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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

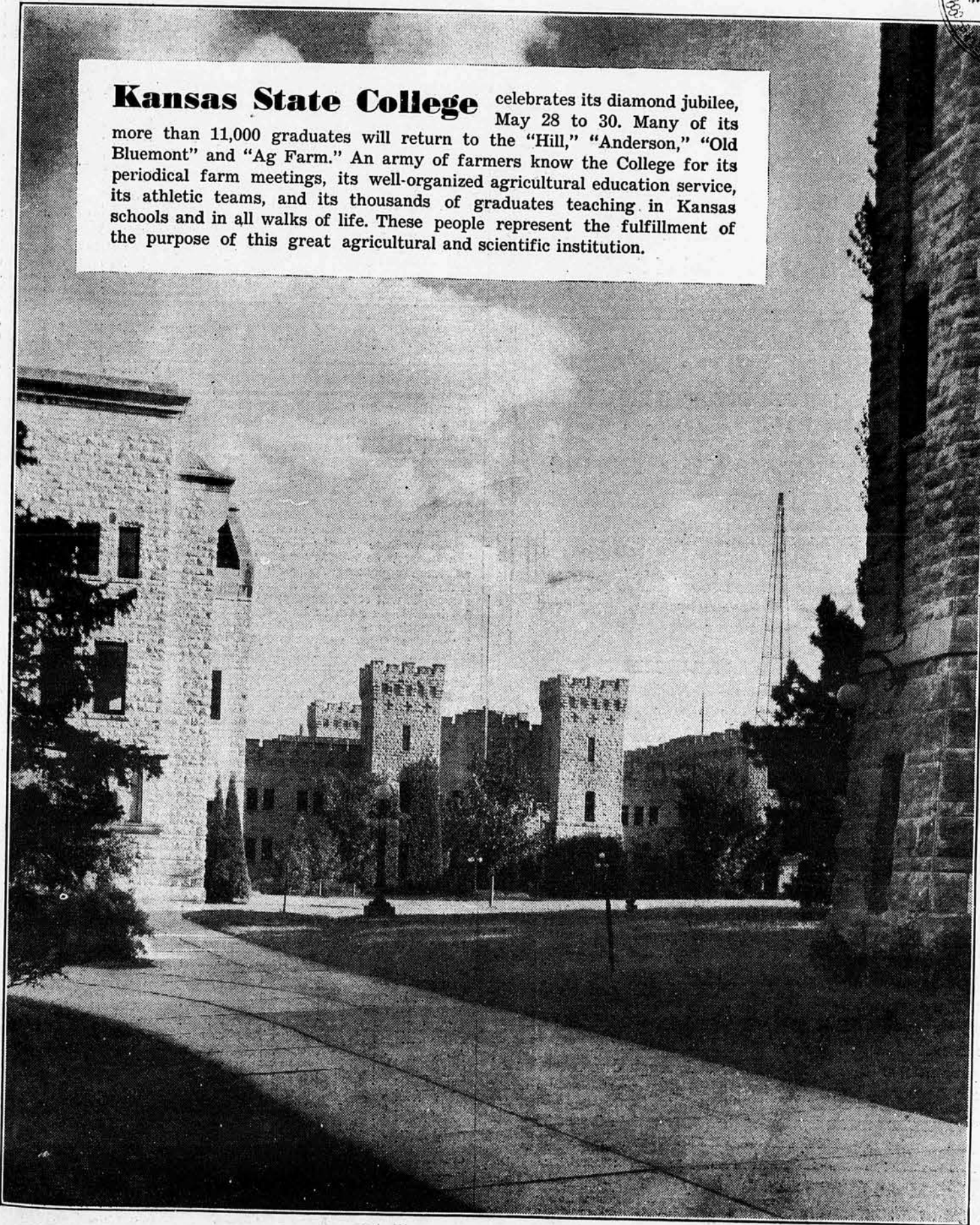
Volume 75

May 21, 1938

Number



Kansas State College celebrates its diamond jubilee, May 28 to 30. Many of its more than 11,000 graduates will return to the "Hill," "Anderson," "Old Bluemont" and "Ag Farm." An army of farmers know the College for its periodical farm meetings, its well-organized agricultural education service, its athletic teams, and its thousands of graduates teaching in Kansas schools and in all walks of life. These people represent the fulfillment of the purpose of this great agricultural and scientific institution.



