

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE



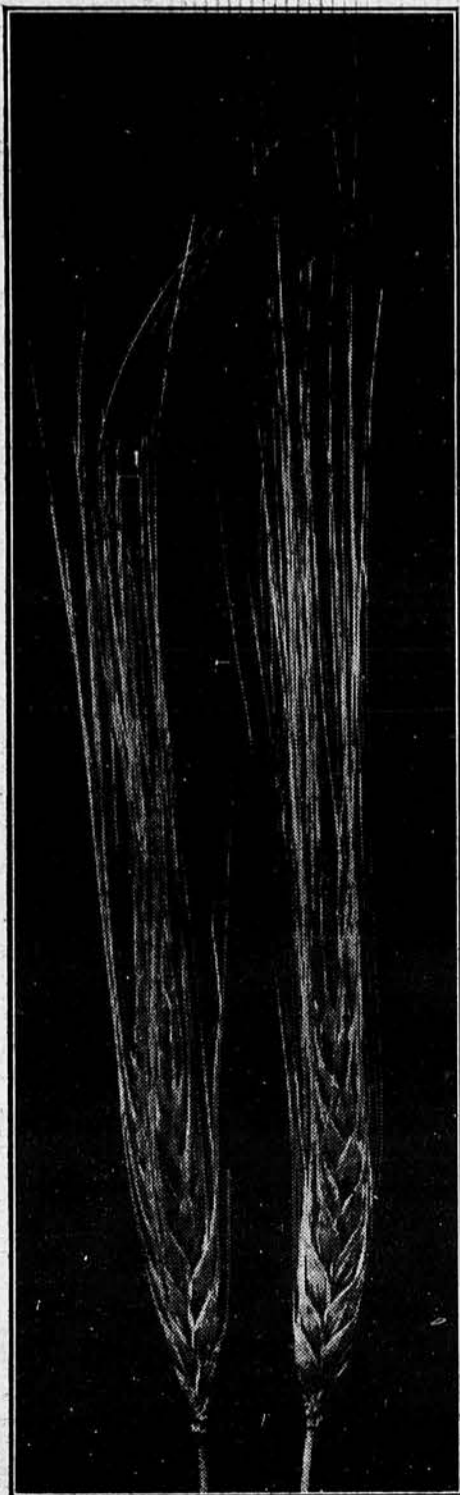
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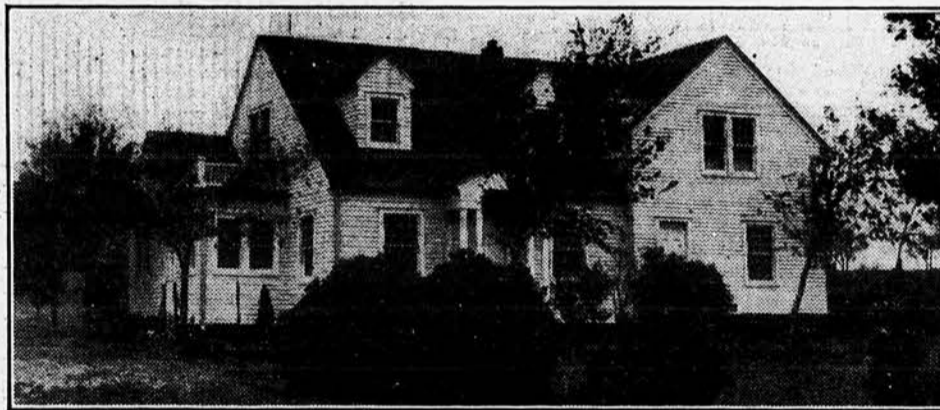
Number 39

## Smooth

Flynn barley, new smooth-awned variety, developed by Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, released for general production 2 years ago. Seed was scarce and high-priced last spring; favorable yields should make it plentiful next year, probably will take entire amount for seed. Smooth awns make Flynn barley more pleasant to handle.



**Damming** Immediately after harvest, an ideal way to prepare stubble field for later seeding or fallow, is to give it a "waffle-iron" face with basin lister. This outfit is at work near Meade, covering 2½ to 3 acres an hour on 2 gallons of fuel.



**Remodeled** Modern home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blackwelder, Pratt county. Right side of house is the older part, at left is nearly all new construction. They figured considerable saving by using the old building as framework for the new.



**Success** Paul Hoff, engineer for soil conservation area at Mankato, tells 400 farmers practices Loren Vandeventer is using on his farm are reducing loss of soil to a minimum. Back of the microphone is a map of Mr. Vandeventer's farm layout.

# FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES SAVE YOU MONEY



**THE GREATEST  
TRACTION TIRE  
EVER BUILT**

**YOU SAVE** in fuel costs. Tests made by leading agricultural colleges prove that Firestone Ground Grip Tires save up to 25% in fuel.

**YOU SAVE** in time. Ground Grip Tires enable you to drive your tractor faster with greater comfort and efficiency. You save up to 25% in time.

**YOU SAVE** by reducing breakage and repairs. Ground Grip Tires cushion tractors and farm implements reducing jolts and jars.

**YOU SAVE** by doing better work. Ground Grip Tires will not pack the soil and do not injure plants.

**YOU SAVE** with Firestone Patented Construction Features. Gum-Dipping saturates and coats every cotton fiber in every cord in every ply, counteracting internal friction and heat and providing the extra strength necessary to stand the tremendous stresses and strains of traction pulling. The patented construction of Two Extra Layers of Gum-Dipped Cords under the Tread binds the tread and cord body into one inseparable unit. The patented tread design with deep cut, rugged bars is self-cleaning, providing greatest traction and drawbar pull.

**YOU SAVE** with the Firestone Cut-Down and Change-Over Wheel Program. By this plan your present implement wheels can be cut down and flat steel rims of uniform diameter welded to the ends of the spokes. Then by use of Firestone demountable rims the tires can be taken off one machine and put on another. You need only a few sets of tires to put all your farm implements on Ground Grip Tires.

**YOU SAVE** in buying NOW as tire prices are advancing. The price of crude rubber has gone up 110% and cotton more than 25% during the past two years. Call on your nearest Firestone Implement Dealer — Tire Dealer or Auto Supply and Service Store today.

## THE GREATEST TIRE EVER MADE TO SELL AT THESE LOW PRICES

### DON'T RISK YOUR LIFE ON THIN WORN TIRES

Protect yourself and your family from the danger of driving on thin worn tires which may cause a serious accident.

#### DO YOU KNOW

**THAT** last year highway accidents cost the lives of more than 38,000 men, women and children?

**THAT** a million more were injured!

**THAT** more than 40,000 of these deaths and injuries were caused directly by punctures, blowouts and skidding due to unsafe tires!



Section of smooth worn tire which is more susceptible to punctures, blowouts and skidding. Section of new Firestone Tire. Note protection against skidding, punctures and blowouts.

Come in, examine a cross-section cut from a Firestone Standard Tire. See for yourself how much extra value you get in the deep-cut, non-skid tread. You will agree that never before have you seen so much quality, so much built-in mileage and so much safety at so little cost. The Firestone Standard Tire is made safer from blowouts with the Firestone patented process of Gum-Dipping. The wider, flatter tread with more rubber on the road gives longer mileage and greater protection against skidding. Firestone can give you all these extra values because Firestone Standard Tires are built in such large quantities that great savings are made in production.

Don't drive another day on thin worn tires that are dangerous and may cause an accident. Join the Firestone Save A Life Campaign today by equipping your car with Firestone Standard Tires — First Grade Quality at Low Cost.

Firestone STANDARD	
4.40-21.....	\$8.15
4.50-21.....	9.05
4.75-19.....	9.55
5.00-19.....	10.30
5.25-18.....	11.40
5.50-17.....	12.50
6.25-16.....	15.65

OTHERS PROPORTIONATELY LOW

**THE FARMER'S CHOICE  
FOR RURAL HIGHWAYS**

**JOIN THE FIRESTONE  
Save a life CAMPAIGN TODAY!**

Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Margaret Spear, Monday evenings over Nationwide N.B.C. Red Network

**FIRESTONE AUTO SUPPLIES GIVE YOU GREATEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY**

**SEAT COVERS**  
Available in cool fiber and attractive new materials

**BATTERIES**  
Power and dependability. Longer life.

**BRAKE LINING**  
Special construction eliminates fading and chatter. Gives longer service. For cars, trucks, buses.

**AUTO RADIOS**  
Firestone Stewart-Warner with 6 All-Metal tubes, Sound Diffusion, 8" dynamic speaker. Dash mountings for all cars.

**GARDEN HOSE**  
Durable, weather resisting, all-rubber hose. Will not kink. Gives long, dependable service.

# Firestone

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## WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning June 19, 1937

- 4:00 a. m.—Sons of Pioneers
- 4:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 5:45 a. m.—News
- 6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
- 6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 6:30 a. m.—Ezra and Fay
- 6:45 a. m.—Henry and Jerome-Stemmons
- 7:00 a. m.—News
- 7:15 a. m.—Ezra Hawkins' Summer Show
- 7:45 a. m.—The Gospel Singers
- 8:00 a. m.—Gene and Glenn
- 8:15 a. m.—Unity School
- 8:30 a. m.—News
- 8:45 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 9:00 a. m.—IGA Program
- 9:15 a. m.—Ma Perkins
- 9:30 a. m.—Housewives' Program KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Protective Service
- 10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
- 10:45 a. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter
- 11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line
- 11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
- 12:00 noon—H. D. Lee News
- 12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKET AND FARM NEWS BROADCAST
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 2:00 p. m.—News
- 2:15 p. m.—Jane Baker the Kansas Homemaker
- 2:30 p. m.—Organ and Piano Moods
- 2:45 p. m.—Marling Gossip
- 3:00 p. m.—Variety Quarter Hour
- 3:15 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 3:45 p. m.—Organalities
- 4:00 p. m.—Edmund Denny
- 4:15 p. m.—News
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:30 a. m.—Children's Hour (M-W-F)
- 5:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott (T-Th)
- 5:45 p. m.—News
- 6:00 p. m.—Ackerman-Brock Norge Program (M-W-Th-Sat)
- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Folks (M-W-Sat)
- 6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments (T-Th-Sat)
- 9:00 p. m.—Tom Kelly's Sport Review
- 9:15 p. m.—Kitty Keene, Inc. (except Sat.)
- 9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
- 10:00 p. m.—Franklin XX News-Joe Nickell
- 10:15-12—Dance Orchestras

### Highlights of the Next Two Weeks

Saturday, June 19 and June 26

- 5:00 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
- 5:30 p. m.—Potpourri
- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
- 6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- 7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 8:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade
- 8:45 p. m.—Universal Rhythm
- 9:30 p. m.—Harlem Minstrels

Sunday, June 20 and June 27

- 8:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
- 8:30 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
- 9:00 a. m.—Weather Forecast
- 9:05 a. m.—Organ Moods
- 9:30 a. m.—Major Bowes Family
- 10:30 a. m.—Salt Lake Choir and Organ
- 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
- 12:00 noon—Organalities
- 12:30 p. m.—Petite Musicale
- 1:00 p. m.—The Coleman Family
- 1:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players
- 2:00 p. m.—The Spelling Bee
- 3:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Party
- 3:30 p. m.—The People Speak
- 3:45 p. m.—Tuning Around
- 4:15 p. m.—News
- 4:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- 5:00 p. m.—Christian Science
- 5:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise
- 5:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
- 5:45 p. m.—News
- 6:00 p. m.—1937 Twin Stars
- 6:30 p. m.—Texaco Town
- 7:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Evening Hour (June 20)
- 7:00 p. m.—To be announced (June 27)
- 8:00 p. m.—Gillette Summer Hotel
- 8:30 p. m.—H. V. Kaitenborn
- 8:45 p. m.—Singing Strings
- 9:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 9:05 p. m.—Dance Orchestra
- 9:45 p. m.—Emahizer Melodies
- 10:00 p. m.—Franklin XX News-Joe Nickell
- 10:15 p. m.—American Legion
- 10:30-12—Dance Orchestra

Monday, June 21 and June 28

- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennzoll Program
- 6:45 p. m.—Aeolian Trio
- 7:00 p. m.—Gene Austin-Sheahan & Degan
- 7:15 p. m.—Gibbs Musical
- 7:45 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (also 8:45 and 9:45)
- 8:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—K. P. & L. Program
- 10:30-12—Dance Orchestras

Tuesday, June 22 and June 29

- 5:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott
- 6:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall
- 6:30 p. m.—Rubinoff
- 6:45 p. m.—McKinney and Kenna-Karlan's
- 7:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
- 7:30 p. m.—Jack Oakie's College
- 8:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies

Wednesday, June 23 and June 30

- 6:30 a. m.—Pioneer Stories
- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
- 6:30 p. m.—Laugh with Ken Murray
- 7:00 p. m.—Lily Pons-Chesterfield
- 7:30 p. m.—Palmolive Beauty Box Theater
- 8:30 p. m.—Babe Ruth
- 8:45 p. m.—Dodge Program

Thursday, June 24 and July 1

- 5:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott
- 6:30 p. m.—Rubinoff
- 6:45 p. m.—McKinney and Kenna-Karlan's
- 7:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs
- 8:00 p. m.—Bongardner's Musicale
- 8:45 p. m.—Jerry Cooper, Songs

Friday, June 25 and July 2

- 6:30 a. m.—Pioneer Stories-Allis Chalmers
- 6:00 p. m.—Broadway Varieties
- 6:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp's Orchestra
- 7:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
- 8:00 p. m.—News Reviews of the Week
- 8:30 p. m.—Babe Ruth
- 8:45 p. m.—Gibbs Musical Revue

Kansas Farmer for June 19, 1937

# Crop Testing Plan Comes to Kansas

By TUDOR CHARLES

A CROSS-SECTION of Geary county wheat fields was seen by the farmers, millers and grain men who viewed results of the new Crop Testing Plan on Wheat Field Day near Junction City last Tuesday.

One hundred and six farms were represented by tiny plots of wheat, only 8 feet long. Last summer at wheat marketing time, the Hogan Milling Company of Junction City, collected samples of seed from that many different farmers' wheat. The samples were seeded on the little farm of the Hogan company just southeast of Junction City.

The Crop Testing Plan originally was used in Canada. Its purpose is to show by actual comparison the possibilities of improvement in wheat quality by wider use of better varieties and pure seed. Dr. John H. Parker, plant breeder at Kansas State College, brought Major G. L. Strange to Kansas for last winter's Farm and Home Week, to explain the plan he originated in which 30,000 Canadian farmers are now taking part.

The Hogan Milling Company and Paul Gwin, Geary county agent, took over the job of starting the Crop Testing Plan in Kansas. It is expected this idea will grow and be used widely, because it is such a simple and inexpensive way of checking up on individual farmers' wheat varieties and of showing them side by side with other wheat grown locally.

## Standard Varieties As Checks

The first thing Wheat Field Day visitors saw as they came into the crop testing field was a row of the standard wheat varieties grown in Kansas, seed for which was supplied by the college experiment station. Then there were 106 different plots, only 2 by 8 feet, which represented the wheat grown on that many Geary county farms. Thruout the farmers' plots there were scattered check plots of Turkey and Blackhull wheat, the hard wheat varieties of greatest acreage in Kansas. After these plots, 80 samples of crosses made by Dr. Parker were exhibited.

It is not new to see the standard varieties growing side by side in test plots, but to be able to walk 100 yards and see close to 10 per cent of the various kinds of wheat grown in a county is striking.

Rye in wheat was one of the noticeable failings of individual samples. It is a serious menace in Kansas, and seems to be more prevalent this year than for a long time. Wheat which contains rye is commonly docked 3 cents a bushel by grain buyers if it is noticeable. It lowers the quality of flour and cannot be removed. Use of rye for emergency pasture after the summers of 1934 and 1936, undoubtedly has been the reason for much increase. At any rate, farmers were able to see how much rye is present in Geary county wheat, and it is expected this will result in much buying of pure seed to help get rid of it.

Mixed varieties were very noticeable in some of the plots. Not only was there evidence of mixed hard wheats, but there was considerable beardless soft wheat with the bearded hard wheats. Mixed wheat commonly carries a price dock of 1.5 cents a bushel. Last year about 1,500 carloads of mixed wheat were shipped from Kansas points. Figuring 1,500 bushels to the car, this makes a price loss of \$337,500 on this



Ted Hogan, Junction City, of the Hogan Milling Company, and Paul Gwin, Geary county agent, inspect representative samples of wheat from the crop testing plots. The sign tells passers-by the story.

wheat alone. Pure wheat will eliminate this loss.

Mis-named varieties were evident in several cases. One farmer had reported his wheat as Blackhull, but it really was Early Blackhull, and the two are "different as day and night" according to Dr. Parker. Another farmer who thought he had Tenmarq, really had Kawvale, when his plot was examined.

All of the plots carried a number and the name of the wheat as reported by the owner of the seed. Some were simply called mixed, others named two definite varieties. A majority of the plots carried one definite name, and showed marked characteristics of that variety, but not more than half proved to be pure strains without mixture or rye.

Another figure on the plot stakes gave the "doughball time." This is a new test to determine gluten strength, which was used in the Middle West for the first time last year. Some of the hard wheats, which are preferred for making flour, have a breaking time of around 150 minutes on the average, while soft wheats are usually 40 minutes or less. Tenmarq shows the longest time. A few plots ran as high as 200 minutes. Turkey wheat is usually about 70, Blackhull about 60. These "doughball times" were determined from part of the sample of farmers' wheat taken last summer.

## Recommended Varieties Are Given

It is worth pointing out the recommended varieties of wheat for the section around Junction City. Dr. H. H. Laude, of Kansas State College, spoke to the crowd briefly on this subject. He believes Tenmarq, Kawvale and Clarkan are the best wheats in that section. Tenmarq is particularly suitable. It is resistant to lodging, but somewhat susceptible to Hessian fly. It is highly preferred by millers. In Northern Kansas it is not winter-hardy enough.

Kawvale is a semi-hard wheat, which is resistant

to lodging and Hessian fly. It shows considerable tolerance to leaf rust, and is not damaged as severely by stem rust as some varieties.

If a farmer prefers to grow a soft wheat, or has land better adapted to it, Clarkan is the best variety he can choose, Dr. Laude believes. It is a heavy yielder, and resists lodging, but is not tolerant to Hessian fly.

## Testing Plan From Canada

The Crop Testing Plan as it has been used in Canada, was told by Dr. L. H. Newman, who is chief cereal grain specialist, for the entire Dominion of Canada. Dr. Newman was active in putting the plan across in Canada. After yields are taken on the farmers' plots, and the grain is threshed for examination and milling tests, the former owner of every sample of seed will get a card stating that his wheat graded either A, B, or C, and giving the reasons why. "A" means the seed is good, from the standpoint of both miller and farmer. "B" will mean that the seed will do, or is fair. "C" indicates that new seed certainly is recommended.

Before the field day, every farmer had received a card from Paul Gwin giving him the number of his test plot. He could then inspect his wheat, if he wished, without anyone else knowing to whom it belonged.

The afternoon program was presided over by H. Umberger, director of the Kansas Extension Service. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture extended greetings to visitors, as did R. B. Fegan of Junction City.

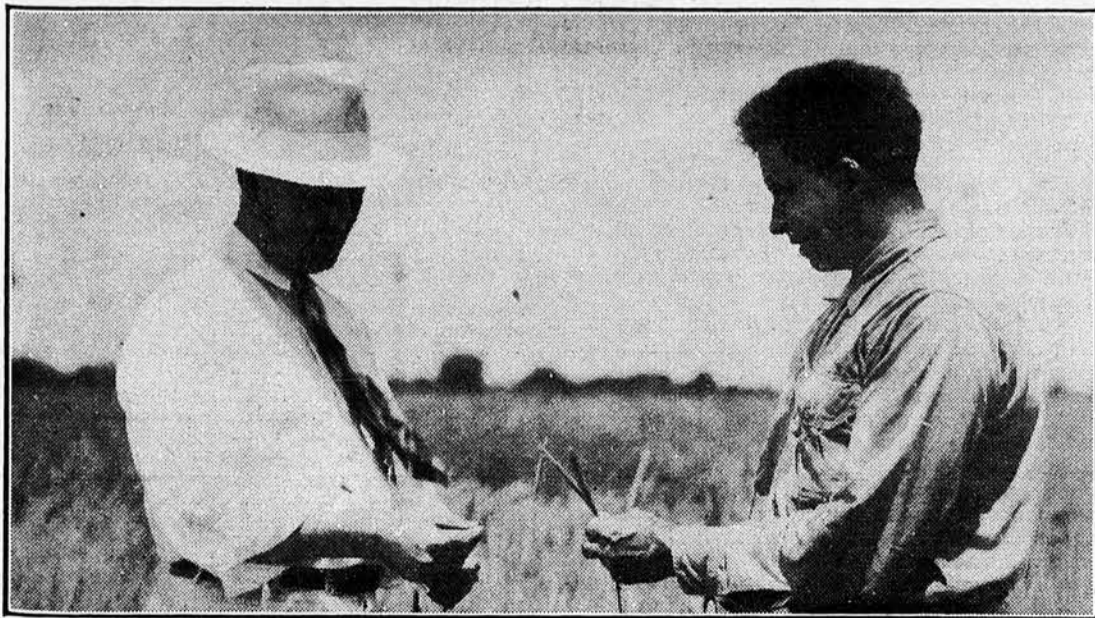
An interesting speaker was Jess B. Smith, formerly of Salina, and now secretary of the Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat. He stressed the need for wheat improvement in Kansas, in order that we can maintain our market and improve it.

Dr. Parker discussed the farmers' plots, mentioning the prevalence of rye, mixed varieties and mis-named varieties. He said a better knowledge of wheat varieties would be worth a great deal to Kansas farmers, and he expects the Crop Testing Plan to have that effect, wherever it is used.

Mention of need for new seed naturally brought up the question of where it could be obtained. A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, told of the supplies of certified seed which will be available, and mentioned other dependable sources. Of course, the surest way to get pure seed is to buy certified grain, for it has been inspected before harvest, and must be satisfactory in every way.

L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, said he hoped the Crop Testing Plan would prove a practical means of bringing information about better wheat to the farmer, elevator man and miller.

