world level, and then advocate that American producers be deprived of the American market thru purchases of foreign produced articles because they are cheaper.

I am glad that Congress rebelled.

Idle Dollars and Men

IT LOOKS now as if this session of Congress is going to attempt a limited tax revision. If it is some minor provisions of the tax laws that prevent idle capital being invested in productive enterprises, then these provisions should be eliminated or amended.

Great trouble in the United States today is that we have some 8 billions of idle dollars and 10 millions of idle unemployed. If we can put the dollars to work that will help put the men to work.

The Economic Committee studying the cause and cure of unemployment reports that savings of the American people are not being invested in productive enterprises, but are either lying idle in the banks or being invested in Government securities, and so far as industry and business are concerned, this money also is idle.

Put 8 billion idle dollars to work, and put the most of the 10 million unemployed to work, and there would be a market for most American farm products, except wheat and cotton.

The Wheat and Cotton Belts may as well face

realities. The livestock industry, the dairy industry, vegetable and fruit growers, can dispose of what are now surpluses when American payrolls come back. But the problem of disposing of wheat and cotton surpluses goes beyond the American market. We in the Wheat Belt would do well to keep this in mind.

Power to Declare War

I APPEARED before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee the other day in support of the war referendum proposal.

This proposal would leave with Congress the full power to declare or wage war in case of actual or imminent attack upon the United States or any of its possessions, or by a non-American nation against any nation of the Western Hemisphere.

But before Congress could declare or wage a foreign war—send our boys overseas to fight another nation's wars—it would have to submit the matter to a national referendum. I say the people who fight the wars, suffer in the wars, die in the wars, pay for the wars, should have the final say as to whether or not they participate in a foreign war.

Make It Worth While

I AM deeply interested in how young folks can get started farming for themselves. To me this question is fully as important as keeping our present farmers on the land, whether they are owners, renters or managers. It is the height of poor judgment to think that by "liquidating" our present farmers who have found their financial row very difficult to hoe, anything can be gained. Frankly, no more hazardous action could be taken than to force real farmers to give up their land. The day such a catastrophe is allowed to happen, that day are we headed in

exactly the wrong direction, which is away from the family-size farm.

No one could be more thoroly convinced than I am that the family-size farm idea, developed to its fullest extent, can definitely and permanently aid in solving the basic farm problems. And I am just as sure of the importance of keeping real farmers on the land. They are the seasoned experts, if you please, who in other lines of business sit in the director's chair. They are the only men and women who are qualified to conduct our agricultural business.

Those are the reasons, my friends, why I am fighting in the Senate for sensible, long-headed action regarding the present agricultural emergency. The farm debt emergency. It is an emergency! Never before has agriculture been in greater need of low interest rates, for one thing. Three per cent interest a year on all Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans is all the traffic will bear. Every effort also should be made to readjust principal payments so farmers can be relieved of the fear of losing their land thru foreclosure.

Those are the reasons, also, why I will fight to the last ditch for parity prices for farm products; for farm dollars that will match to the last mill the dollars of other industry. For the present this means our Government must live up to its promise of parity payments thru the Farm Act when prices of wheat and other basic commodities fall below 75 per cent of parity. For the future it may even mean fixed prices. I say again that the farmer cannot live as he should under a system of paying fixed prices for everything he buys, while receiving prices which are determined by severe competition for the things he has to sell.

Now, this discussion may seem to have gotten away from my opening statement: That I am much interested in how young folks can get started farming for themselves. But I tell you instead that the points I have been discussing are vital to the chances young folks have. If young folks see their parents worn down by debt and unfair prices, finally to be crushed by foreclosure, what inducement is there to stay by the land? So you see my fight isn't aimed only at bringing immediate aid to present day farmers; I am fighting as much for the young folks who will be the farmers of the future.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

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

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

How does the corn acreage this year compare with last, and what will be the effect of hybrid corn on corn prices next fall?—J. R., Brown Co.

The U. S. corn acreage this year is estimated to be slightly less than last year, and about 10 per cent less than the 10-year average. In some areas of the Corn Belt as much as 50 per cent of the acreage has been planted to hybrid corn. Because of its higher yield, it is expected that the planting of hybrid corn will more than offset the decrease in acreage. With normal weather and average yields, it is expected that the supply of corn next fall will be large because of the large supply of old corn now on hand.

I have some hogs weighing from 60 to 90 pounds that I would sell, but the price is so low. When would you advise selling them for a later market?—J. M., Stark.

These pigs should be pushed as rapidly as possible so they can be marketed before September 15. Prices during late July or August are expected to be about 22 per cent above present levels; and, altho some decline is expected before September 15, they should yield satisfactory returns if sold by that time. Sharp price declines, which are typical during years of increasing hog numbers, can be expected after October 1.

Could one buy light-weight lambs weighing about 50 pounds, then turn them on good pasture for about 90 days and get any profit from them?—W. H. Calhoun, Mo.

It is doubtful whether satisfactory returns could be realized from a 90-day lamb feeding project, for we are

facing a period of seasonal decline in lamb prices. Favorable factors would be that the early lamb crop was estimated to be slightly smaller than last year's crop and gains would be relatively cheap. On the other hand, by September 1, the seasonal decline in lamb prices is expected to decrease values at least 18 per cent from present levels and these lower prices probably would offset the advantage of cheap gains.

We have been receiving lots of reports about damage to the winter wheat crop, and drouth and grasshoppers in the spring wheat area. Do you think the crop will be so short that there will be a scarcity of wheat?—J. M., Ottawa Co.

If the winter wheat crop should be as small as 500 million bushels and the spring crop 150 millions, the 1939 crop would be 650 million bushels. This 650 millions added to the 275 million-bushel carryover of old wheat would provide a total supply of 925 millions.

We consume in this country each year about 680 million bushels, so it appears there will be plenty of wheat for domestic use, some for export, with plenty left for carryover at the end of the season. AAA loans will endeavor to hold up wheat prices.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$10.35	\$11.00	\$10.15
Hogs	6.70	6.80	8.60
Lambs	10.25	11.25	9.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.12	.14	.16½
Eggs, Firsts .....	.14½	.14½	.17½
Butterfat, No. 1. ....	.20	.18	.19
Wheat, No. 2, Hard. ....	.81½	.78½	.70½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow. ....	.53	.50½	.52½
Oats, No. 2, White. ....	.36	.35½	.27½
Barley, No. 2. ....	.44½	.43	.58
Alfalfa, No. 1.	12.00	15.00	18.00
Prairie, No. 1.	8.50	8.50	9.50

PRETTY Nellie Bankley stood in the door of the screened back porch looking with disfavor in her eyes, at the plump matronly figure in the checked sunbonnet coming up the road from the white house a quarter of a mile away.

In the year that she and Jack had been on the farm she had not learned to like her country neighbors.

She thought they were entirely too familiar, coming in at odd times, frankly admiring her pretty home, and making over little Junior, 3 years old, bringing him cookies, when she was so particular about who touched him and what he ate.

She resented too, the way the men accepted Jack as one of them, when anybody could see he was superior and didn't need their advice. Look how successful he was with his hogs and cattle.

Jack was jolly and made friends easily. He was raised on a farm in another county, had worked in the city of St. Louis where he met blue-eyed, blond-haired Nellie Benton who had never been on a farm except for an occasional visit.

It was love at first sight for them, and they had been married for 4 years when Jack inherited a nice bit of money from his grandmother and had decided to invest it in a farm. And here they were.

THIS morning Jack had gone to a community sale to buy another cow. She and Junior had eaten dinner and she was preparing to do a good afternoon's work making her new crepe dress, and now she was going to have unwanted company.

Mrs. Miller came in with a cheery greeting, seated herself in a comfortable chair and picked up Junior, who hugged her delightedly.

"I got lonesome at home," she said apologetically. "My Tom went with Jack to the sale and I thought we could spend the afternoon working together. I brought some shirts to mend."

"Oh yes," said Nellie, rather coolly, "but I never mind working by myself."



Mrs. Miller tended to supper, so Nellie could sit by the baby.



"Junior's dying," Nellie gasped. "Can you come?"

NEIGHBORS

By Daisy B. Chambers

"I didn't use to either," replied the older woman. "But since Sonny left us—he got killed when the brakes on the tractor didn't hold, you know," she said sadly. "And then Shirley went to work in the store. So now I like somebody to talk to."

"That's too bad," said Nellie, hardening her heart. "Junior! go on and play. Mrs. Miller doesn't want to hold you all day."

"He looks kind of peaked, don't you think?" said Mrs. Miller. "His cheeks are not a bit rosy. Does he have a good appetite?"

"He eats all he needs," replied his mother. "When we are in the city we have Dr. Blackwood look him over. He's a specialist," she added. "We wouldn't think of having a country doctor. They know so little."

They worked on for awhile. Then Mrs. Miller said: "Our farm club is going to have another quilting next week, and we would like you to be with us. We have a real nice time at our meetings."

"No thanks," Nellie replied. "I don't think I care to go."

That night she told Jack that Mrs. Miller had been there and invited her to another of their quiltings.

"Why don't you go, Honey," he said. "You might like it fine."

"Well! I'm not," she said. "They can't talk about anything but chickens, butter and eggs." Then after a minute, "She said Junior looks thin."

"He does look a little pale," said Jack. "We will take him to see Dr. Blackwood soon."

The next morning Nellie was busily working around her kitchen. The whistled strains of "St. Louis Blues" floated out to the barn where Jack was making the new cow acquainted with the rest of the herd. He carried the bucket of milk to the house, separated it, and put the cream in the refrigerator.

"The new cow gave a gallon of milk this morning," he said. "Sure got her worth the money."

"You're a lucky guy" she answered.

"I know it or I would never have gotten a girl like you. Biscuits like Mother used to make," he teased. "Do I smell gingerbread or apple pie?"

"Apple pie," she dimpled. "After all that I'll whip some cream. I love to cook for you, Jack. You're so appreciative. Know what? I weighed one of my White Rocks this morning, and it weighed 3 pounds. We will have to sell them pretty soon."

The telephone rang and Jack went to answer it. He talked a few minutes, hung up, turned to her and said, "Tom Miller wants me to go to Darrow with him. There is a farm demonstration meeting, and Mrs. Miller said for you to come over and stay with her."

"I don't want to go," Nellie said with finality. "Junior is all the company I need."

"Are you, Junior? He picked up the youngster, who was clutching him around the legs, swung him toward the ceiling, then sat him down, laughing, "Be good Daddy's boy." He kissed Nellie lightly and swung

off, whistling, down the road to Millers.

Nellie had some new red and white curtains to put up in the pretty kitchen of which she was so proud. It was so modern with its white oil range and refrigerator, its cabinets and red and white linoleum. And she was proud of her French telephone. All the neighbors had the old-fashioned box-on-the-wall variety.

SHE and Junior ate lunch in the ivory and rose breakfast room Jack had built. He wasn't eating much, she noticed. They had better take him to Dr. Blackwood next Sunday.

She was putting some new red shelf paper in one of the cabinets when she heard a gurgling sound from the corner where Junior was playing with his toys. She turned around, the cup in her hand crashing to the floor as she ran to him. As she stooped to pick him up, his little arms and legs became rigid, his eyes rolled back and a little white froth appeared in the corners of his mouth.

"He's dying! My baby's dying!" she screamed. "What will I do? I can't" [Continued on Page 18]

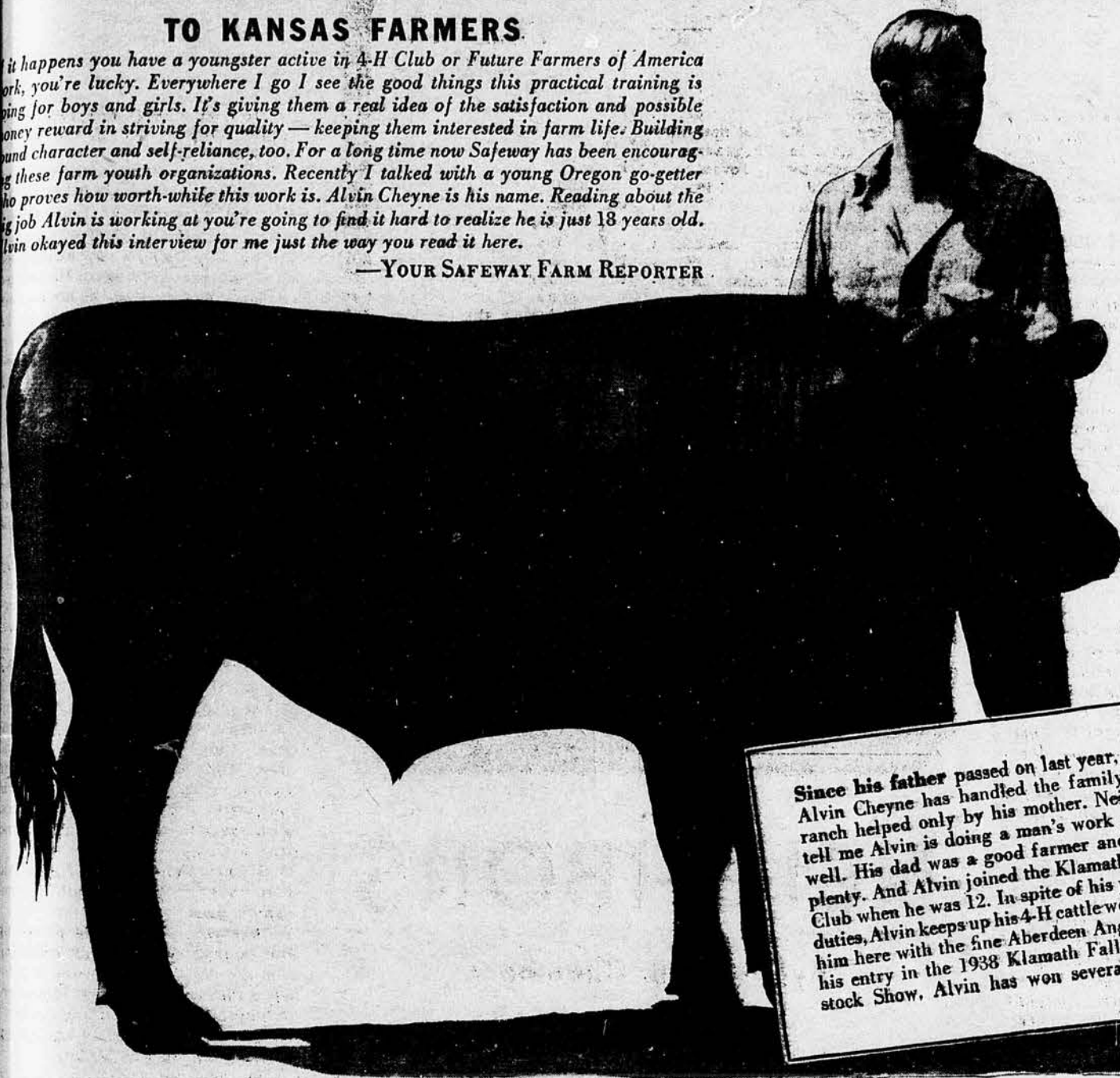
New Author Joins Parade

Another new author's first story is presented in Kansas Farmer's parade of reader-writers. Mrs. Chambers lives on a general stock farm with her husband. She has written for her local home town paper, but what she would like best to do is write stories that would in some way be helpful to others. She says, "I like to read good literature and write down what comes into my mind, and do fancy work in what spare time I have. But the usual routine of work on a farm and my Rhode Island chickens keep me busy."

