

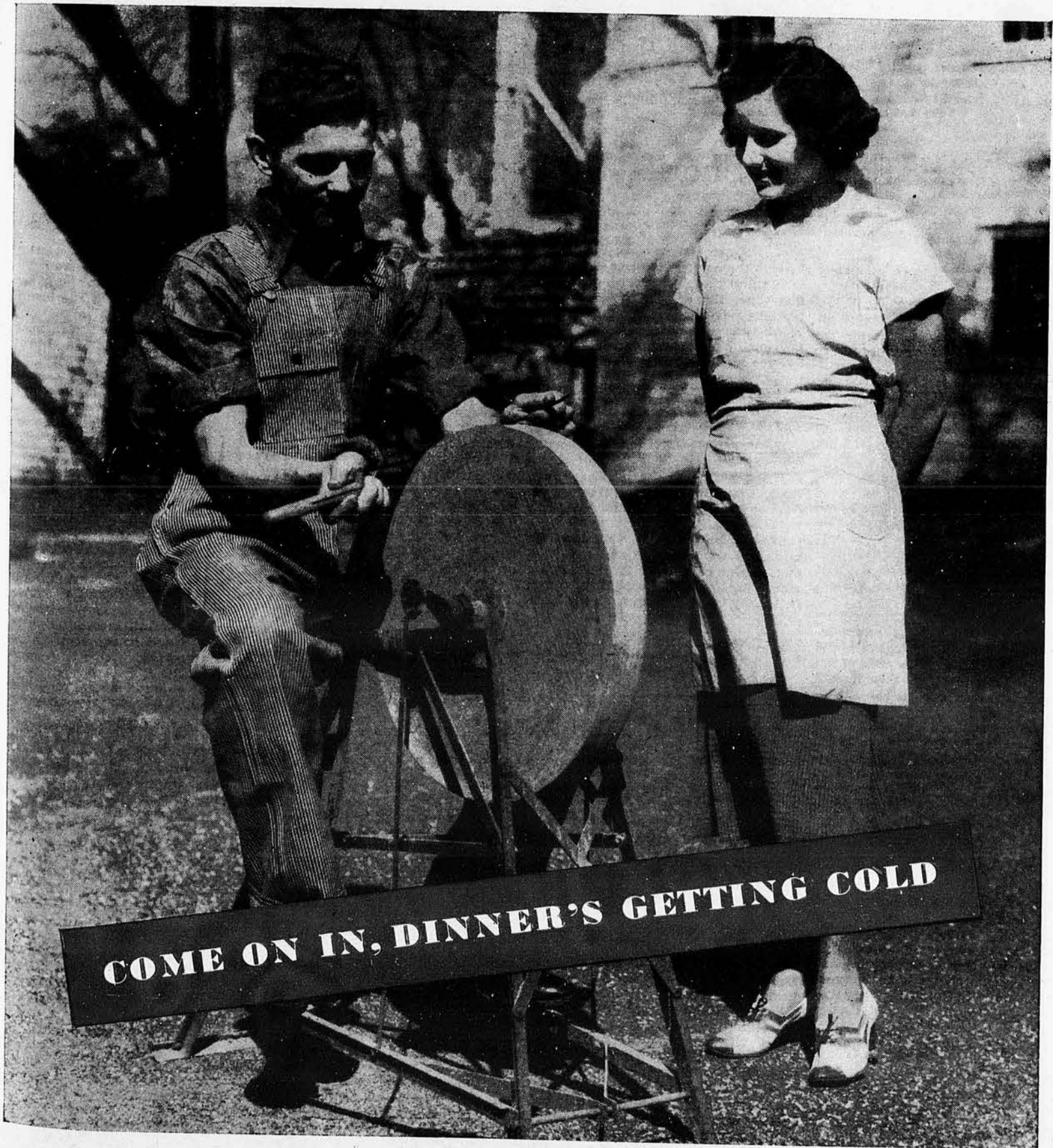
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JULY 27, 1940

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



COME ON IN, DINNER'S GETTING COLD

★ CREOSOTE STOPS BUGS ★



As Kansas farmers went into battle against chinch bugs, Shawnee county farmers reported 1,500 miles of barriers against this natural enemy. Lester Jenks, above, is running creosote lines on the Jim Perry place, farmed by Joe Reed. Each line is run 5 or 6 times to head back the attacks on fields of corn and sorghums.

Mark Satisfies Sheriff

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

IN MAKING application for a reward on the conviction of a thief who stole a calf from his pasture, F. L. Dougherty, R. 1, Codell, submitted an affidavit signed by himself and the arresting officer, Sheriff A. D. Stevens, part of which reads as follows: "A calf was stolen from my farm about May 4, 1940. I reported immediately to Sheriff A. D. Stevens. The sheriff asked that I examine a calf in a certain pasture, as he suspected the man in charge of the pasture."

"I made an investigation and found my Protective Service mark No. 70 CP stamped into the hoof of the animal. This and other marks made it possible for me to prove ownership to the satisfaction of the sheriff. The mark had been made by the Bloodhound Thief Catcher furnished me by the Protective Service."

A regular reward of \$25, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided equally between Service Member Dougherty and Sheriff Stevens. An extra reward of \$25 all went to Dougherty, because he had marked his property with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher and this mark assisted in the conviction. Kansas Farmer has a standing offer to pay an extra reward in instances where this particular device renders aid in the conviction of a thief. The purpose of the offer is to encourage the marking of all farm property for identification.

Tire Tracks Tell

Theft of tires from Myrll Smith, R. 4, Minneapolis, started an investigation. A relative of Smith saw some tires being hauled in the back of a certain car. This caused the driver of the car to be suspected. His tire tracks, when compared with tracks found near the scene of the theft, bore such a similarity that an arrest was thought justified. He was convicted and given a jail sentence of 90 days. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided equally between Service Member Smith and Sheriff Evert Hunt, who made an investigation.

Identifies Stolen Bills

Realizing that money was being taken from him from time to time, Dick Shore, Larned, set a trap for the thief by recording numbers of several bills with the county attorney and then

leaving them where the suspected thief would find them. They disappeared in due time, the suspect was arrested, the bills recovered and he was given a 1- to 5-year reformatory sentence. Since the entire plan was carried out by Service Member Shore, all of the Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was sent to him.

Birds Found on Vacant Farm

Several chicken thefts in Clay county were solved when a number of chickens stolen from Edward Kamphaus, R. 1, Clay Center, were found in a coop on a vacant farm. Wilbur Griffiths watched the coop until a man, later proved to be the thief, came for the birds. He was arrested and convicted on a charge of stealing from 2 Service members, Kamphaus and Glenn Faro, R. 1, Clay Center. Sharing in the Kan-

sas Farmer reward of \$25 were the 2 members mentioned, Sheriff J. E. Erickson, Clay Center, and Griffiths, whose act of good citizenship made the conviction possible.

Six Months for Anvil Theft

Among the articles stolen from E. W. Hazen, R. 2, Neodesha, was a blacksmith anvil. Sheriff William Gillespie, assisted by his deputies, searched until they found the anvil where it had been sold; then an arrest was made. The thief was given a 6-month jail sentence. A reward of \$25, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided between Service Member Hazen and the sheriff's force.

To date in its war on thievery, the Protective Service and Anti-Crime Association have paid out a total of \$30,662.50 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,296 thieves who have stolen from posted premises of members.

1941 Crop Insurance Earlier

Little Change in Program

PROVISIONS for the 1941 "all-risk" wheat crop insurance program are virtually the same as those which governed the 1940 program, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation announces.

Most important change in the 1941 program is the early closing date for acceptance of applications on winter wheat. To insure their 1941 crops, winter wheat producers must apply for insurance and pay the premium before the crop is seeded or by August 31, whichever date is earlier. These dates are from 2 weeks to a month earlier than those in the 1940 program. Closing date for spring wheat insurance applications remains February 28. Applications will be taken at county AAA offices, and county AAA committees will handle local administration of the program.

A revision is being made in the yields which farmers may insure in 1941. This is the result of bringing actual 1939 yields into the yield and rate structure. County committees are now at work computing the new yields and rates. The yield and premium rate is determined for each individual farm on the basis of its yield and loss experience for a 14- or 21-year period, depending upon the part of the country in which the farm is located.

The 1941 wheat crop will be the third on which "all-risk" insurance has

been available to growers. In the first year of the program on the 1939 crop 166,000 growers insured their harvests, 55,000 growers suffered losses receiving nearly 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in indemnities. In 1940 a total of 378,000 insurance contracts were written, which guarantee growers a total of 106,266,000 bushels. No estimate has yet been made as to claims to be paid on the 1940 crop.

Main points of the 1941 insurance program include:

1. Any farmer may insure his interest in a wheat crop by making proper application and paying the specified premium. The insurance covers either 50 or 75 per cent of the average yield for the farm. Insurance is stated in bushels, and protection "all-risk" against natural hazards of drouth, wind, hail, fire, disease, insect.
2. Growers will apply for the insurance on their full wheat-acreage allotment under the AAA program unless they are certain they will seed less than the allotment, in which case the application will cover the actual acreage to be seeded. No insurance will be written on acreage planted in excess of 1941 AAA acreage allotments.

3. The premium rate is computed separately for each farm, and is based on the risk involved in growing wheat on that particular farm, as shown by the losses in the past, averaged with the loss experience of the county in which the farm is located. Premiums are stated in terms of bushels. They may be paid with a warehouse receipt for wheat in storage, in the cash equivalent, or by means of an advance against payments to be earned under the AAA program.

4. A crop insurance contract may be assigned as collateral security for current loan, current advances to enable the grower to care for his crop the amount of a current year's rent or a current installment due under purchase contract or mortgage.

5. In case a grower's insured crop fails to produce the insured amount thru no fault or neglect on his part he may claim an indemnity which bushels is sufficient to bring his production up to the insured amount. The grower may request that his indemnity be paid in the form of actual wheat in the cash equivalent. The Corporation will endeavor to follow the wish of the grower as to the method of payment of indemnity, but reserves the option to pay in either wheat or cash equivalent when it is not feasible to follow the grower's request. The grower may also request a "deferred settlement," with the privilege of requesting payment on notice at any time within 90 days after his claim has been approved, in which case the cash equivalent value would be determined on the date the Corporation received the notice that settlement was desired.

Second Winner in Hobby Contest

★ Letters Bring Cheer

By ESTHER HALL GROFF
Atchison, Kan.

IN LOOKING thru a radio station's paper several years ago, I saw my sister's maiden name with the address, our state sanatorium. I wrote a letter and the addressee answered. We are not blood relatives, but a real friendship has developed altho we have seen each other only by pictures. She has lain in a room in the incurable section for several years yet writes, "I'm about as I've been for some time and so very thankful to be as well as I am." Always she is sincerely thankful for something—radio, ability to enjoy it, fresh air, nurses, letters, friends—thankful for that which we expect or, at best, take for granted.

So fascinating was that correspondence, I interested myself in a club promoting work among people so isolated and met such different and interesting persons I made a hobby of writing to "shut-ins."

Altho there are some who are bitter because of their lot—and some "gold diggers"—I have been surprised by the

many who accept their condition bravely and try to prove as self-reliant as possible.

To read a first letter and form a mental picture of the writer is real fun—then, in the succeeding months, as we grow to know each other, verify or change.

It is an education in itself to correspond with someone in another state, particularly if that someone is interested in local history and events. Just such a middle-aged lady lives near a small Montana town. She lies flat on her back, has for several years, but composes poems and types, with the machine placed over her chest, striking the keys with a pencil held in pain-numbed hands. Her letters are as refreshing as April showers, filled with clever remarks, quaint humor and bits of her home town and state history woven into an interesting whole.

I look forward to the coming of the mail carrier, and wonder which of my Pen Pals will pay me a visit today.

Putting Hay in the Silo

What is grass silage, a feed that is becoming more and more popular? It is silage made of legumes like alfalfa, Red clover, Sweet clover, or soybeans; grasses like Sudan, timothy, prairie, or bluegrass; and cereals like wheat, oats, and barley. It can be made rain or shine, it reduces fire hazards, it contains more food value, it is easier to feed, and stock like it better. It is worth considering by every livestockman. A bulletin, "Grass Silage for More Profitable Livestock Farming," may be obtained FREE by writing Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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THE same time, it actually does wonders
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When you crank a cream separator long
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arren, son of E. V. Wake-
n, Doniphan county, manip-
ates the buckets but saves
bow grease" while electric
ower cranks the separator.

7, 19

LIGHT and POWER

By ROY FREELAND

RIDING the highlines to thousands of Kan-
sas farms is dependable help that will do
a man's work for about 5 cents a day.
his help is willing to toil day or night, during
kinds of weather, and it requires no board
lodging.

At most places, it is somewhat of a new-
comer, because this country trailed far behind
any others in helping provide electricity for
farm people. In 1935, when the Rural Electrifi-
cation Administration was started, electrical
service reached only one of every 10 farms in
the United States.