After all, the purpose of the Crop Testing Plan is to improve Kansas wheat. There is need for still more effective work in breeding better varieties, production and distribution of pure certified seed of adapted varieties, reduction of amount of rye in wheat and mixed wheat, control of stinking smut or bunt, and many other problems. Possibly the Crop Testing Plan, as it is worked out and put into operation at many points, will prove an effective means of doing this thing. At any rate, those who brought it to Kansas and put it into practice this year deserve real praise and credit.



"Rye is one of the worst menaces to wheat quality in Kansas," Ted Hogan told Paul Gwin, and it's up to us to get rid of it in Geary county." The miller and the county agent are examining heads of rye found in one of the individual farm test plots.

# Poor Land Will Become a Memory

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I STILL AM interested in this farm Chemurgic Council, even if it was necessary to coin a new word of which not one person in a thousand knows the meaning. Still it seems to be spreading rapidly. At the third Dearborn Conference held May 27, which was attended by more than 1,200 leaders of agriculture, industry and science, representing 42 out of the 48 states, articles of incorporation were adopted and the purposes of the organization stated. "Down thru the ages," says the preamble, "and particularly in times of adversity, man has sought, often with puzzling bewilderment, the fundamental objectives of life."

That is very true, but what bothers me is that men are more puzzled now than they have ever been. What are the fundamental objectives of life? I used to think I knew. Now I am far from being sure about it. The Chemurgic Council declares that life does have an adequate and satisfying objective, namely the welfare of mankind.

That sounds reasonable but then some pestiferous person who is continuously asking questions asks, "What is the welfare of mankind?"

We used to be taught that the welfare of mankind could not be obtained in this life; that it lay entirely in the hereafter and that the more man suffered in this life the better it was for him in the next. It was hard on the poor sinner here, especially if he had been foreordained to go to hell after he got thru here, but that was just his tough luck.

The Chemurgic Council seems to have a different philosophy. It says, "The good man is he who does his part in enabling his group to live successfully. Of recent years, man has been sorely afflicted with his own sins and shortcomings. Too much has he relied on his own vain intellect, too little on Nature's laws in his efforts to improve his environment." And now he turns to the soil. "Here," says the Chemurgic Council, "lies a new frontier that challenges the genius of science, the courage of private industry, and the productive capacity of agriculture."

That sounds interesting. And now let us hear what this new lot of agricultural scientists think they can do.

They believe they can create new wealth within the nation and new opportunity for all.

They believe they can establish a system which will absorb the full productive capacity of agriculture and put idle acres to work profitably.

They believe they can increase the purchasing power of the farmer.

They believe they can create new work for idle hands to do; restore labor to enduring productive enterprise and promote economic stability.

"But how do they propose to do all that?" asks a somewhat skeptical reader. "We have tried out several experiments which promised to bring about prosperity and universal happiness, but so far they have not panned out and more people seem to be worried about the future than ever before."

I confess that this skeptical reader has reason for his skepticism. I am just a bit skeptical myself.

Briefly, however, this new hope is based on the science of chemistry. Marvelous things already have been done by the chemists. They have performed miracles. They have done things far more wonderful than the pulling of live rabbits out of a hat by the sleight-of-hand artist. They have artificially stimulated the growth of plants until the story of Jack-the-Giant-Killer and his bean stalk seems like a reasonable narration. They have created new products out of what has heretofore been waste. I am not prepared to say that they can do all they think they can do; like this reader, I still am a bit skeptical. However, I am willing to be shown. If they can accomplish half of what they confidently believe they can accomplish, then the big farm will fade out of the picture and poor land will become only an unpleasant memory. A very few acres will be more than sufficiently to take all the time, energy and

## More or Less Modern Fables

FLY was found by a companion rolling about in great agony. "What ails you?" asked the sympathetic companion. "I have the painter's colic," groaned the other fly, as an expression of great pain convulsed its countenance. "I thought I would take a bite out of the cheek of that woman over there and this is the result. My friend," said the other fly, "if you can't distinguish between the bloom of nature and the color of cosmetics, you deserve to have the colic."

## Our Bird Helpers

ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

Old Mrs. Robin and old Mrs. Wren  
And their wee birds are feeding again;  
Feeding their little folks, brought from the nest  
Into our yards where the feeding is best.  
Down from the trees in the newly mown yard  
(From which the pussy cat always is barred)  
They bring their young where they find a nice  
drink

Then teach them how to find food, and to think;  
For little birds are like any wee tot,  
Some things they may do; some, they must not!  
Hopping about, in the shade of the trees  
Or, in the branches above at their ease,  
Little birds wait till the mother birds bring  
Fat bugs or beetles or worms. Anything,  
If it's a pest to our trees or our flowers,  
'Twill make fine food for these bird friends of  
ours!

So when the birdies come, let's do our part  
Giving a welcome, yes, straight from the heart.  
Boxes for bluebirds and wrens ready set;  
Robins, don't care, any place, dry or wet!  
Doves, a few sticks, (Mr. Dove picks them out)  
And then Mrs. Dove just lays them about!  
And humming birds, these are the shyest of all,  
You'll find their nest when autumn leaves fall!  
But when honeysuckle is blooming nearby  
They visit us daily, then—where do they fly?  
And Mrs. Brown Thrush, has a nest, too,  
somewhere,  
Perhaps in yon thicket! Don't peep! Don't you  
dare!

(Copyright, 1937)

knowledge of the future scientific farmer and the dream of a world fed to repletion will be realized. So here's hoping the Chemurgic movement will prove to be a success.

## Why Is Bacon So High-Priced?

THAT old question is up again. Perhaps I should say it is still up. When I was a boy on a farm the question of the price of bacon and pork chops did not bother us. We raised our own hogs and consumed most of the bacon and pork chops right at home. As a matter of fact, I can not recall that the words bacon and pork chops were used in the farm vocabulary at all. We talked about side-meats and hams, sausage and head cheese, but the words bacon and pork chops were words I learned after I left the farm.

However, ever since I became a dweller in towns and cities I have been hearing frequently complaints about the spread between the price the farmer gets for his hogs and the price the patrons of the hotels and restaurants have to pay for their pork chops and bacon, also for their fried or boiled ham and for their porterhouse steaks. The ultimate consumer has to pay three or four or maybe six or seven or even ten or twelve times as much a pound for his bacon or porterhouse steak as the farmer receives for his hogs or beef cattle.

Swift and Company sends me a leaflet presenting their side of this controversy and explaining from their viewpoint the reason why bacon sells over the retail counter say for 30 cents a pound when the farmer's hogs bring 10 cents a pound.

"Out of every 100 pounds of live pig," says the leaflet, "there are between 70 and 75 pounds of trimmed pork, rendered lard, and miscellaneous edible cuts. The rest of the animal must either be utilized as by-products or discarded as sheer waste."

"Of the 75 pounds of pork and lard which are found in the average 100 pounds of live hog, only about 9 pounds consist of pork chops; only about 14 pounds are ham; only 11 or 12 pounds are bacon; or a total of about 35 pounds of pork chops, ham, and bacon. The remaining 35 pounds of pork and lard which are produced from every 100 pounds of live hog consist of pork shoulders, spare ribs, hocks, tails, neck bones, lard, pig's feet, kidneys, liver, heart, trimmings."

Before the live hog is turned into meat to be sold over the counter, there must be added to the original price paid the farmer the cost of freight and the cost of processing. The leaflet does not say just what the cost is but, of course, if people demand these choice parts which constitute a comparatively small per cent of the total dressed carcass of the hog they must expect to pay an extra price. It also is true that the people who insist on dining at fashionable hotels pay for style rather than for the substance of what they eat. There is in fact no relation between the original price paid the farmer for his hogs, cattle or lambs and the price this fashionable hotel charges its guests for steaks, pork chops or lamb chops. There is even very little if any relation between the price the packing house or the retail merchant receives for the meat sold to the hotel and price charged the guest of the hotel.

So after reading the leaflet I am not much if any wiser than I was before I read it. The packers seem to have a reasonable alibi. The same thing can be said for the retail meat merchants. Few of them are getting rich and a good many of them are going broke. The ultimate consumer complains that he has to pay too much and the farmer complains that he receives too little.

One thing, however, is certain. The less choice parts of either a hog or beef animal properly cooked are even more nourishing and fully as good to eat as the high-priced cuts. The family meat bill could be very materially reduced.

## No Great Weather Change

IT MAY WELL be that you are right in your theory that the plains country is growing drier," writes E. L. Perry, acting Chief of Information of the Forest Service. "According to the paleontologists the plains have been alternately wet and dry in the past, and there would seem to be no good reason to suppose that similar changes are not still going on. However, all observers are agreed that these changes always have been very gradual. So presumably you and I are not due to worry much on that score. Such changes are measured in terms of thousands of years rather than life spans—especially the hinder end of the life span which seems to gallop on in callous haste."

I did not mean to infer that the 48-year weather record, published in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, proved that the plains country is gradually growing drier and drier. Certainly the figures show that during this period the weather in Western Kansas varied quite considerably. In fact, it has varied out at Dodge City and the country around about it, all the way from 10 inches annual rainfall to 22 inches. What I do contend is that on the whole climatic conditions in Western Kansas have not materially changed. Even the dust storms do not prove a great change of either wind or climate. There always has been a great deal of wind out in that country. But formerly there was not nearly so much loose soil to blow around.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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# Farm Matters as I See Them

## Against AAA Penalties

I AM RECEIVING many letters from Kansas farmers, protesting against the enactment of national farm legislation which carries any provisions allowing farmers to be penalized for not taking part in crop control programs.

Frankly, the sections of the proposed new farm bill which include penalty taxes—50 cents a bushel on corn and 60 cents a bushel on wheat—on marketings of as much as 20 per cent of a farmer's crop when the Secretary of Agriculture has directed that much to be held in reserve, are the ones in the bill that cause me much concern.

Of course, I realize that if unsalable surpluses of any product are thrown on the market in large quantities, prices are bound to go down. And I am in full sympathy with the objective of stabilizing farm prices as nearly as possible at parity. I consider that most desirable; in fact, close to being necessary. But the idea of compulsory production control is most repugnant to me.

I would appreciate the advice of Kansas Farmer readers on this point. Also I believe it is a subject which should receive the careful attention of every farmer, because the issue is going to be faced sooner or later, and any decision made should be made in the interest of the farmers themselves, as well as in the public interest.

## Adjust Farm Prices Upward

AGRICULTURE is going ahead, given this chance of a better crop year. In the last few years it has been hampered and checkmated at every turn. Weather conditions and widespread depression have been sufficient to crush the spirit of any people—except farm folks. Hair has silvered a bit prematurely and smiles have grown into grim lines of determination. But to the amazement of the entire country, agriculture has hung on with the conviction that every long road turns to the right sometime. And this one is turning.

Right now crop prospects look good. The price situation has improved—at least on the surface. Agriculture again is picking up its cadence of progress. I am fully aware, as you well know, of the serious conditions in a part of Western Kansas. And I am hopeful that sub-

stantial additional aid can be provided thru Federal channels to tide this section over one more rough spot. This should include immediate relief as well as a permanent program designed to bring this section back to its fullest usefulness. But this season holds great promise for much of Kansas.

Now, in the light of the good things and improvement ahead, we must continue the old fight—the good fight—which aims at the important job of decreasing the spread between the price the farmer receives for his products and the price the consumer pays for them. That is why I said the price situation has improved "at least on the surface." Prices are higher, but the farmers' share still is too skimpy. The only thing to do is adjust the farmer's price upward, in comparison to consumer prices. And this can be done without increasing the price to the consumer. This whole situation is as badly out of balance as ever. No other business I know anything about could, after "absorbing" all the risk including weather, crop diseases and insect pests, still take the little end of the price and keep going. Agriculture cannot do it—shouldn't be forced to take fractional dollars for full value products, while the "in-betweeners" the middlemen, take several times what the actual producer receives.

We must keep the attention of the public and Congress and farmers themselves, focused upon this point of inequality. Unless agriculture fights co-operatively for power to gain and maintain its rightful position in having a final voice in what it will take for farm products, that very necessary factor will be so thoroly and purposely forgotten by others, the price farmers receive even may slump to lower percentage levels while prices they pay will climb. We have heard so much recently about "collective bargaining" in industry and labor. It is high time farmers were using "collective bargaining" powers themselves. I am in favor of a permanent farm program that will bring this about.

## More Protection Is Justified

CHAIRMAN Robert L. O'Brien, of the tariff commission, prepared some interesting figures for me the other day. I had introduced a bill in the Senate to increase the tax on imports of hams, bacon and some other pork products from 3¼ cents to 6 cents a pound.

The figures from the tariff commission justify that increased protection for the American hog and pork industry, as I read them. They show that there was imported 26,009,706 pounds of ham, shoulders and bacon in 1936, compared to an average of about 2 million pounds a year the previous 10 years; 968,849 pounds in 1934.

The bulk of these hams, bacons and shoulders came last year from Poland and the Free City of Danzig, which have been making a drive to sell their products in the American market. Up until 1935, imports of these pork products from Poland and Danzig never had been as large as 500,000 pounds. In 1935, they totaled 3,566,533 pounds, in 1936 the total was 18,674,737 pounds, and in the first quarter of this year these imports amounted to 9,712,644 pounds.

Every pound of meat imported from abroad means one pound less market for American farmers. And I say again that the American farmer is entitled to the American market.

## Add \$1,248 to Your Debt

UNCLE SAM, thru Secretary Morgenthau of Treasury, sold 800 million dollars more of government securities a few days ago. Some 300 million dollars of it was to refund existing indebtedness. The other 500 million dollars is added to the national debt, which now is some 36¼ billions of dollars. The issue was over-subscribed six times when the treasury closed its books on the bids offered.

We have become so used to talking and writing in billions of dollars, where the Federal government is concerned, that the figures are almost meaningless.

Perhaps we can understand it better if we state it this way.

What a national debt of between 36 and 37 billion dollars means is this. If you are the head of an average American family, in addition to your own family debts you owe \$1,248 as a member of Uncle Sam's family.

Something for us to think about.

I say it is time to cut down on extravagant appropriations from the Federal Treasury, and balance the budget.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# Wheat to North Threatened by Rust

## Market Barometer

**Cattle**—Some improvement in prices for long-fed cattle and choice feeders.

**Hogs**—A weak point may be nearing, with higher prices later.

**Sheep**—Look for price weakness on lambs.

**Wheat**—Adjustment of cash prices to new crop basis.

**Corn**—Weaker prices in sight.

**Butterfat**—Steady to lower butter prices.

**Eggs**—Lower prices on both eggs and poultry.

ADJUSTMENT of cash wheat prices to the new crop basis was expected this month. This adjustment which seems to be taking place resulted in somewhat lower cash prices, but further weakness in future prices is not expected. Since new crop futures are already on an export level, market economists do not expect further declines to occur unless world prices weaken. The Kansas wheat crop is now forecast at 142,264,000 bushels.

Since world wheat supplies may not be any larger than last year, this will have a strengthening effect on the market. Crop prospects in Europe are not particularly favorable, and the spring wheat crop in the United States is now

seriously threatened by black stem rust. Wheat specialists from Kansas State College were examining fields of wheat in Central Kansas on June 12. They found black stem rust widely scattered, and altho the crop in that section appeared to be far enough advanced that it should escape serious injury, the strong south wind that was blowing was carrying the spores of rust clear into the spring wheat area. Wheat in Northern Kansas also is threatened, also winter wheat in Nebraska.

The smallest United States carryover of wheat since 1919, is forecast by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It will be less than 100 million bushels. This condition is caused principally by 4 successive small crops. On July 1, 1933, the U. S. wheat carryover was 378 million bushels. It shrunk 100 million the following year; about 125 million in 1935, and has remained more constant the last 2 years. Supplies on hand this July 1, probably will be 90 million bushels. Before the period of heavy wheat production in the United States, and before large surpluses were accumulated, our annual carryover averaged about 115 million bushels. But in recent years we have come to be known as the premier producer of wheat, and these larger surpluses are to be expected again in normal periods.

About a 10 per cent increase in wheat acreage for harvest this year

in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding Soviet Russia and China, is now indicated. The increase over 1936 is due wholly to the larger wheat acreage in the United States. There are decreases in nearly every other major producing country. Therefore, heavy yields of winter wheat in Kansas, should meet a favorable market situation, as far as world production and available supplies are concerned.

In the livestock markets, we find cattle in a fairly strong position. Lower grades are seasonably strong, and this calls for prompt marketing. Better grades are not quite as strong, but ought to be topped out as they are ready.

The present hog market is favorable. Receipts are light and higher prices are still expected in late July and early August. Seasonal breaks may occur in late August and September. However good prices seem probable for the popular marketing month of October.

Present lamb market calls for topping out the quality animals if they are ready, but for orderly marketing on thru June and July.

## Terraces Find Favor

Farmers around Niotaze are realizing the value of terraces. At present 10 farmers have built or have had

## 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	\$13.00	\$12.25	\$ 8.00
Hogs	11.60	11.65	10.30
Lambs	12.50	13.25	11.00
Hens, Heavy	.15	.14	.16
Eggs, First	.16½	.18½	.20½
Butterfat	.26	.26	.25
Wheat,			
Hard Winter	1.30½	1.34	.96½
Corn, Yellow	1.29½	1.37½	.65½
Oats	.49	.56	.30
Barley	.70	.83	.49
Alfalfa, Baled	12.00	18.00	12.00
Prairie	15.50	17.00	8.00

lines surveyed for terraces. They are: Ollie Smith, Ellis Patterson, C. W. Finney, Forrest Elliott, C. W. Whipple, Roy Lagal, C. A. Reed, Clarence Robb, Henry Houser and the Niotaze State Bank.

## 8 Test Herds On Pasture

In the Neosho valley cow-testing association, there were 8 herds on pasture during April, C. E. Richards reported. These 8 herds produced 32.5 pounds more fat than the month before and had a feed cost of \$316.38 less.

# Spring Dairy Shows Draw Record Entries and Attendance

SPRING dairy shows in Kansas were a decided success in every way this year. In the cases of breeds that have held shows before there were many signs of continued progress. "When the shows first started a few years ago," observed J. W. Linn, extension dairyman, "it was not uncommon for one breeder to win two or more of the championships at each show. This year in the Jersey shows, which were being held for the fourth time, 24 championships in the 6 shows were won by 22 different exhibitors." This improvement has been brought about both by breeding and purchase of better animals, and by the improved ability of breeders to present their animals in the show-ring.

With the addition this year of the Milking Shorthorn shows to those of the other four breeds, the results were especially gratifying. Exactly 131 cattle of this breed were exhibited.

Compared with last year, when 5,680 people witnessed the spring shows, there were 11,309 present this spring, according to figures just released by J. W. Linn. Judging contestants, in Kansas Farmer's statewide adult contest, numbered 770 in 1936, with 840 boys and girls. This year by actual record 2,192 persons took part.

In 1936, there were a total of 287 exhibitors who showed 912 cattle, as compared to 341 exhibitors and 1,113 cattle this year.

Concerning the judging contest, Mr. Linn said, "There has been keen appreciation expressed at every one of the

## Summary of Kansas Spring Dairy Shows

Breed	Number of Exhibitors	Number of Cattle	Attendance	Judging Contestants
Ayrshire	64	211	1,275	322
Guernsey	39	115	1,125	250
Holstein	127	348	6,059	735
Jersey	87	308	2,450	730
Milking Shorthorn	24	131	400	155
Totals	341	1,113	11,309	2,192

shows for the interest taken by the Kansas Farmer in providing funds for the statewide contest which has helped to make local contests much more worthwhile."

And in reply, Kansas Farmer wishes to compliment everyone who had a part in staging the spring shows and the 25 local contests. These events have continued to go off as scheduled with a minimum of confusion and satisfaction to all the participants and spectators.

The statewide judging contest will be held at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka next September. The 25 teams selected this spring will compete in the 5 different breeds for individual and team honors, and for \$300 to be presented by Kansas Farmer to the winners.

### Kansas Farmer's Dairyman's Judging Contest Winners

#### GUERNSEYS

Northeast—Mrs. George Nieman, Marysville; Mrs. Alred Shuetz, Horton; J. F. Marsh, Troy; Harry Givens, Manhattan.

Central—Mrs. Clyde Wallace, White City; W. L. Schultz, Durham; Roy Dillard, Salina; E. D. Hershberger, Newton.

Southeast—C. D. Gibson, Thayer; James Dunkin, Columbus; Mrs. Ray Smith, Erie; Earl Schoenhofer, Walnut.

#### HOLSTEINS

South Central—A. F. Beyler, Harper; Mrs. A. F. Beyler, Harper; Leo Hostetler, Harper; Chancey Hostetler, Harper.

Central Kansas—H. H. McCandless, St. John; T. Hobert McVay, Nickerson; R. L. Evans, Hutchinson; A. L. Francis, St. John.

Midwest—John Bell, Abilene; W. R. Hazlett, Milford; N. W. Upham, Junction City; Homer Ramsour, Junction City.

Arkansas Valley—Carl H. Tangeman, Newton; Edwin Gaede, Newton; Earl Malzen, Newton; Willard Challenger, Sedgwick.

Southeast Kansas—Paul Fickel, Chanute; Raymond Campbell, Parsons; Tom Taylor, Columbus; C. F. Fickel, Chanute.

East Central Kansas—Glen Linaweaver, Lansing; R. Jamison, Lansing; C. A. Beckwith, Easton; H. B. Peairs, Lawrence.

Capitol—Robert Romig, Topeka; R. M. Sawyer, Topeka; Ira Chestnut, Mayetta; Vey Holston, Perry.

## Keep Yellow Gas Slip

According to instructions given on the Kansas gas exemption books, which farmers are now using, the yellow copy is left in the farmer's book, while he sends in the pink one. This is just the reverse of information reaching Kansas Farmer a few weeks ago and appearing in the May 22 issue.

North Central Kansas—H. Plegge, Marysville; K. W. Phillips, Manhattan; H. C. Stewart; E. L. Kramer, Marysville.

Northeast Kansas—F. R. Fouth, Reserve; Albert Ackerman, Sabetha; G. R. Sewell, Sabetha; Frank Rottinhaus, Seneca; Paul Rottinghaus, Seneca; A. A. Stallbaumer, Baileyville.