TO KANSAS FARMERS.

It happens you have a youngster active in 4-H Club or Future Farmers of America work, you're lucky. Everywhere I go I see the good things this practical training is doing for boys and girls. It's giving them a real idea of the satisfaction and possible money reward in striving for quality — keeping them interested in farm life. Building good character and self-reliance, too. For a long time now Safeway has been encouraging these farm youth organizations. Recently I talked with a young Oregon go-getter who proves how worth-while this work is. Alvin Cheyne is his name. Reading about the big job Alvin is working at you're going to find it hard to realize he is just 18 years old. Alvin okayed this interview for me just the way you read it here.

—YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



Since his father passed on last year, 18-year-old Alvin Cheyne has handled the family's 220-acre ranch helped only by his mother. Neighbor folks tell me Alvin is doing a man's work and doing it well. His dad was a good farmer and taught him plenty. And Alvin joined the Klamath County 4-H Club when he was 12. In spite of his present heavy duties, Alvin keeps up his 4-H cattle work. I snapped him here with the fine Aberdeen Angus which was his entry in the 1938 Klamath Falls Junior Livestock Show. Alvin has won several 4-H awards

4-H CLUB BOY RUNS MAN-SIZE FARM



Says Alvin Cheyne — "Safeway has been swell to us 4-H and F. F. A. kids. I can tell you that our Shows wouldn't have been as successful if it hadn't been for Safeway's support"

ALVIN CHEYNE is a farm boy, born and raised. But what chiefly made him ready to step into his father's shoes so young is his 4-H Club work, started when he was 12 years old. That made Alvin ambitious to be a good farmer.

"First off I raised a registered Hereford heifer and entered it in the County Fair," Alvin told me. "My next two 4-H years I did Handicraft work — then went back to cattle. At the first Klamath County Junior Livestock and Baby Beef Show, in 1936, I entered a Shorthorn and an Aberdeen Angus. They placed first and third, showed me a nice premium. It made me sure I want to start building my own registered herd some day soon."

"At the 1937 Show a Shorthorn which cost me \$55 to raise placed first in his class. When Safeway bid him in at 23¢ a pound I cleared \$139.81. Safeway also took my Angus, which got a third, at 19¢ a pound. And another entry of mine, a Hereford that placed fifth, brought a good premium, too."

Talking with Alvin Cheyne made me realize more than facts and figures ever could why 4-H and Future Farmer activities and shows deserve support. He's an example of how thousands of young folks benefit by their 4-H work.

"At the last Junior Interstate Show in San Francisco, which I attended, Safeway bought heavily," Alvin said. [Note: 179 animals—27% of the gross cattle sales, 21% of the lamb sales.] "And in both 1936 and 1937 Safeway was the largest purchaser at our Klamath Falls Junior Livestock Show. In 1937, for instance, 38% of the gross cattle sales at this show were made to Safeway."

"Of course I've learned the Safeway people are good friends to us farmers in more ways than one. I know they move food more directly to consumers. Mother's records prove how that benefits us. Safeway pays the market price or more for everything we sell them—and also saves us money at the store."

THE SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



Mrs. Cheyne is proud of Alvin. She told me—"The Safeway people are grand to deal with. They take some of our apples, potatoes, strawberries, eggs and other things. They insist on quality—and pay the market price or more"



Here's last year's Junior Livestock Show entry of Chas. Cheyne, Alvin's 13-year-old brother. Charlie is also a live-wire 4-H worker



"T. C." Griggs manages the Klamath Falls Safeway where Mrs. Cheyne buys. He's been a Safeway manager for 8 years

GRASS SILAGE is here to Stay!

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LAMB-WOOL SCHOOL

Teaches Grading

KANSANS have learned to produce high quality lambs and wool, they have demonstrated their interest in lamb grading contests, and now they demand a contest in the grading of wool. Such was the trend of events and opinions at the Third Annual Kansas Lamb and Wool School held in Kansas City, May 18 and 19, and attended by 350 farmers, county agents and others from 80 Kansas counties.

C. G. Elling, livestock extension specialist from the college, reports the annual schools are "bearing fruit." Packer graders found the average quality of lambs and wool exhibited this year to be better than in previous years. The lamb grading contest, a new feature of the 1939 school, was participated in by 147 delegates, and of that number 13 made perfect scores.

County agents and leaders present voted to continue the lamb grading contest next year, and to add as a new feature a similar contest in wool grading. "Lamb producers are becoming more interested in wool grading and handling each year," Mr. Elling reports, "and we expect this part of next year's program to attract considerable attention."

The best fleece in this year's wool show was taken from a 2-year-old Shropshire ewe owned by Earl Bushnell, Montgomery county. Mr. Bushnell, who has been a breeder of pure-

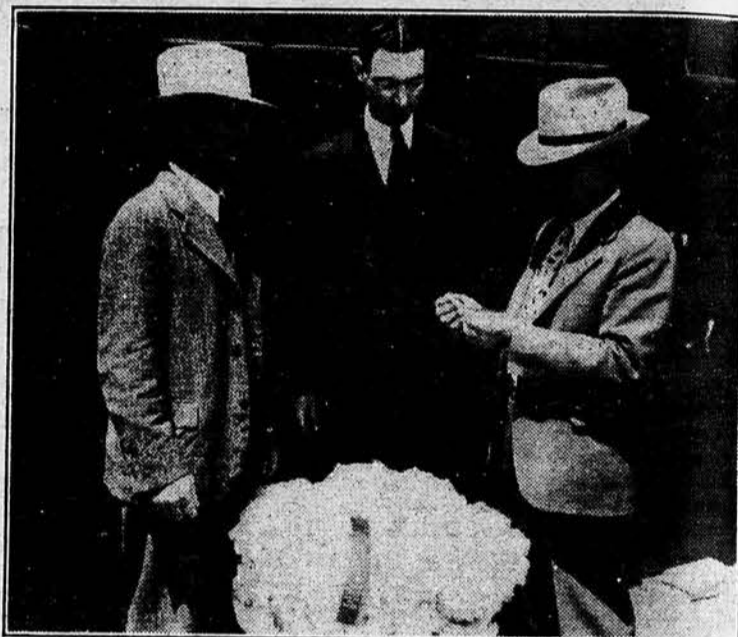
bred Shropshires since 1914, has been a consistent winner at previous shows. His grand champion entry this year weighed 9 pounds.

Roy G. David, Cowley county, exhibited the first place fine staple sample, while the best 1/2-blood entry was displayed by Simon Mihm, Atchison county. J. M. Deakins, Coffey county, owned the best 1/4-blood fleece and N. H. Steiner, Brown county, exhibited the winning buck fleece.

Always a popular part of the event, competition in this year's fat lamb show was strong. First place went to Dale Davidson, of Gray county. Other

Save Sleepy Horses

May and June is the time to vaccinate horses against the dread disease of Sleeping Sickness, which has killed thousands of horses in Kansas the last few years. This rampage must be stopped. Latest and most authoritative information on Sleeping Sickness published by the Horse and Mule Association of America may be obtained for a 3-cent stamp from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Order your copy of this pamphlet today, as it may enable you to save your horses from suffering and death.



Earl Bushnell, left, of Montgomery county, and John Perrier, center, assistant county agent, look on as C. G. Elling, extension livestock specialist examines the grand champion sample of wool exhibited by Mr. Bushnell at the Lamb and Wool School, in Kansas City.



More Bushels in the Bin

● When threshing time rolls around, you can be sure of clean, grain saving performance with a McCormick-Deering All-Steel Thresher on the job. Less grain in the straw stack and more bushels in the bin is the way many farmers would sum up the quality of work McCormick-Deering Threshers do.

The McCormick-Deering is a smooth-running, easily operated, sturdily built machine. It will give years of profitable service for individual threshing or in custom work. There are two popular sizes—22 x 38 and 28 x 46. Equipment is available for threshing soybeans, peas, beans, and many other crops. The line also includes alfalfa, rice, and clover threshers.

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ALL-STEEL THRESHERS

winners in the first 10 and their counties are: 2, George Ginther, Russell; 3, E. J. Proffitt, Rice; 4, Milt Rohrer, Dickinson; 5, B. C. Copeland, Clay; 6, Louis M. Boyd, Pawnee; 7, Wm. Hodgrin, Jr., Republic; 8, W. S. Reder, Cowley; 9, Curt Benninghoven, Chase; 10, Harry E. Unger, Douglas.

After the lambs were slaughtered, however, different ratings prevailed. Milt Rohrer's fourth prize lambs on foot were declared to be the first prize carcass lambs of the show. Carcass rankings on others of the high 10 on foot were: 2, W. S. Reder; 3, George Ginthers; 4, L. M. Boyd; 5, B. C. Copeland; 6, Benninghoven Bros.; 7, E. T. Proffitt; 8, Wm. Hodgrin, Jr.; 9, Harry

E. Unger; 10, Dale Davidson. Although 51 per cent is considered to be a high dressing figure, many of the lambs in this group dressed 56 to 58 per cent.

Of 143 entries in the lamb grading contest, 53 made grades of 90 per cent or better, and only 11 per cent made grades of less than 60 per cent. The 11 individuals with perfect scores are Dale Davidson and Gerald Hoyt, Gray county; A. H. Stephenson and LeRoy McCosh, Dickinson county; E. E. Flickner, Miami; Andrew Olson, Morris; Gerald Scheid, Osage; C. O. Dixon, Linn; C. H. Olson, Pottawatomie; P. W. Ljungdahl, Chase; C. E. Bartlett, Jewell; Walter Reder, Thomas and E. J. Proffitt, Rice.



C. G. Elling, extension specialist from Kansas State College, and R. L. Cuff, sanitary commissioner at Kansas City stock yards, admire the first prize carcasses, exhibited by M. E. Rohrer, of Abilene, at the 1939 Lamb and Wool School.

Kansas Boy Is Made RCA Vice-President

CHALK up a big mark for another Kansas rural boy who has made good. He is Frank E. Mullen, 42, born at Clifton, who has just been elected vice-president, in charge of advertising and publicity, for the Radio Corporation of America, with offices in Rockefeller Center, New York City. Leaving Kansas the Mullen family moved to Colorado, then Nebraska and then to South Dakota where Mr. Mullen lived until Iowa State College enrolled him as a journalism student.

When the United States entered the World War Mr. Mullen enlisted in the U. S. army, serving overseas with the Tenth Engineers from September 1917, to February 1919, when he returned to this country and completed his course at the university.

His first assignment in newspaper work was covering radio news. In March 1923, he organized the first radio broadcasting service for farmers ever undertaken in the United States and he was the first announcer to give agricultural reports over the air.

When the National Broadcasting Company was formed, in 1926, Mr. Mullen joined its forces and organized its agricultural service at station KFKX, Hastings, Neb. He then went to Chicago and opened the offices and studios of NBC there.

The National Farm and Home Hour, the noon broadcast catering to farmers and city dwellers interested in agriculture, was organized by Mr. Mullen in 1930. Directing this program has given him a wide acquaintance thruout the country.

In December, 1934, he was appointed manager of the newly-created Department of Information for the Radio Corporation, with headquarters at Radio City, New York.

Congratulations from your home state, Frank Mullen!

—KF—

Fertilizing Program Triples Yields

WHILE most farm land in Kansas has decreased in productivity during the last 15 or 20 years, fertility of the George Fuhrman farm, Atchison county, has increased so the land now produces 40 to 43 bushels of wheat to the acre on a normal year whereas it produced only 12 to 15 bushels 18 years ago.

This may sound like magic but Mr. Fuhrman tells us it isn't. He says it is



Frank E. Mullen

merely the results of a systematic program of fertilizing and crop rotation which was started many years ago.

Here is his system of handling crops.

Mr. Fuhrman's rotation sequence is wheat, Red clover, corn or sorghums, oats, and then back to wheat again. With each seeding of wheat he applies 100 pounds of 45 per cent superphosphate to the acre. He estimates that about 60 pounds of this is used by the wheat crop while about 40 pounds remain in the soil to boost the clover crop.

Having a vigorous healthy crop of clover stimulates nitrogen fixation and soil enrichment. This helps the following coarse grain and oats crops and results in generous supplies of humus being added to the soil.

"Thus," Mr. Fuhrman explains, "it is an accumulative process." Mr. Fuhrman claims that he has not done anything but follow recommended practices, but the following of these practices over a period of years has tripled yields on his farm.