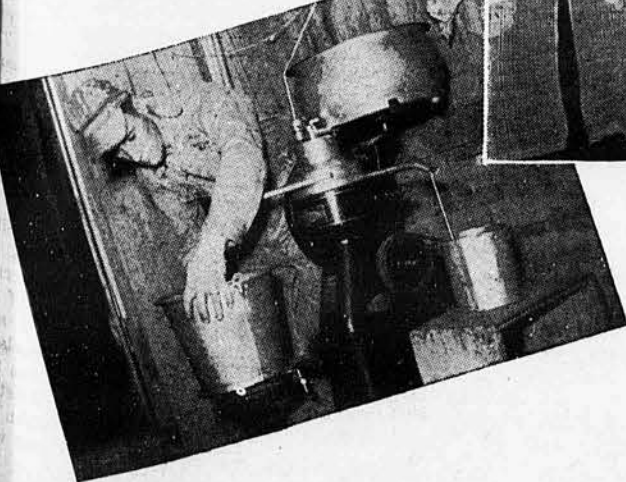
In contrast, Holland's farms were nearly 100
per cent electrified; 90 per cent of the farmers
in France and Germany were using electricity;
the service was coming to 85 per cent of Den-
mark's farmers; and to 75 per cent of the farms
in Sweden.

But, since 1935, the number of electrified
farms in this country has been more than
doubled, and now electricity is penetrating
deeper and deeper into rural communities of
every state. Like a powerful hand with long, slen-
der fingers it is reaching out to lift away the
hardships and to increase the pleasures of
farm living.

THE same time, it actually does wonders
in making the farm business more profit-
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bow grease" while electric
ower cranks the separator.



Electricity increases
the beauty, comfort
and convenience of
farm living for Mr.
and Mrs. Joseph Nel-
son, of Brown county.



hour, as an electric motor will elevate 1,000
bushels of corn to a height of 30 feet for less
than 5 kilowatt hours.

These simple facts explain why so many
farmers have been eager for the opportunity of
having highline service. On January 1, this
service was coming to 21,546 Kansas farms,
thru private utility companies, municipal elec-
tric companies and co-operatives of the REA.
This is slightly more than 13 per cent of the
163,000 occupied farms in Kansas.

At present, most rapid development is com-
ing thru extension of REA lines. Having started
in Kansas only 4 years ago, this agency has al-
ready established 20 co-operative electric com-
panies, with more than 2,500 miles of lines. The
service touches parts of 53 counties and pro-
vides electricity for about 4,500 Kansas farms.

A good example of these "wired farms" is
the place of Joseph Nelson, in Brown county.
Mr. Nelson has found electricity can be used in
countless ways to help increase farm income.
One of his most valuable conveniences is a farm
elevator, which eliminates hours of work with
a scoop shovel. To unload his grain Mr. Nelson
merely pulls into the driveway, releases the
automatic dump and turns the elevator switch.

In the twinkling of an eye his grain is hoisted
to one of 4 bins high above the driveway. If
grain is to be loaded out, all that is necessary
is to drive under a spout and release the slide.

Electricity makes possible an automatic wa-

ter system that is appreciated by both Mr. and
Mrs. Nelson. This provides running water for
the house, and fresh water for livestock. An
automatic control on the stock tank keeps the
animals supplied, without any attention from
their owner.

Even the poultry share in this new-found
luxury by having lights in the hen house. To
show their appreciation, they lay more eggs
—at least Mr. Nelson has found that electric
lights increase egg production enough that the
extra profit pays his electric bill. He introduces
his chickens to electrical conveniences, at an
early age. Baby chicks are started with an elec-
tric brooder, which is prized because of its low-
cost operation and its safety from fire hazard.

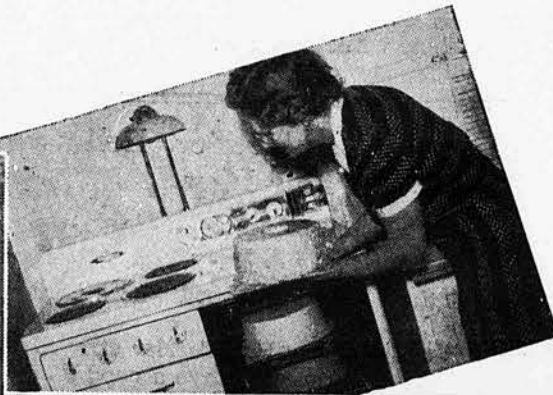
AVOIDING partiality, Mr. Nelson also pro-
vides his pigs with electric brooder facili-
ties, and this spring it proved to be a "life-
saver." His spring pigs were farrowed during
the extremely cold weather in February but,
despite the adverse conditions, he now has 81
thrifty shoats raised by 10 sows.

The pig brooders are simple, homemade struc-
tures consisting of a 100-watt light bulb and a
triangular wooden [Continued on Page 12]



Magic of electrical refrigeration
is one of many comforts and
conveniences brought to farm
homes by rural electrification.
Mrs. P. H. Pederson, of Brown
county, delights in this service.

With this automatic electric
range, upper right, baking and
cooking is a pleasure for Mrs.
P. H. Pederson, even during the
hottest weather.



It's quicker and easier than scooping, says Joseph Nelson, shown here
after electricity has automatically dumped his load of grain.

Comment

By T. A. McNeal

MY GRANDMOTHER died recently. She was my father's mother. Grandfather died years ago and my father died 10 years ago. Can my mother come in for any inheritance from grandmother? Grandmother left no will. My mother thinks she will come in for half of my father's share of the estate altho she has married again.—F. W. H.

As your grandmother died without making a will, her property would be divided according to the Kansas law of descents and distributions. If she died leaving an insurance policy, the beneficiary would get the insurance unless that policy was made to her estate. If she had an insurance policy payable to her estate, that would be divided just like the rest of her estate. But the probability is, altho you do not say so in your letter, that this insurance policy was drawn in favor of some particular individual and, if it was, that individual would receive the money.

Your grandfather being dead, your grandmother's estate would be divided among her children equally. Or if any of her children were dead, the share of the estate going to that child would descend to the children of such child if there were any children living.

As your father is dead, his share of your grandmother's estate would go to his children, not to his wife—your mother. Therefore, you and your brothers and sisters would inherit his share of the estate. Your mother would inherit none of it.

Second Wife Gets Half

IF A MAN'S wife dies leaving children all of age and the man wills his property to his children and marries again, does that make his will void? Would his second wife come in for half of the property?—O. W.

A will does not become operative until the death of the testator and the probating of the will. If this man willed his property to his children and then married, unless he had a pre-nuptial agreement with the second wife, he could not prevent her from inheriting one-half of his property.

Must Provide Proof

IHOLD a life lease on 80 acres of land left by my father who passed away recently. He signed the lease in his own handwriting, but there were no witnesses. We found the lease in

Duke, the Fox Terrier, Believes in Fair Play

BY ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

I ordered them out of my yard where they played,
For Duke and another Fox Terrier strayed
Away from their homes to have a good play,
Not caring so much what might be in their way.
They ran here and there where the grass had been mowed,
Which wasn't so bad; but, then, with no road,
They cut across corners sometimes just to hide,
Not seeing the strings where the flowers were tied.
Of course, this was bad, so I told them to "Go!"
The strange dog obeyed, but started quite slow;
But Duke from next door didn't think this was right,
And stood half deciding to put up a fight.
"Go home, too!" I said. Then he moved slowly on,
Just over the line; was then on his lawn,
Then whirled with a challenge, a snarl and a dare
That meant, "Don't come here, Sir, if I can't come there."

his desk. Can it be recorded? What action can we take?—S. R. M.

If you mean that your father executed a lease of this 80 acres to you to be held by you during your lifetime, if said lease was properly executed and delivered to you, you may have it recorded and it would be, in my opinion, entirely valid, if you can prove that the lease was properly made and delivered during the lifetime of your father.

Outlawed in 5 Years

AGAVE B a note for \$100 five years ago last fall. No interest has been paid and nothing on the principal. The note has not been renewed. Can B collect?—F. O. D.

This note would become outlawed in 5 years after the date of its maturity, not after the date of its execution. If the note was executed 5 years ago last fall but was not payable, let us say, for a year from the date of its execution, the statute of limitations has not yet run. But if it was payable in a shorter time than that so that it is now 5 years from the date of its maturity, the statute of limitations can be pleaded.

Both Have Signed

WHEN everything a man has is mortgaged, can a bank take everything, or can he hold a team, harness and wagon, and can he hold some milk cows; if any, how many? Both man's and wife's names are on the mortgage papers and both are living.—G. W. O.

The head of the household, under the Kansas law, is allowed as exempt property, a team of horses and wagon, and other farm implements, and they cannot be levied upon, or taken away from him, unless he and his wife have both signed the chattel mortgage.

Who Gets Property?

HUSBAND and wife have children. All they have was inherited from her parents. The husband has a child by former marriage. In case of wife dying first, how would her property be divided? If husband died first, she willing property to her children, could his boy get anything?—Anxious.

If this property belongs to the wife at her death, without will, one-half of her estate would go to her husband if he was still living and the other one-half to her child.

His child by a former marriage would not inherit any of his stepmother's property, unless she willed it to him.

A Joint Will

HUSBAND and wife, A and B, make a will. Later B, the wife, decides she doesn't want to go by the will. After A's death can she take under the law of Kansas? Can she make a will that will stand good if A outlived her? Can B hold the home place if A should die? What right has a wife to her husband's bank account? Sometimes A has \$200 in his pocket but will not give B \$1.—C. C. D.

If A and B, husband and wife, make a joint will, neither of them would have a right to change this will after the death of the other.

But the provision in the Kansas statute which forbids either of them from willing away from the other more than one-half of his or her estate remains, and if this will changes that condition or goes contrary to the statute in that respect, it could only become effective with the open consent of the surviving spouse. If, by the home place you mean homestead, the surviving wife has a right to live on

that homestead until her death or remarriage and the code provides there shall be no division of this homestead until one of these two conditions occurs, that is, either the death or marriage of the surviving spouse.

More or Less Modern Fables

AKANSAS jackrabbit, which held the record for speed in several Western Kansas counties, and which had distanced several greyhounds whose owners had done a good deal of bragging about them, one day saw a new kind of automobile fitting along the prairie road. The jack had never, as a matter of fact, tried a race with an automobile, having only watched the progress of these machines from a distance. But one day he was surprised to see a new car leave the regular road and come tearing across the prairie. The rabbit waited until the auto was within about 40 rods and decided that it was about time for him to migrate.

The auto driver evidently believed that he could outrun any jackrabbit but when he had traveled for a mile and the jack was still holding his lead, he decided to put the auto to its guaranteed limit of 100 miles an hour. But, before he had gone many rods he struck a washed-out gully. The auto turned over twice. When at the end of half an hour the driver recovered consciousness and staggered to his feet he saw, on the top of a rather distant prairie crest, the jack wearing what seemed in the distance like a happy smile. In fact, it might have been a big laugh.

He took a hurried inventory of himself and his automobile and guessed that the total repair bill would probably aggregate in the neighborhood of \$300 for auto and \$50 for doctor bill and \$50 for a new suit, and then remarked, "Well, I'm still alive. I've always considered myself an average citizen in the matter of common sense, but if I am, then I don't wonder that the world doesn't seem to be improving."

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze
Vol. 77, No. 15

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Washing made the difference in the appearance of the 2 baskets of potatoes which Preston Hale, Shawnee county agricultural agent, is examining. Potatoes in the basket at the left have just come thru the washer. Those at the right are unwashed.

PAMPERED POTATOES GO TO MARKET

By J. W. SCHEEL

IN THE flat, fertile fields of the Kaw Valley, potato growers are winding up the harvest of a better than average crop of unusually good quality potatoes. Railroad loading docks around Topeka, Lawrence and Bonner Springs have been scenes of busy activity as potatoes fresh from the field have been pushed into cars for prompt shipment. The spotlight is shifting now to consuming centers—some as far away as Winnipeg, Canada—where these Kaw Valley products will tempt the appetites of bankers and bus drivers alike. The housewife who values the breeding, background and environment that have gone into the making of the food products she buys will find that the 1940 Kaw Valley spud is a pampered potato. She will notice, for example, that it is clean—for the use of washers on the increase in the valley and fewer potatoes are going to market this year with mud in their eyes. Washing costs potato growers about 5 cents a hundred pounds, but the practice improves the appearance of the potatoes and enables growers to grade them more carefully.

Washing potatoes caught on especially strong in the Lawrence area this year, where Raymond Pine, Alfred Heck and Sons, Emil Heck, Brune Brothers, and Elmer Ousdahl all had machines in operation. No washers operated in the Lawrence area a year ago. The consumer also will notice that the Kaw Valley potato is somewhat more free from cuts and bruises than in previous years, more careful handling in the field being responsible. Rubber covered picking baskets came into wider use and many growers put ladders on strategic points in their fields and other machines.

Upon inquiry, the consumer may discover the Kaw Valley potato she is inspecting came to market in air-conditioned comfort, thanks to the rapidly-increasing practice of pre-cooling markets. Mobile pre-cooling outfits have been busy at several valley shipping points. Tests conducted by the Kansas Experiment Station in cooperation with other groups in recent

years have shown that pre-cooling is a valuable aid in maintaining the quality of potatoes shipped long distances. Emil Heck, Douglas county grower, recently shipped 2 pre-cooled cars to Omaha, and then drove to the Omaha market to see their condition on arrival. He found the potatoes in fine condition.

The consumer is likely to be impressed by the healthy, husky appearance of the Kaw Valley spud, thanks to the widespread use of certified seed by valley growers and the increasing use of irrigation. Thru such means as their recent annual Potato Tour, under the direction of J. O. Miller and W. G. Amstein, Kansas State College extension specialists, the growers keep up-to-date concerning the disease and insect hazards that threaten their crop and the production practices that can be used to improve potato yields and quality. This year they are keeping a sharp watch for bacterial ring rot, a new disease that is spreading rapidly thru the nation's important potato areas, best controlled by prevention.