#### JERSEYS

North Central—Charles Copeland, Waterville; N. A. Gish, Junction City; B. R. Thompson, Randolph; Harold Seigle, Manhattan.

Central—Lee Hudson, Sylvia; George Heckle, Alden; J. K. Muse, McPherson; C. Heaton.

South Central—Frank Young, Cheney; Frank Rigg, Leon; H. R. Ayrs; P. W. Russell, Harper.

Southeast—Ward Washington, Edna; James Olson, Altoona; W. A. Lawellin, Oswego; L. H. Reece, Earleton.

East Central—J. M. Beal, Colony; A. L. Beal, Colony; Mrs. A. H. Knoeppel, Colony; Carney Baysinger, Fort Scott.

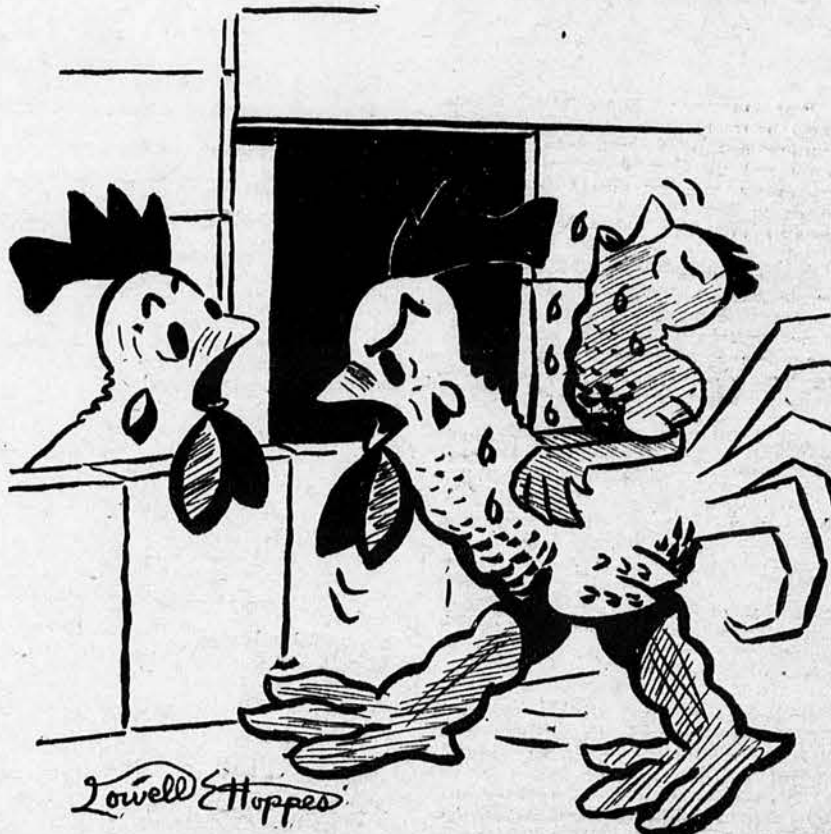
Northeast—Fred Smith, Highland; Lola Rawlings, Birmingham; G. H. Smith, Highland; G. W. Smith, Highland.

#### AYRSHIRES

Eastern—John C. Keas, Effingham; I. J. Dannenburg, Hiawatha; J. B. Wiggins, Lawrence; Mrs. Glen Scott, Ottawa.

North Central—Jim Carnahan, Clay Center; Elmer Gaston, Morganville; George Sls, Munden; Virgil Gaston, Morganville.

Central—Roy Rinehart, Greensburg; H. L. Rinehart, Greensburg; Mrs. Fred Williams, Hutchinson; Mrs. L. H. Rinehart, Greensburg.



"Every night the same old thing—I gotta walk the floor 'till he goes to sleep!"

Mid-Kansas—Roy Alspan, Wilsey; D. P. Kasper, Hillsboro; Peter Schmidt, Canton; Marion Velthoen, Manhattan; Verland Hoffman, Abilene; David Klassen, Lehigh.

#### MILKING SHORTHORNS

Northeast—R. E. Thuma, Robinson; Leonard Kline, Kansas City; Mrs. Sam Beadston, Eudora; Alma Baker, Eudora.

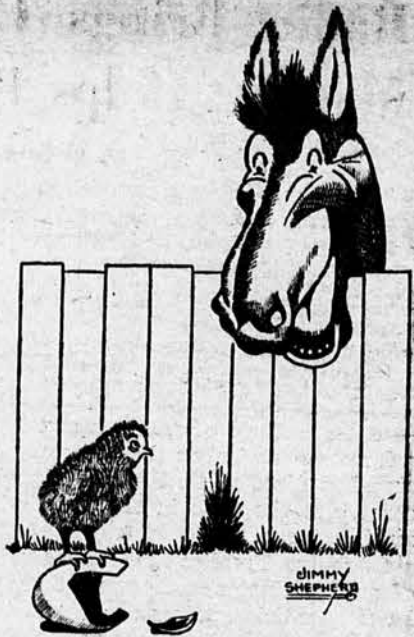
Central—Elmer Nagely, Abilene; Mrs. L. H. Strickler, Nickerson; L. H. Strickler, Nickerson; H. H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie.

Western—K. J. Benson, Russell Springs; John Hoffman, Ensign; W. A. Lewis, Pratt; H. H. Cotton, St. John.

## Fertilizer Use Soars

American fertilizer manufacturers met recently in a nation-wide convention at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. The report of total business during the year ending last June 30, was encouraging. Sales exceeded 8 million tons. This approaches the peak of the industry, in 1930, when total sales were 8,163,000 tons.

The consistently low price of fertilizer has been an important factor in bringing about the increase in its use, manufacturers believe. While farmers now pay 132 per cent of pre-war prices for the average of all commodities, they pay only 102 per cent for fertilizer.



"Go ahead and laugh... I bet you looked funny when you were hatched, too."

## A Family Farm Accounting Drama

AN OUTSTANDING story of results from farm accounting was told this spring by Frank L. Young and family, of Cheney. They have appeared on urgent request at several state-wide meetings to tell the story of their experience with farm accounting—a dramatic story because human interest involved.

In 1931, the oldest son, Leroy, and the oldest daughter, May, were graduated from high school. They had been promised new watches as graduation presents, so Mr. and Mrs. Young bought the watches and presented them. There was humor in this as Mr. Young recalled that he sold "about 400 bushels of wheat to buy the 2 timepieces."

#### Farm on Business Basis

Shortly afterward, the Young family joined the Southern Kansas Farm Management Association and placed their farming business on a strict accounting basis. In order to give May some responsibility, she took over the books, and Leroy helped lay the farming plans. May went to the meetings of the management association with her father.

Not long after the accounting work was started, May came to Mr. Young and said, "Do you know that we're losing money?" Her father admitted that he had been conscious of that fact for some time. "Then why did you buy us those expensive watches," the

daughter asked. "Well, you had a bargain with us, so we thought we'd better carry it out," Mr. Young replied.

From this point on, Leroy and May became vitally interested in the financial welfare of the farm, and kept themselves well posted. They willingly deferred going to college because they knew a farming business which was losing money in 1932, as were nearly all of them, could not finance a college education at that time.

In 1931, Mr. Young voluntarily began reducing his wheat acreage, and kept more dairy cows. The records gave a correct analysis of machinery costs, and revealed that too much money was being spent, and retrenchment in this respect was necessary.

In the fall of 1933, Leroy, May and Mr. Young rented an extra "eighty" for wheat and the 1934 crop paid the two children enough to attend college a year. Since then profits from wheat and livestock have been better, and they have attended school regularly. When May and Leroy left to go to school, the next oldest boy and girl, Elton and Burneta, were interested in the accounting work and began taking an active part. Now they are thru high school and have had their period of becoming personally acquainted with the manner in which farm-family finance is handled.

#### Vacations for All

When the girls tell their story of the family farming enterprise, they stress 4-H club work, the family's efforts to maintain good health, and the fact that every member of the family gets some kind of a vacation every year. Last year all but the two oldest children went to California and Old Mexico, on an extended sight-seeing tour. Later May visited in Michigan. For 5 years May and Burneta, kept the Kingman county 4-H health championship in the Young family.

A few years ago the older children were brought into a family conference to help decide whether a new car or electric lights should be obtained. The children voted for lights. They have been instrumental in remodeling the kitchen and bathroom.

Mr. Young explains that at first the farm management idea was undertaken as a financial venture, but now they feel it is a home adventure. In other words, an investment in better living.

#### Income Has Climbed

While gross income on the Young farm has not varied so widely the last few years, the profit column has grown gradually. The explanation is that they have grown more conscious of their costs of operation, and have learned to increase profits by paring expenses. While somewhat less money is being spent on machinery, an implement shop and machine shelter is going up. This building will be modern in every detail. A new granary, 30 by 40 feet, also is under construction. These investments appear sound to the Young family after studying their records.

# Radio Brings Complete Wheat Market; Helps Beat Storm Loss

By TUDOR CHARLES

**R**ADIO no doubt has done more to acquaint farmers with the daily trend of livestock, grain and produce markets than any other factor in the field of market information. The timeliness of radio market service is what makes it so valuable.

Harvest is on, and a farmer has wheat to sell. He can telephone to town and inquire the figure local grain men are bidding. At 12:15 noon, he can have final reports on the day's wheat and grain market, and if he cares to do so, he can obtain earlier reports on the opening of the markets. If grain buyers aren't in line with the trend of the market the farmer probably won't sell.

In selling livestock a farmer can listen to his radio daily during the dinner-time broadcast. Perhaps he decides to ship his livestock the following Monday if the receipts aren't too heavy. By Sunday he can get advance estimates on market receipts. Early Monday he can get more final figures, and by noon he knows the definite trend of the day's trading. Livestock sent Monday afternoon will arrive on the Tuesday market from 250 miles or more out in the country. If light receipts are indicated on the Sunday broadcast, for the Monday run, the farmer may load his stock out and be on the Monday market.

Radio often forewarns farmers of serious weather. In February, a few years ago, we received news about 10 o'clock on Monday morning that a severe storm was coming. We immediately ordered a car to be "spotted" at the local yards in Republic, and within an hour the carload of cattle we had been thinking of shipping was on the way to town about 3 miles away.

The cold wind struck before we had reached town, and by the time the cattle were loaded and we had reached home, the thermometer had fallen to zero, after a sunny, balmy morning. This type of action often saves severe shrink on cattle, and since this cold

wave lasted nearly a week we felt we were lucky to have moved our stock.

I recall another circumstance in which bad snowstorms farther West had greatly reduced the Monday arrivals of cattle at Kansas City and other "river" markets. The market jumped 25 to 50 cents. W. H. McClure, of Republic, had some cattle ready to go and on getting this news over his radio, he brought them to the stockyards and started them for Kansas City. A bad snowstorm struck the following morning and train service was tied up from Tuesday until Friday, so that no other stock could get out. In the meantime the cattle market took a temporary jump of 50 cents to a dollar, but slipped back as soon as receipts at the market were normal again.

Every farmer who has products to sell on the open markets and has used a radio for market information, knows of similar experiences of this kind. They are happening every day. No farmer can afford to be without a radio at the time he sells livestock or grain. It speeds up his knowledge of price trends from 12 to 24 hours, regardless of where he lives. And since weather is such an important factor in market levels, the advance information on this score often enables one to market wisely and safely.

I have stressed the value of radio to farmers in marketing, because that is considered the most important service by many. However, the educational and cultural value actually is worth more in the long run to many families. Every family with children is able to bring them the finest concerts, the wittiest humorists, excellent drama, an opportunity for religious education. Not only are these things free to the family that uses a good radio, but they would not be available otherwise at any cost, because farm families are naturally removed from the centers of these things, and radio is the only practical manner of becoming acquainted.

## Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

**Tough Oats:** Kansas State College agronomists have developed a new oats strain which they believe smut-resistant. It is named Fulghum X Markton. The new strain rivals Kanota in yields. It is a cross between Fulghum, a variety of which Kanota is a selection, and Markton, a smut-resistant variety of late white oats.

**Torrent:** Seven Leoti boys, fishing in the Beaver creek in Greeley county, escaped with their lives and fishing poles but had to leave their two cars in what suddenly became the stream bed. They were surprised by a sudden downpour and before they could return to their cars on the banks of the creek the sloping banks had become too slippery for the cars to climb.

**Early Bird:** The first car of Kansas wheat for 1937 offered on the market at Wichita, sold at the board of trade for \$1.18½ a bushel, 33 cents more than a year ago and 12½ cents above the Kansas City July market. The grain was shipped by A. M. King, Barber county farmer who has marketed the first Kansas wheat there for several years.

**Car Shortage:** There may be a serious shortage of box cars to move the new winter wheat crop in Kansas and Missouri if there is a bumper crop as predicted, according to Clyde M. Reed, former governor.

**Marks Spot:** More than 50 signs designating points where fatal traffic accidents have occurred have been placed on the highways leading into Topeka. The signs are in the form of an 18-inch metal square, with the word "Think!" across the center. A large red letter "X" is at the top of the sign.

**Estimate Crop:** The grain dealers of Northeast Kansas gathered at Marys-

ville last week and estimated that the average yield of wheat in their section would be about 14 bushels an acre. Average yields—not top yields—as estimated by counties were: Marshall, 14; Washington, 12; Nemaha, 17; Brown, 18; Republic, 12; Clay, 12.

**Bigger Farms:** William Robertson, trustee of Mission township for 23 years, finds there is a steady trend toward larger farms in Brown county.

**War Harvest:** Generalissimo Francisco Franco, leader of the insurgent armies in Spain's civil war, recently mobilized his men and farm machinery into a "harvest army" to save the crops in districts where farm hands became soldiers.

**Trade Revival:** An enterprising grocer in Durant, Okla., stocked a supply of old time buggy whips and sold 2 dozen in 2 days. Three of the customers, however, said theirs would be used for fishing poles, while one was sold to a mother who wanted to whale her son.

**Rooster at Top:** The social gradations of life among hens and roosters in a barnyard closely parallel those among human beings in mankind's social system, reports Time magazine. The male rooster stands at the top of the social system, hens rise to high respect in the barnyard or fall to lowly positions on qualities of bluff or luck, and the lowest hen of all is the one which gets pecked most often by her neighbors.

**Collects:** A bale of hay hit Lawrence Messmore, Tonganoxie, on the head breaking his false teeth. At first it was ruled the compensation insurance did not apply as false teeth are personal property like a pocket knife. However, the line was so thin the company smiled and paid the bill.

*When the crew comes to your place*

**YOUR BEST HELPER**

**IS THE SUPERFEX**

OIL BURNING REFRIGERATOR



**Saves steps, saves food. Continuous cold  
.. but oil burns only 2 hours out of 24**

When the crew comes in at meal time, do they find a dinner ruined by melted butter and limp salad? Or a satisfying meal made appetizing by crisp, chilled salad, refrigerator rolls and frosty glasses of iced tea or coffee? Is there ice cream to serve with the pie?

It's all so easy when you have a SUPERFEX Oil Burning Refrigerator, for much can be prepared the day before and stored in its safe, cold food space. No more trips down cellar or across the yard carrying food to makeshift, inefficient coolers!

SUPERFEX uses kerosene. Needs no electricity, no running water, no connections. The powerful refrigerating unit is both air- and water-cooled. The exclusive Super-Condenser Top, and the specially designed burners that do their days work in two hours, make SUPERFEX the most economical of all modern refrigerators, giving continuous cold without a constant flame.

SUPERFEX is made by Perfection Stove Company and proved by nine years' success in thousands of homes. Easy to buy, too. Ask your dealer about terms. Send now for our free booklet.

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the GMC all-steel "Helmet-Top" cab. And to assure improved performance with economy, both ½-ton and 1½-2 ton GMC's have rugged clutches and transmissions, rear axles of the correct size and type and dozens of mechanical refinements, such as full-pressure engine lubrication, that actually save many dollars for owners. By all means see, inspect and compare a GMC. Admire its advanced stream-styled appearance. You'll find it a value through and through. You'll find its price surprisingly low.

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**KANSAS**

- ABILENE ..... Abilene Auto Sales Co.
- AGRICOLA ..... H. E. Robbins
- ANTHONY ..... Botkin Motor Co.
- ARKANSAS CITY ..... Holt Motor Co.
- ATCHISON ..... The R. P. D. Motor Corp.
- ATWOOD ..... Macfee Service Station
- AUGUSTA ..... Orville Cummings
- BELLE PLAINE ..... Belle Plaine Motor Co.
- BELLEVILLE ..... Bud Hertlein
- BELOIT ..... Burke & Ross
- CALDWELL ..... R. A. Gile Motor Co.
- CHANUTE ..... Chanute Motor Co.
- CHENEY ..... Cheney Motor Co.
- CHERRYVALE ..... H. I. Lawrence
- CLAY CENTER ..... Marshall Implement & Garage Co.
- CLEARWATER ..... Clearwater Motor Co.
- COFFEYVILLE ..... Plattner Motor Co.
- COLBY ..... Louis Garage & Machine Shop
- COLDWATER ..... Stewart Brothers Garage
- COLLYER ..... Paul Glenn Motor Co.
- COLUMBUS ..... Elmore Motor Co.
- CONCORDIA ..... Concordia Motor Co.
- DIGHTON ..... C. G. Waterson
- DODGE CITY ..... Gum Motor Co.
- ELDORADO ..... Smith-Angle Motor Co.
- EMPIRIA ..... Newton Brothers
- EUREKA ..... Brenton Auto Service
- FORT SCOTT ..... Salyers Motor Co.
- FRANKFORT ..... Virgil W. Johnson
- FREDONIA ..... Warner Body & Motor Service
- GARDEN CITY ..... Frank Reed, Jr.
- GREAT BEND ..... Pillier Motor Co.
- GREENSBURG ..... Swisher Motor Co.
- HALSTEAD ..... Roper Motor Co.
- HARPER ..... Botkin Implement & Motor Co.
- HAYS ..... Ben F. Dressing Sales Co.
- HUTCHINSON ..... Davis-Child Oldsmobile Co.
- INDEPENDENCE ..... Wade Motor Co.
- IOLA ..... Hobart Motor Co.
- JETMORE ..... Teed Motor Co.
- JUNCTION CITY ..... Glenn Motor Co.
- KANSAS CITY ..... Markl Buick
- KANSAS CITY ..... Wilson Motor Co.
- KELLY ..... Haverkamp Garage
- KINGMAN ..... F. N. Cheatum Motor Co.
- KINSELEY ..... Motor Sales Co.
- KIOWA ..... Farmers Implement Co.
- LARNED ..... Wood Motor Co.
- LAWRENCE ..... Lawrence Buick Co.
- LEAVENWORTH ..... Leavel Motor Co.
- LEBANON ..... Bales Garage
- LIBERAL ..... Denney & Mace
- LINDSBORG ..... Paul A. Peterson
- LURAY ..... Home Oil Co.
- LYNDON ..... Eklund Bros.
- LYONS ..... A. & M. Motor Co.
- MC PHERSON ..... Fred D. Cook Motor Co.
- MANHATTAN ..... Sam Miller Auto Exchange
- MANKATO ..... Meade Beardmore Motor Co.
- MARION ..... John Seifert Motor Co.
- MARYSVILLE ..... Marysville Motor Sales
- MEDICINE LODGE ..... Medicine Lodge Motor Co.
- MINNEAPOLIS ..... Allen Motor Co.
- MOUNDRIIDGE ..... Goering Motor Co.
- NEODESHA ..... Auto Inn Motor Co.
- NESS CITY ..... George P. Lohnes
- NEWTON ..... McDaniel-Glrdt Motor Co.
- NORTON ..... James W. Gleason
- OAKLEY ..... H. P. Kurtz
- OBERLIN ..... Francis A. Anderson
- OLATHE ..... Hess Motor Co.
- OSAWATOMIE ..... McQuary Motor Co.
- OSBORNE ..... M. O. Koesling
- OSWEGO ..... Dewey & Son Tire Supply
- OTTAWA ..... Ramey Motor Sales
- PAOLA ..... Heger Motor Co.
- PARSONS ..... Stephen Motor Co.
- PITTSBURG ..... Sheward Motor Co.
- PRATT ..... F. N. Cheatum Motor Co.
- PROTECTION ..... Grover Hardware Co.
- QUINTER ..... Harvey Motor Co.
- RUSSELL ..... Sarver Motor Co.
- SABETHA ..... Ewing Tire & Accessory Co.
- ST. FRANCIS ..... Bowers Auto Service
- ST. JOHN ..... Gillmore E. Osborne
- SALINA ..... Peatling Motor Co.
- SCOTT CITY ..... Western Hardware & Supply Co.
- SENECA ..... Koelzer Machine Shop
- STOCKTON ..... Marshall Motor Co.
- SYLVAN GROVE ..... R. A. Gatewood
- TOPEKA ..... Carson Buick Motor Corp.
- VALLEY FALLS ..... Home Oil Co.
- WAKEENEY ..... L. J. Masopust
- WAMEGO ..... U. S. Fort Garage
- WELLINGTON ..... Wellington Motor Co.
- WICHITA ..... General Truck Sales & Service
- YATES CENTER ..... Motor Inn Garage

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- ALAMOSA ..... Reed Motor Co.
- BOULDER ..... Boulderado Motors, Inc.
- BURLINGTON ..... Dunn Motor Co.
- CANON CITY ..... L. E. McKee Motor Co.
- COLORADO SPRINGS ..... The Straug Garage Co.
- CORTEZ ..... Henry Brothers
- CRAIG ..... Craig Motor Co.
- DELTA ..... Kepler Garage
- DENVER ..... General Motors Truck & Coach Div.
- DURANGO ..... Star Garage
- FT. COLLINS ..... Andrews Auto Co.
- FT. MORGAN ..... Buick-Chevrolet Sales, Inc.
- GLENWOOD SPRINGS ..... D. L. Cowdin Motor Co.
- GRAND JUNCTION ..... Harris Auto Co.
- GREELEY ..... Weld County Garage
- LA JUNTA ..... Oldham Auto Co.
- LAMAR ..... Blackford-Dersham Motor Co.
- LONGMONT ..... The Nutting Motor Co.
- LOVELAND ..... Bonnell Buick Co.
- MONTE VISTA ..... Spencer-Hoeker Motor Co.
- MONTROSE ..... Hamilton Motor Service
- PUEBLO ..... Colorado Motor Car Co.
- SALIDA ..... E. L. Stotler Garage
- SPRINGFIELD ..... Baea Motor Parts
- STEAMBOAT SPRINGS ..... Weed Motor Co.
- STERLING ..... H. D. Alford Agency
- STERLING ..... Bill's Motor Co.
- TRINIDAD ..... The Bennett Motor Co.
- WALSENBURG ..... Lenzini Motor Co.