—KF—

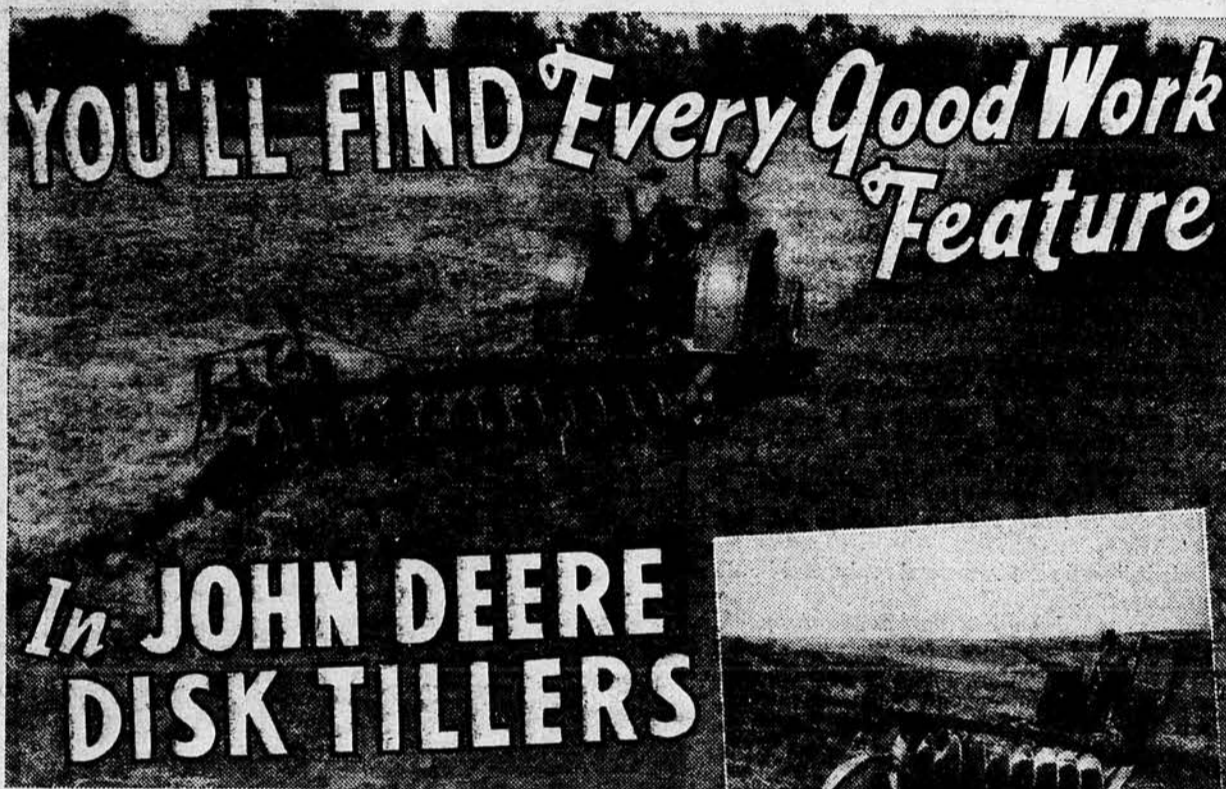
Power From the Air

He lives between 2 big electric power high-lines, just a mile apart, but oddly enough W. S. Catlin couldn't conveniently get hooked onto either of them,

Choke Bindweed

Exact instructions for ridding fields of bindweed have just been printed by Kansas Farmer for distribution among its readers. This leaflet tells you specifically what to do and just how to do it. It is thoro and complete, yet easy to follow. It is considered by state authorities as the most effective and cheapest method of destroying this dread pest. For a copy send a 3-cent stamp for postage to: Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

so he installed a small wind-driven electric plant, with 3 cells for storage. These batteries will supply the medium-sized home with lights for 3 or 4 days when fully charged. Mr. and Mrs. Catlin expect to install a second outfit of this kind to provide more power, so they may enjoy radio and other similar small electrical appliances.



JOHN DEERE power lift disk tillers give you much more than the time-saving, cost-saving of big capacity — they give you better features of construction to insure extra years of good work in your tillage jobs.

Examine the John Deere carefully. Note that the heavy built-up frame is above the disks, distributing frame weight evenly over the entire gang. The result is more uniform penetration and greater clearance. Heavy-duty, oversize bearings keep the disk gang in true alignment, which means better work, and a free running gang, which means lighter draft.

With your John Deere tiller you can change the angle of the gang simply by swinging the rear bolster, thereby changing the line of draft and adapting your tiller to field conditions.

John Deere disk tillers are built to give you good work features for years to come. There's a surplus of strength in all parts—in the heavy built-up frame, the heavy rear bolster, the sturdy wheels with replaceable boxings.

John Deere disk tillers are built in the size and type for your power. Two scenes above show larger sizes.



New to the John Deere line are three- and four-disk tillers designed for the new smaller general purpose tractors.

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AAA Sorghum Rule

Several Kansas farmers wrote Senator Capper at Washington, suggesting that the AAA rules ought to be suspended to give farmers a chance to plant all the forage crops for feeding purposes this season they feel they need. Senator Capper took this up with the AAA, and received this reply from N. E. Dodd, director of the Western Division: "Sweet sorghums are soil-depleting when harvested for grain, seed or sirup in all counties in Kansas, but they are not soil-depleting when used as forage. They will also be classified as non-depleting when used for silage except in the counties which are located in the commercial corn area. These counties are:

Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Osage and Jefferson.

Hand Woven HATS

**And Believe It or Not
They're Made of Paper**

By RUTH GOODALL

THE whole neighborhood was puzzled. Two or three days before little Martha, the new bride of last June who had come to live in the old Forbes place down the road, had been bewailing the fact that the first-year budget she and her Jim had worked out so carefully just wouldn't stretch to the price of a new hat. Yet, there she came tripping into our Tuesday afternoon unit meeting with the smartest new white straw bonnet with a big black ribbon bow you most ever saw—just the kind the shop windows are full of these days.

Perhaps it was a gift! On second thought tho, you realized folks seldom buy hats for presents. Maybe curiosity killed the cat and maybe it didn't, but it certainly got the better of good manners right then and there, for almost in unison the whole club voiced the question, "Where on earth did you buy such a priceless hat, my dear?"

"Made it," came the two-word reply, and in all seriousness, too.

Cross-examined on her new millinery skill, Martha divulged the secret, for she was, as she had a right to be, rather proud of herself. The hat was made of paper—yes, believe it or not, paper! A crepe paper of a quality that is especially stretchable and durable. She had made the paper into yarn-like strands by pulling 1½-inch strips thru a paper twister. For the twister she had paid a dime the Saturday before when she and Jim had gone into town to do their usual week-end marketing. You'll find one just like it at any stationery or department store—I know, for I didn't waste any time getting one—and right on the front of the little twister it tells just how to make the crepe paper strands.

But how did she get that straw-like effect? Surely it didn't look the least bit like paper.

That was easy, too, so Martha said—and shouldn't she know for hadn't she made her own pretty new "lid" from start to finish in two days?

ACCORDING to Martha, it seems you work over a form, but that needn't bother you, for the form for the brim is just an ordinary paper plate. Let's hope you have one left over from the last picnic. The crown merges from a paper bowl or a homemade cardboard one, which seems equally simple. As for the whole weaving process—it's just over and under—not so unlike darning stockings only, of course, much pleasanter when it happens to be a new hat you're creating instead of filling up a hole in a heel.

Martha may have been the one to start this hat-making, but she isn't going to be the only woman in the state to have a new bonnet for next to nothing—not if your friend Ruth can help by passing the glad tidings along. I've gone into the whats and the whys and the wherefores of this paper hat business pretty thoroly and know whereof I speak.

The first thing, I want to dispel your worst fears, for doubtless you are thinking, "All that work—and what happens if you get caught in the rain?" Don't let that bother you, for with a

coat of shellac, clear lacquer or any waterproof solution, you're all set and perfectly safe, rain or shine.

But to get down to brass tacks, let's make a list of the things needed to make the wide-brimmed model, turned up in the back with the big bow in front, like the one in the upper right hand picture, and the kind Martha sprung on us.

First requirement, of course, is the crepe paper, a fold of white and the very best quality you can buy. Next, the little paper twister for pulling the paper into yarn-like flexibility. It will be worth steen times more than the 10 cents it will cost you, for it can be used for making lots of pretty things for your home long after your hat is finished and worn out. You'll also need a tapestry needle, one of those large-eyed, blunt-pointed ones; a paper bowl 9 inches in diameter for weaving the crown; a 13-inch paper plate for making the brim; some gummed tape or adhesive for sticking purposes; and enough 1½-inch wide black grosgrain ribbon for bow and band trimming.

Have most of these things right at hand, don't you? So don't blame your John if you haven't a new bonnet to wear to church, say Sunday a week. It'll take some time to make it, but what woman counts the cost of her time when a new hat is at stake.

Of course, you needn't weave yours of white crepe and trim it with black ribbon, smart as black and white hats are this season. There's no limiting of color schemes in a season when hats and frocks and all else a woman wears fairly rival the rainbow. Black and navy are always favorite standbys, and the heavenly pastel shades to be had in crepe paper could be woven into dainty hats to match most any summer sheer. Then there's a new beige shade called "natural" that blends in with just about any color and is more flattering to the average woman's skin tones than dead white, which can be a bit trying after one has reached—shall we say forty? You'll be seeing a lot of these "natural straws" this summer. Better give it a good "think" before you start weaving.

BIG girls and mammas aren't the only ones who have to have hats. It's surprising how hat-minded wee maids are these days—or perhaps it's a youthful consciousness of how pretty they look in the poke bonnets that once again are so popular—and they do make little girls look sweet. Can't you almost hear the youngster in the picture ask: "How do you like my new hat?" You'll agree that both she and the hat are quite charming, but you'll be more interested to learn that her mother made the hat all herself—and



Still More Hats

Maybe it's an off-the-face hat ... or a smaller-brimmed hat ... or a turned-up-all-around hat ... that's more becoming to your style of beauty. Then you'll want our new hat leaflet "Make Your Own Summer Straws." It not only gives sketches of these various type headgear, but directions for making them and the material requirements for each one. Even if you decide on the pretty model pictured, you'll need this instruction leaflet to show you how to use a paper plate and bowl for foundation forms, how to cut and pull the paper, how to overlap the ends, just how to proceed with the weaving. This leaflet is yours—free—for the asking. Just mail a postcard to Mrs. Ruth Goodall, Woman's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and tell her you'd like to have it.

will more so to hear that the material cost the sum total of 15 cents. It, too, is made of crepe paper which accounts for the very low price. Instead of being crocheted, this child's hat is a crocheted model, for crepe paper can be crocheted as easily as any cotton. It, too, needs a coat of water repellent solution.

Another hint—hand crocheted hats may be blocked professionally at the cleaner's or pressed with a warm iron, placing a cloth between the hat and the iron. A person who crochets nice hats even may not need to block or press her finished model.

Instructions for crocheting this child's bonnet are included in our hat pattern, "Make Your Own Summer Straws," which you may have gratis by writing for it. Any woman who knows the simplest crochet stitches can make one for her little girl.

Wins Trip to World's Fair

Mrs. R. U. Wright, of Augusta, Butler county, won the Senator Arthur Capper news writing contest for Farm Bureaus in the state, sponsored by Kansas Farmer. Forty-one counties were entered in the contest. As a reward Kansas Farmer presented Mrs. Wright with \$60 to help pay for a 10-day tour of the East including the World's Fair in New York. She was joined in Kansas



Mrs. R. U. Wright

by other Farm Bureau women. Two days were spent in Washington, D. C., where the women were greeted by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Senator Capper.

London Trip Starts Off

WITH A NEW YORK THRILL

Dear Mrs. Goodall: May 23—We sail on the Queen Mary for London, England, tomorrow morning. I finally got my birth certificate making a trip to Des Moines, Ia., a week ago last Monday after it, where my affidavit was finally found calmly posing in a box of someone's desk. I had my passport back from Washington, D. C., by Friday, thanks to airmail and special deliveries.

I arrived in New York City yesterday where everyone is busy making travel arrangements and getting visas. Today was spent at the New York Fair. It is all wonderful, beautiful and constructive.

Now for the big thrill! I was chosen to represent the Kansas Home Demonstration Advisory Council as one of the special hostesses to welcome women to the meeting held this afternoon in the beautiful Music Hall on the Fair grounds. Two other women, one from Arizona, one from Virginia and myself had a table with programs and badges at the side door. Close behind our table, along the walk and in a corner, was a leather bench.

Soon two women entered—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Vincent Astor—and seated themselves on the bench. I gave them both programs and badges after shaking hands with them and welcoming them; then stood and talked with Mrs. Roosevelt several minutes. She said she was so in-

terested in how all these women raised their money for this trip. We talked of different ways I had heard mentioned, then I said, "I feel our husbands deserve a lot of credit for their sacrificial spirit, in money, yes, but also in being willing to spare their wives at so busy a season of year." This remark Mrs. Roosevelt quoted in her speech later—so I guess I registered a little bit.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she regarded this group of 300 rural women as am-



Mrs. Harlan Deaver

bassadors of "Good Will" and prayed God for His protecting care over us until our safe return home.

The First Lady's dress was very simple, a pink and navy blue checked silk dress; navy coat, long; navy straw hat with up-turned brim, veil and navy kid gloves which she was not wearing when we shook hands.

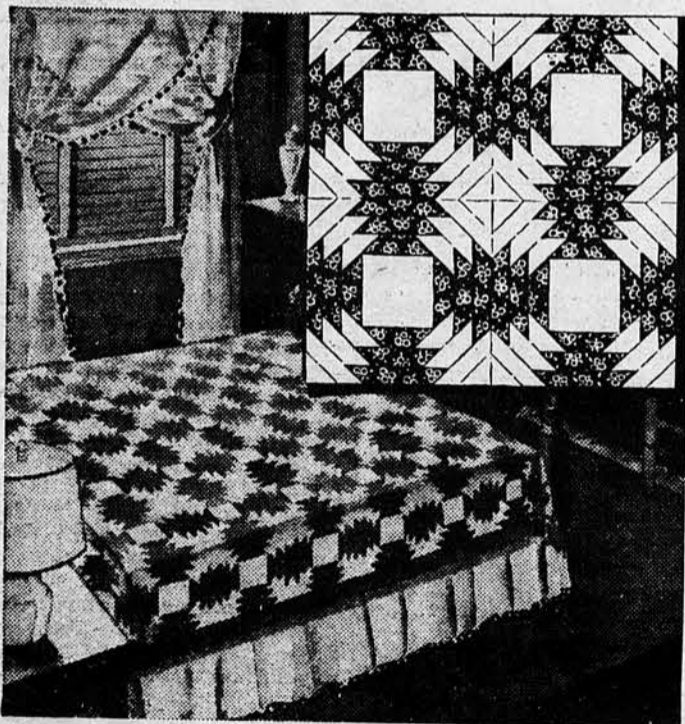
Will write again about the Queen Mary.—Mrs. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha.

All in Sight and Order

By MRS. R. E. SAWYER

Assorted sizes of boxes and crumpled sacks, holding staple food supplies, detract much from the attractiveness of the cupboard shelf, so I use glass containers such as mayonnaise jars which accumulate around the house. Usually the directions or recipe for using each item come right on the box and unless I had copied the recipe in a particular book it meant a long search thru clippings. To avoid this I cut the recipes from the boxes and paste them right on the jars.

Old Favorite in Modern Setting



WASHINGTON Pavement is the name of this quilt design, an old favorite dating back to Colonial days. It is made almost entirely of straight pieces of equal width and is easy to cut and to piece. An outstanding design among patchwork quilts, it will transform your room, and you'll have plenty of enjoyment while you are making it, for you'll find it excellent pick-up work for summer afternoons. Pattern No. 2007 includes accurate pattern pieces, a diagram of the block, instructions for cutting, sewing and finishing; a yardage chart and a diagram of the quilt. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Do I Need Medicine To Thin My Blood?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.



Dr. Lerrigo

MY ENGLISH neighbor was greatly disturbed because Charlie refused to take his spring tonic.

"I took it every year when I was a girl," she said. "We called it brimstone and treacle but I think you Americans call it sulphur and molasses."

"And why do you want Charlie to take this medicine?"

"It's to thin his blood and keep him from having spring fever," she replied. "Don't you think it as good as anything?"

"It might serve some good purpose, but I don't know just what," I said. "We Americans are just like the English about it, tho. If we don't insist on sulphur and molasses it is sassafras tea, sarsaparilla or senna."