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How Wheat Crop Insurance Plan Will Work on Kansas Farms

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WHEAT crop insurance on an experience basis, with the Federal government footing the administrative costs, is something new under the sun. Also it is of particular interest to Kansas, the biggest wheat producing state in the Union.

A wheat grower can be insured 75 per cent—or 50 per cent—of the 10-year average crop yield from his farm, by paying a premium which the actuaries with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation figure is the average loss over that period.

Premium rates will vary in each county and on each farm in the county, in accordance with the "loss experience" as shown by records for the county and farm. Thanks to the AAA, most farms in the Wheat Belt now have several years of records, which give a line on what may be expected over a period of years.

The FCIC, managed by Roy Green, formerly with the Kansas State College at Manhattan, has published a county table showing the basic county loss figure for insured percentages both on a 75 per cent and a 50 per cent of average yield basis. Any farm's insurance rate will be this basic county loss figure, averaged with the basic farm loss figure.

Here is how the plan is supposed to work, so far as the individual farmer is concerned. Suppose his farm is in Stafford county, and his loss record is the average for the county—if his farm is better than the average, his premium rate will be less than the amount shown; if below average, the premium will be higher. We'll suppose it is average for the county.

A Typical Example

By paying a premium of 1.1 bushels an acre the Stafford county farmer, on the foregoing supposition, can get insurance by the FCIC that his wheat yield will be at least 9.5 bushels an acre. If it is less, the FCIC will make up the difference, either in actual wheat or in money based on the farm price of his wheat. That is on the basis of a 75 per cent crop. Or he can insure on a 50 per cent basis, and be insured for a 6.35 bushel return to the acre for a premium of 1/2 bushel an acre.

The Wallace county farmer, if he has an average Wallace county farm, will have to pay a pretty stiff premium. If he wishes to insure for a 75 per cent return, it will cost him a premium of 1.6 bushels an acre to be guaranteed a 3.6 bushels an acre crop of wheat. Or on the 50 per cent crop basis, his premium will be 1 bushel an acre premium for insurance of a 2.4 bushel an acre crop.

That is quite a contrast to Chase county, where a 1.3 bushel an acre premium insures a 14.25 bushels an acre crop. Or for 1/10 bushels an acre premium, Uncle Sam will see that he gets a yield of 9.5 bushels an acre, either out of the ground or out of the FCIC granary.

The accompanying figures show about the average premium and average insurance figures for every county in Kansas, based on the loss experience for the 10-year period, 1926-35. Larger figures represent 75 per cent insurance; smaller figures represent 50 per cent insurance:

County	Premium Bushels Per Acre	Insurance Bushels Per Acre	Premium Bushels Per Acre	Insurance Bushels Per Acre
Allen	0.6	10.65	0.2	7.1
Anderson	0.8	11.1	0.2	7.4
Atchison	1.0	11.55	0.4	7.7
Barber	1.0	9.03	0.3	6.05
Barton	1.6	8.63	0.7	5.75
Bourbon	0.7	10.05	0.2	6.7
Brown	0.5	13.5	0.2	9.0
Butler	1.2	9.83	0.5	6.55
Chase	1.3	14.25	0.4	9.5
Chautauqua	1.0	9.6	0.4	6.4
Chester	0.9	8.93	0.3	3.95
Cheyenne	1.7	5.25	1.0	3.5
Clark	2.2	7.13	1.2	4.75
Clay	0.9	11.25	0.3	7.5
Cloud	1.3	9.83	0.6	6.55
Coffee	1.4	11.7	0.6	7.8
Comanche	1.9	7.65	1.0	5.1
Cowley	0.9	9.75	0.3	6.5
Crawford	0.9	9.6	0.3	6.4
Decatur	1.7	5.55	1.0	3.7
Dickinson	0.5	12.0	0.1	8.0
Doniphan	0.5	12.58	0.2	8.45
Douglas	1.3	11.93	0.5	7.95
Edwards	1.7	8.7	0.9	5.7
Elk	0.7	10.28	0.2	6.85
Ellis	1.8	7.73	1.0	5.18
Ellsworth	1.3	8.7	0.6	5.8
Finney	2.2	5.85	1.3	3.9
Ford	2.7	7.65	1.5	3.1
Franklin	1.2	11.33	0.4	7.58
Geary	0.8	12.83	0.2	8.28
Gove	2.0	5.33	1.2	3.28
Graham	2.0	4.65	1.2	3.1
Grant	2.6	6.75	1.6	4.5
Gray	2.7	6.75	1.6	4.5
Greeley	1.8	4.2	1.1	2.8
Greenwood	0.9	10.2	0.2	6.8
Hamilton	2.1	5.7	1.3	3.8
Harper	0.8	9.53	0.3	6.38
Harvey	1.2	10.28	0.4	6.88
Haskell	2.9	6.9	1.7	4.6
Hodgeman	2.0	5.93	1.1	3.58
Jackson	1.0	10.95	0.3	7.1
Jefferson	1.2	11.18	0.4	7.45
Jewell	1.7	8.63	0.9	5.43
Johnson	1.3	10.95	0.5	7.1
Kearny	2.3	5.85	1.5	3.9
Kingman	0.9	9.53	0.4	6.25
Kiowa	1.7	8.33	0.8	5.35
Labette	0.8	9.23	0.3	6.15
Lane	2.3	5.93	1.4	3.95
Leavenworth	1.1	10.73	0.5	7.15
Lincoln	1.5	8.63	0.8	5.75
Linn	1.1	10.8	0.4	7.2
Logan	1.9	4.13	1.1	2.78
Lyon	1.1	12.0	0.4	8.0
McPherson	1.2	10.43	0.4	6.88
Marion	0.7	10.5	0.2	7.0
Marshall	0.7	12.15	0.1	8.1
Meade	2.4	6.15	1.3	4.5
Miami	1.0	10.35	0.3	6.9
Mitchell	1.7	8.72	0.9	5.88
Montgomery	1.0	9.3	0.4	6.2
Morris	0.7	12.3	0.2	8.2
Morton	2.3	5.78	1.5	3.85
Nemaha	0.5	12.45	0.1	8.3
Neosho	1.2	9.6	0.5	6.4
Ness	2.2	6.38	1.3	4.25
Norton	1.8	5.33	1.0	3.58
Osage	1.2	11.95	0.5	7.9
Osborne	1.9	7.95	1.1	4.9
Ottawa	1.0	9.9	0.4	6.4
Pawnee	1.5	8.03	0.7	5.35
Phillips	1.7	6.53	0.9	4.35
Pottawatomie	0.5	13.28	0.2	8.85
Pratt	1.2	9.68	0.5	6.45
Rawlins	1.5	6.15	0.8	4.1
Reno	0.9	10.43	0.4	6.88
Republic	1.2	10.65	0.5	7.1
Rice	1.3	9.3	0.6	6.2
Riley	0.7	13.8	0.3	9.3
Rooks	1.6	5.03	0.9	3.55
Rush	2.0	7.8	1.1	5.1
Russell	1.7	8.33	1.0	5.35
Saline	0.8	10.28	0.3	6.8
Scott	2.1	4.65	1.3	3.1
Sedgwick	1.0	10.65	0.3	7.1
Seward	2.8	6.38	1.7	4.25
Shawnee	1.1	13.05	0.4	8.1
Sheridan	1.9	4.73	1.1	3.15
Sherman	1.7	4.13	1.0	2.75
Smith	1.6	7.28	0.9	4.85
Stafford	1.1	9.53	0.5	6.35
Stanton	2.2	5.85	1.3	3.9
Stevens	2.6	6.0	1.6	4.0
Sumner	0.9	9.08	0.4	6.05
Thomas	2.0	4.88	1.2	3.25
Trego	1.8	6.0	1.0	4.0
Wabaunsee	0.6	14.32	0.2	9.55
Wallace	1.6	3.6	1.0	2.4
Washington	0.7	11.25	0.2	7.15
Wichita	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.0
Wilson	1.3	10.88	0.5	7.25
Woodson	0.6	10.2	0.2	6.8
Wyandotte	0.9	12.08	0.3	8.05