The sack of potatoes on the truck which M. T. Kelsey is pushing is headed for storage to be kept there until sold on the Topeka market later in the year.

All in all, the consumer is likely to find the Kansas potato a highly satisfactory product—satisfactory in size, condition, price and flavor. Bake to a beautiful brown and served hot with a pat of butter on top, it will be difficult to resist—a point which some enterprising restaurant operator is likely to capitalize on by staging a "potato day." Perhaps the baked potato will add interest and variety to the list of items featured at hog dog stands at fall fairs by constituting a tempting and nourishing "nickel special." Certainly anyone who as a schoolboy tasted the incomparable flavor of a potato roasted in the furnace ashes by a kindly janitor—as has the editor of Kansas Farmer—can visualize far-reaching possibilities for this Kansas crop.

Dietitians and nutrition specialists have ideas in the matter, too. For one thing, they do not agree with the widely-held opinion that potatoes are necessarily fattening and must be avoided by women who worry about their waistlines.

Potatoes are a good source of starch, but the idea that they are a fattening food is erroneous, says Mary G. Fletcher, Kansas State College extension foods specialist. Potatoes, she points out, are about 80 per cent water and are not as high in calories as many other common foods. A medium size potato will provide about as many calories as three-fourths cup of fresh green peas, a large apple, one-third of a pork chop, one-third of a doughnut, or one-fourth of a piece of chocolate cake.

Potatoes are fairly good sources of iron, phosphorus and vitamin C. The extensive use of potatoes makes them a valuable source of vitamin C in many family diets. Thiamin, or vitamin B1, and vitamin G are present in smaller amounts.

Miss Fletcher adds a word of advice to the housewife who proudly brings home from the corner grocery a sack of Kaw Valley tubers for the family larder. The preparation and storage of potatoes may have considerable effect on their food values. Most of the protein and mineral substances which the potato contains are in the layers just

under the skin. When a thick peeling is removed, most of these nutrients are lost. This layer just under the skin also is richest in vitamins, which explains why a potato retains the maximum food value when cooked in its skin. Over-cooking is to be avoided, for it softens the potato excessively and causes a considerably greater loss in food values.

Paradoxical tho it may seem, the Kansas consumer may find it difficult to get Kansas potatoes. For many years, Kaw Valley growers have shipped to large consuming centers in other states the portion of their crop which could not be used on the local market at harvest time. As a result, the people of this Kansas potato area use Kansas potatoes only during a brief period following harvest. During the remainder of the year, the local stores sell potatoes shipped in from other states. As a result, some of these counties ship in more potatoes during a year than they ship out.

In recent years, some authorities have urged the growers to place a part of their crop in cold storage at harvest time to be sold on the local market later in the year when the local price is higher. Scott Kelsey, Topeka, tried the practice last year and was so well satisfied he already has stored 4,000 sacks of his 1940 crop and expects to store 2,500 more.

Most growers, however, are marketing the crop as soon as dug, partly because the price is better than it has been for several years. There is cheer in the valley as the bountiful harvest draws to a close.

Winter Wheat Upheld

No consistent support of the belief that hard red spring wheats are superior to hard red winter wheats in baking quality exists, Dr. R. K. Larmour writes in a bulletin, "A Comparison of the Quality of Hard Red Winter and Hard Red Spring Wheats," recently published by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan. Dr. Larmour is well qualified to discuss the subject, since he comes from Saskatchewan, Canada, the "spring wheat country."

Heretofore, it has been generally assumed that hard red spring wheat had better quality, and it enjoyed the advantage of a higher price. However, after a critical examination of the findings of leading millers and cereal chemists in the United States and Canada, Dr. Larmour concludes, "From the great amount of evidence assembled, the hard red winter wheats are found to be equal to the hard red spring wheats in intrinsic baking quality."

Farm Week of the Fair

From August 12 to 18 will be Farm Week at the New York's World Fair. During this time, special programs and entertainment will be presented which will be of particular interest to farm people. Dances, band concerts, outdoor spectacles, contests, parades and fireworks are among the free attractions. On the reception committee will be Dobbin, a stuffed horse which is the dancing star of "A Thousand Times Neigh," hilarious "horse opera" sponsored by the Ford exhibit.

Women folks and children have not been forgotten. Program for the week: Monday, August 12, Farm Press Day; Tuesday, August 13, Farm Products Day; Wednesday, August 14, Farm Progress Day; Thursday, August 15, Farm Women's Day; Friday, August 16, Farm Organization Day; Saturday, August 17, Farm Boys' and Girls' Day; Sunday, August 18, Farm Folks Day.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I WAS delighted that it was possible for me to spend a few days at home while the Democrats attended their national convention in Chicago. I was glad, because it enabled me to attend my birthday party.

In all the 33 years I have been giving these parties for the boys and girls of Kansas, this was the greatest. More than 20,000 people attended, from Kansas and adjoining states. It was one of the happiest days of my life to see so many of my little friends and their parents.

Only in America today could that many children meet to spend a happy day playing games, eating ice cream—without fear of bombing planes or the terrible blitzkriegs that have darkened the lives of so many people in a large part of the world.

It is my sincere wish that war never comes to America. We have lived in peace with all the world, and must not become involved in any war. Only in the event we are attacked we must fight to preserve our democratic way of living.

We can all be gratified that the Democratic convention in Chicago adopted a strong anti-war plank in the party's platform. It is not so strong a stand as the Republicans took at Philadelphia. But Senator Wheeler, for whom I have the greatest respect, fought valiantly to force an anti-isolationist plank into the platform.

Senator Wheeler deserves the compliments of all people who oppose sending our American boys to fight in foreign wars. I have always opposed any measures that would lead the United States into Europe's war, and will never vote for any measure designed to send our young men to fight on foreign soil.

I believe the people of the United States are overwhelmingly opposed to intervention in any war abroad.

This is going to be a most interesting campaign. The nomination of President Roosevelt for a third term was no surprise. He has been planning it that way for more than a year. No other Democrat had a chance to break thru the barriers set up by the bureaucratic bosses, who want to hang on to their fat Federal jobs.

The contrast between the Democratic and Republican conventions is worth notice. At Philadelphia, the bosses, or would-be bosses, had nothing to do with the nomination of Wendell Willkie for President. At Chicago, the Democratic bosses allowed the rank and file delegates to have nothing whatever to say about who would be nominated to lead the party in November election.

If the White House hadn't issued orders, which were relayed by the Federal office-holders to the state delegations, a different story might now be told. But the President had his head set on a third term, and the rank and file Democrats could do nothing but accept it, tho it was much against their desires.

It is my opinion that a majority of voters will express their opposition to a third term when they go to the polls next November. Things have not come to pass in the United States where one man, and one man only, is capable of directing the Government. There are many men in both major parties capable of continuing the defense program.

In fact, the alarming state of unpreparedness in which we now find this country, indicates that a change in management is essential to national safety.

I have always opposed the third term idea. I voted for the LaFollette resolution against a third term for President Coolidge, who was one of my close friends. Tho he was a Republican, I did not believe he should run for a third term. It is not the American way, but is too much like the practices of the European dictators, who deprive their people of liberty and freedom of speech under one pretext or another—and often without any pretext at all.

Not Found Wanting

CONFLICTING war reports, more nations involved, brute force crushing one country after another, threats to our own United States, threats to South America, tremendous appropriations for belatedly building up our defense forces, reports of alleged Fifth Column activities which would overthrow our form of government! All these tend to confuse us.

With such turmoil as our current fare, our ordinary every-day work may seem unimportant. But that is far from the truth. Daily work that has been useful in the past is doubly important now in time of stress. Useful work right now will continue to supply the needs and wants of our people. It will help with preparedness. And, as usual, good, honest work will keep our minds in a sane frame, it will help us build and follow a healthful philosophy of living.

I say that our most important job as individuals who wish to help our country, is to go ahead with the job at hand, having faith in our country, in our neighbors and ourselves.

I know Rural America can be depended upon to do its share. In these days when we hear reports that there are too few trained men available in industry, I take great pride in pointing out that such is not the case in agriculture. Our nation can feel assured that enough skilled men and women are on our farms and ready to meet any production test demanded. Not only do we have the experienced men and women on the job who have built and maintained our agriculture, but for years our 4-H Clubs, vocational agriculture classes and agricultural colleges have been turning out graduates who are thoroly trained in the job of feeding the nation. Our farm youth answers their challenge with clear thinking, clean living, trained hands and loyal hearts. I am very proud, and grateful, that in this emergency agriculture isn't found wanting.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

FROM A Marketing VIEWPOINT

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

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

I have 24 head of January pigs that will average about 230 pounds. When will be the best time to sell them?—T. W.

Prospects of smaller supplies, improved business activity, continued expansion in relief purchases of pork and lard, and the possibility of further orders of lard from England are all bullish price factors. Considering these indications, it seems reasonable to expect another 5 to 10 per cent advance in hog prices by late July or August.

I have 50 head of good-grade, light-weight yearling heifers that are now in fair to good flesh. I am well supplied with barley and other grains. Should I sell off grass in August, sell off grass in October, or put them in

the feed lot immediately and head for a November 1 market?—G. M., Edwards Co.

Finishing these heifers out in the feed lot probably will be your best program from a price and profit standpoint. Prices of good-grade fat cattle have advanced about \$1 a hundred in

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.25	\$10.50	\$10.00
Hogs	6.60	5.50	6.65
Lambs	9.00	10.75	9.25
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.12	.11	.11½
Eggs, Firsts	.15	.14	.15¼
Butterfat, No. 1	.22	.23	.19
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.71½	.78	.70
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.68½	.67¼	.45
Oats, No. 2, White	.30¼	.35¼	.27
Barley, No. 2	.45	.47	.40
Alfalfa, No. 1	13.00	13.00	13.50
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	9.00	7.50

the face of a sharp drop in grass cattle prices during the last 30 days, and a further moderate advance in prices for well-finished cattle is expected by September and October. Supplies of this class and grade of cattle during the summer months are expected to be less than in 1939, and most observers expect a further moderate increase in consumer incomes by late summer and early fall. The edge has been taken off the grass cattle market, but a further moderate drop in values by late August, as supplies increase, is not improbable.

What is the price outlook for watermelons and cantaloupes this year?—E. P., Dickinson Co.

Local prices are unpredictable as they will depend largely on the supply and quality of the crop in the production areas. Cantaloupe prices on Kansas City markets in August should be as good or better than they were last year because consumer demand is better, altho acreage planted for the late cantaloupe crop may be slightly higher.

The acreage planted to watermelons that will come on the market in August and September is indicated to be 7 per cent less than the acreage a year earlier. Assuming a normal production, this may mean that growers will receive better prices than they did last year.

What is your opinion of the best time to market flax? What is the future outlook?—C. S., Savonburg.

Usual seasonal trend in flax prices is upward from fall to spring. April is usually the month of the highest average price.

The United States crop this year is larger than usual but probably will not supply domestic requirements. We usually import about one-third of our needs from Argentina. This year the Argentine crop is unusually small. This indicates that flax prices probably will advance more than the usual seasonal amount by next April. If the national defense program results in increased business activity, there may be greater demand for flax than usual next spring.

Many Skin Diseases

May Be Caused by Allergy

IN OLDEN days skin diseases were generally classified under 3 heads: Dry tetter, moist tetter, and scrofula. Nowadays, more skin diseases are labeled eczema or dermatitis. The trouble is that the same outbreak may be called by one doctor dermatitis, another eczema, yet another herpes or urticaria. Alluring advertisements appear offering ointments or lotions to cure all itching skin troubles immediately. Such concoctions frequently do give temporary relief from the itching, but they do not cure.

Doctors speak of "contact dermatitis" when the skin becomes irritated by foreign material. The well-known "grocer's itch" which affects those who handle sugar is an illustration. The remedy is to protect the hands. Housewives whose skin is sensitive to alkalis or acids may have to wear rubber gloves at their work. Some people are sensitive to such irritants as the dyes used in printing the rotogravure section of a big newspaper. Women often develop so-called eczema from using hair dyes.

Somewhat akin are the food eczemas. In young children numerous cases are found in which severe eczemas of scalp and face disappear as soon as every trace of egg food is removed from the diet of the mother; in others it is cow's milk that is the offender. Nor is this confined to children. Many eczemas of adult persons are due to excessive sensitiveness to some article of food; still others may arise because of frequent contact with some other article which possesses for the sensitive skin unusual powers of irritation. The eczema is really an internal explosion, a protest against the irritant. Patients so afflicted are in for a lifetime of trouble unless they can discover the irritant and avoid it, or else take desensitizing treatment.

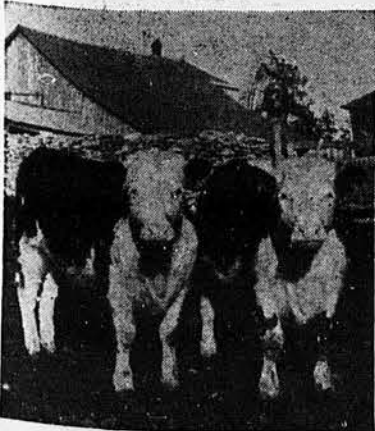
It is only a decade since doctors in general practice began to recognize this peculiar sensitiveness under the name of allergy. Any sufferer with chronic eczema owes it to himself to consult a doctor who has studied allergy, now a familiar subject. If your family doctor has not made it a special study he can refer you to someone reasonably close at hand who has, or he can begin his studies with your case. Tests will have to be made on your skin to find your particular sensitivity. Once this is found you will have a chance to avoid the offending article, or perhaps the doctor may be able to give you treatment that will make you immune.