# Our Busy Neighbors

## ALL OVER KANSAS

One dollar paid for each of the two best contributions for this Neighbor page. Address Farm Neighbor Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We reserve privilege to publish all communications sent. No manuscripts can be returned.

### Packing Aids Brome Grass

A field of Brome grass, seeded in September 1936, by Dan Sunderland, Fairview, made as much spring growth as winter wheat. Mr. Sunderland broadcast the seed and then harrowed and packed the soil. Alfalfa was seeded along with the grass, but it didn't come thru the winter as well. The Brome grass promises to make a good seed crop this summer.

Edward Flickinger, Merrill, seeded a field to a pasture mixture last September. Complete packing after seeding was the primary reason for a perfect stand. Frank Grundeman, Whiting, had the same experience in carefully packing 9 acres of Brome grass seeded last fall.

### Farm Elevator Completed

A 14,000-bushel farm elevator and storage plant has just been completed by John Lewis and Sons, of Larned. This modern farm granary is one of the finest in Kansas. It has 12 separate bins. Three have outlet pipes leading into a new grain crusher which is being installed. Four bins drain into wagons or trucks standing on the elevator floor, and the other 5 are for storage.

Mr. Lewis plans to buy considerable oats for wintering his herd of Polled Herefords, and this will be handled in the elevator. All power in this plant is by electricity, except the elevator or man-lift which works by a balanced weight and a guide rope.

### Close Spaced Furrows Best

A newly contoured native pasture is located on the farm of Bryan Jeffries, a few miles north of LaCrosse. The furrows in this pasture of about 25 acres were laid quite close—from 15 to 25 feet—and were made with an ordinary one-row lister. Mr. Jeffries took the cactus out of this pasture by hand. It was dry when he first put in the furrows, and after rain fell in the furrows they were deepened.

The effect of pasture furrows has proved to extend about the same distance down the hill as upward, even where sod strips are laid out so that water is backed up the hill. It is likely the effect will be much greater below, where furrows are thrown out with a lister, as this type of furrow has little ability to hold water above it. The solution is to put the furrows closer together.

### \$12 a Head for Lambs

The spring lambs which Frank Goosen, Colby, took to the lamb and wool school at Kansas City last month, made an excellent showing from the profit angle. They were born the last week in February and early in March. Their ration was plenty of wheat pasture, buffalo grass and milk, but they tipped the scales at 104 pounds. They sold for \$11.75 a hundred or \$12.22 for every lamb. This is a fancy price for spring lambs, just 3 months old.

### Has Large Hereford Herd

A large herd of beef cows is unusual in Southeastern Kansas—east of the Flint Hills. Ernest Mix, Bourbon county, has more than a hundred Hereford cows and raises calves for fattening out as yearlings. He plants a large acreage of sorghum for silage, which is his most important crop for winter feed.

### Fight to Save Soil

Side by side Nick Weber and George Traffs are fighting to save the soil on a 240-acre Kingman county farm. They have constructed an 850-foot outlet channel to carry run-off water from terraces to be built on a 65-acre field. The channel has been built and was seeded to native grasses the first of April. This fall 2 terraces will be

constructed and water from them turned into the channel. In the fall of 1939, 2 other terraces will be built and water from them discharged thru the channel. All row crops grown on this farm will be on the contour this year, trees are being planted for gully control and 30 acres of pasture will be contour furrowed.

### Commend Contour Farming

"Not a grain of corn was lost from the contour rows of my farm during the spring rain which fell in 1936," says George Shook, Jewell. "But when I had my rows straight up and down the slope similar rains would have caused me to replant nearly all of my crop." Terraces have been constructed on 140 acres of his 147-acre farm. On this land terrace ridges serve as guide lines for both row crops and small grains.

### Temporary Electric Fencing

Electric fence has been serving Guy Lynch, Pratt county, well this year. He spent \$24 for a pulsator, transformer, 24 post insulator and a "hot shot" battery. With this hook-up and



"I've seen a lot of plowin' in my time but I never saw a furrow to equal that one."

one barbed wire, he grazed his cows on small grain pasture at no further cost for fence, except that of stringing up the wire. He placed 1 post where 3 were used in regular 2-wire fence for temporary grazing.

### Invents Lister Attachment

Ed McKenna, of Narka, has invented a lister dam-forming attachment on which he recently received a patent.

### Fallowing Alfalfa Land

Fifty to 60 farmers in Bourbon county are fallowing land for alfalfa seeding this fall, according to County Agent Albert Brown. This is considered the surest way of getting an alfalfa stand. In order to prove the wisdom of fallowing, Mr. Brown will have check

plots on small grain stubble alongside the fallowed fields. This will show the contrast between the two methods of soil preparation.

### Biggest Field of Grass?

It is likely there will be big demand for seed of Crested wheat grass, to establish tame pastures in Northwest Kansas. This grass has proved particularly drought resistant, comparing favorably with Western wheat grass, which grows wild in that section.

Perhaps the biggest private field of Crested wheat grass in the state is that belonging to Floyd Easter, Randall. He has 10 acres seeded on fallow alfalfa land last September. He said the ground was dry when he put in the seed, but a good shower fell a few days later. From appearances, Mr. Easter's grass will make a fine yield this year. He hopes to have at least 200 pounds to the acre.

Crested wheat grass is the variety used by Kansas Farmer in 6 demonstration fields established in Central and Western Kansas the past year.

### Pastures Contour-Furrowed

Pastures have been furrowed on the contour by 12 farmers in Mitchell county this spring. The area includes more than 150 acres. About 125 acres were covered by a furrowing machine and the remainder by a plow. Four field demonstrations have been held with 93 farmers attending. The method of laying out contour lines was demonstrated with the homemade level and a regular farm level.

### Noted for Angus Herd

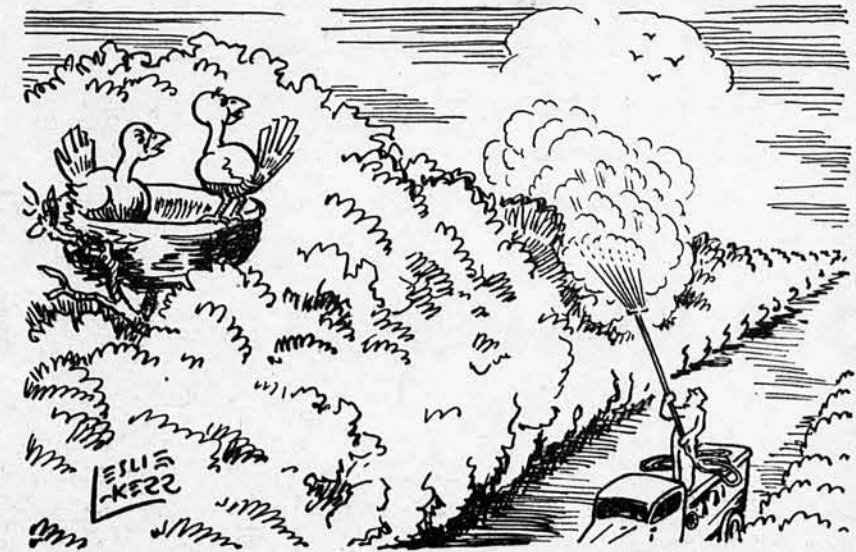
An Angus beef herd has made Tully Mullins, Junction City, well known in his community. He has won several honors in state-wide beef-production contests. However, he also is well known in Junction City as a producer of good quality truck crops. He farms in the Republican River Valley about 1½ miles from town.

### Farmers Study Surveying

As evidence that Washington county farmers are deeply interested in soil saving measures, 110 of them motored to Mankato recently to visit the soil conservation area. This was the largest delegation from a single county ever to visit the federal project. The farmers were shown projects of every description to control loss of soil and water—terraces, terrace outlets, brush dams, concrete checks, strip cropping, contour farming, and furrowing of pastures.

These Washington county farmers are nearly all enrolled in a surveyors' school which is being conducted by the local Farm Bureau to equip farmers to survey land for terrace construction and contour farming.

"I have read Kansas Farmer for years and received many helpful ideas from it.—Leonard Summers, Manhattan.



"We should have stuck to the old elm tree—there comes that smelly shower-bath again."

# These Cooling Tanks Hold Milk And Cream Quality to High Mark

THERE are now as least 13 co-operative creameries operating in Kansas, representing more than 12,000 farmers. One of the first problems of new creameries is to bring the quality of the milk and cream up to a point where it meets the requirements of manufacture.

Several of the creamery managers,

ned was announced in his creamery patron's letter and farmers were invited to come to the farm of D. P. Kasper, where 3 days would be spent constructing the cooling tank. They were advised the forms would be lent free to any patron of the creamery.

More than 60 patrons came to see the building demonstration and a few more



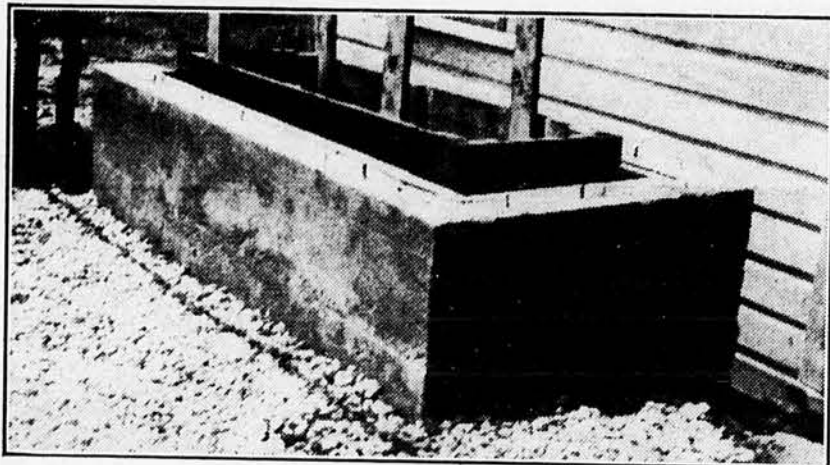
D. P. Kasper removing bolts which allow collapsing of forms without damage to them.

knowing the extreme importance of proper cooling under Kansas summer conditions, have become interested in putting on demonstrations of the proper method of constructing cooling tanks on the farms of their patrons.

A typical example is the recent demonstration held by Harold Hansen, manager of the Marion County Co-operative, which started operation at

continued to come for several days afterward.

Two methods of cooling dairy products are necessary in Kansas. Where fluid milk is sold under rigid ordinance, ice or mechanical refrigeration in insulated tanks usually is necessary. The other type of cooling is where cream is held at reasonably low temperature for pick-up about 3 times a week. For



Outside concrete tank completed. 2-inch insulation placed and the inside forms ready for additional concrete to waterproof insulation.

Hillsboro during the past year. With the assistance of a field man from the Portland Cement Association, Mr. Hansen had a local carpenter build a set of cooling tank forms so arranged that continual lending of them would result in very little wear and tear. The demonstration Mr. Hansen plan-



Manager Harold Hansen, of the Marion County Creamery, learns by doing. Assisting with the concrete work, to gain ability to direct later projects.

this purpose, cold water alone often is sufficient for cooling.

Plans are available thru co-operative creameries or Kansas Farmer, Topeka, showing exact procedure in constructing forms so that a 5-inch reinforced concrete tank can be built sufficiently large to allow later insulation if necessary. A bulletin on the subject of cooling dairy products and constructing proper tanks will be supplied free-of-cost on request.

## Wheat Grass Looks Good

Many farmers in Central and Western Kansas are interested in Western wheat grass. It is a pasture grass which grows wild along the roadside over much of this territory. Farmers sometimes call it "wire" grass. It is not the most palatable pasture grass but stock will eat it and do well on it, and it is very drought resistant.

Alfred Dorsch, a farmer living near Bird City, has written Kansas Farmer to ask where he can obtain seed of Western wheat grass. Dr. A. E. Aldous of Kansas State College, tells us that supplies of this grass seed for sale are completely exhausted. However, he suggests that seed might be gathered from the roadsides this summer. That is just what many farmers are planning to do. Western wheat grass is making seed now along Kansas roadsides. The seed may easily be harvested by using a stripper or by

cutting the hay and threshing it. Grass seed strippers are used in the bluegrass sections a great deal. They are something like a long handled dust pan, but have long teeth which strip the seeds as the operator swings the stripper across the top of the grass.

Western wheat grass does best if planted in moist soil, not later than the first week in September.

## Alfalfa Meal in 5 Minutes

An alfalfa mill has been in operation on the outskirts of Lawrence the last 2 weeks which has attracted hundreds of visitors. It is of the dehydrator variety. Green alfalfa is carried into a huge revolving drum heated by a tremendous gas furnace, and it comes out 5 minutes later as dry as powder. It then passes into a hammer mill which pulverizes it into fine meal. The product is being stored in a spacious warehouse.

A Southeastern Kansas concern owns the mill and is buying its alfalfa direct from individual farmers. The green hay is loaded direct from the mowing machine mechanically, the whole outfit being pulled by a tractor. The company supplies all the help necessary to take care of the crop. The plant is being worked 24 hours a day.

## Farm Girl Best Accountant

A Sedgwick county farm girl, Ruth L. Ott, 16, was the winner of state honors in the national 4-H farm accounting contest for the recently closed farm year. She is to receive \$100 in merchandise, or a 750-pound capacity McCormick-Deering cream separator.

Ruth's record will be judged for Central States honors, and if she wins the \$225 prize offered, her state award will go to an alternate.

Other Kansas winners, each of whom received a \$10 prize, are Pearl Gontz, Atchison county; Dorothy Whitcomb, Chase; Carl Brown, Cowley; Junior Colson, Graham; Edwin Zerkel, Hamilton; Mary Alice Hinman, Jackson; Verle Maddy, Rooks; Harry Woods, Sherman; Wendell Veatch, Stafford; Lawrence Dodd, Washington and Gladys Dietrich, Geary.

## Not Wasted Effort

R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, basin-listed all his stubble land after harvest last summer. He also used this implement on summer-fallow. At seeding time he said there was plenty of moisture on all his wheat land. All winter it looked as if he had wasted his efforts, for "stubble-in" wheat seemed to be doing best. However, his wheat came thru the dry weather well in May, and he now has excellent prospects for harvest. Lack of moisture, not blowing, cut wheat yields in many sections. The basin-lister, used as nearly on the contour as practical, will store virtually all the moisture that falls.

Ruth Ott kept her winning record on the 260 acres farmed by her father with the assistance of one regular and two part-time helpers. "One has no idea of how much money a family will spend unless an accurate account is kept," she said. The record also impressed her by showing what is spent on taxes, interest, labor and other items. It also revealed to her surprise, that the dairy made a small profit despite the fact that all feed for the year was purchased. The record in one case settled a controversy over a \$50 account, and proved its value time and again in supplying valuable information.

If successful in winning sectional honors, Ruth will be a contestant for the national \$500 merchandise prize, tractor or motor truck provided with the other prizes by the International Harvester Company, sponsor of the contest for the third year.

## Planting Sudan Grass

J. H. Stover and Harry Eicher, Thomas county, are each planting large pastures of Sudan grass. W. A. Simonton, Thomas county, also planted 300 pounds of this dependable summer pasture for his livestock.

# Achievement Wins Capper Award

OUTSTANDING achievement in agricultural journalism at Kansas State College has won for Roy H. Freeland the 1937 Capper Award, it is announced by the College Department of Journalism. Freeland, a senior in the division of agriculture, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rolly W. Freeland, who operate a farm near Effingham. As the 10th winner of the award, Freeland's name will be engraved on a silver plaque given to the journalism department in 1928 by Senator Arthur Capper to stimulate students' interest in agricultural writing.

Freeland, who will graduate May 31 with a bachelor of science degree in agricultural administration, has won many other honors during his scholastic career. While attending the Atchison County high school at Effingham he was awarded a Union Pacific scholarship for work in vocational agriculture. In 1931 he was awarded the Thomas E. Wilson award for 4-H club work, being state swine champion and county grain champion. He entered Kansas State College in 1933 and altho he has worked his way thru the four years of school, he found time to engage in many activities, being a member of the winning senior livestock judging team at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago in 1936, and high man of the 135 contestants in the judging of horses. He was also a member of the winning Kansas State College junior livestock judging team at the Southwestern Livestock Exposition, at Ft. Worth in 1936, and high man of the inter-collegiate livestock judging contest at the National Western Livestock show in Denver in 1935.

Freeland has been interested in farm writing while in school, being student representative of the college News Bureau for the Division of Agriculture, a member of the staff of the "Agricultural Student", publication of students of the Division of Agriculture at the college, member of the editorial staff of "Who's Who?", collegiate 4-H club publication; and one of the winners in the national essay contest



Roy H. Freeland

of the Saddle and Sirloin club in 1936. The Capper Award winner also is a member of the Collegiate 4-H Club quartette, The College Glee Club, the Agricultural Economics club; Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary scholastic society; Alpha Zeta, honorary professional agricultural fraternity; Phi Delta Gamma, honorary education fraternity; Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary society of agriculture; Farm House, social fraternity.

Previous winners of the Capper award are: Tudor Charles, Republic, in 1928, now associate editor of the Kansas Farmer; Theodore Guthrie, Saffordville, 1929; Kenneth Gapen, Manhattan, 1930; George D. Oberle, Carbondale, 1931; Boyd Cathart, Winchester, 1932; Jean Scheel, Emporia, 1933; K. S. Cavis, Manhattan, 1934; Horton M. Laude, Manhattan, 1935; Harold Scanlan, Abilene, 1936.

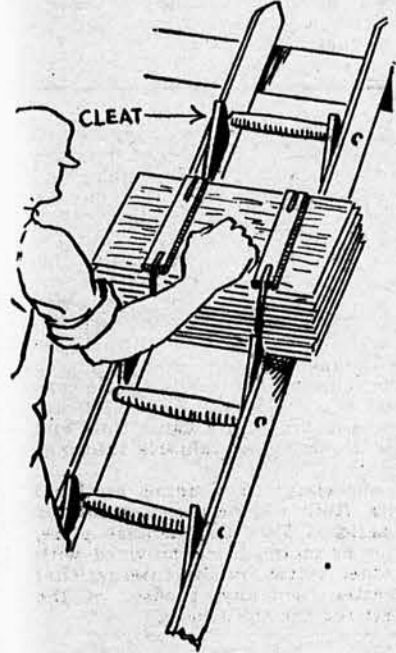
# Ideas That Will Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

## Stops Gullies With Sacks

For sloping small hollows and washes, I cut the corners out of an old sack, then drive two stakes in each end, thus holding the sacks. By the time the wash is stopped, the sacks have rotted and do not bother when plowing.—Charles French.

## Prevents Many Accidents

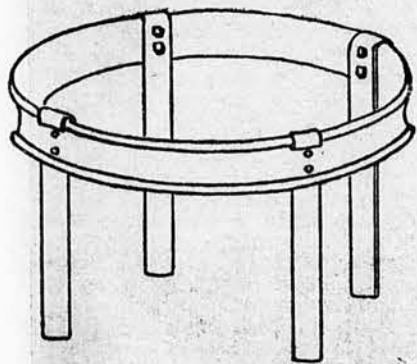


Stops on a ladder hold the load while workman rests. Cleats nailed to the sides of ladder serve as stops on which to rest the load as the workman climbs.—Mrs. W. C. Payne.

## Does Soldering Jobs

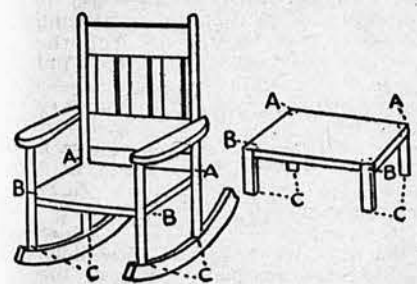
To make an inexpensive and handy soldering iron, use a short iron pipe that a flashlight carbon will fit into handy and put a wooden handle on it. Drill a hole in the pipe to fasten an insulated wire and connect to storage battery. You are then ready to do a first-class job of soldering.—Roy Bishop.

## Wash Bench From Tire Rim



A wash bench that will not turn over nor wear out is made from an old tire rim and 4 pipes of equal length. Bore 2 holes thru rim and pipe and run a wire or bolt thru and fasten.—Mrs. M. R. F.

## Footstool Easily Made



A practical household article is a footstool made from an old rocking chair. Cut off at back A and front B level with the seat. Then cut rockers C off at legs. Clean it and sand paper and paint. The seat can be stuffed if you like, if so stuff with excelsior or anything you wish. A cover can be

made and tacked on. It can also be made from a straight chair, but the legs will have to be cut off some.—Mrs. Frank Miller.

## Keeps Pails From Rusting

To keep tin pails from rusting, try putting a piece of paper in them. When the lid is put on, the paper will absorb all the moisture and keep the pail from rusting.—Francis Troxwell.

## Wall Paper Easily Removed

Use a heaping teaspoon of salt-peter to 1 gallon of hot water. Apply to the wall paper freely with a brush. The water should be kept hot and applied several times. The paper will loosen and can be easily pulled from the wall.—Elsie Baker.

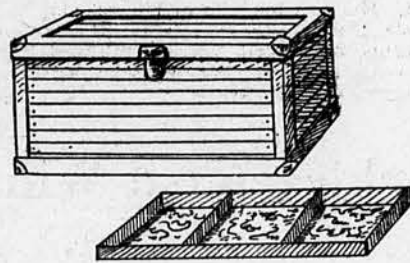
## Wagon Will Ride Easier

If your low-wheeled wagon has a drop-center wheel, take a wood-wheeled wagon tire and cut the width to fit in the groove in the steel wheel. Have a blacksmith put the tire on. It will make the steel wheels last longer and will not ride so rough on the road.—L. C.