In the first place we may as well dismiss the idea that human blood undergoes some mysterious thickening process every winter and therefore we must have "a course of spring medicine" to thin it down for summer service. So long as we remain in a state of health the blood remains the same consistency summer and winter.

The blood really does become "thin" and the number of red corpuscles greatly diminishes in those afflicted with the ailment known as anemia. If you should suffer an accident with great loss of blood a temporary anemia would result, but the blood-making organs of the body are so active that it would take only a few hours for the volume and richness of the blood to be restored. But an anemia that comes because of illness is a serious thing, and careful treatment is required to bring the blood back to its proper volume and restore healthy color and tone. Fortunately, the medicines commonly used to "thin the blood" have no effect upon it whatever.

"But what about spring fever?" asked my neighbor at this point. "You can't tell me there isn't a lassitude and languor that comes with spring fever. What about medicine for that?"

I could only explain that that is another mistaken idea. If you really have fever in the spring—a fever that will produce a record on the thermometer—it is because you are ill. In some districts malarial fever occurs in the spring months, and outbreaks of other types of fever may come then just as they may at any other season. But there is no reason to call them "spring fever." Such a disease does not exist.

The languor that creeps over you on a warm spring afternoon is not fever; it requires no medicine. If you will go for a ride it will disappear like magic. You may feel stupid and sleepy and find difficulty in fixing your attention on your work. But it is not fever. Perhaps you are wearing the same weight of clothing and eating the same heavy diet that you found necessary in cold weather.

You should vary your diet as the seasons change. When the weather is cold and raw you need heat-producing foods. You can use more fats and sweets, more meat and eggs. When the temperature changes so that the red line of the mercury creeps up to 70, 80, and perhaps 90 degrees you need not eat such heavy food. A much larger share of green vegetables should go into your diet. You should drink more fresh water. If fat and hearty, drink skim milk instead of milk rich in cream.

As to what "spring medicine" you should select, I have one rule: Take no medicine at all unless it is prescribed by a physician.

Growth Is Not Serious

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

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

Treatment of Styes

What can be put on styes to make them well?—R. W.

A good local application for styes is yellow oxide of mercury ointment, but it must be used only under a doctor's direction, as it may do harm. A safer application is an ointment containing boracic acid. Chronic styes are often cured by the fitting of proper glasses that relieve the eye strain.

An Exaggerated Report

Is it true that if a woman has her ovaries removed her voice and features will be like a man's?—C. S.

This is one of the reports that are greatly exaggerated. When a young woman is obliged to have surgical work done on ovaries, the surgeon does his best to leave enough ovarian tissue to give her the benefit of its hormone.

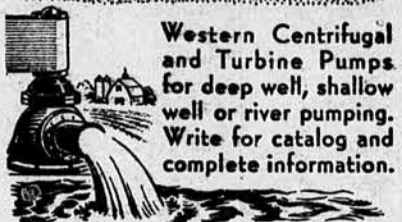
Get at the Cause

I am writing to see whether you can give me a sure cure for night sweats. I have them and I can scarcely get about. Would be very thankful to know a cure.—R. J. D.

When a person is afflicted with "night sweats" there always is some debilitating disease behind it. The treatment lies in finding what that disease is and curing it. Tuberculosis is a very common cause of night sweats but there are several other diseases to consider. The condition is bound to be serious and demands thorough examination.

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

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FLOUR From Apples

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

APPLE growers the country over are undoubtedly in for a period of prosperity if one may judge from the growing popularity of the 3 new by-products, apple flour, apple paste and apple flakes. These 3 hitherto unknown commodities offer the most promising outlet for apples that has been discovered, recent developments indicate. It is claimed that bread made with apple flour retains its freshness longer than ordinary bread.

It is only a matter of time until plants for the manufacture of apple flour will be established in every apple growing section of any importance in this country. Bakers everywhere will then be able to obtain this remarkable new bread-making ingredient which has long since passed the experimental stage.

Increases Vitamins

Flour millers in many parts of the country are putting out a ready mixed flour which is in much demand by bakers altho many prefer the apple paste which will keep thru an entire season, it is said. A blend of apple flour and wheat flour not only reduces the fattening starches in bread but increases its mineral and vitamin content. With a lusty increase in the demand for apple bread, applegrowers need have no fear of the dire consequences of a bumper crop.

Another recently developed concentrate enjoying an apple market is a by-product known as apple flakes. In the new plant of the Columbia Fruit Processors at Pateros, Wash., apple flakes are turned out at the rate of half a ton a day. Only sound, worm-free apples are used and these are first thoroly cooked under pressure. From

the cooker they pass into a pulper where they are forced through a fine screen which removes seeds and hard materials.

Next, the fruit goes into large containers to cool. On these containers are a number of coils which condense "apple oil." This will likely prove to be a valuable by-product as it can be used as a basis for perfume.

From the cooling vats, where the apples are whipped into a jelly, the product spreads out on heated, stainless steel belts. Here moisture is rapidly removed as it passes along so that in 15 minutes weight is reduced from 7 pounds of apples to 1 pound of concentrate. When the apple pulp goes onto the belt it is about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch thick, and after being dried, comes off the thickness of blotting paper. This endless stream of apple leather is sheared off and packed in boxes in which it may be kept almost indefinitely.

The Apella Corporation has a factory at Selan, Wash., where apple crisps, apple powder and apple flakes are manufactured. The apple crisps are used as a breakfast food. The powder, a blend of several varieties of apples, is designed for use in the pharmaceutical trade, and the flakes made from Delicious apples only are much in demand by bakeries and jam manufacturers.

But scientific research into the possibilities of apple by-products has not stopped with the discovery of these important and thoroly practical commercial commodities. One of the 4 regional research laboratories authorized by the last U. S. Congress will study apples. According to a recent announcement by Secretary Wallace the laboratory at Philadelphia, covering the eastern region, is to search for new and wider industrial outlets and markets.

Source of Pectin

Simultaneous with the announcement by certain chemists that a new type of cellophane can be made from apple pectin comes news from another source that apple thinnings and June drops may constitute a valuable source of pectin. This discovery may prove to be of great value in that it will profitably utilize a commodity which heretofore has been worthless. At this stage of ripeness the starch content of apples is more than twice that of pectin. Separation of these 2 elements constitutes a chemical problem, and who knows but that some day we shall be using this very starch to make fuel alcohol.

Fruit processors are experimenting now to determine the feasibility of manufacturing apple sugar, because it is a known fact that apples actually contain more sugar than sugar beets. Chemists predict that apple perfume may also be produced. So it would seem that cider and vinegar are no longer apples' only by-products. But even these old stand-bys are due to be stepped up a notch in commercial importance.

When the new apple juices now appearing on the markets have received as much ballyhoo as tomato juice and pineapple juice they will be just as much in demand. In fact an official of the National Association of Chain Drug Stores remarked recently, "If apple juice were as intensively promoted as orange juice and grapefruit juice I think it would create a market for an apple product which is small today and could be large."

—KF—

Good Luck With Chicks

Excellent results from feeding Kansas all-purpose mash to chicks is reported by Mrs. N. C. Bailey, of Burr Oak. She is pleased not only with the feed cost, but also with the rapidity and uniformity of growth. On April 1, last year, Mrs. Bailey obtained 230 Barred Rock chicks. At 10 weeks they averaged 3 pounds apiece, and she saved 202 of them to this age. They fed

How to Make Cheese

This miscellaneous assortment of Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins are full of timely information, and are free to our readers. For any or all of these bulletins, please print your name and address on a post card, state the numbers of bulletins desired, and mail to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

No. 146—Making Cottage Cheese on the Farm.

No. 180—The Evaporation and Spray Systems of Cooling Cream.

No. 167—Judging Dairy Cattle.

No. 166—Twenty Years of Experience with Dairy Sires.

No. 194—Roadside Marketing in Kansas.

No. 126—Rabies—Hydrophobia—Dog Madness.

No. 274—Capon Production.

evenly and stayed healthy. The all purpose mash, which is sold commercially as KPIA, may be mixed at present market prices for slightly more than \$1 a hundred.

—KF—

Just Can't Sit Down

I had so much trouble breaking broody turkeys last summer, that finally put them in a tank with about 2 inches of water in it and a piece of wire over it. Two days of this treatment broke them up. I also have the men's socks over one of their wings and put them into a lot where they couldn't crawl under the fence. Three days broke them up. Turkeys will hurt the garden if no other lot fenced.

—KF—

Treating Poultry for Lice

The sodium fluoride treatment for chicken lice is the simplest and the cheapest, according to E. R. Halbrook, extension service poultryman, Kansas State College. Its cost is only a fraction of a cent a bird. And birds can be treated with sodium fluoride, using the treatment as a powder or as a dip.

When using sodium fluoride as powder, catch the birds, and place a pinch of the sodium fluoride among the feathers next to the skin in the following positions: On the head, the neck, two on the back, one at the base of the tail, beneath each wing, on each thigh, on the breast, and one below the vent. The feathers should be ruffled slightly after each application so they will hold the powder. Only a limited treatment should be applied to young chicks. A heavy application may prove fatal to both chicks and lice.

Sodium fluoride may be used as a dip. One ounce of fluoride to 1 gallon of lukewarm water is the recommended strength for the dip. Dipping should be done on a warm day.

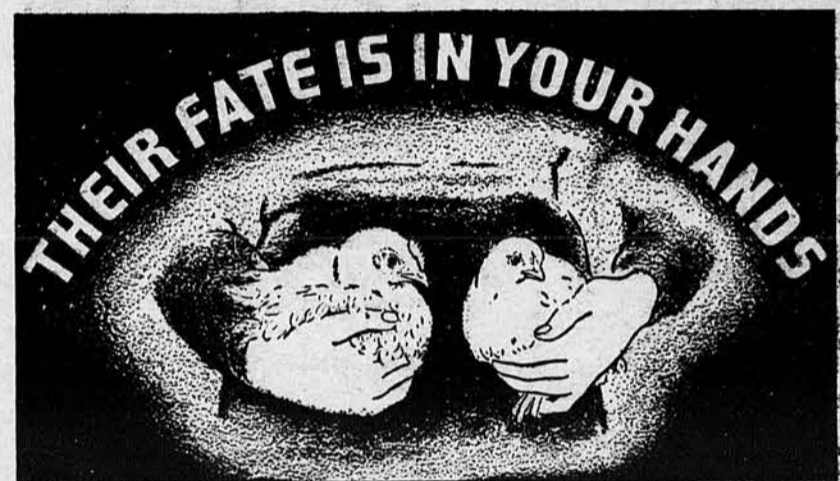
—KF—

Goat Show June 26

The Kansas Dairy Goat Society will hold the Kansas State Dairy Goat Show in Emporia, June 26. All are invited to attend a full day's program culminating in the show.

There will be a division of the show for grade doe stock. Purebred doe and buck stock may be entered. All breeders are invited to show.

A competent and experienced judge will place the animals. The program will be such as will enable those attending to learn how to better care for their stock and realize more in the way of profit. Well known and famous animals will be present. Last year there were present stock direct from Switzerland. Send entries to Carl Romer, President, Kansas Dairy Goat Society, Admire.



Fight COCCIDIOSIS



Make no mistake about it—Coccidiosis can hit the finest looking flock! And no disease takes a heavier toll during the growing period! Declare WAR on this menace! Don't let it destroy your chicks and rob you of money.

At the first sign of trouble, treat your flock with Dr. Salsbury's Rakos—the scientifically blended liquid flock treatment. Mixes readily with ground grain or other scratch feed. Also used in drinking water.

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In 1934, after five years of testing and proving The Harvester, we said this, "About once a decade a really sensational farm machine is produced that sets a new standard for years both in performance and economical operation." Now take a look at the sales, economy and performance records of the Harvestors in all parts of the country in all types of crops under almost all possible harvesting conditions.

TAKE A LOOK AT THE RECORD

DEMAND IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY HAS EXCEEDED FACTORY PRODUCTION YEAR AFTER YEAR. THE ORIGINAL HARVESTER IS THE MOST POPULAR IN ITS CLASS—A COMPLETE SELL-OUT IN 1934—IN 1935 THE BIGGEST SELLER OF ALL COMBINES AND AGAIN A COMPLETE SELL-OUT. IN 1936, INCREASED PRODUCTION—AND AGAIN THE BIGGEST SELLER IN ITS SIZE. 1937'S RECORD SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS—AND AGAIN IN 1938 WHEN FARM MACHINERY BUSINESS IN GENERAL WAS DOWN, HARVESTER SALES WERE ABOUT 40% AHEAD OF 1937.

The original HARVESTER was the first practical light-weight, high-capacity combine for all crops, with many patented features. The 12-ft. HARVESTER weighs nearly a ton less than previous combines of its size and is by far the most popular.

The record of the 12-ft. proves that it has ample capacity for all combining conditions, yet in comparison with the 12-ft. machine the 6- and 8-ft. Harvestors have the capacity of a 9-ft. machine for extra assurance of good work under tough conditions. The 6- and 8-ft. Harvestors are exactly the same in principle as the famous 12-ft., and the 1937 and 1938 record of Harvester Jr. Models speaks for itself.

PROVED—APPROVED—IMPROVED—Since its introduction The HARVESTER definitely proved its superiority in every way. In 1935, considered the toughest harvest in more than 20 years, it was the biggest seller of all combines. In heavy crops, down grain, light stands, and practically every kind of crop, The HARVESTER did a superior job of getting, threshing, separating and cleaning all the crop, and at a lower cost. One-third gallon fuel or less per acre in the 12-ft. HARVESTER is common. Owners can use speeds to meet the needs of crops and conditions to always assure the fastest, cleanest, low-cost harvesting.

The 1939 HARVESTORS offer many new improvements and have all the advantages over previous combines.

ALL 3 HARVESTORS have these features—many patented: ♦ Single Unit, all-steel construction—and only 2 wheels—make for less weight, easier handling, lighter draft, with full capacity, full size design. ♦ SCREW JACKS make possible more nearly level position of separating and cleaning mechanism in all crops from the highest to "down" crops—cuts to within 1½ to 2 inches of ground. ♦ ALL-STEEL AUGER CONVEYOR with big pipe center, handles all crops right, feeds evenly, and lasts much longer—saves grain and money every year. ♦ FULL WIDTH RASP CYLINDER, only slightly less in width than straw racks, etc.—threshes all the kernels out of the crop without chewing straw and weeds to bits—assures cleaner grain—fully adjustable to suit all conditions and crops. ♦ All-steel, full-rotary, full-length, full-width straw racks with a pitching, tossing, grain-saving motion—separates all grain from straw—inch square holes keep even fine straw on the racks, but let the grain through. ♦ Self-leveling CLEANING SHOE assures a better cleaning job regardless of cutting height, on rolling as well as level land. ♦ LARGE size grain tanks are quickly emptied. ♦ FEWER, more simple and better moving parts. ♦ ALL roller, ball and bronze bearings—many of the same size for long-life and economy. ♦ NO belts or canvasses, formerly one of the biggest combine expense items. FEWER drives—and all are roller and high-grade chains.