Stop Snoring

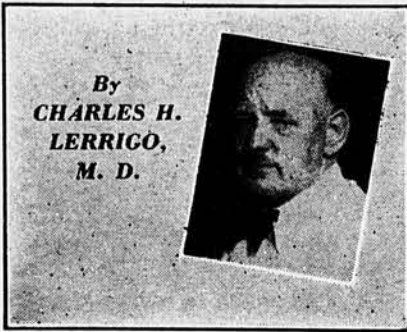
Please say whether there is a cure for snoring during sleep.—R. J. C.

There are a great many cures for snoring, but few of them work in the confirmed snorer. In a young person, it always pays to have a careful exam-

Multiplies Profit by Two



Two heads are better than one, especially when they belong to twins, for that means twice as much profit. These twin Hereford calves are 8½ months old and belong to Albert Houk, of Richland.



By
CHARLES H.
LERRIGO,
M. D.

ination of nose and throat. It may be found that enlarged nasal turbinates, crooked septum, or some other defect impede free breathing thru the nose. Enlarged tonsils or adenoid growths may be a cause. These things can be

corrected and break the habit in youth. But in the adult person, it is doubtful whether good results will follow. Many persons only snore when lying in a certain position. They can be awakened and started off on their quiet side. A good remedy is a sleeping porch—for the snorer's exclusive use!

Catarrh Can Be Cured

Can catarrh be cured? Is it catching?—R. J. B.

Catarrh is a condition affecting the mucous membranes. Usually there is increased activity at first and more mucus excreted. It does little good to take "catarrh medicines." The best treatment is to bring your body up to a better standard of resistance. Do not coddle the skin by too much clothing, but wear enough. Take a cool bath every morning and rub the skin vigorously. Educate yourself to stand changes in weather without taking cold. Catarrh is not highly contagious, but all catarrhal discharges should be

destroyed. Sometimes nasal catarrh is caused by abnormal conditions of the nose that may be corrected by treatment from a specialist.

Colitis Is Chronic

Will you please tell me the best diet for mucous colitis?—R. J. M.

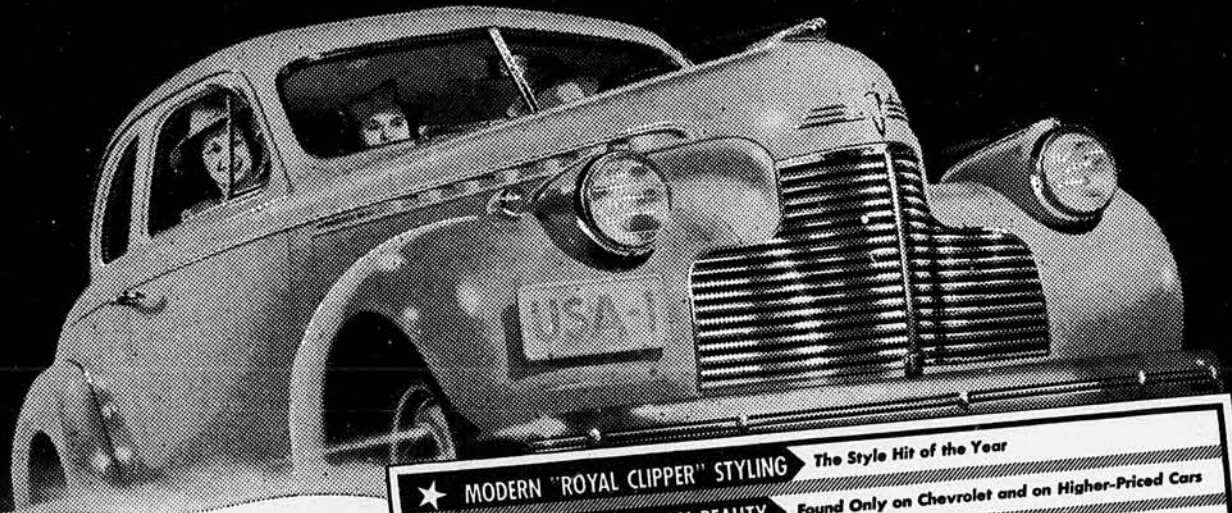
It depends much upon the stage of the case and the condition of the patient. Since mucous colitis is a chronic disease of long duration, starvation will not do and, excepting during periods of aggravation, the patient should eat well-cooked meats, milk soups, toasted bread and, in general, a nourishing diet. There will come times, tho, when food of any kind causes an exacerbation of the complaint. Butter-milk is often well borne at such times. Each case must be governed by its own conditions.

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

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HOMEMAKERS' VACATION CAMPS

By RUTH GOODALL

GROWING more and more popular each successive year are the homemakers' vacation camps conducted by home demonstration agents for Farm Bureau women in their counties. The first outing of the kind was held in this state during the summer of 1926 when Edith Holmberg, then Reno county home demonstration agent, conducted a camp for a small group of farm women from that county. The next year 5 counties held camps with a total attendance of 73. Each year since that time the number of counties taking part has increased and the attendance has also grown, until 1938 when 41 camps were held with an attendance of 706. There was a decided increase in 1939, with 56 camps and 1,029 women enjoying these vacation outings. How will 1940 figures show up?

Usually two or more counties join forces, meeting at the same place at the same time. This insures a larger group, which, in turn, cuts down the cost of the camping trip, since funds are pooled and expenses shared. Whenever feasible, buses are chartered and the women travel together, lessening transportation costs. Room and board comes well under \$1 a day. Menus are planned in advance by the home demonstration agent; cooks and dishwashers are hired. The women sit down to delicious meals they have had no part in planning or preparing. Someone else clears the table and washes the dishes after they have eaten. That alone is most any farm mother's idea of Heaven—so what more could she ask of a vacation?

Well, she gets more than that at a homemakers' camp. If she wishes she may lie abed mornings and get caught up on her sleep, or start her day with a before-breakfast swim. How do they put in the rest of the time? Visit, read, loaf, play games—anything they please. Some camp leaders provide instructions in crafts, invite guest speakers to give travel talks and book reviews. Usually a \$5 bill covers a week's outing, transportation and all.

MOST any woman could finance a vacation like that out of the egg money!

Yet the cost is indeed small if one evaluates the friendships and personalities that are founded and enjoyed in camp life. One of the most interesting accounts along this line came from an Allen county woman who attended a homemakers' vacation camp last summer. She says:

"This year there was a young woman from my county whom I'd never met. She hadn't had a vacation from her 4 children for 10 years. Maybe you think she didn't enjoy it! She con-

Mealtime with more than 100 women who attended the first state-wide vacation assembly at Kansas State College, Manhattan. Housed in Van Zile Hall, these farm women enjoyed the experiences and privileges of college co-eds.

Homemakers of Pratt and Stafford counties vacation at Camp Carlile in Stafford county. They're making the most of those easy chairs and the shade.



fided to me, 'You know at home with the children I feel old, but here I feel like a girl again.' She laughed and swam, took part in the programs, and made new friends. She also said, 'A neighbor of mine and I are just talked out. We need new ideas. I don't go much, as we have no car. Am I enjoying this?' So she wrote down the menus and program doings because she said Jessie, her neighbor, would want to know all about it. Jessie had 'hands' to cook for and couldn't get away. So I am truly grateful to the woman who came not only for herself but so she could take home ideas for this other woman, her neighbor."

The Cherokee county home demonstration agent, Mary Alice Howard, must realize how dear to the heart of every woman is a pride in her personal appearance, for she arranged to have beauty operators come to the camp to give each vacationing guest a new hair dress, and a manicure, too, if she wished it. This pro-

vided a big thrill for many of the women, and they all felt so "dressed up" for the birthday dinner they were having that evening.

Rest from washing dishes and gardening and chicken tending and other daily home activities make camp a place of relaxation and fun. Recreation in games, sports, reading and singing give the women a chance for escape from what might become a dull daily routine. A woman from Cloud county expresses it this way: "This is the first time I can remember that I have completely relaxed and haven't worried about meals, my family, or anything!"

Men, too, are becoming interested in these vacation camps. They see and realize what they are doing for their women folks, and the idea is beginning to "percolate" that maybe men deserve and would enjoy similar outings—all by themselves. There was evidence of this after the Leavenworth county women held their camp last summer. Iva Holladay, home demonstration agent from that county has this to say:

"For the first time in the history of Extension work in Leavenworth county or any other county in Kansas, the husbands of the women attending camp came to camp for the last evening and stayed until closing time the following day. The men enjoyed the supper and evening program, the Sunday morning breakfast, and Vesper services. So much interest was shown by the men that a special men's camp may result from the experiment."

Mrs. John Ramsey, a Cheyenne county woman who attended the vacation camp there, was so enthusiastic [Continued on Page 9]



Cherokee county Farm Bureau women listening to a book review. Shampoos, waves and manicures given by professional beauty operators was another phase of their entertainment.

Ma Dunnigan Goes to Camp

By MRS. JOHN RAMSEY

MA DUNNIGAN thumped her iron down hard on the ironing board. Three o'clock and not done yet! There was still a tablecloth, one of Pa's shirts, and two pairs of Johnnie's pants yet to be ironed. The tablecloth was too dry and Ma wished she had those pants done. Why did Johnnie need to get so many dirty; there was a tear in one of them, too.

Ma was not in a good humor. There were so many things to do and never time enough to get them done and Ma wanted to go to the vacation camp that was being held the next week at Lake Atwood. Just now it looked as if she'd never get thru ironing, much less get things ready so she could go.

Her mind raced on; bread to bake, a churning to do, she'd have to make

some cookies or something and the garden must be weeded before going. Better clean up the house good because Jane Ann likely wouldn't do much but read without her there to tell her what needed to be done next. Oh, dear, was there any use planning on going? The home demonstration agent said it would be fun and good for her, too, but it scarcely seemed like it would be worth the trouble of getting things ready. Still, if she didn't go the money she had spent for those slacks would be wasted—Ma felt kinda guilty when she thought how those other women had talked her into buying a pair of slacks. She'd be afraid to wear them around home for fear some of the neighbors would talk; a woman of her age wearing slacks!

Oh bother, she'd gone and scorched Pa's best shirt! She mustn't let her mind wander so—

Two weeks later Ma Dunnigan was again at her ironing board, but such a different Ma, for Ma had gone to camp. It was only 10:30 and she was on her last piece, she'd even have time to fix Johnnie's favorite dessert for dinner, bless the boy! He deserved something good for cutting all those weeds while she'd been gone. And he'd cleaned the hen house! Ma's heart glowed, for she knew how he hated cleaning the hen house.

As she fixed Johnnie's dessert Ma relived her days at camp. First, the lake and the trees had been so much prettier than she had imagined them. They had all been quartered in adobe buildings built by CCC boys when they constructed the lake. There had been a nice kitchen, a recreation building, and a bunkhouse where they had slept on army cots.

Ma smiled as she thought of how surprised she had been when that pillow had hit her as she stooped over her suitcase. She'd forgotten how much fun pillow fights were. The fishing had been fun, and the ride in the motor boat and the bathing. Ma laughed out loud as she thought how funny Aunt Ann had looked in a borrowed swimming suit too large for her, with her hat on to shade her eyes and to avoid sunburn! Ma reflected ruefully that she hadn't avoided the sunburn and how she had hated to ask Pa to rub oil on her back when she got home.

Pa had been fine, too. She had almost cried when she found he had fixed a screen door in the cellarway like she had always wanted and had told her he was glad she had gone and met so many nice people.

There surely had been a lot of nice people at camp and such a mixture of personalities. There was the young mother who, having left her two babies with their grandmother, said she felt so carefree and happy. Then there was the older lady who got up every morning at daybreak to go fishing just because she couldn't do that at home; the 3 interesting sisters who had chosen the camp for a reunion time, and the woman who played clown and kept everyone laughing. The two lady agents had been so fine and Ma knew it had not been as much fun as they pretended, keeping that many women entertained. Everyone had written their names in each other's notebook so they would remember. It had been fun having that woman from another county tell her she had always wanted to meet her—Ma didn't know when she had felt so flattered—and she must write and thank that woman for the peach cobbler recipe.

The handicraft had been fun; she had showed Johnnie how to do that. As she set the table without a tablecloth, but just a centerpiece and a bowl of flowers—she had learned that at camp, too—Ma thought of the wonderful meals they had had and how they wouldn't let them wash dishes. Gee, one almost felt lazy, not doing dishes.

Jane Ann had enjoyed hearing her tell of the woman who had seen the

Passion. Play and about the funny dramas some of the group had put on one night. Ma's sides still ached just remembering how she had laughed.

One other night they had gone around the lake; how beautiful the moonlight on the water had been. They had stopped the car near the edge of the lake where 2 overhanging tree branches had made a frame for the moon and the radio in the car had chanced to play Hawaiian music. Ma giggled as she thought how Pa's face had looked when she told him they had come back to the barracks "steeped in moonlight and romance" with not a man in sight!