## How We Delouse Hogs

A simple but effective way my husband uses for delousing hogs, is to nail sacking on the frame of one narrow door in the hog house. The sacking is saturated with crude oil and the hogs squeeze thru that door when entering and leaving the building.—Mrs. C. B.

## Doll Trunks From Boxes

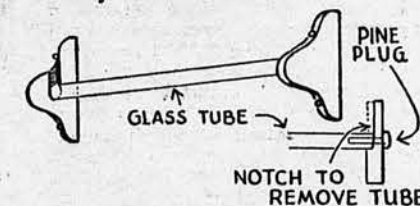


Attractive doll trunks or sewing stands can be made from small wooden boxes, cranberry boxes being a fine size. Small strips can be nailed on the sides for reinforcements, the corners finished with small pieces of tin like a real trunk. Then it is papered inside and painted outside. A lid is hinged on, also a till with sections, if preferred. Should a sewing stand be desired, legs may be fastened to the trunk.—W. H.

## When Feathers Stick

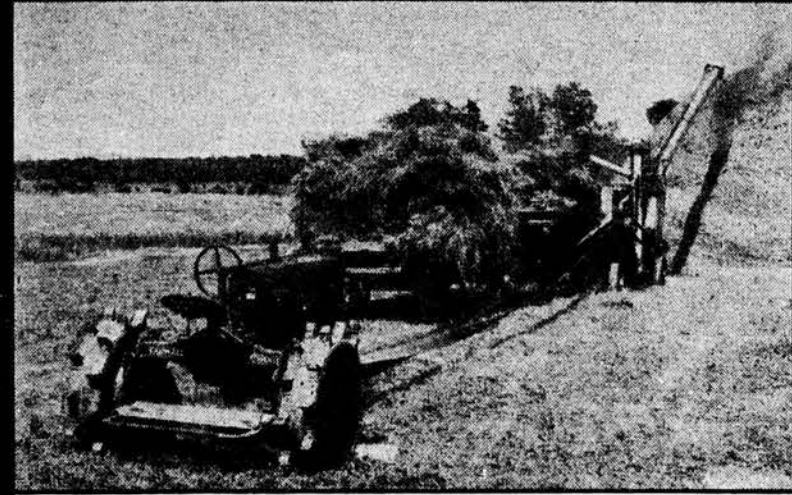
The best way to remove the feathers from wild ducks is to dip the ducks in boiling water and then wrap in a heavy cloth. The steam soon will loosen the feathers and the "pins" are very little trouble.—Mrs. C. B.

## Handy Towel Rack



Get a glass tube 15 inches long and 1/2 to 3/4 inch in diameter. The kind used on steam engines as water gauges, is about right. The two end brackets are made of wood and cut out as shown and screwed to the wall. Bore holes with a bit, half-way thru the brackets and same size as the glass tube. As the tube must be lifted at one end to place the towel, it will be necessary to take a saw and carefully cut away the wood from the top side of bracket down to the bit hole. Thru this bracket, a hole may then be drilled to coincide with the hole in glass tube. Then a soft pine plug may be pushed in to prevent the tube being accidentally pushed out of the bracket. The brackets may be stained or varnished.—Nellie Taylor.

# Get ALL the GRAIN



Above: A McCormick-Deering Thresher at work, powered by a Farmall 30.

"A fine machine" . . . that's what thousands of satisfied users call the McCormick-Deering All-Steel Thresher. They know it threshes *all* the grain and does a *clean* job.

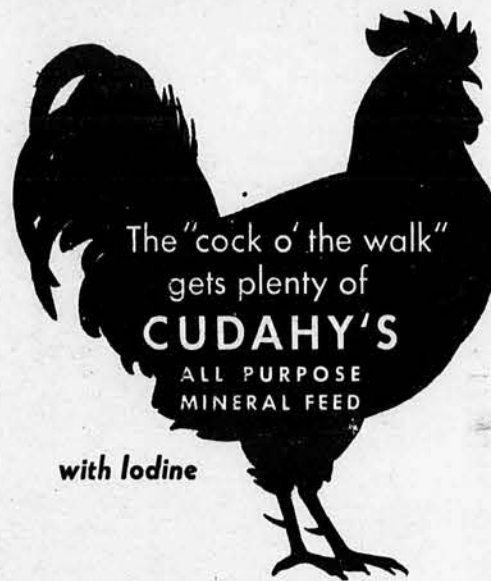
This sturdily built thresher, with its modern design, simple and convenient adjustments, ball-bearing cylinder, and roller bearings at many points for smooth operation, appeals to grain farmers everywhere.

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(F-G-9)



# Mrs. Newbride Cooks for Two

By NELLE PORTREY DAVIS



Dried beef rarebit served hot over corn muffins or popovers.

HOW many things Mrs. Newlywed has to learn! Even tho she may have long been accustomed to taking her part in the farm kitchen at home, she will find the management of her own home quite another proposition. Meals must be scaled down so there will not be any great quantities of left-overs. All the new gadgets bought by the young couple, or given by interested friends must be experimented with, and the proper way of using must be learned.

Last season I attended a double kitchen shower given for school chums, recently added to the ranks of the wedded. One friend brought the new Top-of-Stove glassware—a saucepan for one and a skillet for the other—and added to the value of her gifts in such a clever way, I think her idea is worth passing along. As this ware is new the giver realized the recipients would be sure to be novices in its use, so included in each dainty wrapping were typewritten sheets containing a number of recipes to be used with the utensils, and each recipe told the exact number of servings that would result. Needless to say, the girls were overjoyed, and the gifts quickly became real right-hand helpers, instead of being consigned to an obscure corner of a pantry shelf, awaiting the time when bothersome and expensive experiments could be made.

I think this original idea is worth following in the giving of any unusual utensil or kitchen gadget. The Top-of-Stove glassware is a boon to any kitchen as it is three utensils in one. You may boil, bake and serve, with only one dish to wash. Following are some tried and true recipes for this ware:

### Caramel Dumplings

1 1/4 cups flour	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder	2 tablespoons butter
1/2 cup sugar	1/2 cup milk
	1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Sift dry ingredients. Cut in the butter, add vanilla and milk. Mix thoroughly and drop by rounding teaspoonfuls into the boiling caramel sauce in the glass Top-of-Stove saucepan. Cover tightly. Boil gently over a very low flame for 20 minutes without removing

### Apple or Onion, Which?

If you were blind-folded would you know whether you were eating an apple or an onion?

The human tongue can differentiate only four tastes—sweet, sour, bitter, salt. Your tongue really does not know the difference between an apple and an onion—both of them taste sour. It's your nose, by sense of smell; your eyes, by sense of sight; your hands, by sense of touch, which record the dissimilarities between the two.

cover. Serve immediately in dish in which they were cooked. Generous servings for 5 people.

### Caramel Sauce

2 tablespoons butter	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups boiling water	1 1/2 cups brown sugar

Place in sauce pan and boil gently about 5 minutes before dropping in the dumplings.

### Dried Beef Rarebit

3 tablespoons butter	1/2 teaspoon paprika
4 tablespoons flour	2 cups sweet milk
1 teaspoon dry mustard	1 cup grated American cheese
	1/4 pound dried beef

Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the flour, mustard and paprika, and stir in the milk. Cook over a very low flame until thickened and smooth. Add the dried beef, broken in pieces, and

the grated cheese. Remove from the fire and stir until the cheese is melted. Serve hot over toasted corn muffins or popovers. Serves 5.

### Yorkshire Pudding

Start this on top of the stove, finish it off in the oven and serve in the same dish.

1 1/2 pounds sirloin steak	2 teaspoons baking powder
3 tablespoons flour	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon salt	2 eggs
Dash of pepper	2 tablespoons melted butter
1 cup milk	1 1/2 cups flour

Cut meat into five servings. Rub with flour, salt and pepper. Lay the steaks, two or three at a time into the saucepan and cook slightly on both sides in hot fat cut from the steaks, or in butter. Lay the steaks in the saucepan and prepare the batter by sifting flour, baking powder and salt together. Beat eggs, add milk and combine with dry ingredients. Add melted butter and beat with a rotary beater for two minutes. Pour over the steaks and bake in a hot—400 degrees F.—oven for 30 minutes. Serve piping hot. Five generous servings.

### Pineapple Upside Down Cake

Melt 2 tablespoons butter in a glass skillet. Add 1/2 cup brown sugar, arrange 2 1/2 slices of pineapple over the bottom of the skillet, sprinkle with 2 tablespoons pecan nutmeats and let stand in a warm place while the following batter is being prepared:

3/4 cup cake flour	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder	1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup sugar	2 tablespoons melted shortening
1 egg	1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat egg, add milk and shortening. Stir into dry mixture, add vanilla and beat well. Pour over pineapple slices and bake in a slow oven (325 degrees F.) for 45 minutes. Serve in skillet. Four large portions.

### Scrambled Eggs

3/4 cup sour cream	1 teaspoon salt
6 eggs	Few grains pepper

Pour cream in skillet. Add salt, pepper and last of all, the eggs. Beat lightly with a fork. Cook slowly over a very low flame. Cook until creamy, continually stirring and scraping from the bottom of the skillet. When mixture is moist but thick enough to hold together, serve in the skillet.

## Reduce the Salad Way

SEE HOW EASY IT IS



Salad days again! Now when you crave the tang of fruits, the crunchiness of fresh vegetables in your diet, try reducing the salad way. A safe and sane get-thin diet includes two salads a day. Most salads are thinning because they're made of foods that give satisfying bulk with few fattening calories. Just see—a large head of lettuce has only 50 calories; a raw medium-sized apple, 80; a large cucumber, 50; a 4-inch carrot, 25; 2 radishes, 7; 3 canned asparagus tips, 15.

A filling but low-calorie main-course salad—tomato cheese, 85 calories, or crab meat, 110—almost makes a lunch in itself. As first course at dinner a large green salad, low in calories, leaves little room for rich foods that hide your youthful lines under bulges.

Reducers must avoid combinations with cream cheese, dates, nuts, whipped cream, mayonnaise. Use just a sprinkle of French dressing, salt with lime or lemon juice, or spiced vinegar. Or, if you miss the oily taste, make mineral oil dressing.

You'll find recipes for low-calorie salads and dressings in our 40-page booklet, "Salad the Beauty Course." Also party and picnic salads, jellied and frozen salads, and salad accompaniments such as corn sticks, cheese straws, paprika crackers, as well as a helpful calorie chart. The booklet is only 15 cents and may be obtained from Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

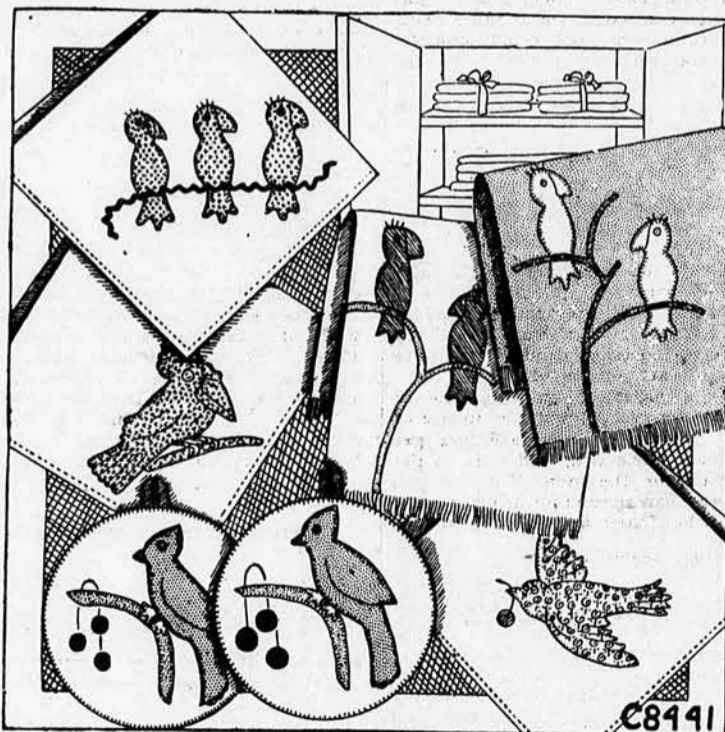
## Why Not Pieced Drapes?

MRS. M. R.

If you like to piece quilts and are using a lovely quilt as a bedspread in some room why not make drapes to match? Using the pattern of your quilt, piece the blocks, and join them, adding sufficient pieces of white or contrasting material—just as you would in setting the blocks together—to produce a straight edge of the desired width.

I like the draperies lined to hide all seams.

## Gay Patches Make These Birds



SOME of those odd bits of tape and pieces of material you have been saving will enable you to make some very unusual and attractive pan holders, tea towels and luncheon sets. Pattern No. C8441, is only 10 cents, yet it brings you transfer designs for all these various birds. The blue bird carrying the red cherry can be cut from a blue print. The top-knotted birds shown on the pan holders may be blue jays—if you have blue material, or cardinals if your choice runs to reds.

Put the three Jayhawks on a rickrack perch and the other branches may be bits of bias tape. The possibilities of color combinations are limited only by the size of your scrap bag. Since these are Numo transfers, each design may be stamped a number of times. This 10-cent pattern may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Look Your Best at Home

By JANE ALDEN, Stylist

I know a woman who wears her bedroom slippers around the house and even into the garden to get a mess of beans or peas for supper. When she goes to an afternoon meeting, this same woman merely changes into a clean apron . . . and oh, yes, puts on her shoes.



She has never learned how easy it is to form the excellent habit of dressing for the occasion. If she would only learn to wear sensible shoes around the house and out of doors . . . saving bedroom slippers for rest periods . . . her feet would have the necessary support, she would feel better, and look a thousand times neater and happier.

As for wearing a house apron to an afternoon meeting or on a trip to town

## Slender! Young! Charming!

WEAR IT EVERYWHERE



one is likely to look a little ruffled after an automobile ride, the stiffly starched apron looks odd with hats, and certainly is not so flattering on such occasions as a slimly fitted darker frock with crisp or colorful trim.

Dressing for the occasion is no more expensive than not doing it, and "ups" a woman's opinion of herself a worthwhile 100 per cent. For afternoon cottons need not cost much, yet they do improve one's appearance and give added poise and confidence.

So see to it this summer that you are properly dressed for daytime occasions. Have house frock cottons for morning wear, dressier dark cottons for afternoon wear, and plenty of little tie-on aprons for keeping your afternoon and dressier clothes fresh.

Even if you are washing up the dishes, you can look as dainty and attractive as a valentine if you go in for gay cotton prints with self-ruffled, bright rick rack, or contrasting bias tape trims. Not the frilly, lacy, perishable type of house frock either . . . but frocks in becoming colors, flattering styles, and cute trims that launder well.

A new and flattering style is the open-down-the-front type that closes with a zipper, buttons and button holes, or has button decorations and snap closings. They are easy to get into, and have that down-the-front movement which makes such a long slenderizing line. Of course, the neckline may be round, square, or "V" according to your preference . . . and wear frills of organdy, self material, or vivid rick rack edging. Another comfortable, easy-to-get-into house frock is the Hoover or wrap around type. Make it up in favorite colors and trims.



Simple afternoon cottons may be made or bought reasonably in dark or colored eyelet embroidery, dotted swiss, voile print, cotton shantung, or cotton lace. Of course, for dressier wear a spun rayon, sheer silk, or gay rayon print is worn. Detachable neckwear provides a cool crisp look for your frock and may be kept fresh and clean thru separate launderings. Or try colored grosgrain ribbon in a bow at the throat, a sawtooth-edged trim in color, or jewelry accents against plain frocks. Such dresses do not muss easily, are as cool as your house frock cottons, and, being dark or in color, will not soil easily.

Seems to me everyone should have plenty of crisp little tie-on aprons in the house . . . of the kind that cover top and front of your dress, that stay anchored, are easily laundered, and are made up in attractive colors.

Make a habit of slipping one of these aprons over your dress-up silk or cotton, no matter how late you get home from a meeting and rush to get supper on for the men. Nice, too, to have gay clean aprons for offering your guests when they help do the dishes.

(Copyright Edanell Features Inc., 1937)

## My Biggest Nickel's Worth

MRS. SAM J. REITER

I've burned my fingers and lost my temper for the last time—well, for this annoyance, it's the last time. Lids have been minus knobs for some time and I've been using hot pot holders, but they slip. The budget just couldn't be stretched to include new utensils and buying lids to fit old ones is quite a problem.

Then just the other day, on a shopping tour thru the dime store, I spied a little card displaying six black knobs and a little wrench, too, for ease in fastening the knobs securely in place. All for five cents!

It didn't take five minutes to fasten on three of them and I've never had so much satisfaction from a nickel investment!

## We Are All Sprucing Up

MRS. B. B. E.

Recently we had a tragedy in our neighborhood—the kind of pitiful situation where a wife who has worked by her husband for years suddenly finds herself discarded for a lip-sticked, high-heeled younger woman with "understanding."

Now I'm just an average farm wife, I guess. I can give my husband sympathy when it doesn't rain and encouragement when a cloud appears in the west. I can help him decide on the rotation of his crops and point out articles on calf-raising. I ask him his advice on gardening and talk over the latest chicken problem.

But I never owned a lipstick in my life until last Saturday—and you may be sure I use it most sparingly to avoid making myself a laughing-stock. My new shoes are a little smarter than any pair I've worn in years. My new blue dress was chosen with a great deal of care to darken the blue of my eyes. I went to Sunday school last Sunday quite proud of myself. But do you know, every woman there was wearing a bit of extra make-up or finery?

I don't think the men realize what's going on—but I predict quite a rise in fashion among the women in this neighborhood—at least for a while, until we forget again that just because we're wives is no reason why we shouldn't stay pretty.

## Tip From a Best Beau

MRS. A. B. L.

My best beau dropped in around supper time, and of course Mom invited him to the table. I was a little disturbed because the food wasn't "company style"—but he seemed to like pinto beans.

And then he hit a rock. There was a crunching noise and he moaned, almost inaudibly, as it struck a sensitive tooth. And Brother bit into another rock at the same time. "Good Lord, Sis," he demanded (very audibly), "can't you be a little more careful? And don't say you didn't look over these beans, 'cause I saw you!"

Thank heaven, we're a family who can laugh almost anything off. I guess it was funny, for everyone but me, and Tom, with his poor tooth.

Thank heaven, too, that it takes more than a rock in the beans to stop Tom. He proposed anyway. And after we were safely engaged, he gave me his method (he was a bachelor) of sorting beans. Just put each handful on a white plate; the rocks show up at once—and can be removed before they threaten either marriages or molars.

## What's My Pet Peeve?

FARM HOUSEWIFE

It's city company! Let me be hoeing the garden with a bunch of hired men to cook dinner for and a big shiny car drives up and out steps cousin Jim, his city wife and children come to spend the week end. I just want to fall asleep and not wake up for a week. But instead I fry more chicken, make extra pies and let weeds grow in the garden and wrinkles on my face. But such is life for country cousins! I wonder sometimes if when Gabriel blows his horn I won't think it is city company and not wake up.



Going-to-the-Sun Mountain as Viewed From the Chalets

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# Extra Care Required to Produce Quality Eggs in Hot Weather

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THE fact that egg quality varies so much in different parts of our country is one of the main reasons why there is a drop in egg consumption during the summer months. There never has been adopted a uniform plan of selling eggs, hence the city buyer of eggs never knows just what he is getting when he buys a dozen eggs. If the nation wide campaign, which is to start in the near future to increase egg consumption, is to be put over with any lasting degree of success, it must have the co-operation of the farm poultry folks so that such good quality eggs will be produced that demand will naturally increase permanently. Eggs first of all must be fresh, then of uniform size and color and look pleasing to the eye, as well as pleasing to the "palate."



Mrs. Farnsworth

It isn't so difficult to produce good quality eggs during the cool months, but it does require extra care to market eggs in a fresh condition when the weather is hot. One essential is to produce non-fertile eggs. Males should be removed from the flock as soon as hatching eggs are no longer in demand. Unless they are of special value it is better to market them and replace with cockerels in the fall. If they are to be retained for another year give them a separate pen, with free range of mornings. Infertile eggs will stand a higher temperature than fertile eggs without deteriorating in quality. Eggs should be gathered from the nests often, 3 or 4 times every day and stored in a cool place as soon as possible. The quicker eggs are cooled, the better chance for marketing a fresh product. Wire baskets are an aid in quick cooling as the air can circulate freely thru them. Nests must be kept clean and plenty of nests provided, altho hens want the same nests many times even when others are available, and broken eggs are the results. In summer production is higher, and shells are thinner as a rule—these are reasons for gathering often and storing in a cool place.

### Feeding a Quality Factor

Given a flock of hens of no special egg breeding the matter of managing their product is about all one can do. Feeding plays a large part in the quality produced. To get a uniform colored yolk it is necessary to keep the hens on about the same ration. In some cities there is more of a demand for certain colored egg yolks. For instance, a straw yolk is very popular with some customers who are willing to pay the price. This means a ration that contains plenty of yellow corn, alfalfa and greens. The color of the yolk depends on the kind of foods the hens are getting.

## Records Aid in Showing Profits

A HERD of high-producing grade Jerseys has been profitable for Merle R. Lathrop, young farmer of Allen county, even in years of short feed crops. Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop take their bookkeeping and herd testing work seriously and labor diligently over their records at odd times or during evenings. They belong to the dairy herd improvement association, and keep complete records under supervision of the field man. During 1936 the 9 Jerseys produced 68,244 pounds of whole milk, containing 3,547.8 pounds of butterfat, sold for \$1,469.11, with a feed cost of \$610.55, which included pasture, roughage and grain. Average butterfat cost was 17 cents a pound; and of milk, 88 cents a 100 pounds.

When the Lathrops entered the dairy herd improvement association 4 years ago, the herd average was 310 pounds of butterfat a year. Testing work and

the size, shape and color egg that the flock produces is largely a matter of breeding for egg size, shape and color, altho the size may be affected by weather and by feeding and the condition of the flock. Feed enough grain to keep up the weight of the hen and the eggs will be as large as the breeding back of them will allow.