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| TRACTORS: | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Universal "Z" Wide Tread | <input type="checkbox"/> Thresher | <input type="checkbox"/> Horse Drawn Cultivators |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Standard "U" | <input type="checkbox"/> Unit-Mower | <input type="checkbox"/> Hay Tools |
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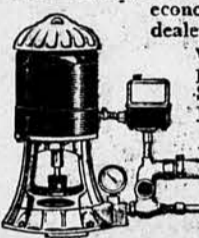


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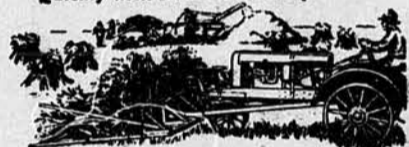
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We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.

Twenty Fifth Birthday

(Continued from Page 3)

county was appointed on the same date. Allen and Harvey counties obtained the services of agents soon afterward. These counties received funds from farmers and business men, and from railroads and other concerns interested in agricultural development of the state. During 1914, Farm Bureaus were organized in Linn, Miami, Lyon and Jewell counties.

With increased demand for services of this kind and continual requests for services of college faculty members in Kansas and other states, it became obvious that some means of distributing information to the rural communities was necessary. This situation led to the enactment of the Smith-Lever law, providing Federal funds for extension work. Prompt action by the Kansas legislature followed. A bill was passed providing state and local funds to supplement Federal funds, and the program was under way.

Made Themselves Useful

Early agents in Eastern Kansas traveled by horse and buggy, while those in Western Kansas bounced across country on motorcycles. Meeting the challenge of their instructions, they did everything possible to make themselves useful—they culled chickens, they helped clean hog-houses, they tested seeds.

Road improvement was an important part of early extension work, and the Kansas Highway Department is said to have originated as an extension engineering project. W. S. Gerhart was employed by the Kansas Extension Service to assist in solving the road and bridge problems of the state. Mr. Gerhart continued this work until the Federal Aid program for highways made advisable the organization of our State Highway Department, and he was transferred to Topeka in 1917, as engineer in charge of state highways.

As the years passed, extension work expanded to every corner of Kansas; new projects were added one by one and the work took its place as an integral part of our entire agricultural system. Radio station, KSAC, initiated a new means of distributing timely information to rural Kansas people and the Home Study Department made high school and college education possible thru correspondence courses for young and old who are unable to attend regular classroom instruction.

Glancing at the results of 25 years of extension services, we find improvement in human life and health figures prominently. For instance, the stamping out of animal tuberculosis was followed by the virtual disappearance of some types of this disease in human beings.

Drudgery Relieved

Mrs. Robert Lofthouse, a farm woman of Ford county, expresses the changes in Kansas farm homemaking brought about by extension activities. "At one time farm women were bound by drudgery," she says, "but extension specialists taught us how to do our work quickly and efficiently." Mrs. M. M. Melcher, of Franklin county, for many years a leader in Farm Bureau women's unit work, declares, "This work has given assurance to farm women. We are not afraid to make public talks; we have teas and other social affairs and we go with a feeling of confidence that our clothes and manners are proper for the occasion. At the same time, we may be wearing an old hat which by some smart doctoring was made to look just as well as one direct from the best millinery shops."

As rapid decreases in Kansas soil fertility became more serious, the extension staff was constantly "on the firing line" to meet the problem. During the last 10 years, more than a quarter-million tons of lime have been used on about 150,000 acres by 15,000

farmers. The extension legume production project has been instrumental in maintaining the acreage of soil improving crops. For five years preceding 1921 the Sweet clover acreage had remained nearly constant at around 25,000 acres. During 1921 a Sweet clover subproject was established, and the acreage was increased ten-fold by 1930.

Summer following, now a universal practice in Central and Western Kansas was ushered in by extension workers as a profitable moisture conserving practice. Ten years ago, 1,500 farmers followed only 150,000 acres. Because of educational demonstrations, the prac-



This modern farm home owned by Z. H. McDowell, near Wichita, was designed by W. G. Ward, architect of the Kansas Extension Service. The McDowells spent 7 years in the building. Until they could have this fine home, they lived in the basement.

tice was adopted more widely each year, until in 1937, about 59,000 farmers followed nearly 3 million acres. Eleven million acres were followed during the last 10 years. The economical value of this can be calculated from the fact that on 1,500 fields tested last year, the average yield of wheat on fallowed ground was 3 bushels to the acre higher than on fields not fallowed.

One of the important extension projects has been helping prevent soil erosion. Ten years ago only about 2,700 acres of terraced land were to be found in Kansas. Since that time, the extension service, by means of demonstrations and county agent assistance, has terraced more than 240,000 acres. Nearly a thousand Kansas farmers are now practicing contour farming on about 11 million acres of land.

Kansas poultrymen have reaped rich rewards. Here's one of the many extension services to poultry raisers. Before 1921, straw-loft poultry houses were unheard of in Kansas. That year the extension engineering department originated the straw-loft and demonstrated its advantages. Since then buildings of this type have been built at the rate of about 1,000 a year and at least 18,000 are now in use on Kansas farms.

Increasing the production of some 805,000 dairy cows in Kansas is another job that was attacked vigorously by the extension service. Dairy Herd Improvement Associations directed by the service have brought results. During the last 10 years, cows entered in these associations have averaged 300 pounds of butterfat a year—or more than double the butterfat record of our average Kansas milk cow. Kansas dairy products increased in value from 25 million dollars in 1917, to 40 million dollars in 1935.

An effort to produce a quality Kansas product of lamb and wool thru co-operative effort and to market these products on a grade basis has been an important extension livestock project. Results are significant. C. G. Malkow, manager of Swift and Company has stated, "The quality of Kansas lambs

placed on our market has improved 100 per cent in the last 5 years, and this improvement is due to the Kansas Extension Lamb Improvement program." In 1922, slightly more than 700,000 pounds of wool were sold on a grade basis, and of this amount 37 per cent was of low grade. In 1938, nearly 1,500,000 pounds were graded, and the low quality wool was only 6 per cent of the total amount.

The daily diary of extension activities shows various instances of emergency programs that were carried to the people of Kansas. In June and July of 1936, the chinch bug was fought back on a 2,600 mile front with creosote-cyanide barriers which were built to protect corn. This year, more than 700,000 tons of poison bait for grasshopper control will be distributed

to Kansas farmers thru county agents. Services like these have led to increased participation until at present 77,335 members belong to extension organizations in Kansas. The rolls include more than 34,000 men, nearly 22,000 women, and more than 21,000 boys and girls in 4-H Club work. Some 75,000 farm families are represented.

When we pause to consider this work is being conducted in all 48 states and in Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico, it is impossible to even estimate the thousands of dollars worth of benefits rendered each year.

—KF—

Loans for Wheat Higher This Year

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wallace has announced that loans will be available on 1939 grown wheat. An attempt will be made to hold harvest time prices up to prices now being quoted on cash grain markets. Loan rates will average 61 cents a bushel for the U.S. as a whole, compared with 58 cents for last year's loan program. Loans for 1938 amounted to \$49,375,297 on 85,742,449 bushels.

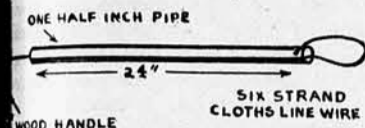
The Commodity Credit Corporation will make the loans to growers who have co-operated with the 1939 A.A. program by planting within their wheat acreage allotment. Basic loan rates for wheat stored in elevators at terminal markets are:

No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City, 77 cents a bushel, or 5 cents more than in 1938; at Omaha, 76 cents, up 5 cents; Chicago, 80 cents, up 3 cents. Rates for wheat stored on farms and in country elevators will be lower than terminal rates, due to freight and 3-cent handling charge. Loans will bear 4 per cent interest and be due for repayment April 30, 1940, on farm stored wheat. Loans on wheat stored at terminals will run 7 months, but not later than April 30, 1940. A new provision allows a premium above basic rates for wheat testing more than 12 per cent protein.

Handy IDEAS

by FarmFolks

Catches Hogs Easily



A handy hog catcher for ringing is made by using a 1/2-inch pipe 6 inches long. Place a 6-strand clothes line wire thru the pipe attaching the wire in a hole drilled 1/2-inch from end of pipe to form a loop. Attach an 8-inch wood handle to other end of wire. To catch the hog, place the loop over the hog's nose or foot and pull on handle. To release, pull on pipe.—Earl Sullivan, Douglas Co.

Free Booklet on Knots

A service which is free to readers of Kansas Farmer is a booklet, "Useful Knots and How to Tie Them." This pocket-size booklet comes handy at almost every job of farming. Besides tying knots, it gives instructions for whipping and splicing. All you have to do for a free copy is send a post card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

children and those who must work in wet places.—Benj. Nielsen.

Cushion for Garden

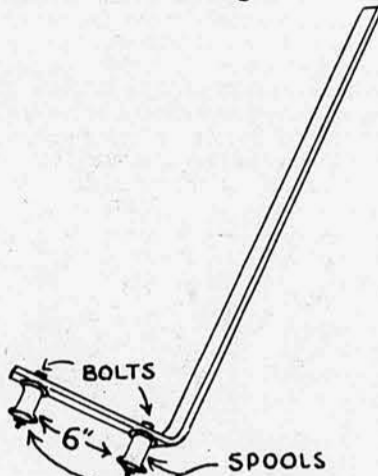
A cheap cushion upon which to kneel when scrubbing or working in the garden can be made from oilcloth. About the right size is 12 by 19 inches. Stuff

it with old rags or cotton. Such a cushion is easily cleaned with a damp cloth.—Mrs. Ocie Chilton.

More Juice From Lemons

If you heat a lemon thoroly, it will give you twice the amount of juice when squeezed.—Mrs. Jerome H. Cook.

Opens Tire Casing



To inspect a tire on inside for small breaks, nails, or cuts a spreader is badly needed. A flat bar of iron is bent sideways about 9 inches from the end. Then drill a hole near the end and another about 6 inches from first one. Get two large spools and bolt them to the bar in such a manner that they will turn freely. Place the rollers between the tire beads and cramp the handle around to spread the tire.

Rear Wheels Guide Hay-Buck

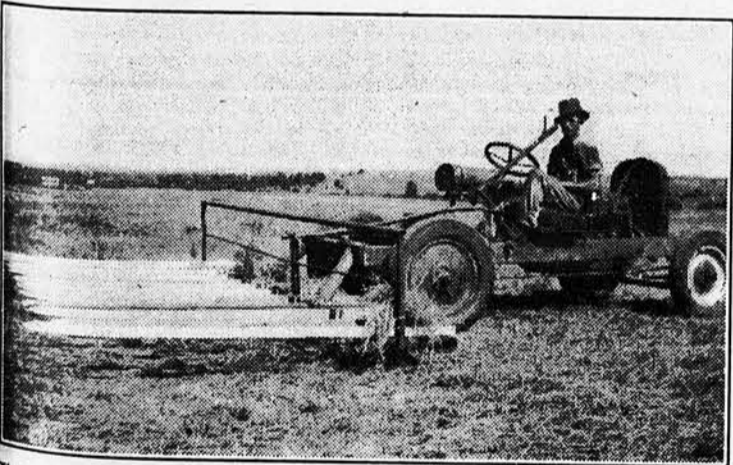
By HAROLD SNYDER

M. FRUITS, mechanically minded young farmer, of Oxford, has made a great improvement in the operation of the hay-buck. The ordinary buck, propelled by tractor, he found, was lacking in speed in handling both empty and loaded, and was clumsy in placing the load in position and turning from one windrow to another in loading.

Fruits conceived the idea that if the guiding wheels were at the extreme rear instead of between the driving wheels and the buck, every turning movement would be accelerated. The crude

he mounted on the left chassis rail with the gas tank opposite it on the other rail. The rear (now front) end of the chassis frame was cut off 10 inches beyond the wheels and a piece of T-iron welded in place across and connecting the ends of the rails, thus providing a strong support for the 2 heavy 6-inch pipes attached thereto and extending at an outward angle down to and connecting with the metal frame to which the teeth of the buck were bolted.

This tooth-supporting frame was made of stout 3-inch pipes, held in



The hay-buck built by B. M. Fruits, Oxford, who is driving, makes raking much easier since it is guided by the rear wheels.

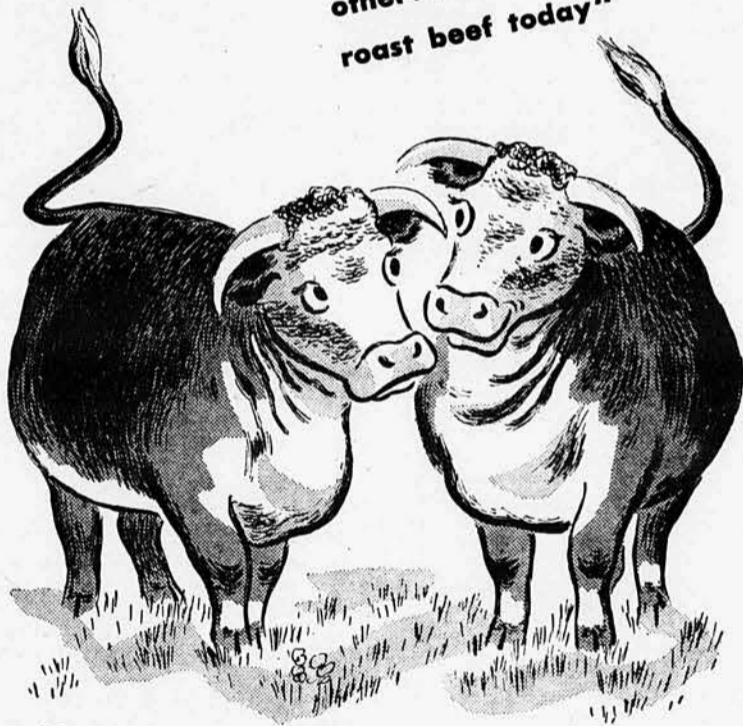
working model he constructed, which has used pretty steadily thru last haying season, gets the job done with more than ordinary alacrity. It has shown the soundness of the principle of rear guiding. Those who have seen it in operation agree that Fruits has "something there." For motive power in this cheaply constructed experimental machine, Fruits mounted an old '25 model 4-cylinder Dodge motor on a light truck chassis, reversing the transmission so it would run backward. The seat, steering unit, and clutch controls, were likewise reversed, the connecting lever being lengthened to accommodate driver's changed position. The seat

place by short sections of pipe welded to them. The hay-banking frame above was constructed of smaller pipe welded in place. The buck is raised and lowered and its teeth manipulated mechanically from the driver's seat by means of levers in practically the same way as on other machines. The buck can be detached from the driving unit by the removal of 6 bolts.