Best of all had been the picture study and story of the "Angelus." The story of a woman tied down with drudgery who had learned to love and understand her own surroundings; to see the beauty of any sunset. That was what farm women needed most, not to seek far off for beauty, but to learn to find it in their own world about them. Now take her own kitchen, for instance; she hadn't quite remembered how pretty it was until she came home. Of course, Jane Ann had everything in it shining, but my, it looked nice!

Jane Ann had asked, mind you, if she could plan to get the suppers for the rest of the summer! Now Ma could spend that time with her flowers and the sunsets.

Yes, the vacation camp had been grand and they had all started planning on going again next year.

Twenty minutes till 12 and time to spare! It had been a good morning. Ma started humming, "I'm on the Upward Trail," as she picked up the paper.

Vacation Camps

(Continued from Page 8)

about her experiences that she went home and wrote a story about it. Her story, "Ma Dunnigan Goes to Camp," is printed on this page. If you read it we wager you, too, will begin making plans to attend your county's camp.

Because the county vacation camps over the state had proved so popular, invitations were broadcast over the state asking farm women whether they would like to participate in a similar state meeting. As a result, 125 women from 58 counties met in Manhattan last month and held the first state-wide vacation assembly on the campus of Kansas State College. Van Zile hall, women's resident home on the college campus, was the center of the week's activities, and afforded an opportunity for the women guests to enjoy the same experiences as do Kansas State co-eds.

Meals, too, were served in Van Zile dining room—six women to a table, one of them acting as hostess.

This state meeting lasted a week and the recreational program was sponsored by the Kansas Home Demonstration Advisory Council. Its president, Mrs. Paul Edgar, Topeka, in charge of the week's program, was assisted by Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, Mrs. Laura Winter, Mrs. Eunice Pardee, and Rachel Markwell, district agents of the Kansas State College extension service.

The Kansas Home Demonstration Advisory Council, the group sponsoring this first vacation state-wide assembly, is composed of chairmen of all county advisory committees in Kansas, the administrative heads of county home demonstration work. The officers of this organization, besides the president, Mrs. Edgar, are: 1st vice-president, Mrs. C. F. Knouse, Emporia; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Ernest Gilen, Independence; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Coleman, Hutchinson; historian, Mrs. George Chase, Abilene; and State Land Use Planning chairman, Mrs. Will Zerbe, Salina.

The outgrowth of these homemakers' vacation camps seems to be putting a higher evaluation on family recreation. Mother goes to camp—returns so refreshed that the whole family decides to go on an outing together. We are finding evidence of more and more farm family vacations.

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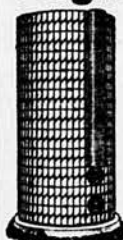
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"Black Leaf 40" **KILLS LICE**
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

COMMON DISEASES

Cause Most Poultry Losses

IF YOU had a chance to examine thousands of sick chickens from all parts of the United States, which diseases would you expect to find as the most common in poultry?

Would you find diseases that commonly are considered incurable and about which it generally is felt little can be done, such as fowl paralysis or leukemia? On the contrary, you will find that the greatest losses due to disease in poultry are due to those which are well known and which readily lend themselves to control.

Familiar Diseases Neglected

Familiarity with these diseases actually has led to negligence, and if poultrymen would practice the known means of control, the degree of preventability estimated in the columns following the list of diseases in the table on this page would be attained easily.

There would be no point merely in listing the diseases of poultry in the order of their prevalence because the poultryman wants to know more than that—he wants to know what can be done about them. Government authorities continue to quote a figure of 150 million dollars as the annual loss due to diseases in poultry. The poultryman wants to know what diseases are largely responsible for this loss and what he can do to control them and thus reduce his share of this loss.

That is why poultrymen from 42 states and the District of Columbia sent 7,495 chickens, turkeys, water fowl, pigeons, and game birds of all ages to the Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories in Charles City, Ia., for free examination and diagnosis during 1939. An analysis of the diseases found in the 6,404 chickens among these specimens presents a fair sample and certainly a complete cross section of the poultry disease picture.

The accompanying chart presents a comprehensive picture of the percentage of prevalence of all the diseases constituting more than 1 per cent of the total, with a miscellaneous grouping of a dozen other conditions of minor significance, such as prolapse, injury, ruptured oviduct, gout, dropsy, botulism.

If a poultryman would stop to consider that the inventory value of a hen is 75 cents, and that it costs as much to replace her, he would realize he cannot afford to continue losing his hens at the rate of one out of nearly every five, which was found to be the average flock mortality in 10 Midwestern states recently surveyed by Professor C. M. Ferguson, of the University of Ohio. In addition to the actual loss that comes with the death of a hen and the cost of replacing her, there is a loss in egg production while she is sick and the waste of housing space and feed which she cannot utilize for the purpose for which it was intended.

Factors in Disease Control

There are 4 factors in the control of disease; each supports the other and none can stand alone. These are listed in the table as column headings following the diseases, with suitable explanations in the underline as to their application in practice. The estimated preventability given in the columns after each disease is considered conservative and is based on actual field observations.

For example, the reader may be surprised to find such a large amount of chick pneumonia, and it should be explained that all manifestations of lung congestion was considered as some form of the disease. Pneumonia most often is a complication of pullorum and it may be a normal complication of colds. It may be a complication of mycosis, and least often it is due to *Aspergillus fumigatus*, a mold organ-

ism. It was noted that in more than 50 per cent of the cases, pneumonia was an involvement of pullorum disease, and if it had been eliminated by testing the breeding stock from which the chicks came, we can say that 50 per cent of the pneumonia could have been prevented.

Carrying our efforts to reduce mortality still further, it would be reasonable to assume that a poultryman could easily save at least 25 per cent of a pullorum-infected flock of chicks thru proper sanitation, which includes the use of disinfectants and fumigants. You could also readily claim that mortality could be reduced at least 25 per cent thru proper treatment and early medication. Thus we arrive at our final assumption—that losses from pneumonia in chicks should be 100 per cent preventable and any progressive poultryman would agree that such an achievement is well within the realm of possibility.

Continuing our discussion of the prevalence of pullorum disease, we may be surprised to find that it was present in 5 per cent of the adult birds examined, and it definitely was established as being present in 19 per cent of the chicks. This would suggest that breeding stock should be tested more often, at least twice a year instead of merely once a year, especially on infected premises.

Diseases Respond to Treatment

Nearly all diseases will show some response to treatment. The percentage of response will vary with the time of treatment and the advance that has been made by the disease before treatments were begun. Preventive treatment is the most effective, and this includes vaccinating for the 5 diseases listed in the table: Roup and colds, cholera, typhoid, fowl pox, and laryngotracheitis. Fowl pox is, of course, the disease for which vaccination most commonly is applied, but the others shown are subject to control to a varying extent as conservatively estimated by the percentages used. Vaccination for pox and laryngotracheitis will give a lifetime immunity with but few exceptions, whereas the bacterins used for colds, cholera, and typhoid will stimulate an immunity that will last for 90 days.

Taking the case of cholera as an example, we can show the relationship of corrective medication and feeding, plus sanitation and management. What poultryman has not been able to reduce mortality in cholera much more

than 15 per cent by medication, as estimated in the table? And any poultryman will agree that at least 5 per cent control can be obtained thru sanitation.

Sanitation is no cure-all, for cholera and typhoid can appear in the cleanest of houses with no reflection on the management of the poultryman. Thru vaccination with cholera-typhoid bacterin, a helpful medication, and sanitation, it should be possible to prevent mortality from cholera 100 per cent.

An estimate of 80 per cent preventability by vaccination may be considered too high by some, yet 2 investigators at Long Island, N. Y., Hilbert and Tax, vaccinated 45,411 ducks with cholera bacterin, and they had a loss of only 4.1 per cent while the controls numbering some 5,761 purposely unvaccinated had a loss of 29.4 per cent. Therefore, 80 per cent is conservative.

With the adoption of the Pure Food and Drug Law, the public has placed an increasing confidence in bacterins, medicines, and vaccines manufactured by reliable laboratories and, as a result, poultrymen have accepted these products to support their sanitary programs.

Loss in Culls Great

It may be interesting to point out that in 86 per cent of the growing stock and adults that were sent in to the laboratories for examination, an inflammation of the intestinal tract was found, 59 per cent were anemic, and 52 per cent were badly emaciated. While enteritis, anemia, and emaciation were not specific diseases, these symptoms and lesions are of tremendous importance because they reduce the market ability of the fowl.

A chronic inflammation of the intestinal tract reduces the efficiency of that organ in its duty to assimilate food. If the chicken is anemic, there is insufficient hemoglobin or red blood cells to carry this food in the blood stream. Finally, the chicken becomes emaciated to the point where it is rejected by the buyer because it is of no table value. Thus we have a loss that is even greater than the actual mortality in flocks—the loss due to culling.

A total preventability of 78 per cent is considered reasonable for all the diseases found, using all the known methods of control. While 11 diseases are indicated as having a potential preventability of 100 per cent, it must be granted that this may not be the actual preventability that will be attained in all cases, but it should be well within the realm of possibility.

Prevalence and Preventability of Poultry Diseases

Disease Condition	Percent- age of Preva- lence	Estimated Preventability by				Total Potential Prevent- ability— Per Cent
		Testing to Remove Carriers— Per Cent	Vaccination to Stimulate Immunity— Per Cent	Corrective Medication and Feeding —Per Cent	Sanitation and Management —Per Cent	
1 Chick Bowel Troubles	89.98	30	0	25	25	80
2 Pneumonia—						
Chicks up to 7 weeks	54.03					
Growing fowl, adults	5.94	50	0	25	25	100
3 Unabsorbed Yolk, chicks	35.80	10	0	10	40	60
4 Coccidiosis—						
Chicks up to 7 weeks	18.53					
Growing fowl, adults	42.05	0	0	50	25	75
5 Roundworms and Capillaria	32.70	0	0	80	20	100
6 Cecal Worms	32.70	0	0	80	20	100
7 Lice	31.58	0	0	100	0	100
8 Mycosis	29.26	0	0	40	40	80
9 Roup and Colds	25.38	0	50	25	10	85
10 Tapeworms	23.42	0	0	25	25	50
11 Pullorum—						
Chicks up to 7 weeks	19.46					
Growing fowl, adults	5.21	90	0	0	0	90
12 Cholera	15.94	0	80	15	5	10
13 Non-Specific Paralysis	15.77	0	0	50	25	75
14 Typhoid	14.43	0	80	15	5	100
15 Nutritional Deficiency	10.72	0	0	100	0	100
16 Leucosis and all tumors	9.45	0	0	0	10	10
17 Omphalitis in Chicks	6.00	0	0	0	100	100
18 Fowl Pox	5.48	0	100	0	0	100
19 Impaction; crop, gizzard	5.08	0	0	35	35	70
20 Neurolymphomatosis	3.41	0	0	0	10	10
21 Tuberculosis	3.38	90	0	0	10	100
22 Trichomoniasis	2.82	0	0	45	25	70
23 Laryngotracheitis	1.48	0	100	0	0	100
24 Chick Bronchitis	1.00	0	0	25	45	70
25 Miscellaneous	6.07	0	0	25	0	25

A Trick on Winter Wheat

By **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**

PLANT winter wheat in the spring and it fails to head out and make a crop. It is an accepted fact that winter wheat, by its very nature, must be sown in the fall, go thru the conditioning of winter, and complete its growth in the spring. But scientists have played a trick on winter wheat. This goes under the name of vernalization—which simply means making it spring-like.

In the process of vernalization the wheat seed is treated with specific temperatures and moisture conditions. In other words, the seed is put thru artificial winter conditions. This makes it spring-like as a crop, so when the seed is planted in the spring it grows, heads out and yields well under favorable conditions.

Up in Canada, experiments have been conducted to determine whether spring-grown winter wheats, which have been vernalized, will outyield spring varieties. Average yields to the acre in 4 tests of Marquis, a spring variety, and Kanred, a winter variety, show that they made 30.4 bushels and 35.2 bushels an acre respectively, according to a report from Ottawa, Ontario. Vernalized winter wheat did better than spring wheat. Milling qualities of the hard red winter wheat proved satisfactory, when the vernalized wheat was grown in the spring.

One Kansas authority advances an interesting theory in this connection regarding this so-called miracle Kansas wheat crop of 1940. The recovery of the Kansas wheat crop from the earlier estimates of around 55 million and 65 million bushels, to the present estimate of 89,298,000 bushels is considered phenomenal. This authority says that "just maybe" nature did a little job of vernalization on this wheat crop on its own account. He suggests that perhaps some seed that didn't sprout in the fall was treated by nature during the winter and very early spring to the specific temperature and moisture conditions required for vernalization, and that some of this wheat recovery might possibly be due to this process. He didn't state it as a fact. But it is an interesting point to consider. On the other hand, wheat condition last fall and winter and in the early spring might have been misjudged. It may have been better than we thought. Nature doesn't always reveal her production tactics to us. And wheat can stand a lot of punishment or it wouldn't be grown here.

Of course, Kansas is glad to have this much of a wheat crop instead of half that amount. Yet this year's estimated yield shouldn't be considered an

excuse for slippery-sliding the price to farmers down to rock-bottom. By rights it should boost the price so farmers can make a little on their crop. Increase in the estimated yield for 1940 still is under last year's 111,619,000 bushels, and well under the 1929-38 average of 135,801,000 bushels. Considering this, plus the actual and hoped-for pick-up in employment, plus war demands, the price of wheat has every right to go up. Growers have every right to a profitable price.