Of course, these premiums and insured returns are not the whole story as to whether wheat is the most profitable crop for the county or farm. A low premium rate for a high return on high priced land—or land that really is in the Corn Belt—does not necessarily mean higher farm income than from land taking a higher premium for a lower return to the acre. In a general farming territory wheat, the cash crop, will not yield the returns that general farming will yield, year in and year out.

—KF—

Head Insurance Plan

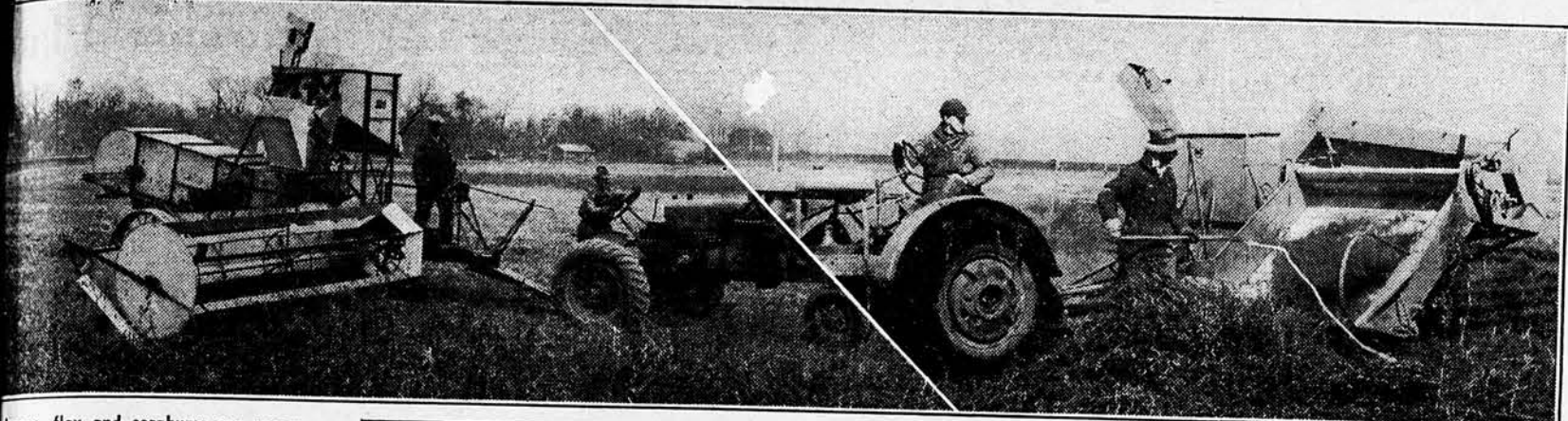
William A. Talbot, of Amarillo, Tex., has been appointed manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation's branch headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., it has been announced by Roy M. Green, manager of the Corporation.

Mr. Talbot will be in charge of the Corporation's branch office in the Railway Exchange building in Kansas City. Policy-writing, inspection, loss adjustment, auditing and accounting, and the grain operations involved in handling the insurance reserves will be carried on out of the Kansas City office for the southern half of the Wheat Belt.

The Kansas City office was opened the middle of this month. Address questions to that office, or to your county agent.

Lawrence Norton of Garden City has been appointed Kansas supervisor of crop insurance. He has been identified with similar groups for 6 years, serving with the old AAA and the Reclamation Administration.