### Keep Eggs in Cool Place

After producing quality eggs the next step is to keep them attractive and in strictly fresh condition. A cool basement is a satisfactory place to store them—55 degrees F. is a good storing temperature and there should be some humidity. If no cellar or basement is available an outdoor egg cooler may be built. Eggs kept cool until just ready to market will reach the buyer in a good condition. But from then on many times eggs are not cared for by the buyer as well as the producer cares for them. Many times eggs are taken into a room temperature of 90 degrees on hot days and kept many hours, then perhaps loaded on an uncovered truck and hauled to the city market. Then many times you'll hear the remark, "I lost money on those eggs I bought," and due to hot weather the price is dropped again, and the producer takes the loss. The city consumer blames the producer, when about seven out of ten times the fault lies in those who handle the product after it leaves the producer's hands. State laws should provide for cool rooms at local points for handling eggs. While on a camping trip I bought a few dozen eggs from a farm early in the morning, gathered from the nests, only to find that they had been in the nests several days. But that was an exception. Most poultry folks who go to the trouble of providing the flock with good feeds also take good care of the product. If the egg consumption is to be raised then the national campaign must have the co-operation of the egg buyer also.

### Light Influences Growth

Storage brooders placed in different shades of light give slightly different results in growth. The heaviest chicks in a lot of 500 chicks brooded were those that had plenty of light from the earliest hour in the morning until late of evenings. Feed consumption was more, hence the chicks were heavier. Strong light, however, made chicks more restless if feed and water pans became empty at any time.

Better feeds that contain all the necessary elements needed for growth make leg weakness a thing that no poultry raiser needs ever to contend with. Last season chicks brooded in starting brooders on wire floors developed a few cases. This year with the same brand of feed which had been better vitimized there was not a sign of this trouble with three different lots of chicks. Mills and experimental farms may eventually solve many of the poultry diseases the same way thru a proper diet.

### Glass for Small Cabinets

Old windshields and window glasses can be put into the doors of medicine chests or cabinets. This allows viewing the inside without opening the door.



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## Will Co-ordinate Conservation

THE soil conservation districts, to be organized voluntarily by farmers, under the law passed by the last session of the Kansas legislature, will be the set-up used to fight wind erosion and crop failures in our corner of the "dust bowl." Similar districts in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado, will unite in this new effort.

The most important recent step in the movement, which has been growing intermittently out in the area in question and in Washington, D. C., is appointment of Roy I. Kimmel, of Amarillo, Texas, as federal co-ordinator of the AAA, Rural Settlement, Farm Credit Administration and perhaps other government agencies.

Relief for needy persons in the "dust bowl!" has been assured by President Roosevelt. Crop loans, provided in the usual way, will be made by the Farm Credit Administration.

Since organization of soil conservation districts is voluntary among farmers of the area, responsibility for undertaking a permanent program is left first of all to them. The law permits organization of an association upon approval by 75 per cent of the land operators. Then, practices may be adopted and made compulsory upon a 90 per cent affirmative vote. This makes the plan dependent virtually upon unanimous approval, yet allows certain practices to be adopted despite objections of a small minority.



Roy I. Kimmel, Amarillo, Texas, has been named director of federal replanting, re-settling and crop control efforts in the Southwestern drouth area.

soil. He sweat and lathered and heaved at the flanks. A "soft" horse walked on ground which was packed for seeding, and he showed less tiredness than the other horse. A well-packed seedbed is essential for best alfalfa growth and important to Sweet clover. "I wouldn't be without it," Joe A. Abram, Mitchell county, reports.

### Soil Packers Help Legumes

There is getting to be definite agreement that soil packers are the thing for legume growing. A story is going around Kansas about 2 horses. One was a tough, hardened horse, which was forced to walk on soft, unpacked

## Many Farmers Will Store Grain

By G. H. HOWARD

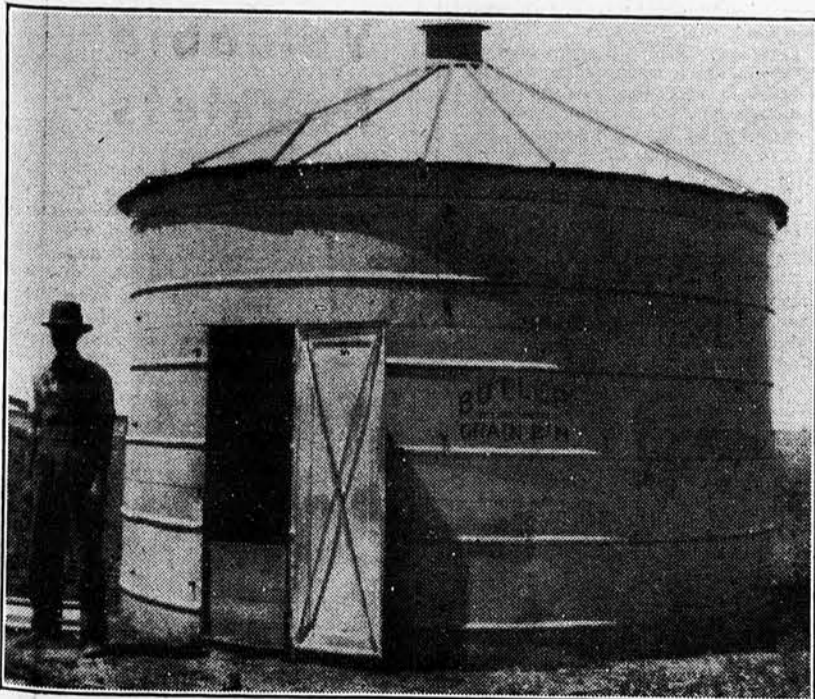
A STUDY of the grain storage situation in Kansas indicates considerable new storage space will be needed to handle the 1937 harvest. The big wheat crop will be located to a great extent in the Eastern Kansas area, where corn instead of wheat has been the general rule. One hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat, plus normal yields of oats and barley, will fill the bins of Central and Eastern Kansas to overflowing and additional storage space will be necessary.

When bins which already are available are filled, the most convenient form of storage is in metal bins. These bins in sizes from 500 to 1000 bushels may easily be moved from place to place. They do away with scooping between the thresher or combine and the bin. They are rat, rain and thief proof. The latest types of bins are so constructed that they provide excellent ventilation, altho wheat carrying

too much moisture may need moving.

The price of wheat at near a dollar, is generally agreed to be acceptable at harvest. But world wheat conditions indicate it may pay to hold a good part of the crop, and considering the way this practice has been working out, we expect at least 50 per cent of the 1937 small grain harvest to be kept out of market channels for a few months. Other Northern Hemisphere countries, except Soviet Russia and China, have shown decreases in acreage this year, altho the United States acreage is larger. Any unfavorable crop news is quite likely to result in higher prices shortly after the winter wheat harvest.

Without doubt, lots of wheat will be sold at harvest to meet pressing bills. But after these are paid it will be real wisdom to spend a few cents a bushel and hold some wheat. Grain in the bin is acceptable credit in many cases, if funds are needed to hold it.



This metal bin was installed 26 years ago and has been in continuous use since. While latest types are greatly improved, this one still is in good condition and is being used.

## Modern dairying ... 80 years old



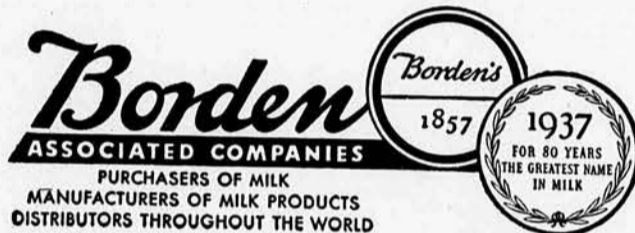
The First Borden Milk Plant

This 1937 season marks the 80th anniversary of modern dairying.

It was 80 years ago this spring that Gail Borden established the first successful commercial plant to "can" yesterday's milk for use next week, next month or next year.

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6:30 a. m.  
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Frances Langford

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Kansas City—Chicago
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- **Closings on Grain**  
Winnipeg—Minneapolis—Liverpool  
Also:  
Kansas Farmer News Notes  
and Weather Reports

# Farm 'Uprising' About Only Thing That Would Help AAA of 1937

By CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

**D**ESERTED by the National Grange and the National Farmers' Union, the proposed AAA of 1937, backed by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Roosevelt administration, appears today even less likely to get Congressional action this session than it did when it was sprung on the Senate and House committees on agriculture nearly a month ago.

However, both committees continue to hold open hearings on the measure, and on the subject of a farm program generally. If at any time a demand for its passage should come from farmers themselves, the bill would be passed. But so far there has been no indication of any farmer uprising in support of the measure. They don't like compulsory production control.

### Too Much Regimentation for Grange

L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, says, "This bill goes a little bit farther along the road to regimentation than I am willing to travel. I am confident, however, the bill can be amended so we can all support it."

As this is written, the Grange has not appeared before either committee to state its position on the bill, nor to proffer suggested amendments.

Edward E. Kennedy, national secretary of the Farmers Union, came before the House committee last week, but avoided mentioning the Farm Bureau proposal. He devoted his time to advocating the Farmers Union plan, as set out in the Massingale bill.

Briefly, the Farmers Union would have the Secretary of Agriculture fix the prices of all 14 commodities in the original AAA; prices to be based on cost of production. Secretary also would announce proportion of each required for domestic consumption during the marketing year. Any purchaser would have to pay the fixed price for the proportion of his purchase theoretically necessary for domestic consumption, and the current world price for the balance. This balance would then be segregated for export and its sale for domestic consumption prohibited. Mr. Kennedy had a difficult time trying to make the members of the committee see that it was not especially material what became of the surplus after it left the farmers' hands.

After his appearance before the committee, Mr. Kennedy explained too much importance is attached to surpluses; said there really is not any surplus production—there just is not enough income to buy what is needed. If the farmers got cost of production, he said, then every one would have enough to buy everything produced and there would be no real economic problem in the nation.

Farmers Union and the Grange don't want any kind of production control. Neither is proposing that federal subsidies to agriculture be abolished, however.

### Farm Income Is Higher

Cash farm income in April this year, including government payments, was the highest in 7 years. This may account in part for the general apathy among farmers toward the proposed AAA of 1937. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics also reports the total cash farm income the first 4 months this year was the highest for any similar period in 4 years.

From marketings in April this year farmers received 583 million dollars; from government payments, 76 millions; total, 659 million dollars. A year ago the total cash income for April was 530 million dollars including 37 million dollars government payments.

### Enough Wheat for Export

For the first time in several years, it looks as if there may be a foreign market for American wheat this year. "This year," according to D. F. Christy, of the B. A. E., "prospects are we will have an export surplus of wheat. What are the chances of selling that surplus abroad?"

Answering his own question, Christy

says prospects are "better than for some years past."

An expected crop in this country larger than needed for domestic requirements may result in larger exports than the last few years. Also the B. A. E. expects the United States price to be closer to the world level than for several years back. Poland and several other European nations also have dropped, for the time being at least, export subsidy payments.

### Power Farming Makes Gain

Tractors on farms in the United States now number more than 1,200,000, the B. A. E. reports. This compared to 920,021 in 1930—census reports—which was a gain of 45 per cent over 1925. During the last 18 years the number of work horses and mules on farms has dropped about 2.2 per cent each year. On January 1, this year there were 16,130,000 horses and mules on farms, compared to 26,436,000 in 1919. Apparently for every tractor placed on farms, 10 head of horses and mules go out of the picture. Animals are more easily disposed of, however, than men displaced by machines.

### Congress Has Big Job

Confusion in Congress this summer is the worst in years. Looks today as if Congress will be in session until early fall. President is insisting upon a court reform bill; executive reorganization; national planning act; wages and hours act; farm tenancy act; tax evasion legislation which may wind up with new and higher taxes legislation; may insist upon action upon the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes treaty before the session closes.

Indications are Congress will be held in session until it disposes of the court reorganization proposal, which will not call for six new additional justices, if and when enacted; passes an "experimental" farm tenancy act with 10 million dollars working capital; some form of wages and hours legislation.

Reorganization of the executive departments is going to be difficult. The departments don't want to be reor-

ganized. Also Congress does not want to give the White House the arbitrary power of independent commissions asked by the President. Probably this will go over, altho if the White House insists action might be taken late in the session.

Local public works projects for which bonds have been voted will be taken care of under the 45-55 plan, as the result of the fight to earmark 300 million dollars for public works in the 1½ billion dollar relief bill. But the funds will come from RFC, not from WPA.

Compromise on this measure may be indicative of compromise on the President's proposal to "pack the Supreme Court," by which a Democratic Congress will not defeat a major proposal from a Democratic President, but will give him so little that it will be a virtual spanking of the White House.

### Farm Program Modified

Modifications of the Agricultural Conservation Program suggested by Kansas farmers have been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace and are effective at once. Some of these changes are:

The payment for controlled summer-fallow is raised to \$1 an acre. It formerly was 50 cents.

Summer-fallow listed on the contour or tilled with a basin lister becomes eligible for payment of \$1.50 an acre.

Terracing and summer-fallow, or terracing and summer-fallow with the basin lister may be combined for payment.

Contour farming is approved for all slopes in excess of 1 per cent. The minimum formerly was 2 per cent.

Sorghum or Sudan grass listed in rows not more than 28 inches apart is approved for the crop strips in the practice of strip-cropping and fallow. The strips previously had been limited to close-drilled or broadcast crops.

Sorghums and Sudan grass used for pasture are classed as soil-depleting. This point had not been clear.

Light liming with stone of such fineness that 30 per cent will pass thru a 100-mesh sieve become eligible for a payment of 50 cents an acre. The lime must be drilled in rows at a rate of not less than 400 pounds to the acre. The regulations pertaining to light liming previously had required the use of stone fine enough so that 90 per cent would pass thru a 100-mesh sieve.

### Fertilizer Makes Wheat

Phosphate is showing a big improvement in wheat, to which it was applied last year in Brown county. Five out of 6 farms on which it was placed, showed the fertilized crop to give twice as good promise of heavy yield, as that which was not phosphated.

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

(Probable changes in feed costs have been considered in suggesting the best marketing program.)

I have some grass and expect to have a big feed crop. What kind of cattle would you buy now?—A. H. S., Bucklin, Kan.

About 3 chances out of 10 that stock cattle purchased now and fed out this winter will sell for more a pound than they cost a pound now. If one figures the grass is a total loss if not used, and if one figures the feed crop as cheap as it probably will sell for in the fall, then one probably will figure a profit on the gain in weight even if the selling price is under the cost price. An improving pasture season and a large corn crop in sight will hold prices too high until late winter to warrant purchasing unless one buys right away and sells before the end of the grazing season. If this is done only the best quality steers or heifers should be purchased.

I have some hogs weighing 75 to 150 pounds. Should I sell, buy grain now to push for July market, or defer feeding for the September market?—S. B. T., Protection, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that either feeding for July or for September will be better than selling now, and there are about 8 chances out of 10 that the selling price when fat will be more than the present value of the hog plus grain costs. In years when a large corn crop is in the offing after a small corn crop, there is a tendency for the yearly

peak to occur after July unless July prices are \$2 or \$3 a hundredweight above mid-June prices.

I have some old ewes, just sheared, now on clover pasture. Would you sell now, sell fat ones now, or hold all until the thin ones are fat?—G. L. L., Edinburg, Ill.

About 8 chances out of 10 that it would be better to sell the fat ones now and if you only have a few head, it might be just as well to sell all of them if you know you are going to sell before next spring. July prices average lower than June in about 9 years out of 10. Questions still come in about feeding this fall. It is too early yet to tell whether it will be profitable. The odds at present favor buying feeder lambs early and selling before Christmas.

I want to buy a flock of ewes. When would you buy them and where?—H. F., Whiteside, Mo.

I am not sure that I would buy them. The July-August price level of sheep and lambs and the general business situation at that time will clear up the picture. Sometime either in 1938, 1939, or 1940, a farm flock will not be profitable. On the other hand, if you know sheep and your farm needs a farm flock, don't let prices for breeding ewes the next two months keep you from following a good program. Efficiency of production with a farm flock is more important in the amount of profit than the savings one can make on the buying side.





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## GRAIN BIN

WORLD'S FINEST—BAR NONE

The world scramble for wheat, say experts, will take every spare bushel before the new crop is harvested. So promising, in fact, is the outlook for still higher prices that farmers everywhere are preparing to wait out the situation with this year's crop safely stored in Butler Grain Bins.

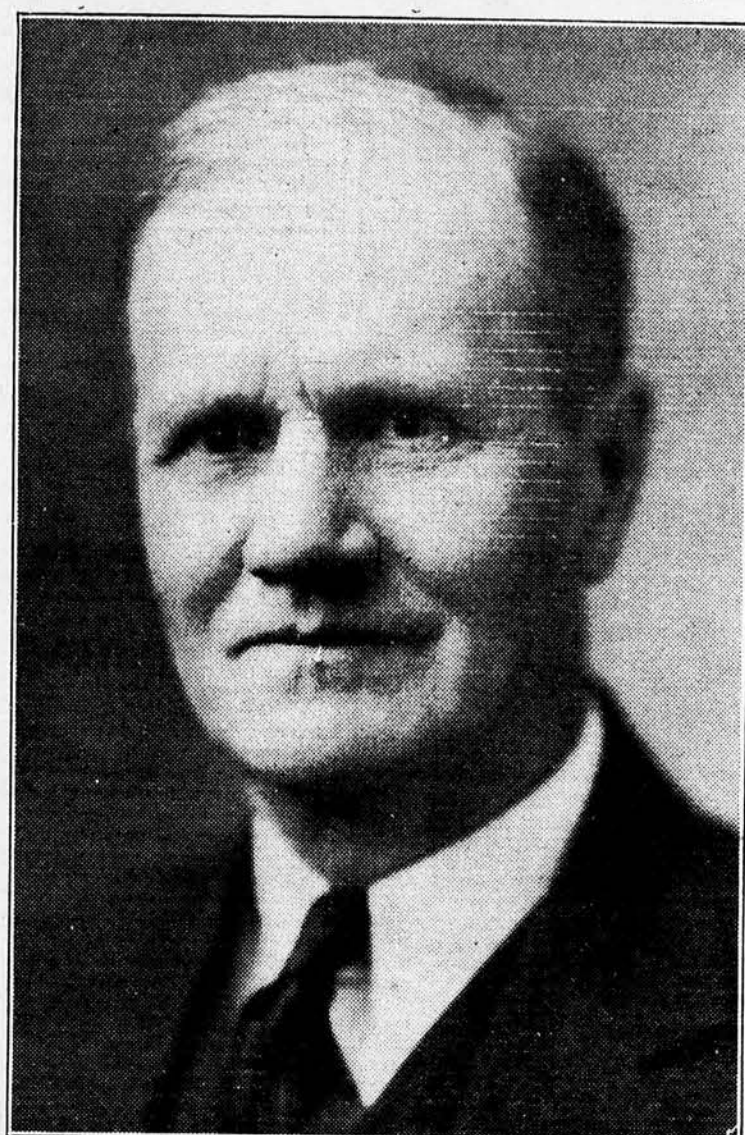
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## He Helped the Midwest Develop



Albert Little Johnson

SATURDAY night, June 19, there will be a unique entertainment at the Hotel Cornhusker in Lincoln, Neb. Gathered in the dining room will be 100 or more friends of Albert Little Johnson in a double celebration. Gathered from Kansas, Nebraska and surrounding states, these friends will celebrate not only his 74th birthday but also his 50 years of service with the Crete Mills of which he is now the titular head.

Mr. Johnson moved to Nebraska with his parents when he was less than 1 year old. That was before the advent of the railroads and about the only means of transportation was by ox-

team. The family went thru all the hardships that beset Kansans and Nebraskans during those years.

Albert Johnson did not establish the Crete Mills. In fact, it was a going concern when he was hired as a clerk in 1887. It generally is more difficult to get control of a business than to start one, but that did not bother him. How well he succeeded is shown by the fact that he now is the principal owner.

Saturday night's dinner for Mr. Johnson is a surprise party. Let's hope that he does not pick up this issue of KANSAS FARMER or other publications carrying advance notice. In that event it would not be a surprise.

## Bandit Has Time to Reform

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

A 10 TO 21-YEAR sentence in the state penitentiary is the punishment imposed by a Sedgwick county jury upon Roland Hotsapillar, charged with committing a torture robbery on the premises of Service Member Linda Horsch, Colwich. That ought to be enough time for a criminal to think over the kind of life he has lived and plan for a better one, when he gets his freedom. It is said that a certain chicken thief, now serving a prison sentence for stealing from another Service member, is teaching a Sunday school class composed of inmates of the penitentiary. Maybe, after all, there is some hope for violators of the law. Kansas Farmer paid a \$50 reward to Service Member Miss Horsch, for the part she took in bringing this criminal to justice. Only about \$40 in money was taken from the Horsch home, but the robbers had hoped for much more.

his hay. He procured the number of the license tag and reported to the sheriff's office. Deputy Charles Casey soon arrested Dave Lindsay. When the accused was brought into court, he was found guilty and given a 60-day jail sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by the Kansas Farmer for this conviction, was divided equally between Service Member Hild and Deputy Sheriff Casey.

### Thief Watched for Chance

Following a common practice of thieves, the one who stole chickens from Emil Lampe, St. Francis, evidently watched the movements of the Lampe family until it appeared no one was home. On returning from town, Mr. Lampe checked up on his chickens and found about 24 were stolen. Then he recalled having seen Rudolf Eberhart near the premises and asked the sheriff to make an investigation. A general check-up showed Eberhart had sold chickens that day at different places. Continued questioning by the county attorney brought a plea of guilty. Ninety days in jail will be the punishment for this man, who dared to steal from a Service member. All of the \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, went to Service Member Lampe.

### Came Along Just in Time

Shortly after Forrest Hild, R. 5, Cherryvale, had found that a quantity of hay was stolen from his farm, he was out on the highway looking for clues. A car was driven by and he examined the tracks, made by the tires. They corresponded precisely with tracks left by the thief, who had stolen



A WOODEN BIN, overheated grain, spontaneous combustion — and FIRE.

This is a disaster far too likely, far too costly for any farmer to risk. Abolish this ever-present menace by installing a separate well-ventilated grain bin made entirely of metal.

And when you make this purchase, insure its long life by seeing that it is made of Armco Ingot Iron—the metal long famous for its durability in all kinds of service.

For over 31 years, Armco Ingot Iron has been the choice of makers of culverts, roofing, siding, eaves trough and down-spouts — all those metal products constantly exposed to weather and water.