Boys Test Dairy Herds

Because Vinland high school is located in a dairy center, its Future Farmer of America chapter decided to test cows as a community service. The boys organized a Junior Testing Association, bought 24 sample jars and a pair of scales, and went to work. Once each month the milk from each cow in the entire dairy herd of a co-operating farmer was weighed, sampled and tested for butterfat content. Then the total butterfat and milk was computed for the month, and a summary was made to show the average pounds of milk and butterfat and per cent of butterfat for that herd.

NO SMUT ON FULTON OATS

In a high-yielding field of Fulton oats, Harlan Deaver, of Nemaha county, holds up a sample of this new variety which has suddenly come into popularity with Kansas farmers. Mr. Deaver, a well-known producer of certified seeds, found that this variety lived up to its reputation of smut resistance, with no evidence of smut appearing in his 1940 crop. Fulton oats, recently approved by Kansas State College and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, are recommended because of their smut resistance, early maturity, and stiffness of straw. They yield as well or better than Kanota and Red Texas oats.



By using these monthly figures it was a simple process to calculate the yearly production on each cow and herd. At the end of the first year they found the individual cow records varied from 161.2 pounds to 452.3 pounds butterfat. Herd averages ran all the

way from 227 pounds of butterfat to 377 pounds. The boys, as well as the dairymen, found it impossible to look at a cow and estimate how much milk she will produce in a year's time. Walter W. Babbit is vocational agriculture instructor at Vinland.

"Bearing Trouble? Never!"



Says **ABE CRIDER**
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Every day more rural homes are being wired for electricity in Kansas. Many users will be interested in constructing conveniences which are simple to make from free REA drawings, each 8 3/4 by 14 inches. And there is a great satisfaction in making many uses of this magic wand of power. A general-purpose utility motor is often needed on various parts of the farm in one day, and a plan for making this motor portable is one of the descriptive plans, No. 1. Another plan or drawing is for a room-cooling and garden-irrigating device, No. 2. Instructions for making a room-cooling unit exhaust fan, No. 3, is another plan. Kansas Farmer will be glad to have sent to you free any one of these plans, or all of them, if desired. Please order by number, and address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Give this amazing new crop a trial on your land. It's a hardy perennial, easy to grow. Plant this fall.

Ask your seed dealer about the original Michels Grass or write for free folder and name of nearest dealer.

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COPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Light and Power

(Continued from Page 3)

cover to fit over the corner of a pen. They serve as guards against mashing as well as freezing. In addition to keeping the pigs warm, the light attracts them to the safe corner, making it much more effective than a guard rail not equipped with a bulb.

In the house, Mrs. Nelson enjoys a variety of conveniences made possible by the highline. These include an electric refrigerator, radio, power washer, electric iron, vacuum sweeper and electric mixer. She prizes her electric mixer as one of the best labor-saving devices a farm woman can own.

Another Brown county housewife who delights in having electricity for her farm home is Mrs. P. H. Pederson. She explains the wonders of using an electric range with automatic control. On Sunday mornings, Mrs. Pederson can attend church and cook a company meal, all at the same time. She merely puts the food on to cook and adjusts the automatic control so that the heat will be shut off at whatever time is desired. This applies to baking or roasting in the oven as well as other kinds of cooking.

In summer, her electric range is especially enjoyable because it does not heat the room while cooking on hot days. Those who use electric ranges are allowed a lower rate on the electricity they use.

One of the most welcome advantages of electricity to many farms is economical and convenient power for feed grinding. As on the farm of Paul Guthrie, in Doniphan county, all that is necessary is to push the switch and start putting feed into the hopper. At silo filling time, Mr. Guthrie uses the electrical current as power for his ensilage cutter. At present, 115 steers and 150 hogs are being fattened on this electrified farm.

Fred Kloepper, of Huron, declares electricity is the cheapest help he purchases for his extensive farming operations. He makes particular mention of his handy farm shop in which electricity is used to turn grinders, drills, lathes and other tools which help keep the farm equipment in repair. In Osborne county, John Stephenson tells of brooding 350 baby chicks for 7 weeks, and the electricity cost only \$2.25.

E. V. Wakeman, of Doniphan county, lets electricity do his milking and separating. He finds the power milking machine saves time and money while the steady power of electricity is far superior to "elbow grease" for turning a separator. This is so noticeable that hardware dealers have been known to sell separators on promise of money

coming from increases in the cream check, due to more steady operation with electric power. An electrically operated cooling system saves an ice bill of \$45 to \$50 a month for Floyd Irons, Brown county dairyman.

There is no end to other uses being made of electricity on Kansas farms connected to highlines. It provides current for electric fences, and tank heaters; it runs electric fans, toasters and sewing machines.

You may be wondering about original cost and how the REA functions to bring all these services to farmers such as Mr. Nelson, Mr. Pederson and Mr. Irons. These men belong to the Brown-Atchison Electric Company, an REA co-operative which serves parts of 5 counties in Northeast Kansas. As explained by E. E. Dorssom, project manager, the only investment required for each man to "hook on" is a membership fee of \$5.

Membership in an REA co-operative does not carry any financial obligation or risk. All capital other than the membership fee has been lent by the government at low interest rates, and no member is personally liable for its repayment or for any kind of assessment.

Co-operatives are governed by the farmers themselves, and Mr. Nelson is president of the co-operative of which he is a member. Rates are determined by the farmer board members, with a plan of paying back the original loan within 20 or 25 years. No member can be forced to use electricity, so he can start or stop any time he wishes after the \$5 membership is paid. However, Mr. Dorssom reports, "Once a user, always a user," can be applied to farmers and electricity.

To better understand the purchase of electricity you can think of a kilowatt of electric power as being equal to about 1 1/4 horsepower. A kilowatt hour represents use of this much power for 1 hour. Rates are adjusted on a sliding scale, so that the more you use the less it costs for a kilowatt hour.

For instance, in the Brown-Atchison co-operative, the minimum that can be used is 40 kilowatt hours for \$3.25 a month. This is at the rate of about 8 1/4 cents a kilowatt hour. However, the next 40 used cost at the rate of 5 cents; the next 120 are at the rate of 2 1/2 cents; and all over 200 kilowatt hours cost at the rate of 1 1/2 cents. With an electric range this last figure is lowered to 1 1/4 cents a kilowatt hour.

To help figure how much you might need and about what it would cost, Harold Stover, extension engineer, offers figures showing how much cur-

Locate Bindweed Now

This is the best time of the year to locate patches of field bindweed, as the plants are making their most vigorous growth and coming into full bloom. New patches found should be marked by a conspicuous stake, the area isolated and either cultivated every 2 weeks until frost or treated with sodium chlorate. For thoro and complete information on bindweed send a 3-cent stamp for mailing costs and get the leaflet, "Best Method of Controlling Bindweed." Address: Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

rent is used for different jobs on the average farm. He says the average family uses 20 kilowatt hours a month for lights; an iron will use about 5; a radio 3; refrigerator 25 to 40; washing machine 3; water system 10; corn shelling .02 to .08 a bushel; electric fan 2; farm shop 1; and feed grinding 4 to 15 a ton.

For those who use an average amount of electricity, the rate is about 5 cents a kilowatt hour. So the 20 kilowatt hours for lights would normally cost around \$1 a month; the 5 kilowatt hours for ironing would cost about 25 cents; and the 3 for radio would cost around 15 cents a month. Likewise, corn shelling costs 10 to 40 cents a hundred bushels, and feed grinding costs 20 to 75 cents a ton. Figures like these explain why farm users declare they can't afford to be without electricity.

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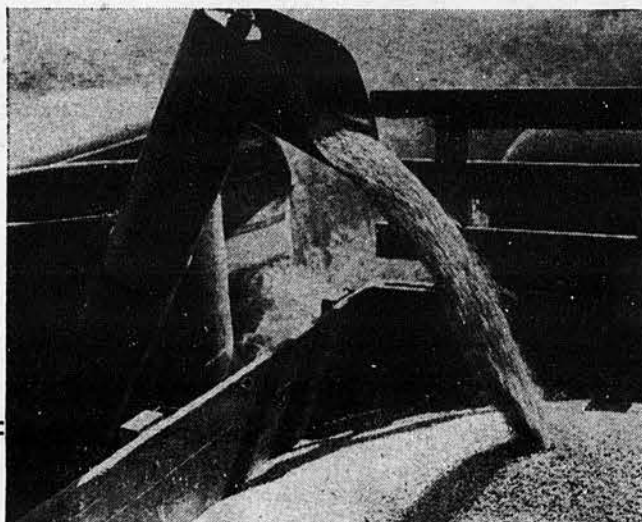
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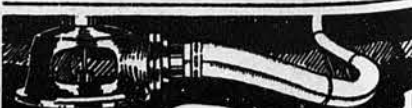
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MODERN DINOSAUR

This modern dinosaur typifies progress of the Kansas plains. The picture shows wheat being transferred from combine to truck on the farm of Quin Campbell, of Shawnee county. Farmers in Eastern Kansas will remember the 1940 wheat crop as a surprise harvest.



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LINCOLN TENT & AWNING CO.
1816 "O" St., Lincoln, Nebraska



Here is Senator Arthur Capper standing in part of the crowd of 20,000 who gathered in Topeka on July 15 to help him celebrate his 75th birthday. Cars at the park came from 3 states, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and all had a wonderful time.

PARTY HONORS CAPPER

By ELEANOR COLLINSON

HAPPIEST of the 20,000 at Senator Capper's birthday party, July 15, at Topeka, was Senator Capper himself. For the recess of Congress made it possible for him to come home and attend this big annual celebration. He said it was a narrow squeak this time; that he almost had to miss it. But now, back in Washington, he feels refreshed and encouraged as a result of his visit with so many fine Kansas boys and girls.

A cool, partly cloudy birthday celebration day brought 20,000 children and many mothers, grandmothers, and grandfathers to Ripley Park in Topeka, from all over the state to enjoy this 33rd birthday party which celebrated the Senator's 75th anniversary.

Each child was given a handful of tickets for ice cream and several amusement attractions. Many went after a "second helping." The longest line formed in front of the ice cream stand for free cones. No one counted how many times each little boy or girl

went down the line, but one youngster offered the information he had 11 cones.

The ferris wheel, merry-go-round, and pony rides attracted everyone. Many big sisters and brothers spent the day riding on the high ferris wheel with the smaller ones, who were maybe a little frightened but wouldn't admit it in the least.

WIBW presented music by the entire staff of radio entertainers and a program by the "Sear's Stars of Tomorrow." Senator Capper, coming from Washington just for the party, greeted his radio audience and all his guests, young and old, from the bandstand. Then he mingled in the crowd enjoying the carefree happiness of each of his many guests.

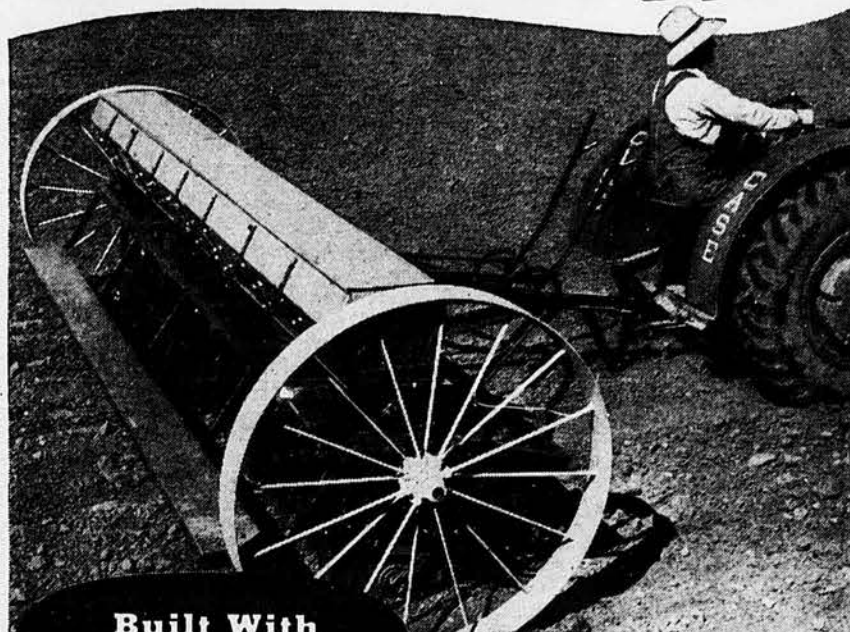
Hundreds of picnic lunches were spread out on the grass and the tired children relaxed for a short time under the shady trees before starting to enjoy themselves twice as much in the afternoon. The older children played in a softball tournament, while the younger ones sat by and cheered for their favorite team. When 5:30 o'clock came and the party ended the thousands of children turned homeward, sorry that it was over and that even senators can't have more than one birthday a year.

Senator Capper hands a piece of his birthday cake to one of his little friends. He also gave free ice cream cones and rides on the merry-go-round.

Special guests at the party were the crippled children. Altho they could not enter into many amusements, Senator Capper saw that they had a good time.



Grain Ripens More Evenly WHEN SOWN WITH THE AMAZING SEEDMETER



Built With
**ELECTRIC EYE
ACCURACY**

For Long-Life Accuracy
in the Field



**Get the Secret
of Better Seeding**
See phantom photos that reveal drastic differences between Seedmeter and ordinary seeding devices . . . features that prevent loss of accuracy by wear . . . how accuracy is maintained in very light seeding. Write postal for folder. J. I. CASE CO., Dept. G-59, Racine, Wis. or nearest branch.