Another advantage of this machine: The drive wheels being directly behind the buck and carrying its load, gives them firm and powerful traction which adds materially to the machine's speed of operation as well as enabling it to carry maximum loads under all conditions.

"I shudder to think how near we came to burning in that barn last night!"

"Lucky for us there are telephones—otherwise we'd be roast beef today!"



LUCKY FOR YOU and lucky for your boss that there was a telephone in the house to get help in a hurry. It would have been a blow to lose you, not to mention that good, new barn.

Day after day the telephone carries on its normal duties of serving a busy family. No matter what the nature of the call—something to do with running the farm, a chat with a neighbor, or a great emergency—the telephone is always on the job.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



New! BUTLER GRAIN BIN SAVES 8 WAYS!

Ask your dealer to show you 8 new Butler advancements in lifetime design that save work, time, grain. The Butler KROP-KEEPER is easier to put up, fill, empty. Write, see it all!

Butler Manufacturing Co., Dept. KF2
Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn.

BUTLER KROP-KEEPER
FREE! "Krop-Keeper" catalog folder showing "all 8" savings!

I NEED A NEW SADDLE
BOY! GET A FRED MUELLER LIKE MINE—EASY ON YOUR HORSE, YOUR POCKETBOOK!
Save \$10 to \$20 on Mueller lifetime saddles. Quality harness, hats, chaps, boots, belts, bridles, etc.
FRED MUELLER
SADDLE & HARNESS FACTORY
401 MUELLER BLDG., DENVER, COLO.
Send today for FREE CATALOG

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS
Everlasting TILE
Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Steel reinforcing every course of tile.
NO Blowing In, Blowing Down, Freezing
Buy Now, Erect Early, Immediate Shipment
Rowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters.
Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
516 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Planting Corn for Champions

(Continued from Cover Page)

National Husking Contest field is about as far removed from the old Indian varieties as science can take it. It was grown under the watchful eyes of some of the best hybrid experts in the country. Its germination is top-notch. It was treated against disease and will be cultivated with the greatest of care by the Leonhards who are experts in their own right at growing corn thru long and successful experience.

Naturally this will be the most talked about cornfield in the world this year. The day it was planted it got in

this 40-acre contest field is on the farm once owned by Governor Robinson, first governor of Kansas, and deeded to the University of Kansas. For 30 years this land has been farmed by Mr. Leonhard and his sons, which proves beyond doubt the kind of farmers they are. This field has been in potatoes for 8 years and the soil is fertile.

Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze belongs to the National Corn Husking Contest Association, which is the organization of state farm papers responsible for the national contest every year. Each state represented in the



On hand to see the contest field planted were officials in charge of the coming National Corn Husking Contest. Left to right, front row—Guy Schultz, Al Green, Emil Heck, F. H. Leonhard, of Lawrence; Raymond H. Gilkeson and J. C. Mohler, Topeka. Second row—W. C. Boardman, John Brand, Deal Six, Pete Underwood, George Hedrick, Dolph Simons, all of Lawrence. Back row—W. R. Green, Lawrence Leonhard, of Lawrence, and Roy R. Moore, Topeka.

the movies. Also had its picture taken from all angles of the compass for newspaper and magazine use. And that is just the beginning!

More folks will visit this field than any other field in the United States this season. Newsreels will wind out many feet of film showing it to folks in theaters all over the country. And nation-wide radio hook-ups of more than a hundred stations will tell the story of this field, the National Corn Husking Contest, and about the thousands of visitors it attracts for the contest which will be held in early November.

This corn should grow up to sturdy stalks of about the same height, with big ears growing about the same height on each stalk thru the field, according to R. E. Dixon of the hybrid company. In fact, his company which supplied the seed believes it will beat any other corn in the neighborhood of the contest field this season. But Mr. Leonhard has undimmed faith in his Pride of Saline corn, for the good reason of his past experience with it.

Contest Within a Contest

So Mr. Dixon good humoredly challenged Mr. Leonhard's corn by saying, "If my hybrid corn doesn't beat yours I'll pay you the difference in yield between your corn and mine on the 40-acre field." And being the good sport he is, Mr. Leonhard said, "And if my corn loses I'll pay you the difference." So everybody has an interesting contest to watch in getting ready for the National Husking Contest. Two alternate cornfields also have been planted and will be groomed for the National by Emil Heck and J. D. Martin, so holding the big November husking bee will not depend upon a single field.

The National Corn Husking Contest is brought to Kansas this year by Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze. The editors selected the farm near Lawrence as the site for the contest because of the excellent prospects for corn there, the good highway facilities, the fine co-operation offered by the entire community, including all farm organizations and the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce.

An interesting point is the fact that

FARM work is getting heavier and many folks find less time to shop for items they need. Kansas Farmer advertisers have thought of that problem and have prepared booklets, folders and pamphlets with all of the information you might want about products advertised in this and other issues. To get these, simply send a post card or a letter to the company which makes the products in which you are interested. Or if there is a coupon in the ad in Kansas Farmer, clip it and send it. Here are the advertisers in this issue of Kansas Farmer who are offering helps:

Do you need a new hay chopper and ensilage cutter? Details concerning Blizzard machinery offered on page 8.

Do you have a farm sanitation problem? Parke, Davis & Co., have a booklet, described on page 8, which will help.

There is a special introductory price offer on the Hay "Glider" Buck Rake advertised on page 8.

Be sure to use the coupon on page 9 if you are interested in John Deere Disk Tillers.

Irrigation-minded farmers will be interested in the Western Pump catalog described on page 12.

Chick raisers are offered a free copy of Dr. Salsbury's "First Aid to Poultry" showing how to fight disease in their flock. Page 12.

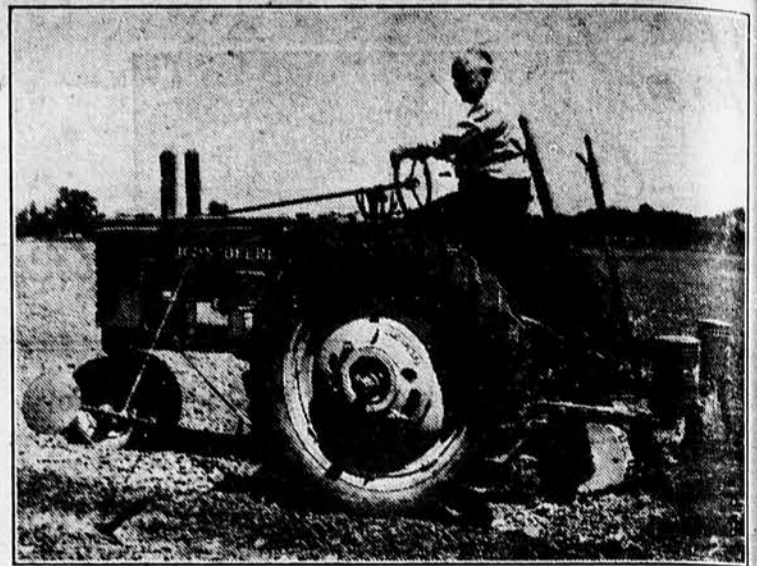
Chopping hay with a Bear Cat gets the job done in a hurry. Send for the catalog today. Page 13.

If you need a pump for a home water system, see the Sterling Pump ad on page 14. You will want to send for the folder.

Read about the Epoc Sweep Rake on page 14. A catalog and price list on these all-steel rakes is yours for the asking.

There are some special prices available on National Silos. See the ad on page 14.

And be sure to get your copy of Fred Mueller's Saddle and Harness catalog described on page 14.



J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, takes a turn on the tractor on the National Contest field. Mr. Mohler and P. A. Wempe, Seneca, president of the board, are co-operating with Kansas Farmer and the Lawrence folks to make the 1939 National Husking Contest the greatest ever held.

association holds county and state elimination contests to select their national contest entries, and 2 huskers from each eligible state enter the national, which rotates among the states.

You likely will recall Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze sponsored the National Husking Contest in 1930, at Norton, on the F. W. Palmer farm.

With the tremendous amount of work falling to Lawrence folks in connection with the contest, it was necessary to set up a National Corn Husking Contest Committee and this was done by the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce. That committee includes: Emil Heck, farmer, general chairman; Deal Six, county agent, vice-

chairman; George Hedrick, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; W. C. Boardman; John Brand, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Wilso Counts, Al Green, Karl Klooz, Walter Schaal, Guy Schultz, Pete Underwood, Dolph Simons, Robert Haggart, Ernest Boyce, C. G. Bayles, C. B. Hosford, Major E. J. Renth, George Docking, J. W. Priestly, W. H. Ruess, Verno Smith, Lyle Gibbon, Fred Cox, F. R. Meyn, Dr. Raymond Moore, Arthur Heck, F. W. Leonhard and Lawrence Leonhard.

Official Kansas has recognized the importance of this contest to the state by appointing J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and P. A. Wempe, of Seneca, president of the Board of Agriculture, on the general committee to aid in putting on the event.

Heading the committee for Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze are Raymond H. Gilkeson, managing editor; Roy R. Moore, advertising manager; and Roy Freeland, associate editor.

Guard Catches Chicken Thief

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

SEVERAL chicken thefts in the neighborhood of Smolan put farmers, including Service Member The A. Holmquist, R. 1, Smolan, to thinking how the loss could be curbed. It was noted that thefts usually occurred on Wednesday or Saturday when the farmers were in town doing their shopping. Officers were told about the coincidence and for several weeks someone was placed on guard while the farmers were away. This plan brought results when L. E. Vann came to the Holmquist farm and took \$4 worth of chickens while an officer was on guard. Vann confessed to the theft and was given an indefinite penitentiary sentence. The \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was distributed among Mr. Holmquist, Aug Bergquist, North L. Johnson, Charles Swenson and George Nelson.

Neighbor Keeps Watch

While W. C. Farlow, Rt. 3, Independence, was away from home, 13 Rhode Island Red hens were stolen. A neighbor, C. A. Brownlee, drove by the Farlow home and became suspicious that something was wrong. He reported Farlow and the 2 called officers for more complete investigation. B. Lemons and his wife, Hattie, were arrested, convicted and given prison sentences. The \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed among Service Member Farlow, Mr. Brownlee and Peter Billups, under-sheriff, Independence.

Ready Help for Readers

Concrete silos "will last forever," according to the Salina Concrete Products Co., ad on page 14. Write for the literature.

Store your grain in a Butler Krop-Keeper and send for the catalog which tells you 8 ways to save. See page 15.

If you have some handy ideas for the farm, send them to Continental Oil Company. They may be worth money.

Pay for Having Fun

Oh by gosh, oh by jingo,
Jump right in and join our lingo.
Come on and try, you'll laugh 'til you die,
And if you win, it's "Bingo."

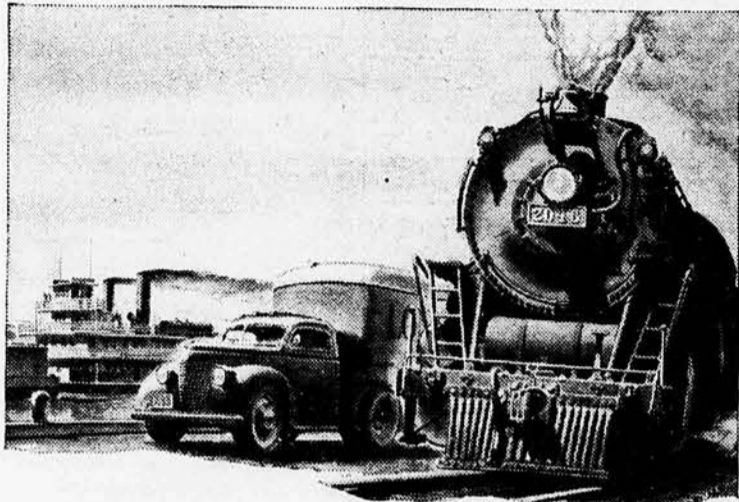
First prize in the Jingoleer contest of the May 6 issue goes to Mrs. George Eberle, Alta Vista, Rt. 2. The line which wins the \$2 is: "If you'll install an 'Aerometer' and pipe up the place." Honorable mention to: Mrs. Josephine Ward, Fall River; Mary E. Jeffers, Lincoln Center; Wilma Webb, Beverly; Mrs. Howard Kimmel, Concordia; and Hope Laws, Overbrook.

Now here is all you have to do to win \$2. Look thru the ads in this issue and find some line which will finish the jingle. You may change the wording of the line any way to suit you, but you must name the ad from which you got the idea. For the best line a \$2 prize will be given, and we'll print the winner's name. So add a line, name the advertisement and mail a post card to Jolly Jingoleer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. It's a grand game, so get in the swing!

All day long, suds sang a song,
As over the tub she bent.
Mad was the bride, "Boo hoo," she cried,
And packed up her clothes and went.

"Here, see this ad," her mother said.
"Go back, my darling daughter.
If your hubby's true, he will for you..."

Think of this picture when you pay taxes



PICTURED here are three "ways" of transportation—three routes by which freight may move.

And it may interest you to know that only one "pays its way"—meets all its own costs, serves you without the aid of tax money.

That one is the railroads.

The railroads built their own roadways in the beginning. They pay out of their own pockets the entire cost of maintaining them.

Beyond that, they pay taxes on them—local taxes for the support of schools, public health, the courts and other state and county government activities for which you pay taxes too.

You may have been told that inland waterways are provided by nature, free of charge and ready to use. But the fact is, the tax money spent to improve and maintain inland waterways amounts to as much as—or more than—the total cost of moving by rail the

tonnage which these waterways carry.

Of course, highway carriers pay taxes, too, but almost all of what they pay is spent on the highways they use. What's more, the total amount they pay is far less than their fair share of the cost of building and maintaining these roads.

When you consider all this, you can see that the railroads are doing a mighty good operating job. Their average revenue for hauling a ton of freight one mile is only about one cent—and nearly one-third of that goes to meet the cost of providing and maintaining their roadways.

But they are regulated and restricted on the outworn theory that they're a "monopoly"—and at the same time they must compete with other favored forms of transportation.

All they need or ask, as far as government transportation policies are concerned, is a square deal—no favors for themselves or their competitors—which means a fair chance to earn a living.

1939 GRAND CIRCLE RAILROAD TOUR TO BOTH
WORLD'S FAIRS... See your ticket agent!

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A FAIR FIELD.
NO GOVERNMENT FAVOR
IN TRANSPORTATION

Capper Publications, Inc. Bonds

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

—\$5,000,000.00—

- (1) First Mortgage 5½ Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.
- (2) First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.
- (3) First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent Bonds payable in one year.
- (4) First Mortgage Four 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.