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beans, flax and sorghums are recom-
ended by Dean L. E. Call, of Kansas
State College, as the 3 crops which should
be increased in acreage in Kansas. A use
which will help pay for combines in East-
ern Kansas—harvesting soybeans.

UNDER the AAA, Kansas is
being asked to reduce her
wheat acreage from 17,446,-
000 acres, the fall seeding of
1937, to 12,519,879 acres for the
1938 seeding.

But this is not the only source of
wheat reduction reasoning. From
farmers and farmers the state
is coming the thought that we
must get our crops program back
into balance.

Threats of wheat surplus aren't
the only reason, altho present wheat
acres sooner or later are bound
to produce more wheat than we
know how to use. A sound reason
for returning some of our wheat
acreage to other crops is simply the
truth that few Kansas farms or
farmers can make a success of a
long-time program of "all possible
wheat, and as little as possible to
other crops."

There is no condemnation of Kan-
sas farmers for increasing the acre-
age of wheat nearly a million acres
that fall over the largest crop planted
in that date—16,523,000 in 1936.
Shawnee county farm woman,
Mrs. Ben McCammon, ruefully con-
fessed last fall that a good-sized por-
tion of their home farm was going
to wheat. It had been no paying
proposition for them to rely on corn
in 1934, '35, '36, and '37. And if
their wheat crop proves to be a drug on the market,

bet it will go into self-feeders to fatten hogs.
Farmers who turned to wheat with the thought that
it would make good livestock feed if too cheap to
market otherwise, were safe in making the change.
Yet, relying on wheat as a feed grain isn't a
permanent solution for any of us, in any section of
Kansas. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of Kansas State
College, remarked at the recent Feeders' Day in
Manhattan, that he knew of no finer hog feed than
wheat. The danger is in raising it, rather than feed-
ing it. We have been fortunate with wheat in East-
ern Kansas about 2 years out of the last 4. In 1935
and 1937, many sections lost their wheat crops
to rust, wet weather and floods.

Last year, Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa farmers
and beef cattle men, raised a fairly extensive and
profitable wheat crop. Asked last fall how much
wheat he was putting out, J. G. Tomson admitted
that he wasn't sowing an acre. He believed that
the huge acreages going into wheat, and less land
left for feed, the feed crop and livestock business



Five and 6-foot combines are increasing in popularity. Their first job is wheat harvest, as seen here, then the spring grains, followed by profitable off-season jobs such as combining Sweet clover, milo, grass seed; stationary threshing of alfalfa, and sorghum topping.

Utility Combines

They Fit Into a Diversified Program Because They Harvest So Many Crops

By TUDOR CHARLES

would brighten up. It looks as if this is a very sound policy.

One of the principal factors in this matter of wheat acreages and yields is the grain combine. As wheat acreages climbed, farmers clamored for combines—and they got them. Salesmanship was required to sell one manufacturer's brand against another. Very little was necessary to establish the combine as the harvesting medium the farmer wanted.

Now the greatest number of Kansas farms in history are using the greatest number of the latest models of the combined harvester.

How, the question comes, are we going to carry the investment load of these machines if we don't keep on raising wheat? The answer is in the oldest

The larger combines fit into the farming programs of the big wheat growers. Here a 20-foot combine is being pulled by a Diesel tractor on the farm of Gillmore E. Osborn, St. John. Mr. Osborn farms 4 sections of land.

Stationary threshing with the combine is a new trend which is making it more useful on a wider number of Kansas farms. Here soybeans are being threshed which were mowed and shocked in the fall. The field was too muddy for wagons.

farm maxim most of us remember having heard—diversification. Farmers at meetings of the Kansas Livestock Association, the Cattleman's Round-up, and Feeder's Day, heard Dean L. E. Call of Kansas State College, stress the importance of 3 crops which he believes should be increased in Kansas because of their importance in commercial use and manufacture.