Leading manufacturers of grain bins, stock tanks, silos, feeders, septic tanks and other farm equipment select Armco Ingot Iron for their better lines because of its extra years of satisfactory service.

Be sure to see the Armco trademark. It will save you trouble and save you money.

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY MIDDLETOWN, OHIO



# ARMCO INGOT IRON

# Black Feather

Seventh Instalment

By HAROLD TITUS

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## In Preceding Installments

Rodney Shaw, last of the independent fur traders to oppose the Astor Company, comes to Mackinac to talk terms. He earns the right to wear the Black Feather, symbol of physical superiority. Shaw is asked to submit his independence to the company but flings defiance at Astor. He falls madly in love with Annette Leclere, who also is loved by Burke Rickman, a Company lieutenant who wrecked Shaw's former partner. Leslie, an aging trader, admires Shaw's spirit and offers him goods to combat the company in the Pillager country. But as Shaw prepares to leave after a whirlwind courtship of Annette, Rickman, who learns of his plans thru Annette who unknowingly betrays him, stabs the already dead Leslie.

Shaw is arrested and imprisoned for the crime. With Shaw in prison Rickman leaves for the Pillager country. Shaw plans to escape with the aid of a file smuggled in to him by Basile, his trusted man. Annette sends for Rickman.

RICKMAN came in answer to the summons. He came, clad in his buckskins, with his departure but a brace of hours away.

"Yes, Annette?" he said, entering the room, but she did not reply until, obeying glance and gesture, the aunt had retreated, leaving them alone.

"Burke, I've sent for you to do what no girl craves to do: Admit wrong, confess mistakes, to beg forgiveness!"

"You are forgiven, dear Annette, before forgiveness is asked! Did you think for a moment I felt that you were light-headed enough to take seriously stock in a mere upstart?"

Her eyes filled with an expression softened somewhat. Not for him to know the emotion prompting those tears!

"And now . . . you see . . . you're intending to leave? After I've found again my lost senses, you'll leave me here?"

Color came quickly into his cheeks at that. She'd never spoken so tenderly to him; she'd never given such encouragement to him!

"Not for long! The one season, only! Just—"

"The one season! You speak so lightly of endless months? You belittle hours that can stretch themselves into years?"

"Yes, it will seem long," he admitted. "But it will be my last march inland, my love! It is the credit I need to place myself forever in the graces of Mac-Iver, Crooks, even Astor himself!" His eyes shone with anticipation.

He drew her into a chair, seating himself on a stool at her feet, picturing with extravagant phrases his own future. He talked of Shaw, belittling him; he volunteered his forgiveness for Annette's neglect, for her fascination with the man then a prisoner.

So he did not detect the changing lights in her eyes; the quirks of her mouth as she fought for self-control.

But could all this not be achieved here? she demanded.

"Ah, Annette! It's not for a maiden such as you to understand or appreciate the scramble that goes on among us for favor in Astor's eyes! You see . . ." And he talked earnestly, helping her to see that, until he had scored one more victory, the fruits which should be his—and hers—were in no manner certain.

Her breathing picked up. Her eyes again misted.

"But even so, one does not ask for everything!" she pleaded. "Burke! Burke! Don't leave me, now!"

"Then come with me, Annette!" he begged, on a knee before her, his arms seeking to draw her close.

"The interior?" she cried, voice atremble. "Oh, I could not stand it, Burke! I'd perish, in the interior! It's you I need. . . . You, here, close, safe!" She stroked his hair, she patted his cheek, she pleaded and begged and did not surrender to his lips until all else she could think of had failed.

And her kisses failed, as well. He would not be seduced from his intent.

A messenger came, summoning Rickman, and Annette threw herself upon him, desperate in her pleas. She followed him to the gate, making a scene such as villagers had never beheld be-

fore, and it was this Basile watched and reported to Rodney Shaw.

But Basile did not see all, heard nothing whatever. He did not observe Rickman's attempt at a final kiss; did not see Annette twist and squirm from his arms; could not hear her one honest word of the entire passage.

One word, a strained, gasped: "Never!"

It was that word which sent Rickman away, an unhappy, if commanding figure. It was that word which sent doubt galloping thru his heart, hard after sweet assurance. It was that word which made him want to linger, to delay. But there could be no delay at such an hour. . . .

AND so Burke Rickman had a day and a half the advantage, even tho events might give Rodney his freedom of movement before another dawn.

Indeed, it seemed until late afternoon that another quiet northern night would follow. The wind had blown gently from the west thruout the daylight hours. Horizons stood sharply etched against a flawless sky.

But as the sun began to drop a murk appeared in the south, and the wind veered and softened and a thunder head rose above the strait and Rodney's heart picked up its measure.

Basile came, on the pretext that the men were demanding the balance of their compensation, and Rodney told him to trade what remained of the packs.

"We'll need goods tonight, rather than fur!" he whispered, his eyes fever bright.

"The storm will come, master."

"And give me cover for my task! . . . When the revelry is at its best, launch the canoe, load Leslie's packs and threaten Giles with what comes to your mind if he discovers you and promises betrayal. Wait for me on the northern side of the island. I'll cry 'as a great owl.'"

"It is done! Have no fear for Giles. The man is like a woman in a haunted forest. He will seek the safety of numbers as soon as darkness falls."

The storm broke at dusk, a furious lashing of wind and play of lightning and cannonade of thunder. It drowned out cooking fires and sent revelers under roofs and that was well for Rodney.

But it drove, also, the sentry close under the eaves of the prison and the man stood there until the worst was past, which was not until a brace of precious hours had dragged by.

The lightning became less brilliant, the thunder retreated to distant mutterings. But a drizzling rain fell and, best of all, a southing wind blanketed other sounds. Rodney watched his guard as best he could thru the window and when, at midnight, the man was relieved, he saw the soldier on post draw his coat close and take up his position beneath cedar trees some little distance off.

Tentatively, he touched file to the bar and drew its edge slowly along the softer metal. Its rasp, he believed, was covered by the drum of rain and wind in the trees. He waited, however, a lengthy interval before attempting it again, ear to the window, eyes straining in the darkness. When another laggard flash of lightning illumined the drenched island, how-

ever, he saw the soldier, safely huddled, perhaps even dozing as he leaned against a tree.

And then began his battle with his prison. Savagely he sawed with the short file, putting all the strength he could bring to bear against the cutting edge. Siney as he was, the task was labor.

The rain ceased. The guard came out of his shelter and marched slowly. Passing the window, he glanced upward, but evidently did not detect the prisoner's face, fixedly watching him. Up and down, up and down, the soldier strolled, and this delayed Shaw's work because he could only drive the file on its liberating mission while the man was well toward either extremity of his post.

The first bar went in twain and by a tentative test he knew his strength was great enough to bend it outward. . . . But two more bars remained before he could hope to squeeze his broad shoulders through the opening. He could only guess the time. He feared hours had passed. He began to imagine that the east was brightening with the approach of day. He sawed madly. . . .

The second bar yielded and the edges of the file were dulling. Another thunder shower impended and lightning became more frequent. Sweat bathed him. His palms were raw from the toll. His knees shook as he braced his feet and put the weight of his body into the work.

Only scattering lights showed in the village, now. When the wind occasionally dropped, he determined that the sounds of merrymaking were fewer, if shriller. Night was old. Day was not far off. . . .

The third bar was sundered and he dropped the file, atremble in every muscle. The sentry passed beneath his window, moving slowly on toward the clump of cedars. Rodney gripped the first bar with both hands and leaned against it. Slowly it yielded. He bit his lip until it bled with the strain. The bar protruded at an angle outward.

He waited, crouched within, as the guard passed again. If lightning flashed, if the man looked up and saw that telltale bar bent from its place. . . . A chill swept him at the thought. Liberty was so near, now. All he needed was respite for these next minutes. A drop, a dash; joined with Basile, he could be gone before dawn and a canoe leaves no trail. With mere hours start, he feared no overtaking. . . .

The guard did not look up. The second bar bent before Rodney's strength, and then the third.

His fingers gripped the outside edge of the stone window ledge. He craned his neck to see the sentry, a blur in the shadow of the cedars. He leaped, wriggling himself outward, belly on the sill.

He breathed free air. His head and shoulders were outside the prison. He wriggled frantically. The whitewashed wall of the building spread below him. In another second he would be silhouetted against it for any eye to see.

He had a hip on the sill, now, worming around, doubling his long body painfully to draw his feet through to avoid falling head foremost. He had the bent bars in his hands. He kicked his way out, swung his feet free, dangled. . . .

And the last lightning flare of the spent storm revealed him, hanging there, swinging like a pendulum, ready to drop to the turf below.

"Halt!"

The sentry's shout went through Rodney like a knife stab.

He let go his hold. He dropped, rolling in the wet grass. He was on his feet, crouching, gauging the approach of the soldier whose feet thudded on the path.

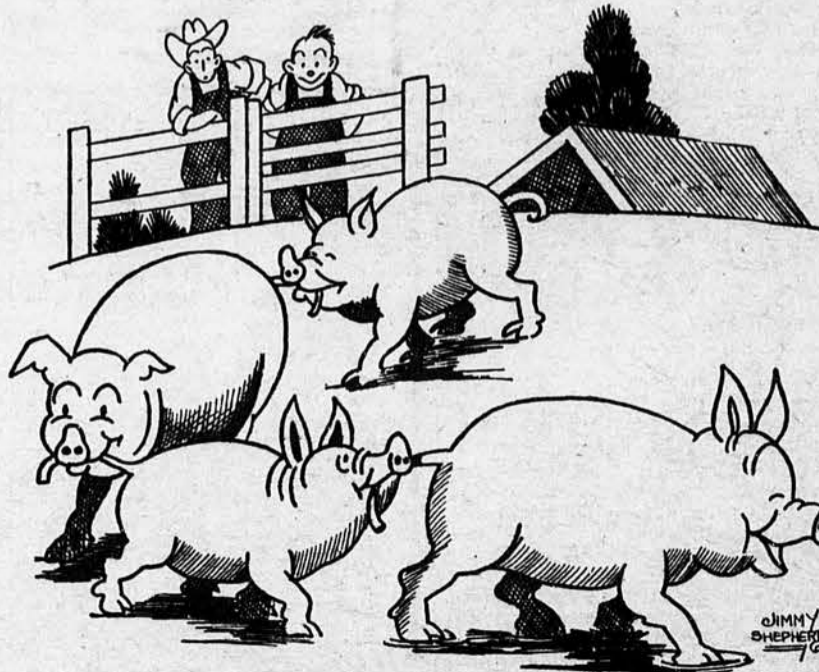
"Halt!" The command was louder, more imperative.

Shaw backed a step, gripped the corner of the building, swung around it, and began to run.

"Halt, or I fire!" the guard cried. "Fire and be—"

The crash of the musket cut off Rodney's cry of defiance. He felt the breath of the bullet on his cheek and a savage elation swept him. The musket was empty. The sound of the shot would rouse the garrison and the roused garrison would rouse the village. But he was free, plunging into drenched shrubbery. Free, in cover, with a plan before him and all he asked was this meager chance at freedom!

He ran with all the strength in his chest and legs. He fell over down trees.



"They saw the circus elephants parade past here and they been doin' that ever since."

His face was whipped and scratched by branches, his eyes half blinded by them.

He pounded on, gained a clearing, raced down the slope through knee-high grasses. Once he slowed to a walk and turned his head to listen but no sounds of pursuit were evident. Searching for him, they surely were, but not here . . . not here!

He gained the shingle of the island's northern beach, standing there alone in the darkness. His breath was quick; too quick to sound the signal agreed upon. He fought to still it and gave the hollow, falsetto cry of a great owl. He listened and from somewhere across the water it was answered and he heard the thud of a carelessly handled oar against canoe rail and ran that way, crying out again. . . .

A moving blotch appeared on the water and Basile cautiously answered his word and Rodney was wading out, to his knees, to his hips. He was being lifted into his canoe by loyal hands and men laughed in exultation as, streaming water, he gained his place.

"Bravo!" he breathed. "Bravo, my brave children! . . . To oars, now! . . . March!"

THEY made the screening islands before it was light enough to permit them to see Mackinac, the Great Turtle, behind them; and changed their course to the eastward for the entrance to the Strait of Saint Mary's which waterway would lead them northward into Lake Superior.

They drove on, out of the strait into Lake Huron as the east was smeared with orange, with never a pipe until sweat blinded eyes as muscles, softened by these days of idleness and drinking, assumed rigorous tasks. They did not complain, these voyageurs; it was not in their breed to whimper.

A freshening breeze sent little rifles slapping the deeply laden canoe before the course was altered. Near noon they turned north into the Strait of Saint Mary's, having accomplished what was ordinarily a full day's journey. Growing wavelets licked at them; water slopped inboard, the measure of the stroke was forced to slow. They sought the lee of islands, moving faster there, rowing cautiously when in the seas again, keeping on when they should have beached.

#### Little Fear of Pursuit

They should have beached, but there could be no beaching for Rodney while disaster threatened because a hostile brigade flew ahead, and it was possible that pursuit might come from behind.

He doubted the latter. MacIver and other Company officials would feel safe, with Rickman away to nearly a 2-day start. It was not the punishment of a court they wished for him. Just a delay in his plans. And certainly the marshal must know that the murder charge was the flimsiest sort of case.

Their progress became a crawl, with spray flying from the bow, even so. Waves were created, streaks of foam ran down the wind. They boated a comber that drenched the forward oarsmen and water sloshed the bottom, wetting packages.

Shaw cursed as he ordered Basile to steer for a small island and directed the unloading sharply.

His tent was pitched and oilcloths stretched over the upturned canoe for the men. They heated pitch and searched the birch bottom for weakened places to be repaired; they cooked and spread their blankets and Basile brought food to Rodney on a curl of bark.

The wind died out during the night and long before the stars faded Shaw was up, kicking his men awake while Basile blew up the fire. They gulped breakfast and put off in a fever to make a march of consequence.

They rowed, that day! No song, after the first ragged chorus; no breath for songs in that fevered stroke, no encouragement for songs in the face of the commander, strained forward as though the very posture of his body would speed their progress.

The faces of the men were set as they leaned low, caught the water, swung backward while they put their utmost against the oars. They sweated, they grunted with strain.

"Good children!" he cried finally and let them rest, sobbing as they lolled.

Early the next day they were in sight of the village of the Sault. Natives paddled out to salute them; others, dipping whitefish below the rapid, left off their work to watch. A canoe, fully laden, could not breast that foam-

flecked flood so packages came out and were lugged ashore and, half-light, the craft was shoved up the shallow, turbulent current with poles expertly manipulated by four of the men. At the rapid's head Shaw waited, while the boatmen who had used poles loped down the trail to join their fellows and came back at a round trot, straining against portage collars which held great burdens on their backs.

A group of idly curious Indians gathered.

"A brigade passed this way, from the Company," Shaw thus addressed an old man.

The Ojibway grunted assent. Two suns ago, and going fast, trader, pressing hard!

On again, with a light breeze behind to aid their western flight. Late into the evening they kept on, aided by the flare of the northern lights.

#### 500 Miles of Water Ahead

Five hundred miles lay to the westward between him and Fond du Lac, the head of Superior, where, thru narrow channels, he would commence the penetration of wilderness to reach the Mississippi. Half a thousand miles of water so treacherous that of necessity he clung to the sweeping contours of shore line.

Sixteen days traveling time was the schedule for this part of his journey he had learned from Leslie, but no 16 days would drag out for Rodney Shaw! He had the best of boatmen, he had the fleetest North canoe he had ever owned and he had the great fear of idleness or enslavement if he failed to goad him on.

He drove his men. He drove good nature and the flesh from their faces; he drove them until, with strength gone, they toiled on the power of their roused tempers. He drove them, when temper flagged, by his cajolings and flattery until pride did what temper had failed to do. He watched each expression, listened for each inflection and read in them potent signs.

The usual ration would have been hulled corn and a jot of grease morning and night for the men, but to these Shaw added the tea and salt pork Leslie had procured for himself, and every other night there were cakes made of white flour and baked in an iron pan. He killed a fawn one morning and, on another night, they dipped fish from a school in the shallows. Chattering like children, they would squat about the fire while one cooked, and heap pieces of bark with the luxurious fare and disregard the iron forks, their only utensils, to be at the gorging with fingers. And Shaw, sitting to one side, would watch them, almost truculently alert for signs in any face of grave weakening from the grueling toil.

#### Only Mercy Wanted by Men

Of nothing that he had did they want except his mercy. They leaned to the oars until palms hard as horn blistered. They sat and bailed while their faces went stark with fear, so long did he hold to the flight under sail one afternoon. They slept but briefly when the weather was fair, they gummed their canoe by firelight. From dark to dark they were afloat, because Rickman was still ahead. Like a curdling wail of warning in his ears was that thought in Shaw's mind.

The sun was hot but the wind, when it blew, was cold, for the water was slow to warm. A cup of it, dipped even from the surface, made the drinker's throat ache.

"Brave children!" Shaw cried, as they made the water boil. "If saints fail to remember you, I will. But faster now, faster!"

They avoided the mouths of rivers as stopping places, because there others might encamp. They began to watch ahead feverishly for sight of that brigade they pursued. Now and then an Indian and his family were overtaken or met; but no trading outfits, no whites. . . .

They found sign, tho; marks of tents and where boats had been pulled out, and Shaw rubbed his palms excitedly. . . . Less than a day behind, now.

"Another sun!" he cried to his men.

"Another sun and we shall pass!"

And then, in late evening, they beheld a fire, far ahead.

Oars into the boat, now, and more silent paddles out.

"For each of you," Shaw whispered, tho miles lay between them and the camp, "his tongue has gone. And the paddle is as quiet as the falling feather. No sound . . . from any!"

(To Be Continued)

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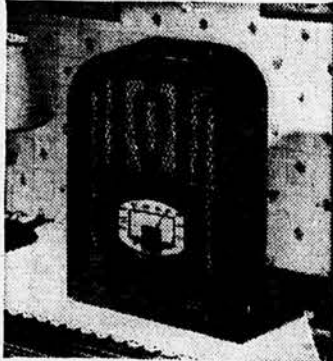
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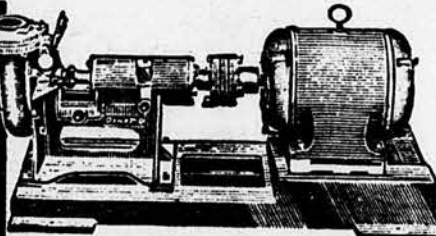
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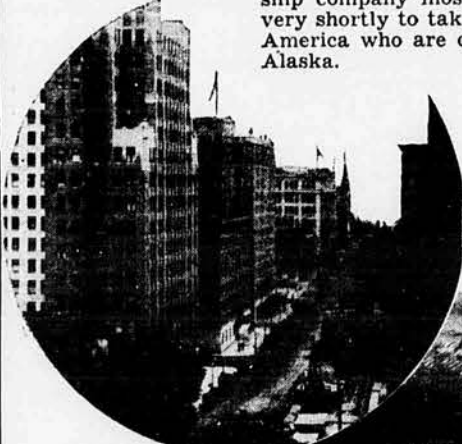
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Upper Picture—A street scene in Seattle, metropolis of the Pacific Northwest.

Picture at Right—Portland with glacier-capped Mt. Hood in the distance.



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Master group at the Round-up. Top row: left to right—Violet Bauer, Clay county; Louise Shaffer, Russell county; Maurine Knouse Peck, Lyon county; Ronald Beery, Cowley county. Second row: Robert Shoffner, Geary county; Grace Drew, Barton county; Leonard Rees, Dickinson county; Betty Brown, Lyon county. Front row: Mary Helmer, Lyon county; Fred Talbot, Riley county; Kenneth Johnson, Lyon county; Rosemary Parisa, Leavenworth county.

## Win State 4-H Club Honors

ANOTHER successful 4-H Club Round-up was chalked up when the big encampment closed June 12. While there were many winners of contests, greatest results can only be estimated when one considers the lasting effect this valuable week will have upon every one of the 1,350 boys and girls who attended.

Considerable attention at round-up time centers around the 2 boys and 2 girls who have won the coveted trip to Washington 4-H Club encampment. This year the winners are Rosemary Parisa, Lansing; Louise Shaffer, Waldo; Fred Talbot, Manhattan; and Robert Shoffner, Junction City.

First place in the one-act play contest was awarded to Pottawatomie county, and to this county the Kansas Bankers' Association, Topeka, granted a silver trophy. Second place was won by Pawnee county's one-act play. Third place was awarded to Dickinson.

Smith county's 16-piece band won first place and a silver trophy. Second place in the band contest was awarded to Shawnee county, and third honors to Thomas county.

Ruth Salley, Silver Lake, of Shawnee county was awarded the annual scholarship of \$150 from the Kansas Who's Who, 4-H Club state organization. She may attend any of the approved colleges or universities of the state next fall. Ruth has completed 9 years in club work, 42 projects in all. Ruth has been a member of 24 different demonstration teams, and having displayed 258 products or exhibits at fairs, lists her total prize money at \$280.

### Health Winners Named

One of the H's in the four-leaf clover emblem represents health. More than one hundred boys and girls competed in the contest at round-up from which were selected the 5 highest ranking girls and the 5 highest ranking boys. These 10 young people will return to Manhattan in the fall at which time 1 boy and 1 girl will be judged state winners.

The girls receiving honors were: Velta Anderson, Byers, Pratt county, 15; June Blount, Coldwater, Comanche, 16; Dorothy Phillbrook, Washington, Washington county, 15; Lela McPherson, Goodland, Sherman county, 15; and Doris York, Meriden, Shawnee, 17. The boys placed in the winning group of the health contest were: Albert Olson, Dwight, Morris county, 19; Robert McVay, Junction City, Geary

county, 16; Wallace Barry, Manhattan, R. 3, Riley county, 18; Rex Stephenson, Cedar Point, Chase county, 16; and Martin Foltz, Wakarusa, Shawnee county, 16.