HAY CHOPPING

With a BEAR CAT get the job done as fast as two men can pitch; three to six ton per hour; feeder is 74 in. long, 42 in. wide with 26-inch cutter. Absolutely feeds itself and blows in barn and no monkey business about it! Also, wonderful Hammer Grinder and Ensilage Cutter and has real capacity with 15/30 Farm Tractor. Write for catalog.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO.
BOX 85, HASTING, NEBR.



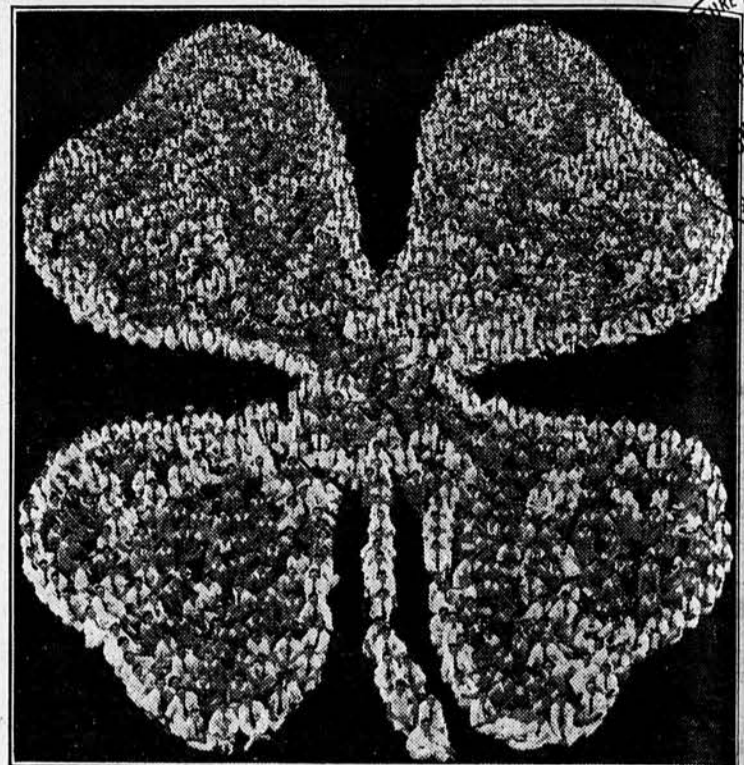
HOLD YOUR GRAIN



In Midwest Bins this year for higher prices. Can be sealed as required on loans. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
Midwest Steel Products Co.
728D Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

YARNS At Lowest Cut Rate Prices!
KNITTING WORSTEDS, Super Quality Per Skein... 35c
Other unusual values. FREE Samples, Instructions.
Color Card & New Style Book. Surprise Gift Offer. Est. 22 yrs.
F & K YARN CO., 85 Essex St., Dept. M-6, New York, N.Y.

4-H Boys' and Girls' Round-Up



THIS 4-leaf clover formed by 1,350 boys and girls attending the State 4-H Round-Up on the Kansas State College campus last year reminds us that June 5 to 10 is 1939 4-H Round-Up week at Manhattan. M. H. Coe, state club leader, reports that registrations have been received from nearly 1,500 delegates, which is 100 more than for any previous year. At least 1,400 of these are expected to attend. Six 4-H Club bands in attendance will be combined into a State 4-H Club band to play under Prof. Lyle Downey, of the college department of music. Dr. Edgar G. Gordon, of the University of Wisconsin, will again lead the group singing.

Neighbors

(Continued from Page 6)

get Dr. Blackwood out here, and Dr. Wilson won't know what to do." But even as she thought, she was frantically ringing the phone. "Dr. Wilson is on a case and won't be back for 2 hours," she was told.

Mrs. Miller! Maybe she would come. Oh! if she had only gone down there. Mrs. Miller answered the wild ringing. "Junior's dying," Nellie gasped. "Can you come?"

"Quick as I can get there," she answered. Then, "Sally! Martha! Are you listening?"

"Yes! I'll be there soon's I can get the car out," Sally replied.

"I'll cut across the back pasture and meet you," answered Martha.

Nellie, praying, rubbing the convulsed baby's legs and arms, stopped, ran to the door and saw Mrs. Miller turning in the gate with 2 women.

"He's got a spasm," said Mrs. Miller. "He won't die. Get some water hot as quick as you can. You," to Martha Hensley, "help me find something to put in his mouth, so he won't bite his tongue or cheeks or break his teeth."

The women, working quickly and efficiently, soon had the water warm and immersed the little body in it.

After a while the little fellow relaxed. Mrs. Miller lifted him out, wrapped him in a blanket and placed him in the bed.

"He will be all right now, and Dr. Wilson will give him something to prevent him from having another one," she told Nellie.

Later in the day the doctor came. Nellie found him reassuring and kindly, an elderly man who had practiced in the community for years. She felt an instant confidence that Junior was safe.

Mrs. Miller said to her, "You sit by the baby's bed, Nellie, I know you don't want to leave him. I'll get supper, and Tom can do the work at home and come here for his supper."

Now they were all on the front porch. The Millers were leaving and Junior was sleeping, so Nellie and Jack went out with them.

"Look at the stars," said Tom Miller. Mrs. Miller quoted:

"The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one.
Yet the light of the whole world dies
When the day is done."

"Why!" said Nellie surprised. "This is one of Mother's favorite quotations. She loves poetry."

"So do I," Mrs. Miller smiled. "When I taught school I memorized so much of it and still love to read it."

"How can we ever repay you for what you've done for us?" asked Nellie.

"Sometime we may need your help. We have only done what any neighbor would do," replied Mrs. Miller.

Neighbors! All at once the meaning of the word came to Nellie. It meant rejoicing with and helping in times of joy and sorrow, planning and working together for the good of the community. Oh! how selfish she had been!

She walked over and put her arm around Molly Miller's shoulders. "I have a roomy car," she said. "If you will go with me, I will come by and take as many of the ladies as I can to the quilting."

Children's Day Pageant

Many folks need Children's Day entertainment features. We have prepared a complete program for this special day. A pageant, "Children of America," suitable for any number of children, requiring little or no scenery, and which is easy to present, will be sent to you for a stamp to cover mailing. We are including also, some short poems which children may give as readings. Write today for this complete leaflet, enclosing 3-cent stamp, to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein-Friesian Mt. Hope Index

450 lbs. milk—685 lbs. fat. Year old sons
this high record proven sire for sale.
C. L. E. EDWARDS
Maymede Farm Topeka, Kan.

Holstein Bulls for Sale

calves to serviceable ages; sired by a double
winner of CARNATION SENATION and out
record dams. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

Dressler's Record Bulls

calves with records up to 1,013 lbs. fat. We have
highest producing herd in United States, averaging
the fat. H. A. DRESSLER, IOWA, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE

Wisconsin Dairy Calves

selected Guernsey and Holstein month-old heifer
calves for \$12.50. Express charges paid by us.
LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

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

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

BROWN SWISS BULLS

for sale, from calves to serviceable ages.
head in herd. D.H.I.A. records.
G. D. SLUSS, E. I. ELGRADO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Bull for Sale

choice 2-year-old son of LANGWATER
GAN and out of richly bred high record dam.
is recorded and will be priced reasonably.
GEO. S. JOST, MILLSBORO, KAN.

GUERNSEY BULLS

We have some Guernsey bulls for sale out of
with records. Write for list.
in Farm or Home Dairy, Parsons, Kan.

HORSES

allion For Sale Immediately

Black Beauty, choice individual, broke to work
quick at \$125 cash for quick sale.
A. JACKSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

CTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

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

DUROC HOGS

OOK & SONS' DUROCS

any medium type Duroc Bred Gilts, sired
Times-Gazette and The Champ, bred for early
to The Winner, World's Champion Junior
Fall boars, spring pigs. Registered.
HOOK & SONS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

MILLER'S DUROCS

and, and Immured Bred Gilts shipped on approval.
short leaved, heavy bodied, quick fattening kind.
furnished.
Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Farmer Type Duroc Pigs

weanlings, boars and gilts, sired by CHY,
son of the thick coat CHEYENNE. Pairs not
sold. Immured. E. G. Bell, Oakley, Kan.

DUROCS OF ROYAL BLOOD

prefer serviceable boars, fine bred gilts, heavy
shorter leaved, easier feeding type, immured, reg-
istered, shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs.
Catalog. W. E. Huston, Americus, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1939

June	3-17
July	1-15-29
August	12-26
September	9-23
October	7-21
November	4-18
December	2-16-30

Advertising

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

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 of-
fice not later than one week in advance
of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock ad-
vertising 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 ad-
vertising rate. If you are planning a pub-
lic sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, reports sold out
on Duroc boars of serviceable ages. Now he can
spare some selected, immured, bred gilts. He
will furnish photos of them and ship on ap-
proval.

W. E. GREGORY, of Anthony, announces July
20 as the date of the NORTHERN KANSAS
ANNUAL PUREBRED RAM SALE. Parties
desiring to consign to this sale should write at
once to Mr. Gregory giving description and
breeding of rams they want to consign.

MR. AND MRS. LONNIE SHAPEL, of Car-
lyle, are new and enthusiastic members of the
KANSAS BROWN SWISS BREEDERS' ASSO-
CIATION. They have a nice little herd headed
by the nicely bred bull, Burgis Duplication
of Bowerhome. He is a son of Illini Nellie. Dupli-
cation, a grandson of the world's record cow,
Illini Nellie.

OTTO WENRICH, of Oxford, topped the SNI-
A-BAR Shorthorn sale held May 16, paying \$400
and buying an outstanding bull. The bulls sold
for a general average of \$217, and the females
averaged \$221. Edelynn Farms, Wilson, Ill.,
bought the top female at \$420. The entire offer-
ing of 39 head averaged \$220. Buyers came from
several states and Cuba.

RALPH M. CASEY, Brown Swiss breeder and
member of the state association, maintains a
small herd on his ranch about 9 or 10 miles
northeast of Council Grove. The bull, Romance
Bob of Briar Bluff, heads the herd. We has
bred at LaPorte City, Iowa. The foundation of the
Casey herd came from good breeders in differ-
ent parts of the country.

W. R. HUSTON, Americus, authorizes Kan-
sas Farmer to claim August 9 as the date for
his next Duroc sale. As usual the sale will con-
tain a good variety of breeding stock, bred and
open gilts and young boars. Mr. Huston says he
has almost 200 fine pigs doing well, with a
good size litter average as always. He reports
good rains and fine crop prospects in his sec-
tion of the state.

J. S. BEACHY has been breeding Brown Swiss
cattle on his farm near Garnett for more than
20 years. Most of his herd was descended from
an Engold bred bull with a dam making 446
pounds of fat in 10 months. His present herd
bull came from the GEO. SLUSS herd and was
sired by one of the heavy production bred sires
in that herd. Mr. Beachy thinks the Brown
Swiss breed is destined to lead in this country.

Kansas buyers gave excellent support to
MISSOURI GUERNSEY BREEDERS' sale at
Columbia on May 19. A. P. UNRUH, of Mound-
ridge, purchased the top bull at \$510. SUN
FARMS, of Parsons, and W. W. BOOT, of Fort
Scott, were also purchasers. The average on 50
head was \$198 or \$20 above last year's average.
The selling was done by Roy Johnson, of Deca-
tur, Ind.; Bert Powell, of Topeka; and E. E.
Germann, Bern.

FRANK WEBBER & SONS, of Kingman,
proprietors of Fairlawn Farm, have one of the
good Brown Swiss herds of the state. They
started testing first of this year and have cows
that promise to make 300 lbs. of fat the first
10 months they are on test. They have heading
the herd a pair of extra choice young bulls. The
dam of one has been selected one of 30 cows to
represent the breed at the New York World's
Fair. She has a 715 lb. butterfat record.

JOHN N. LUFT, Hereford breeder of Bison,
consigning some of the outstanding young bulls
that were sold in the state sale at Hutchinson
last winter, one of them selling for \$400. Many
readers will recall what an excellent individual
he was. He has a right to be good, being a son
of the recent breeding bull, Real Prince Domino
18th. In a recent letter received from Mr. Luft
he states that he has a dozen or more bulls by
the same sire in ages from 6 to 12 months. They
are good ones and for sale at prices consistent
with quality.

The great Ayrshire cow, Woodhull Hostess,
has been selected as one of 40 cows to represent
the breed at New York World's Fair. The cow
is now at the show and is the only cow of this
or any other breed to go from this state. FRED
WILLIAMS, Hutchinson, the owner, has been an
extensive exhibitor at leading Western shows
for several years and will have a herd at San
Francisco later in the fall. More than 80 per
cent of the cattle in the Williams herd are re-
lated to Woodhull Hostess, all of them descend-
ants of the famous cow, Good Buttercup.

A summary of the business transacted by the
secretary's office of BELGIAN DRAFT HORSE
CORPORATION, Wabash, Ind., during the first
6 months of the present fiscal year, shows an
increase over the corresponding period of 1938.
A total of 1,350 registries of purebred Belgians
has been made in the 6 months ending May 20,
1939, as compared to 1,064 registries during the
same period a year ago. This is an increase of
more than 26 per cent. New members to the
number of 143 have been accepted in the Belgian
Corporation, as compared to 128 for this period
in 1938.

PAUL ORTON, vice president of the Kansas
Brown Swiss Association, lives 4 miles south of
Sedan. His farm, PLEASANT ACRES, was
named from suggestions presented by a group
of 4-H boys and girls and cost a fine heifer
calf. Mr. Orton selected his foundation stock
several years ago from good herds. His present
herd bull, Lucile's Valley Boy of Latentem, is a
grandson of the noted cow Swiss Valley Girl
10th, with a yearly record of 1,106 pounds fat
after she was 12 years old. Mr. Orton has been
careful in selecting his breeding stock, and the
herd shows much evidence of good care.

The GEOFFAN JERSEY FARM, located about
12 miles west of Manhattan, is well stocked
with one of the finest and best producing herds
of registered Jerseys to be found in the entire
state. The great breeding bull, Laburnum's Sans
Gene, is in service. He is a son of the noted bull,
Imported Sans Gene. The cow herd was estab-
lished several years ago by the careful selection
of heifer calves, always of the best blood lines
and of a uniform Jersey type. GEO. E.
SCHUMER says it took longer to build the herd
but took less money, and the tests now being
made prove that he has a much better herd
than he probably would have had by buying
mature cows at prevailing prices. The herd is

now in its third D. H. I. A. testing season and
herd averages up to 380 lbs. yearly have been
made. Mr. Schurle's herd acquitted itself un-
usually well at this season's parish show, win-
ning a lot of firsts and one champion. Mr.
Schurle also breeds registered Durocs. This
year's pig crop is from sisters to the grand
champion barrow at Kansas City Royal last
fall. Visitors are invited to visit this farm and
see the stock.