These crops are soybeans and flax in the Eastern 3 tiers of Kansas counties, and sorghums farther west. Only one-sixth the flax needed for milling in Kansas last year, was produced here. A quarter-million acres of flax could be added to our recent acreages without exceeding the demand. Continually increasing uses for soybeans make it impossible to say just how many acres could be absorbed in our farming, feeding and marketing system, but it would make a large dent in Eastern Kansas wheat acreage.

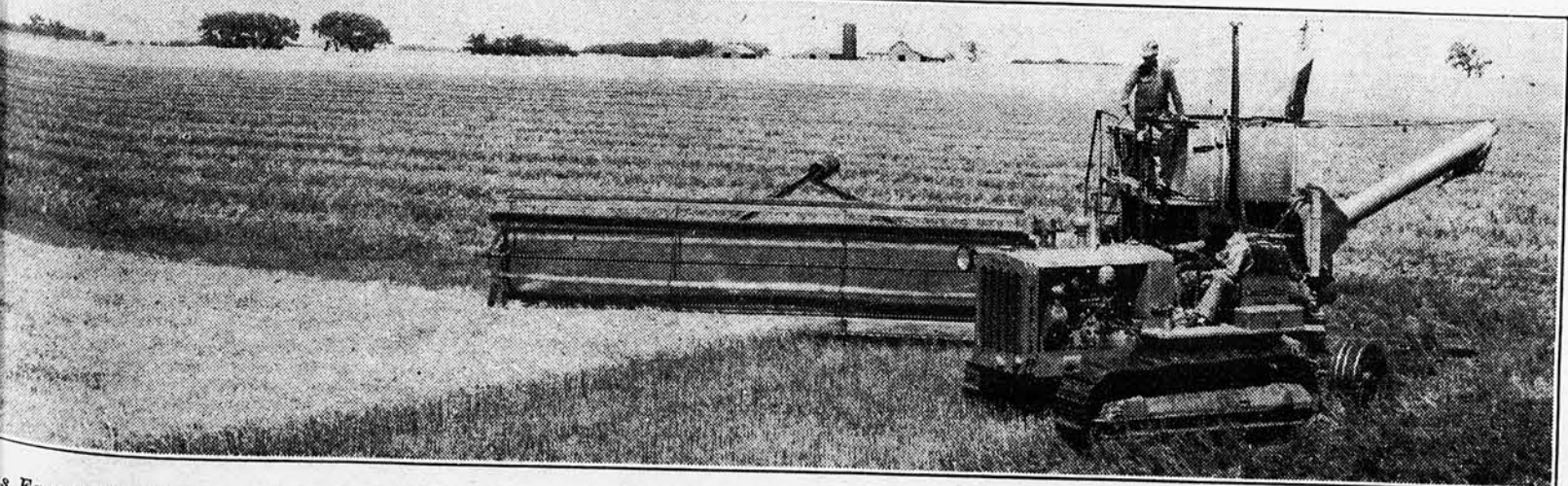
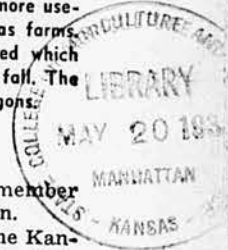
In the Western third of Kansas, Mr. Call believes a third to one-half of the wheat acreage should be replaced by sorghums and summer fallow. The dwarf milos are, of course, most marketable in the grain form, and are best suited to combining. They also leave considerable cover on the soil.

Mr. Call also called attention to the importance of these crops in the machinery set-up of the Kansas farmer. With his smaller-size combine he can harvest his wheat and other small grains, later his flax, soybeans and grain sorghums. The tall-growing types of sorghums are easily headed and threshed with the combine as virtually every Kansas farmer knows.

Wheat alone may not long enable farmers in Eastern Kansas, or maybe farther west, to maintain the latest types of harvesting machinery on their farms. But these other crops make the combine fit.

Whether the increase of stationary threshing with the combine is a result of decreased numbers of separators, improved attachments for handling the job, or just general realization of the economy of the idea, is not definitely known. Each probably has been a factor.