CASE

Combine harvesting makes uniform ripening more important than ever . . . and that calls for more uniformity in seeding than ever before. Harvest more grain with less grief by sowing with a Case steel hopper drill. Its Seedmeter . . . most accurate seeding mechanism made . . . sows evenly from all feeds, evenly along the row, evenly with all sizes of seed and all rates of seeding. Its arrangement of drag bars, pressure springs and furrow openers gives greater uniformity of furrow depth and seed covering. All are built to keep their accuracy for years . . . to save you seed and bring you uniform crops year after year. Start to get these gains now; see your Case dealer.

Avoid HOG CHOLERA LOSSES!



CHOLERA loss has ruined thousands of farmers. There is but one way to be safe—VACCINATE!

Colorado Serum is made from clean Western pigs, by advanced scientific methods. There is no bad after-effect.

Local dealers, otherwise direct.

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Denver Kansas City El Paso Marfa Amarillo Ft. Worth
Wichita Alliance Salt Lake City Los Angeles

FRANKLIN dealers

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Sociable"
7 p. m.
(Mondays)

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8:30 a. m.
(Weekdays)

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and the News"
10 p. m.
(Daily)
Jordan Breads
Meadow Gold Milk

"Dinner Hour"
with
All the Gang!
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(Weekdays)

WIBW
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580 on Your Dial

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with
Over 30 Stars!
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"Lee
Noon
News"
12 o'clock
(Daily)

"Noontime
Markets"
by
Gene Shipley
12:15 p. m.
(Weekdays)
International
Harvester
Dealers

"Uncle Abner's
Post Office"
6:45 a. m.
(Weekdays)

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

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for 4 or more consecutive insertions. 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive insertions. 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; 5 line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

Publication Dates: Every other Saturday.

Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

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

WHITE LEGHORNS

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

MINORCAS

Large Premium White Eggs produced by Pape Mammoth Minorcas (non-setters) insure steady cash income. Literature free. Globe Minorca Farm, Berne, Indiana.

SQUABS

Get Weekly Squab Checks. Thousands wanted. Luxury prices. Marketed only 25 days old. Ask Rice, Box 219, Melrose, Mass., for surprising free poultry picture book.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

POULTRY MARKERS

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

SEEDS

Hardy, Recleaned Alfalfa Seed, \$9.90

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

GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

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

SILOS

Sturdy, Dependable Silos, as low as \$19.50 complete. Build and fill in one day. Any capacity 12 to 200 tons. Ideal for farms without silos and for surplus crops. Write today for booklet. Sisakraft Co., 207-AA West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

SPARROW TRAPS

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

MACHINERY

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

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

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

Wanted: Used Pape Ensilage Cutter. Give condition, age and price in first letter. Glenn Weaver, Admire, Kan.

For Sale: Case threshing machine, 26 inch, \$250. D-2 pick up, \$600. Vicks Hardware, Selden, Kan.

For Sale: Used Baldwin Combines. Shaw Motor Co., Grainfield, Kan.

TRACTOR REPAIRS

Save Up to 75% on tractor parts. All makes. Send for big 1940 free catalog. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Ill., Wichita, Kan.

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

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

DOGS

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

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

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

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

Hunting Hounds Cheap. Buy early. Beckennels, Dept. S55, Herrick, Illinois.

TOBACCO

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

PHOTO FINISHING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CISTERN FILTERS

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

PERSONALS

Bunions—For Their Discomfort try Perfecto Ointment. Two months treatment \$1.50 on 20 days trial. Eugene Eaton, 544 Elmira, Bandon, Oregon.

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

EDUCATIONAL

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

Make Up to \$25-\$35 Week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn—many earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by physicians. High school not required. Our 41st year. Write for free booklet and sample lesson pages. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-17, Chicago.

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

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

Learn Auctioneering—Get catalog. Term opens August 5. McKelvie School, Box 188-C, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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

HONEY

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED

Special Work for Women. Earn \$5.00 per day, spare time and get your own dresses free. No investment. Write fully giving age, dress size. Fashion Frocks, Dept. G-1072, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FISH BAIT

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

LAND—KANSAS

Federal Land Bank Farms

A sound purchase plan adaptable to your own financial requirements! That's the basis on which the Wichita Land Bank offers farms in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Small down payments; balance on long terms at low interest rates. No trades. Prices based on actual valuation. There may be a farm value you'll like. Right nearby! In writing, tell county and state preferred. The Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas.

For Sale: 200 acres Crawford County, Kansas. Eleven miles to Girard, on county road. Road, 7 room house, 116 acres cultivation, 80 acres pasture, 4 acres meadow. Gently rolling, terraced, \$1200 down, \$373 per year pays interest and half the principal in 15 years. Taxes about \$115.00 per year. For security be a farm owner. J. F. True, P. O. Box 70, Pittsburg, Kan.

Creek Bottom 80 Near Emporia, alfalfa land, fair improvements, \$45 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

Farm and Ranch Opportunities in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Northern Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write for dependable information and land lists. E. B. Duncan, Dept. 702, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Boys Pool Vacation Money

IN THIS age of doing things co-operatively, F. F. A. boys of the Parker Rural high school find that co-operative vacation trips provide pleasure at low cost. Last season, 24 of the vocational agriculture boys in this school rented a bus for their vacation trip to Colorado.

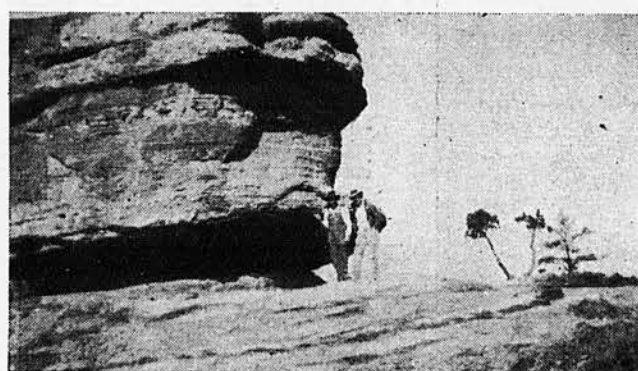
Accompanied by their instructor, Merle Webb and Mrs. Webb, the boys "roughed it" for 8 days, and the entire expense for each boy was only \$8. This included all transportation, food and lodging.

For most of the farm boys, this trip provided their first view of the moun-

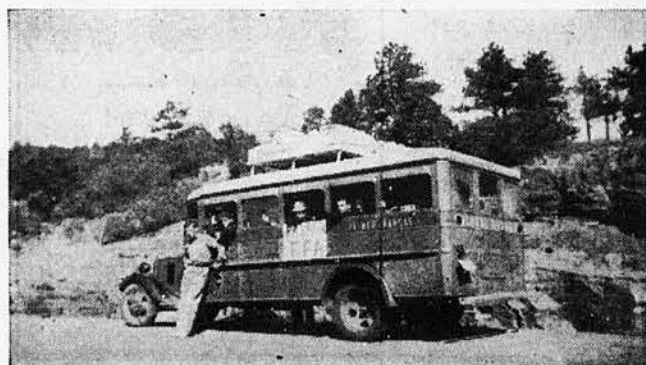
tains. They visited Estes Park and made a thoro inspection of Rocky Mountain National Park.

After the exhilarating experience of mountain climbing, viewing snow-capped mountains and live deer in this park the Parker group moved on to Colorado Springs. Prospect Lake at this place offered a big treat in the form of free swimming, with shower facilities.

Another day brought the opportunity of viewing the Garden of the Gods, with its Hidden Inn, the Balanced Rock and Ship Rock. In Williams Canyon, on the road leading to the Cave



Seeing the Balanced Rock in the Garden of the Gods was one of many thrills enjoyed during an \$8 vacation trip by F. F. A. boys of the Parker Rural high school.



All aboard for the Rockies! Traveling co-operatively in this rented bus proved a successful vacation scheme for farm boys of Parker.

of the Winds, the boys found the narrow prohibited further progress of their bus, but they climbed out and went ahead on foot.

The Royal Gorge provided a view never to be forgotten by most of the group. Here the boys took a ride down into the canyon which is 1,053 feet below the bridge.

These are just a few of the thrills which came to members of the Parker F. F. A. for only \$8 apiece. Their co-operative vacation was so successful they are planning another trip this year to some other vacation spot. Their idea might well be copied by other Kansans who would like an adventurous vacation at low cost, seeing the most for the least money.

More Eggs This Year

Chicken flocks on Kansas farms have produced more eggs since the first of the year than have been produced in each of 37 other states, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. In April alone, Kansas hens laid 219 million eggs. This was an increase of 12 million over the production of April, 1939, according to the records of the Co-operative Crop Reporting Service.

Kansas, with 4 per cent of the hens that were on all farms of the United States in April this year, produced more than 4.3 per cent of the eggs. Thus, the state's poultry flocks were laying at a very high rate.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland Sows to Farrow Soon

Also Gilts, and they are bred to several different boars. These boars have been winners at the important shows of the Middle-west. We breed the medium type that farrow and raise big litters. We invite inspection of our herd. We know if you see them you will be interested. Registered, cholera immune, and priced to sell quickly.

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Choice Duroc Bred Gilts

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

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

Bergstens' Reg. Hampshires

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

SPRING BOARS, GILTS

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

O. I. C. HOGS

PEDIGREED O.I.C. PIGS

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

HEREFORD HOGS

Cunningham Offers Hereford Hogs
Choice well-marked registered Gilts. Bred for early fall farrow to correct type and well-marked boars. Also Spring Pigs, either sex. Reasonably priced. O. R. CUNNINGHAM, Formoso (Jewell County), Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Registered Hampshire Rams
25 choice yearlings. Weigh around 200 lbs. Modern type, thick, growthy, short legs, heavy bone, good fleece. Lamb improvers.
DRUMM INSTITUTE
R. 4, Box 524 Independence, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams
Have some extra good yearling rams \$25.00 up. Also ewes, any age, \$20.00 up.
CLARENCE LACEY, MERIDEN, KAN.

Shropshire Ewe Sale
Complete Shropshire Ewe dispersion. 12 yearlings and two's, \$25.00; 12 three's and over, \$15.00; 6 Ewe lambs at \$17.00. Offer closes August 2.
Herman H. Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1940

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

Advertising

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

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to
Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

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

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

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

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kan.

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager
Livestock Advertising Department

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

LINCOLN COUNTY ANNUAL BEEF TOUR AND SHOW is scheduled for Monday, August 5. For more information about this tour, write to O. Grover Steele, county agent from Lincoln.

Popularity of the Berkshire hog is steadily increasing. While Kansas does not have as many breeders as the eastern states, we do find a number of herds. One of these is located at Inman, and is owned by G. D. WILLEMS.

SUNSHINE HAMPSHIRE FARM is owned by WARREN FLOEGER, of Morrill. A son of the Zephyr is at the head of this good herd of Hampshires. Not every herd has a Register of Merit litter, but one is found here.

W. R. HUSTON, well known Duroc breeder of Americus, writes us that his hogs are doing fine and that he will have just as good Durocs for the fall trade as he has ever produced. Kansas Farmer readers know that this breeder never lets up trying to produce the kind that are pleasing to breeder, feeder and farmer.

ROY E. DILLARD, secretary of the CENTRAL KANSAS GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, of Salina, writes us as follows: "Will you please reserve the date of October 10 for the annual fall sale of Central Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, which will be held at Salina on that date."

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN HOME, Abilene, recently had its registered Holstein herd classified. Prof. F. W. Atkeson, of K. S. A. C., doing the classifying. Of the 24 animals inspected at St. Joseph's, 6 rated "Very Good" and 14 rated "Good Plus." Most of the higher rating cows were sired by Sir Billy De Kol Jennie.

THE DRUMM INSTITUTE, located just east of Kansas City, at Independence, Mo., has gained more than local reputation for the high class of registered Hampshire sheep produced at this farm. Missouri is a sheep state in no small sense of the word, and it is such flocks of Hampshires as the one found here that has helped to build the sheep industry in Missouri. Carefully selected rams have been going out for years to improve the Hampshire breed, and the rams that are ready for this year's trade are on a par with the best they have ever produced.

CHRIS LIONBERGER, who lives just over the Kansas line near Humboldt, Neb., is well known to many Kansas Poland China breeders. Chris is now past the 70-year mark, and he has been breeding Poland Chinas almost his entire life. At present he is raising more than 80 spring pigs, and he will sell the tops of them this fall at auction on October 15. Hog prices, crop conditions and things that upset a lot of hog breeders just don't affect Chris. He breeds good Poland Chinas and holds a fall sale each year. It is his method of selling, and he changes his pig crop into money all in one day by using this method.

With a lifetime production equal to that of 55 average cows for a full year, Reformatory Century Aagie, 19-year-old cow owned by the MICHIGAN REFORMATORY, Ionia, is unquestionably the world's greatest producing cow living or dead. Her 257,156 lbs. milk with 9,260 lbs. butterfat is the highest lifetime production ever recorded. Recording and testing has been made largely under rules of the Advanced Registry and Herd Improvement Registry of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt., but 3 years' testing were supervised by a dairy herd improvement association, and her first lactation was recorded privately.