### Model Building Encouraged

Under the supervision of E. D. Warner, extension architect, Kansas State College, Manhattan, 4-H club members in 22 counties participated in a model building contest this past spring. As a part of the round-up program, 7 state prizes were offered. First prize, \$20, went to Wendell Veatch, Stafford county; second prize, \$15, to Wayne LeRoy, Barton county; third prize, \$12, to Millard Fillmore, Lyon county; fourth prize, \$10, to Ralph Kirn, Dickinson county; fifth prize, \$8, to Claire Foster, Labette county; sixth prize, \$5, to Dorothy Muma, Sedgwick county; and seventh prize, \$5, to Inez Lutz, Shawnee county.

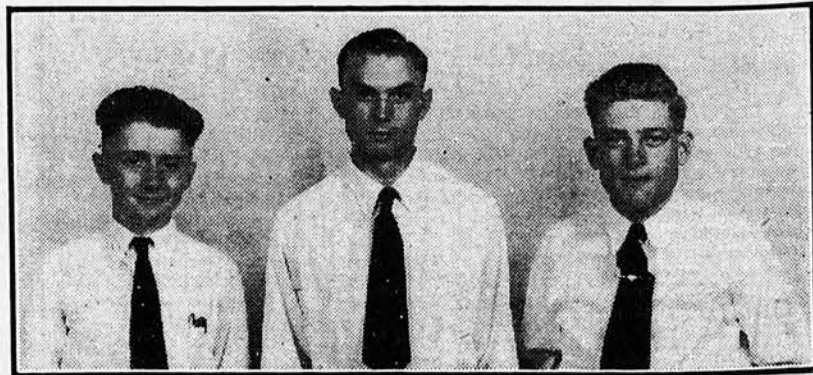
First place, a cash prize of \$50, was won by the Harper county group in the model meeting contest. Second place, a check for \$30, was awarded Wyan-dotte county; and third place, a check for \$20, went to Saline county.

Three poultry awards were granted during round-up week. Paul Sanford, Milford, Geary county, poultry management champion; Harold Neuforth, Great Bend, Barton county, laying project champion; and William Hintz, Bavaria, Saline county, brooding project champion.

Word was also received that Paul Sanford was selected as the National 4-H Club poultry champion and received a college scholarship award of \$100.

The high spot of the last evening—the annual banquet—was presentation of a trophy to the county with the most outstanding record for the week. The Kansas Bankers' Association gave this trophy and the 1937 winner was Harper county. Walter Olivier, Danville, accepted the trophy for Harper county's 22 delegates.

The girls' group winning honors for good conduct included the following counties: Atchison, Barton, Clay, Edwards, Elk, Hodgeman, Jefferson, Jewell, Kingman, Kiowa, Nemaha, Pawnee, Scott, Sherman, Stevens, Trego, and Wallace. The boys' group included these counties: Allen, Comanche, Gray, Greeley, Jackson, Meade, Montgomery, Stafford, Cherokee, Lincoln, Lyon, Ottawa, Stevens, and Trego.



Winners of the poultry contest. Left to right: Harold Neuforth, Great Bend, Barton county, laying project champion; William Hintz, Bavaria, Saline county, brooding project champion; Paul Sanford, Milford, Geary county, poultry management champion, also named as national 4-H Club Poultry Project winner.

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**Our Crop Reporters Say—**

**DURING** the last 2 weeks general rains have fallen thruout Kansas and practically all counties report sufficient moisture. Wheat prospects continue bright except where the crop was seriously damaged before the rains came or where the wheat has fallen down due to rank growth. Army worms and grasshoppers continue to be the most serious pests this summer but the rains have cut down the damage done. Many counties report increased sales of farm machinery, especially wheat harvesting equipment. Prospects for all row crops appear bright due to the rains.

**Anderson**—We had a 2-inch rain again June 8. Some row crops getting pretty weedy. Some rust in wheat but the outlook never was better for a bumper crop of wheat and oats if we can have favorable weather from now until harvest. A lot of sorghum crops to be planted yet. First cutting of alfalfa cut but more wild oats than alfalfa. Gardens and potatoes doing well if the worms are kept down. Women busy canning peas. Some new potatoes. Eggs and butterfat down and feed still high.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barton**—We have received several inches of much-needed rain. Farmers busy putting in row crops. Temperatures quite low.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—Plenty of rain. Harvest is near. Wheat and oats all headed. Corn is growing fine, all been plowed once. Potatoes never looked better. Plenty of pasture. Second crop of alfalfa making a good start. Many new combines have been sold. Cream, 27c; eggs, 14c; hens, 13c; springs, 17c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Douglas**—Cherries ripe but not very plentiful as many trees have died during past several years. Many farmers in this county have put out poison mash for grasshoppers and other insects. Increased interest in turkeys and turkeys. One farmer shipped in day-old turkeys from California. First alfalfa crop stored.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—Plenty of rain at present. Wheat quite good in east part of county. West part will have plenty for seed. All sorts of feed being planted. Gardens fine. Harvest will begin about July 4.—Myrtle B. Davis.

**Franklin**—Had a big rain June 8. Plenty of grasshoppers. They are eating up our gardens. Alfalfa was pretty good this year where any survived. Some corn yet to be planted. Some oats pretty short but the damp weather will make them stretch up some. Prices at City Feed Yard sale, June 5: Horses, \$18 to \$78; top for dairy cows, \$68; hedge posts, 5c to 20c. Ottawa markets: Wheat, \$1.12; corn, \$1.30; oats, 50c; eggs, 16c; cherries retail for 20c a box and not a very large box.—Ellas Blankenbeker.

**Geary**—Plenty of moisture. All growing crops look fine. Wheat and oats need dry weather so as not to lodge and to get the ground in condition for harvest. Most corn and kafir growing fine, a good stand and fairly clean, but farmers having a hard time to work it because of wet weather. Grasshoppers and army worms bad, especially on the bottoms.—L. J. Hoover.

**Greenwood**—Farm work delayed by rains. Alfalfa has been cut for a week and damaged considerably. Army worms are doing some damage to alfalfa and gardens. Corn very weedy and needs cultivation. Some rust in wheat that has fallen. Land has been washed badly.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harvey**—Weather fine for wheat and pastures. Corn coming along fine. Worms and young grasshoppers bad on alfalfa and gardens. Wheat, \$1.12; corn, \$1.40; kafir, \$1.30; bran, \$1.45; shorts, \$1.80; cream, 26c; eggs, 14c to 16c; hens, 12c; springs, 16c; potatoes, 30c a peck; cabbage, 5c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Still too much rain. Wheat and oats going down badly. Harvest will be difficult on low ground. Corn getting weedy. Many army worms, grasshoppers and other insects. First cutting of alfalfa about completed. Fewer chicks than common, but more turkeys being raised. Good farm help scarce.—J. B. Schenck.

**Jewell**—Will have bumper wheat crop, yield may not be as high as some years, but the acreage is larger. Oats and barley also will make good crops. Much new machinery being purchased. Combining probably will be \$2 an acre. Corn looks fine but many have had to replant sorghum crops. We have received plenty of moisture of late, but the grasshoppers are very thick and are doing some damage. All livestock except horses bring good prices. Wheat, \$1.10; oats, 60c; corn, \$1.50; eggs, 14c; cream, 29c.—Lester Broyles.

**Johnson**—Army worms have been very numerous here and destructive to gardens and alfalfa; some gardens have been abandoned. The worms keep on eating off the alfalfa leaves after it is raked into cocks and even have worked into the baled hay to a depth of several inches. Grasshopper bran mash is used to combat them. Grasshoppers also devastating alfalfa, especially in some localities. One grower is using a ton of bran in just one grasshopper mash.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Lane**—Several light but soaking rains have fallen lately. Preparing for summer fallow and putting out feed. Wheat not abandoned filling well, barley light. Little corn planted because of grasshoppers.—A. R. Bentley.

**Logan**—Having good rains lately, holding back the field work. Wheat that looked like it was dried out, is making growth again, and some good fields might make a good yield. Gardens starting nicely since the rains.—H. R. Jones.

**Lincoln**—Rains revived wheat; with favorable weather most of it will be harvested. Wheat seeded on ground which laid fallow last year shows promise. Many fields spotted. Oats acreage small but promises fair crop.

**Capper Proposes Pork Duties**

Senator Capper has introduced a bill to levy an excise tax on imports of pork, bacon, hams, sides, shoulders, loins and other pork which have increased during the last 2 years. Poland and the city of Danzig are the largest importers. Polish hams were imported into England in large quantities until the British put them on a quota basis.

Earlier in the session Senator Capper introduced a bill to increase the tariff from 3 1/4 to 6 cents a pound. The excise tax measure also calls for 6 cents a pound, also for 3 cents a pound excise tax on pork joints, sweet pickled, fresh frozen or cured.

Row crops backward, much of them re-planted. First crop alfalfa light. Pastures improving rapidly. Potatoes and gardens doing nicely where bugs and worms have been controlled. Grasshoppers and army worms very bad.—R. W. Greene.

**Lyon**—Two or 3 inches more of rain recently caused much wheat to fall down and halt cultivation of corn. Too much rain is as bad as drouth. Right kind of wheat seeded on good, dry ground is doing very well. Oats will be heavy this year. Harvest will be here in about 3 weeks. Several farmers will use combines.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—There will be lots of wheat combined this year because of binder twine being so high. Frankfort, Kan., has erected a new sales pavilion, and the county sales are going over big. We had a 2-inch rain recently. Wheat will make 20 or 30 bushels an acre and oats 40. Corn prospects good. Wheat, \$1.10; oats, 60c; corn, \$1.40; cream, 27c; eggs, 15c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Miami**—Too much rain for small grain. Much of it down due to heavy growth and wet, windy weather. Corn doing fine, also weeds. First cutting alfalfa hard to save. Potatoes doing fine but bugs are the worst we ever have seen. Lots of small grasshoppers. Pastures weedy but good grazing nevertheless. Farmers busy in the fields between rains.—W. T. Case.

**Ness**—Some rain but of a very local nature, average for county might be 1 1/2 inches; a little like the wheat crop—too thin. More than 50 per cent of wheat acreage has been abandoned, the bigger per cent of what is left will make 2 to 3 bushels. A large part of the county is too dry to plant feed.—James McHill.

**Norton**—This county has had 3 inches of moisture in the past 10 days. Ground in fine condition. Rain has killed the hoppers. There will be some good wheat. A good stand of corn. Plenty of time for all row crops and pasture will now come on. Lots of cutworms. Corn, \$1.40; wheat, \$1.40; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 35c; potatoes, 50c a peck.—Marion Glenn.

**Books**—Good rains lately, but a little late. Much wheat is making a second growth. Grasshoppers plentiful. Some are replanting cane, kafir, Sudan, etc. Eggs, 16c; cream, 26c; wheat, \$1.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Recent showers have put top soil in excellent condition. Feed crops and grain sorghums are rapidly being planted. Much of the thin wheat being plowed up and the ground fallowed, complying with the soil conservation program. Most wheat had been badly damaged by dry weather. Heads very short. Rains making fine, large grains in those heads but are also bringing on a fine crop of weeds.—William Crotinger.

**Russell**—Recent hail storm did considerable damage in Gorham vicinity. As fine wheat as can be grown on the Cecil Cooper farm. It was pastured until April 18, a heavy stand, good for 40 bushels or more. Potatoes look fine. Farmers very busy summer fallowing and finishing planting, lots of wheat going under which will enrich the land. The combines are pulled out for repair work and many won't have any grain to cut, but will go and cut for those that have. Pastures are full of weeds and cactus. Fat cattle bring good price. Lots of poor cattle over the county. Pigs very scarce.—Mrs. Mary Bushell.

**Sumner**—Recent heavy rains have made ground soft. In low and flat lands along creeks, much grain is damaged; hail in northeastern part of the county caused total loss to several farmers. Scattered hail in other parts did much damage also. Wheat in south part of county is in shock, harvest will be rushed as soon as ground and weather will permit. Gardens and livestock doing well. Worms and hoppers at work in several places. Eggs, 15c; cream, 30c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Wabaunsee**—Our county having an abundance of rain, everything looking fine. Wheat will make a good yield, but almost too rank a growth. Some wheat in the bottoms is about 5 feet tall and going down. Cutworms and army worms are bad. The second crop of alfalfa is being taken by army worms in some places. Quite a number of tractors and combines being sold. Several new threshing machines sold.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

**Washington**—Good rains have improved the crop conditions very much. First cutting of alfalfa was very short. Pastures growing fine. One of the best oats prospects this county has had for many years. Corn looks fine and most of it has good stand. Lots of harvesting machinery has been sold. Butterfat, 28c; eggs, 14c; hens, 9c to 12c; springs, 17c.—Ralph B. Cole.



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## Know What You Sign in Lease; Trickery May Cause You Trouble

MANY farmers in Kansas are being visited by "oil men" who want to obtain leases on farm property for the privilege of oil and gas drilling. The right kind of lease and royalty agreement is all right from the standpoint of the landowner. It brings in a certain amount of cash, and when the time comes to drill, it provides a means by which the property can be developed to obtain returns from the oil.

There are some general, but well established, rules by which farmers may well govern their actions when confronted by lease and royalty agreements. Reputable real estate men make this suggestion—never sign a lease until you have had it in your possession for 24 to 48 hours and have had an opportunity to think it over and discuss it with someone. One man suggests discussing the lease with an uninterested person first. Then ask the most dependable lawyer you know. When "oil play" gets active in a community, many lawyers are retained in one way or another by oil operators, so their advice may not always be unbiased.

### Property Rights Signed Away

When a lease is signed on your property, part of the rights to that property have been signed away. So it is very important to understand every detail. Nearly all oil companies and reputable operators now use a standard form of lease so a check on this matter is all that is necessary. A warning is to be sure to sign the same paper that has been examined and found satisfactory.

One-eighth of the oil and gas rights is the standard royalty provided by lease. This means one-eighth of the production is delivered to the owner of the royalty as it comes from the well. He usually places it in a storage tank and makes an agreement to sell and deliver it to one of the operating oil companies by means of pipelines which are maintained in the oil fields.

Most leases have been running for 10 years, with \$1 an acre lease payments, payable at time the lease is signed the first year, and every 3 months thereafter. There is usually a clause that the company holding the lease must drill or pay a royalty, if a producing "offset" well starts pump-

ing on adjoining land. This means a well within 330 feet of the division line.

Trade in royalties is risky business, real estate men say. When land is located in a producing field, a small part of the one-eighth royalty going to the farmer is often worth a small fortune in cash. One trick sometimes used is to buy a royalty from a landowner when a well is going down on adjoining land. A 30-day option is asked before payment. In the meantime the buyer "plays the new well out," waits until it "strikes" or proves dry. If it is dry he forgets about paying the royalty and the landowner has missed a chance at a legitimate share of the fortunes floating around his land. Therefore it is never good business to deliver a royalty until the cash actually is received.

A participating royalty is one of the worst agreements to accept under ordinary conditions. This delivers to the buyer a share of the lease, so that the right to lease the property after a lease runs out does not belong entirely to the owner of the land, but is shared with the buyer. Another trick is to buy a royalty agreement to run in perpetuity, so that there is no definite statement of time when the agreement shall end.

If a nearby field is active or in any danger of "playing out" it is well to get a short-time lease—from 1 to 5 years. This won't tie the landowner for a period beyond the time the land should actually be developed.

The oil business is not "crooked." But there always are certain operators and "shysters" connected with it who will practice trickery. This is the case in any business of unexpected fortunes and easy money, where chance has been playing a part ever since the land was privately owned.

Therefore, it simply pays every landowner to proceed carefully. If he doesn't understand the transactions he should study the situation with someone who does, and on whose advice and judgment he can rely.

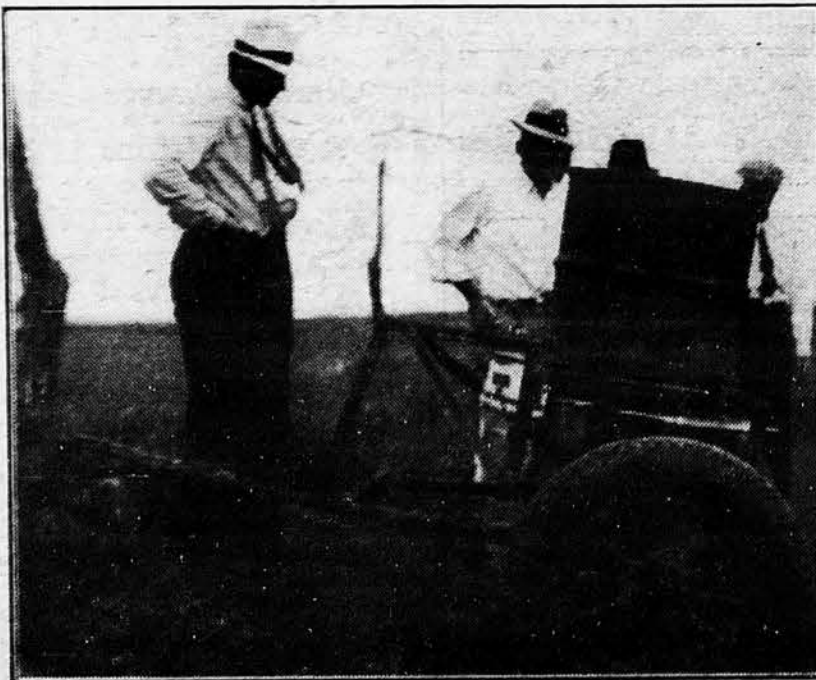
### Has Fine Field of Wheat

Charles Murray has one of the finest fields of wheat in Thomas county. The field was drilled last August on summer-fallow ground. It is estimated that this field will yield 40 bushels an acre.

## Scatters Poison in a Hurry

ON THE recent soil conservation tour held in Jewell county, a grasshopper poisoning machine was exhibited by Loren Vandeventer, while the crowd was on his farm. It is mounted on the rear wheels and axle of an old Model-T Ford truck. The drive shaft is cut off short and directed straight upward where it turns a revolving fan

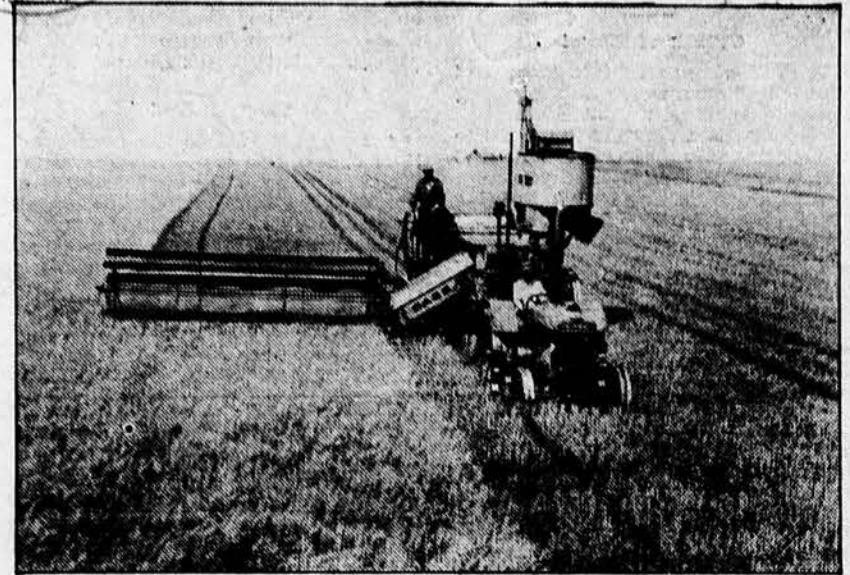
with 4 blades which throw the poison mash in a circular motion. Inside the drum is an agitator arm, which revolves against the bottom and forces bran to fall thru an opening about 3 by 5 inches in size each time it comes around. Mr. Vandeventer said he pulls his scattering machine with a car or tractor depending on ground conditions.



Grasshopper poisoning machine, devised by Loren Vandeventer, Mankato. Mr. Vandeventer is just back and to the left of the machine.

## The Tank Truck

NEWS FROM YOUR CONOCO AGENT



## Tractor Farmers Find Harvest Expense Lower

WITH the harvest season at hand, every farmer will be interested in the following letters from farmers who lowered their operating expenses by using Conoco Germ Processed Oil.

Mr. C. H. Hansen, who farms 80 acres near Lewisville, Idaho, writes:

"My main crops are wheat and seed peas. I custom thresh a good 15,000 bushels of grain each fall and do considerable custom plowing in both spring and fall.

"At present, my equipment consists of a McCormick-Deering tractor, a Case threshing machine and miscellaneous equipment. I have had my present trac-

"I have a Case tractor that I have used for six years, most of the time doing heavy work such as listing and threshing. Most of my threshing is in sandy country, making moving pretty hard. At the end of six years, I decided to tighten my connecting rods and I could only take out one thin shim out of each rod. Have never had anything except Germ Processed Oil in my tractor."

More hours work per drain is another way that Germ Processed Oil cuts harvest expenses. Mr. Grover McGane, who owns a farm near Springhill, Kansas, writes:

"During the past four years, I have lubricated my Farmall tractor exclusively with Conoco Germ Processed Oil. My experience with your oil in this tractor has thoroughly convinced me that it is the best oil on the market. My Farmall is seven years old. Last spring it was overhauled for the first time. I always run the oil at least 100 hours and never have had to add oil between changes.

"I had an unusual experience about two years ago. While cutting wheat, through accident my oil supply became very low. I ran the tractor about half a day with it in this condition. The tractor was not damaged in any way."

Germ Processed Oil cuts down wear because it actually Oil-Plates every motor part, forming a protective plating on metal surfaces in addition to an extra-strong oil-film. It gives longer service because Continental's patented Germ Process results in a low rate of consumption.

Let your Conoco Agent deliver a supply of Conoco Germ Processed Oil before you start harvesting. He has it in handy 5-gallon buckets and dust-proof 1- and 5-quart cans, as well as in barrels.



Mr. Stelling's tractor, run for 6 years on Germ Processed Oil

tor for three years and have used Conoco Germ Processed Oil in it exclusively. During this time I have had absolutely nothing done to the motor, and it still runs just like new. Germ Processed Oil lubricates my tractor with a low consumption even in the hottest weather and always comes out looking clean and with a good color."

Mr. Ed Stelling, of Otis, Colorado, is another wheat farmer who has kept maintenance expenses at a minimum by using Conoco Germ Processed Oil. He writes:

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