At any rate we are just ready to see a big move to use the combine as a mobile-unit separator. Topping sorghum is an old story in most communities. But threshing small grain, (Continued on Page 18)



Big Business Gets the Blame

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

WE HEAR and read a great deal about "Big Business." Many of the critics blame big business with all of the economic and social ills that afflict our country. Big business, they say, is unfair to labor, that it is selfish and is concerned only with profits. Big business, according to these critics, is the Capitalistic system and therefore the Capitalistic system must perish in order that labor may receive its just reward.

Big business is the natural and logical result of modern machinery. Immense labor-saving machines necessarily mean vast and concentrated production, which in turn calls for concentration of laborers. Critics of the Capitalistic system seem to forget that with our improved machinery, big business will continue whether under Capitalism or Communism or Fascism.

If private ownership is destroyed some form of totalitarianism will succeed it, and instead of having a number of large corporations under control of the laws of the General government or of the various state governments, the State will take the place of all of them and labor will have one boss of unlimited power and authority instead of many bosses with limited powers.

In other words, if the direction of a number of heads of different kinds of business means that labor is exploited, to destroy private ownership and control and substitute for it one vast and unlimited state ownership and control will mean merely an exaggeration of that wrong. This is not a mere speculation. Where the totalitarian state is in control we know liberty has been destroyed; liberty of the press, liberty of speech and individual liberty. The worst tyranny that ever has been experienced is the tyranny of government. Private individuals sometimes may be selfish and unfair to the laborers they employ, but they cannot go very far in that direction without being called down. In fact, big business today is being harassed and in most cases the managers cannot claim that they really are in control of the business they are supposed to direct.

I am of the opinion that a good many people who have been led to believe that big business is evil and should be destroyed; whose minds have been poisoned against the Capitalistic system, do not realize that the only alternative to the present system is a concentration of business to an extent never dreamed of in this country and the destruction of their liberties of speech and individual effort. A totalitarian state rests on force. Individual liberty is incompatible with the rule of a dictator, and a totalitarian state means a dictator.

Reared as I was on a farm, I have perhaps a keener appreciation of the liberty enjoyed here than if I had been reared in a factory area. I wish now to say to my farmer readers with as much earnestness as I can muster, that if they value their liberties and independence they must set their faces against the present tendency in the direction of a totalitarian state, with its rule by a dictator, with his satellites made up of politicians puffed up with ambition or power.

The big business executives so much criticized are at least comparatively harmless. Most of them are half scared to death and hardly dare to say that their souls are their own. But if they are destroyed there will come the absolute tyranny of some Stalin or Hitler or Mussolini. They will goose-step to the orders of superiors and they will not be permitted to complain about it. There will be no freedom of speech or of press. That is the present drift of things. So far as I am personally concerned this dread change would scarcely come in my lifetime. But my children may see it and suffer from it. Again I wish to warn you that eternal vigilance is now as always the price of liberty.

I do not wish to create the impression that our

More or Less Modern Fables

A DOG that had acquired a great appetite for sweets was present at a taffy-pulling, and seeing a piece of wax that had just come from the stove, hurriedly snapped it up. For the next minute he was the busiest dog in that part of the country, trying to get that taffy out of his mouth. When he had at last clawed most of it out and was laving his jaws at the water-trough, he spoke these words of wisdom to his fellow dogs who had been watching him claw and cavort. "Remember, my fellow canines, that it is sometimes a good deal easier to get hold of what seems to be a good thing than it is to let go of it."

The Dust Bowl's Full O' Water!

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

What's that about the wheat, sir?
The rains have whipped the dust?
And stayers now are smilin',
But shaky, fearin' rust?
The clouds, too, have their switches
Repaired, and now once more
Are headed for the dust bowl
And have begun to pour!

Yes, somethin's happened out there
Where rain clouds used to play—
Then got lost; traveled eastward,
And washed their towns away!
Or hit the tops o' mountains
Out West there on the coast
A makin' things sub-normal
'Nd spoilin' things, almost.