There are few people in the state interested in Poland China hogs who have not heard of H. B. WALTER AND SON FRANK, of Bendena. Holding sales year after year, regardless of crop conditions or hog prices, these men have consistently kept this breed of hogs before the buying public at all times. For many years their herd was seen at the important shows of this and other states, and while showing they were winning their share of first prize and grand champion ribbons as well. Last year they did not carry as many sows and gilts thru the winter as in former years, but those they did keep farrowed larger litters and raised them better than in former years. When they sell on October 29, you will see the best sales offering this firm has presented in many years.

In a letter just received from HANS E. REGIER, secretary of the SOUTHERN KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Whitewater, he authorizes us to claim October 30 as the date for their fall sale. In his letter he also states the sixth annual picnic and field day of the Southern Kansas Association, held jointly with the state Association, will be held at Dillard Clark's ranch, near Douglas, on July 31. Plans are to start the day's activity at 9:30 o'clock and



"Look, Gran'pa! Now you don't need the cows!"

an interesting program is being arranged. H. J. Gramlich, secretary Shorthorn Breeders' Association of America, will be present; also Jerry Moxley, of K. S. A. C. A picnic-lunch will be served at noon, and everyone who likes good Shorthorns is invited to attend. Details may be had by writing Mr. Regier.

BAUER BROTHERS, of Gladstone, Neb., have demonstrated that good Poland Chinas can be raised satisfactorily in a country that has not been a too good corn country the last few years. With a good wheat, oats and barley crop in South Central Nebraska this year, the feed situation has been helped a lot for the time being. Corn can still make a good crop with seasonable weather. The pig crop numbers 75 head, and they are a bit closer to the ground than those raised in former years. The pigs are sired by State Fair and Strongheart. State Fair is well liked by everyone that sees him, as he is an excellent representative of what is wanted in present day Poland Chinas. Strongheart sired the junior champion boar and gilt of the 1939 Iowa State Fair. With these kind of herd boars, plus an excellent lineup of good sows, the boys are producing good Poland Chinas, regardless of crop conditions. If conditions continue favorable, the boys will hold a fall sale on October 19.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

October 17—Holstein Breeders' Consignment sale, Hillsboro. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Sale Manager.
October 24—Northeast Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders, Sabetha. G. R. Sewell, Secretary.
October 25—North Central Kansas Breeders' Sale, Washington. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Sale Manager.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 18—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
October 19—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa.
October 23—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center.
October 30—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Wichita. Hans E. Regier, Whitewater, Sales Manager.

Polled Shorthorns

October 15—J. C. Banbury and Sons, Plevna.

Milking Shorthorns

October 2—Lawrence Strickler Estate, Hutchinson.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

October 7—Nodaway County Angus Breeders Association, Maryville, Mo.

Guernsey Cattle

October 10—Central Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Salina. Roy E. Dillard, Secretary, Salina.

Poland China Hogs

October 16—C. R. Rowe, Scranton.
October 17—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe.
October 29—H. B. Walter and Son, Bendena.

Kansas Farm Calendar

August 1-2—4-H Club District Judging Contest, Moxley Hall, Council Grove.

August 12-18—Farm Week at New York World's Fair.

August 26-30—North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville.

September 2-7—Southwest Free Fair, Dodge City.

September 8-14—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

September 14-21—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

September 30-October 6—Dairy Cattle Congress, and National Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.

October 1-3—St. Joseph Inter-State Baby Beef and Pig Club Show, St. Joseph, Mo.

October 12-19—National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

October 30—National Corn Husking Contest, Davenport, Iowa.

November 9-16—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.

November 29-December 6—National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago.

November 30-December 7—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Kansas Beef Cattle Tours:

August 5—Lincoln County, Lincoln.
August 6—Russell County, Russell.
August 7—Ellis County, Hays.
August 8—Ellsworth County, Ellsworth.
August 9—Ottawa County, Minneapolis.
August 12—Riley County, Manhattan.
August 13—Geary County, Junction City.
August 14—Morris County, Council Grove.
August 15—Lyon County, Emporia.
August 16—Chase County, Cottonwood Falls.
August 20—Meade County, Meade.
August 21—Clark County, Ashland.
August 22—Kiowa County, Greensburg.
August 23—Comanche County, Coldwater.
August 24—Barber County, Medicine Lodge.

Wells Still Favored

Altho deep ponds have emerged from the drouth years as the most dependable source of stock water, Kansas ranchers are not neglecting wells in favored locations. Two wells equipped with windmills and 13,000-gallon tanks have just been completed in the Joss pasture in Wabaunsee county.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULLS FOR LEASE

We say, "Our lease helps you; and it helps us." Here is an illustration:
In 1936 we leased a young bull. Since then his sire has proven the highest production index bull in Kansas & 13th in U. S.; his dam has broken 4 Kans. State Records for production with 2 over 600 lbs. Fat in yr.; his maternal sister has made 2 yearly records over 400 lbs. Fat as a 2 & 3-yr.-old ca. with 4.2% test; his full sister has an aver. test of 3.8% on official test, and his daughters are an improvement over their dams. The lease expired recently and this bull is now one of our Junior Herd Sires.
SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY
Accredited Topeka, Kansas Certified

Topliff Offers Holstein Bulls

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

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

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

GUERNSEY BULLS

Grandsons of Bournedale Rex 159247, out of cows with official records. Write for list.
SUN FARMS, PARSONS, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

YOUNG BULL CALF

Brown Swiss bull calf, 3 months old. Dam made 500 pounds butterfat. Good type individual.
E. CORN, R. 6, WICHITA, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

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

JERSEY CATTLE

Observer's Fireboy of Oz

—a grandson of "Old Eagle," went down to Mr. Kitch's farm at Winfield. The test of my success as a breeder is not what my Jerseys do here at Rotherwood, it's what they do on the other fellow's farm.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys Hutchinson, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns
We always have choice young bulls and females of strictly dual type in offer. Herd founded over 25 years. Good colors, correct type. D.H.I.A. records. Write or Visit—
HUNTER BROS., GENESEO, KAN.

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

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

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

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 Flagg Ave. Topeka, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

Ability and experience count when buyers have the right to make their own prices.
CLAY CENTER, KAN.

KANSAS FARMER CREATES INTEREST IN HUNTER'S MILKING SHORTHORNS.

In a letter just received from HOBART HUNTER, Milking Shorthorn breeder, of Geneseo, he writes as follows about the advertisement recently carried in Kansas Farmer for Milking Shorthorns at Retnuh Farms: "We are getting buyers along and have received a number of inquiries already. Latest sales were 3 heifers to Vernon Wallace, near Lamar, Colo. Anything offered by us is sired by prize winning bulls and out of real dual purpose cows."

WIPE OUT WEEVILS

By WALTER J. DALY

IF YOU have stored wheat, now is a good time to check for weevil infestation, and if the pests are found, this is an ideal time to attack. Weevils and other grain insects which have been abnormally bad during the last year can best be controlled by treating with carbon disulphide during hot weather.

They cannot be successfully eradicated unless the thermometer registers at least 65 to 75 degrees, and the ideal temperature for this job is 90 degrees or above. In other words, "the hotter the better." For this reason, it is recommended that you declare war and start your offensive as soon as the weevils appear, in July or August.

In addition to killing weevils, the treatment will destroy all other insects that cause trouble in the grain storage bin. It is effective against the various kinds of moths, the cadelle, and the lesser grain borers. Before administering the treatment, it is necessary that bins be made as air-tight as possible. This is because the insects are destroyed by vapor from the evaporating liquid, and too much air makes it ineffective.

This vapor is heavier than air, so the material should be placed in shallow pans on top of the grain, or should be poured on burlap sacks partly buried in the top of the grain. One pound of carbon disulphide should be used for each 25 bushels of grain.

For best results, the bin should be allowed to fumigate for at least 36 hours. If grain is not to be used for seed, a fumigation period of 48 hours would do the job more thoroughly. For your safety, do not enter the building afterward until it has been thoroughly aired. Remember also that both the vapor and the carbon disulphide liquid are highly inflammable.

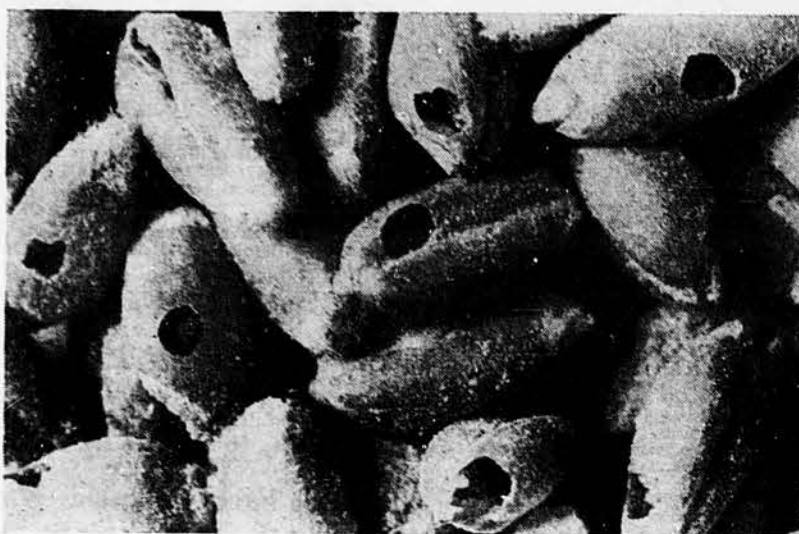
Even if your bins were dry and clean at the time you put the grain in, it is possible to have insect infestation, because certain types lay eggs on the ripened grain in the fields. In this way grain is sometimes infested before it reaches the bin. Keeping the bins and stored grain dry helps in the control as most grain insects thrive best under moist conditions.

War Cuts Seed Supplies

As a result of the European War, United States farmers may be called on to produce a larger portion of United States seed supplies than they have for many years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture points out. Seeds ordinarily imported from countries at war are



Effective control measures last fall would have prevented this wheat loss in a Woodson county bin. At that time only a few weevils were present. Now the infestation is 100 per cent because nothing was done to stop them, and they worked all winter.



Treatment now will prevent this from happening in your wheat this winter. During hot weather is the best time to kill weevils in wheat.

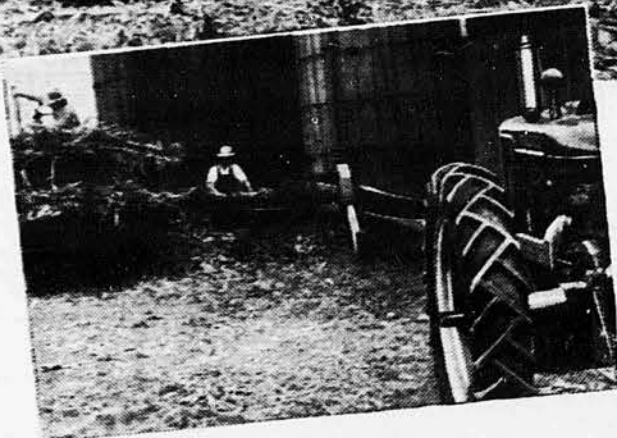
Crimson clover, White clover, ryegrass, Orchard grass, and Hairy vetch; and vegetables such as spinach, cauliflower, cabbage, radishes and carrots.

To help meet the situation, especially of soil-conserving crops, the AAA Farm Program is encouraging farmers to save part of their crops for seed, and the production of Hairy vetch seed may be expanded if necessary. Commercial vegetable growers are planning increased acreages of needed vegetable seed crops.

Doubles 4-H Work

In slightly more than a year, 4-H Club work of Butler county has been doubled. As reported by John Hanna, county club agent, the number of clubs has increased from 11 to 22. During the same period, membership has jumped from 240 to around 480. Butler county, known far and wide for fine cattle and rich oil fields, is proud of her 4-H Clubs.

Profitable PARTNERS in Your CORN HARVEST



Above: McCormick-Deering 2-Row Power-Drive Corn Binder. Built for heavy work and fast cutting at tractor speeds. One-row models also available in regular and short corn types. Capacities: 8 to 10 and 20 to 25 acres a day.

Left: You have a choice of two McCormick-Deering Enclosed-Gear Ensilage Cutters—No. 10-E, with capacity of 8 to 10 tons an hour, and the larger No. 12-E, with capacity of 10 to 16 tons an hour. The No. 12-H Hay Chopper, in addition to making grass silage, can handle corn efficiently.

McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Binders and Ensilage Cutters are designed and built to reduce your corn harvest costs. They will save time when a delay of a day or two may mean lower feeding value. They will do excellent work for you because Harvester workmanship is built into every part and feature.

McCormick-Deering Husker-Shredders and Ensilage Harvesters round out a complete line of corn machines. The husker-shredder is a modern all-steel machine with a capacity of 400 to 700 bushels a day, depending upon conditions, and can be operated by any two-plow tractor. The ensilage harvester is a time and labor-saver, making ensilage in the field in one operation.

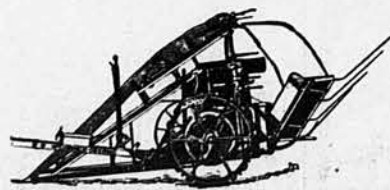
Stop in and see the International Harvester dealer now. Place your order well ahead of the rush season. Choose McCormick-Deering and count on smooth sailing during corn harvest.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

180 North Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois



Long life, dependable service, and easy operation make the 1-row McCormick-Deering Ground-Drive Corn Binder a favorite among horse farmers. The vertical-type shown at left is a popular model. A short-type binder for short varieties of corn is also available.

McCORMICK-DEERING

Corn Binders • Ensilage Cutters