After breeding registered Brown Swiss cattle
for more than a dozen years and having the
herd on test for 9 years, HENRY DUWE &
SONS, Brown Swiss breeders of Freeport, in
Harper county, say they have no misgivings as
to the overwhelming superiority of this great
breed. A recent visit to the Duwe farm reveals
the fact that this firm has gone a long way in
proving the worth of this great breed under
conditions that prevail here in Kansas. Henry
Duwe is president of the Kansas Brown Swiss
Association, and he is greatly interested in better-
ing of herds already established and starting
more herds.

R. E. STARK & SON, Ayrshire breeders of
Abilene, are demonstrating what can be ac-
complished by close attention to a breeding
program. Records since last November in the
Ayrshire herd test association prove every claim
that may be made by this enterprising firm.
Last November the herd stood fourth in milk
for the United States for herds milking twice
a day. For that month the herd was second in
butterfat for both 2 and 3 time milkings. Every
month since, the herd has stood third or better
and one month first. The cows in milk include
3 first calf heifers that are daughters of cows
sired by the bull, Thistle Gem of Kansas.

C. T. FICKEL & SONS, of Chanute, maintain
good registered Holstein herds on their farms
near each other. The original herd was estab-
lished more than 25 years ago. D.H.I.A. work
has been practiced for 8 years, with only an
occasional break. Herd averages up to 410
pounds of fat have been made. The present
breeding herd is largely descended from a dou-
ble grandson of K.P.O.P., now heading the state
herd at Winfield. The present herd bull is Dean
Colantha Segis Ormsby 17th, whose dam pro-
duced 908 pounds of butter and 21,070 pounds
milk in 1 year. Still another bull in service is
a son of the above bull, and an excellent individ-
ual, winning first in the aged bull class at Okla-
homa Free Fair last season. Daughters of King
Segis Superior are making unusual records with
first calves.

The highest priced bull in the Missouri Guern-
sey state sale held recently came to Kansas.
A. P. UNRUH & SON, of Moundridge, were the
buyers, paying \$510 for Meadow Lodge Rex's
Cherokee. This great young bull was consigned
by Meadow Lodge Farms of Oklahoma City. He
is a son of the noted bull Bournedale Rex. This
bull will be a fine addition to the Unruh herd,
which is located just east of Moundridge. The
herd was established in 1927. The herd has
undergone considerable culling and now is one
of the good herds of Southern Kansas. Included
in the herd are many daughters and grand-
daughters of Langwater Africander, one of
the great sires of the breed. Most of them are
now in calf to another son of Bournedale Rex.
His daughters are promising and now that both
bulls are not needed, he is for sale.

A herd of 8 Holstein cows owned by C. L. E.
EDWARDS, Topeka, recently completed a
year's work in the Herd Improvement Registry
Test, according to reports from THE HOL-
STEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMER-
ICA. These 8 cows were tested in Class C, that
is twice-a-day milking, and they averaged
10,717 pounds of milk and 369.7 pounds fat for
the year. Sunnymede Hengerveld Beets 1793460
ranked first in this group with 11,000 pounds
milk and 412.8 pounds fat in 293 days at the
age of 2 years and 10 months. The second high
cow, Sunnymede Hartog Alice Dean 1731959, is
credited with a record of 10,820 pounds milk and
402.0 lbs. fat in 324 days, freshening at the
age of 3 years and 9 months. This herd com-
pleted its eighth year in the Herd Improvement
Registry Test, and will continue on test for
another year.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale held at WHEAT-
LAND FARMS near Chapman, May 17, was one
of the greatest sales of registered cattle ever
held in the state. All of the 56 head sold were
bred on the farm and descended from females
purchased for foundation cows by Mr. Hol-
linger's father more than a quarter of a century
ago. Years of hard work and sound herd building
practices made the sale possible. For many years
representatives of the herd have won at all of
the big shows. As a result of their winnings and
the high standing of the herd and its owner,
JIM HOLLINGER, it was possible to draw the
biggest buyers from Kentucky, Iowa, New York,
Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota,
Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas. The KANSAS
STATE COLLEGE took one bull at \$500, and
ANDY SCHULER, a neighbor breeder, one at
\$675. One bull went to Dunwalke Farms, Far
Hill, N. J., for \$1,000, and another at the same
price to Lofton & McGregor, of Ada, Minn.
Both of the above bulls were sons of Repeater
of Wheatland. The females topped at \$775,
that price being paid by Good Hope Farms,
Chatham, N. Y. The 7 bulls sold for an average
of \$573, and the 49 females brought an average
price of \$291. The general average of the 56
head was \$326.25. About one-fourth of the
animals sold went to Kansas buyers. The sale
was ably conducted by Fred Reppert, Roy
Johnston and Ed Herriff.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs
Aug. 10—George Gammell, Council Grove.
Aug. 11—W. A. Davidson & Son, Simpson.
Oct. 2—A. L. Wisell & Son, Olathe.

Duroc Hogs
Aug. 9—W. R. Huston, Americus.

Hereford Cattle
June 12—George Godfrey Moore Estate, Topeka.

Percheron Horses
June 12—George Godfrey Moore Estate, Topeka.

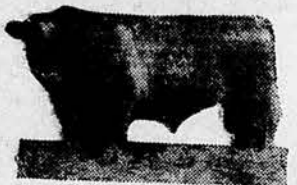
Saddle Horses
June 12—George Godfrey Moore Estate, Topeka.

Sheep
July 26—Southern Kansas Purebred Ram Sale,
Anthony.

Land
June 12—George Godfrey Moore Estate, Topeka.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banbury's Polled Shorthorns



Gloster Clipper 2nd

One of the breed's outstanding herd bulls
bred and owned by J. C. BANBURY AND
SON. Our junior herd bull is very closely
related to the Grand Champion at Chicago
in 1938.

We have some of the breed's best blood
and can supply you with choice individuals
from one of the largest herds.
BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE AT
ALL TIMES.

J. C. Banbury & Son, Plevna, Kan.
(Farm located 22 miles west and 6 miles
south of Hutchinson, Kan.)

SHORTHORN CATTLE

HERD BULL FOR SALE

Can't use BAPTON CHALLENGER longer to
advantage and offer him for sale. Red, sired by
Rodney's Champion, dam Columbia Lady 4th.
Four years old and a good breeder.
ED VINNER, RILEY, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

2 1-Yr.-Old Bulls 12 6-10-Mo. Bull Calves For Sale

All sired by Real Prince D 18th. (He is a
son of Real Prince Domino 33rd.)
JOHN N. LUFT, BISON, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Plain View Farm Polled Herefords
Home of the champions. Bulls of serviceable ages.
Worthmore, Mischief and Domino breeding. Also bred
and open heifers. Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

Best of Angus Breeding
and correct type. 25 bulls from 6 to
24 mos. old. Bred and open heifers
and cows. 300 to select from.
L. E. LAFIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-K

OAKLEAF ABERDEEN-ANGUS FARM
Black Prince 48th (grandson of PRINCE MARSHALL,
1921 International Grand Champion) in service. Herd
Bang's tested. Inspection always invited.
E. A. Latzke & Son, Junction City, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Riverside Poland Farm

Home of the big smooth farmer type. Early
and late fall boars for sale, by SOLOMON VAL-
LEY KING and D's PATHWAY. (1st senior
yearling Nebr. State Fair). Few bred and open
gilts.
W. A. DAVIDSON, SIMPSON, KAN.

O'Hara's Poland Chinas

Hogs that make the most gain on the least
grain. Choice breeding. Spring pigs and fall gilts
for sale.
DWIGHT ROBB, Manager, SYLVIA, KAN.

Fowler Offers Poland Pigs

Registered Poland China Pigs, either sex.
Choice breeding and immured.
LEONARD O. FOWLER, RUSSELL, KAN.

Better Feeding Polands

Choice Bred Gilts of the wide deep early ma-
turing kind. Vaccinated and recorded.
F. E. WITTM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

McClure's Hampshire Hogs Lead

We offer a fine lot of March and April boars
and gilts, by sons of KING FLASH and
SMOOTH FLASH. Immured tops of crop ready
for new homes. Inspection invited.
C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

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

Choice Hampshire Fall Boars

ready for service. Also a few weanling boar and
sow pigs. Registered and immured.
Quikley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Kan.

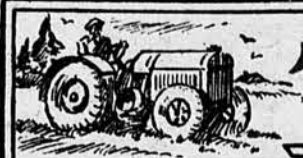
BERKSHIRE HOGS

QUALITY BERKSHIRES

Bred gilts, weanling pigs. Pairs or trios not
related. Booking weanling pig orders now. Vac-
cinated and Reg. J. E. Frewitt, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

O. I. C. HOGS

Pedigreed
O. I. C. Pigs
HEAVY, BLOCKY TYPE.
PETERSON & SON, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

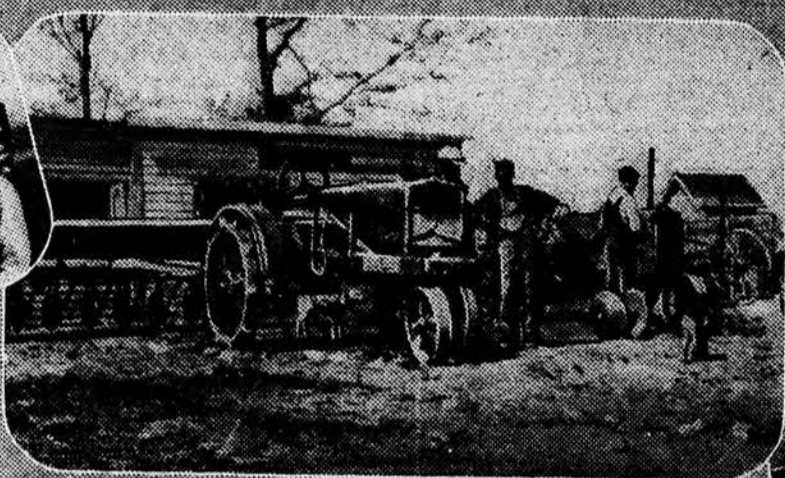


The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



▲ T.L. Dodson, Decatur, Texas, saves by keeping his engines OIL-PLATED.



▲ Scene on the L. D. Brooke farm in Nebraska. In the accompanying article, Mr. Brooke tells how switching from Germ Processed to cheaper oils cost him more money.



Jesse T. Matthews, Boise, Idaho — another booster for Germ Processed oil.

During years of crop failure or of low prices for farm products, it's a natural human trait for farmers to look around for ways of making their operating dollars s-t-r-e-t-c-h.

Then they're likely to try anything that seems to offer a saving. Like cheaper motor oil.

But many farmers who have done this say—don't. They have found that for *real* economy, the best oil you can get is Conoco's Germ Processed. Their letters tell how it gives them 30% to 50% more hours of service... and makes repair bills almost vanish. Patented Conoco Germ Processing is the reason. It gives Germ Processed oil the ability to OIL-PLATE engines, and OIL-PLATING is the surest, most enduring protection an engine ever had.

Learned During Drouth

L. D. Brooke, who farms 700 acres at York, Nebraska, is one of the farmers who learned the truth of all this.

Mr. Brooke writes that he had used Germ Processed oil in his two tractors since its introduction, but switched to cheaper oils during the drouth in the hope of saving some money. "And," he says, "each time we found it an expensive experiment. We realize now that it is cheaper to stick with your products. Our tractors develop more power and our repair bills are considerably less."

Mark Brown of Great Bend, Kansas, thought about shifting to cheaper oil when things got pretty discouraging for Kansas wheat farmers a few years ago.

Now he's mighty glad he didn't. "I still believe in using the best oil and grease in my equipment," he says in a letter. "That is why, for the past five years, I have used nothing but your Germ Processed oil and your line of greases in my McCormick-Deering tractor and Case tractor and combines."

"I'll tell the world that Germ Processed oil is the best oil that I have found yet."

"Hard Times Proved Oil-Plating Is Most Economical"

Other farmers write, telling about getting 100 hours per fill of Germ Processed oil, without having to add so much as a quart.

In Ol' Virginny

"I have used Germ Processed oil for the past ten years and find I cannot get the same results in my tractor from any other oil," declares Farmer J. B. Alvis, R.F.D. No. 5, Richmond, Virginia.

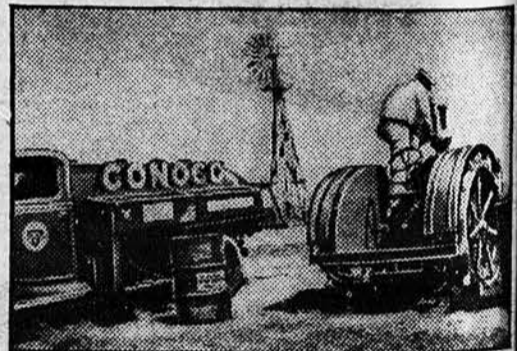
"I use it in my cars and trucks also, and find I get better results than from any other oil."

Another letter, this one from E. L. Garnett of Altus, Oklahoma, tells how efficiently OIL-PLATING guards against engine trouble.

"I have been using your products for over two years," Mr. Garnett reports. "I am using three John Deere tractors and am farming 1120 acres, using Germ Processed oil and Conoco Kerosene and have experienced no shut-downs nor trouble since using your products. I am glad to recommend your products to anyone."

Keep your engine lubricated with Germ Processed oil and it's safely lubricated every one of the 86,400 seconds of the day. For Germ Processed oil—and only Germ Processed oil—OIL-PLATES all working parts... gives them a coat of protective slick that doesn't drain down or frizzle away. Even during starting, when regular mineral oils are powerless to protect, Germ Processed oil keeps metal from grinding on metal through never-failing OIL-PLATING.

Your Conoco Agent can supply you with Germ Processed oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets, and dustproof 5-quart and 1-quart cans.



Conoco Agent C. E. Kennedy, of Dodge City, Kansas

GOT HIS NUMBER? With field work going right ahead, now you'll naturally want to keep plenty of tractor fuel handy. But jot down your Conoco Agent's telephone number near your phone, so you can get him in a hurry if necessary. He gives extra-quick service in emergencies.

THAT'S AN IDEA

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

Handy Window Stop

Out of wood about 1/4-inch thick, cut a strip about 1 1/2" wide and 4" long. Saw a nick in one end as illustrated. Screw into the window frame at the height you want the window to be raised, so that the nick can be turned to catch on bottom of the window. A. A. Seida, Duncan, Oklahoma.

To keep flies and dust out of separator parts when the separator is set out to sun and air: Cut a round piece out of flour sacking larger than the top of the rim of separator bowl. Hem the edges and run an elastic through hem. When put on the bowl, the hem fits tight under the rim of the bowl, lets plenty of air in, yet keeps dirt and insects out—and it won't blow off. Mrs. Gomer Hodges, Route 1, Sebo, Kansas.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