But now comes word o' moisture
Like Nineteen-thirty-one.
The wheat is growin' taller—
The rains have just begun!
The sun too, smiles a plenty
While the Bluestem farther east
It shoutin' for more cattle
To come right now and feast!

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case is hopeless. What I do wish to do is to emphasize the blessings we still enjoy and warn my farmer readers against the possibility that they may be taken from us. Illustrating what I wish to impress upon the minds of my readers, I may refer to a story of an old minister who was a confirmed optimist.

No matter how bad conditions were or how great a calamity might seem to be, he always could see some ground for congratulation. His favorite comment in a case of misfortune was always "It might have been worse."

One of a crowd of young fellows made a wager that he could think of a situation that would be so bad that the old minister could not say, "It might have been worse."

So on one occasion when the preacher was present with the crowd, the young fellow who made the bet said to the reverend: "Doctor, I had a most horrible dream last night." "Well, well," said the old preacher, "What was it?" "Well, I dreamed that I died and went to hell. I was right in the middle of the lake of fire and brimstone and could hear the shrieks of the damned all around me."

"Well, well," said the preacher, "that was a distressing dream, but then it might have been worse."

"How could it have been worse?" said the astonished young man.

"Well, you see, my young man, it might have been true."

Perhaps there are a good many people who really believe that conditions here in the United States are very bad. Of course, we all think they are not what we wish they were, but the fact remains that they might be worse, a lot worse.

We ought to thank our stars that we live in the United States. Another count for which we ought to give especial thanks is that we live not only in the United States but in one of the most favored states in this republic.

My attention has been called to some most interesting information collected by one of the most eminent of American engineers, Gerard Swope, who was born in St. Louis a little more than 65 years ago. In a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly Mr. Swope gives the result of extensive studies and observations made by him in Europe, comparing the standard of living among the workers of that continent and the workers in the United States.

According to Mr. Swope, food in Europe costs three or four times as much as in the United States, comparing the purchasing value of American wages with the purchasing value of wages in European countries.

Nearly the same relative difference is found in the price of other things commonly owned by wage earners in the United States, but not commonly owned by wage earners in Europe.

If, says Mr. Swope, a workman in almost any of the dictator-ruled countries in Europe should be so reckless as to buy an automobile such as is common among our workmen, it would cost his wages for from 8½ months for a very cheap car to 2 years for such car as is common among our best-paid workers. In the United States the average cost of a worker's car represents about 4½ months wages.

An electric refrigerator would cost the European wage earner from 2½ to 6 months wages. The American wage earner can pay for such a refrigerator with a month's wages. Other comparisons might be made but the relative difference in purchasing power of wages here and over there would be just about the same.

Another most interesting fact brought out by Mr. Swope is that the condition of wage earners is far worse in the countries governed by dictators than in some other European countries, such as Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries and Finland. In every one of the dictator-ruled countries the dictators are imposing terrific burdens of taxation on the masses to keep up their armies, for every dictator knows that his rule depends on force and fear. Yes, we still have a great many things to be thankful for here in the United States, and especially here in Kansas.

Crop Insurance Is Practical

INFORMATION has been received from the Department of Agriculture about crop insurance for next year's wheat crop. Farmers may insure their next year's crop at either 50 or 75 per cent of their 10-year average yield established for their farms. The crop insurance premiums are payable in wheat or the cash equivalent of that wheat, and the premiums are payable in advance of the seeding of the 1939 crop.

I am of the opinion that crop insurance is practical and have been of that opinion for a good while. There should be a plan worked out for the assessment and collection of the premium and also for an inspection of losses without cumbersome machinery controlled and directed from Washington. It could be worked thru local Farm Bureaus acting in conjunction with county agents and with very little expense to the farmers. Incidentally I might say that there is no reason why corn and other crop insurance cannot be provided in the same way.

Right here comes up another question. How can the farmer be protected from the ravages of insects. Instead of dying out, these pests seem to be on the increase. I hear more complaints about cutworms and grasshoppers than for a long time. There has not been as much complaint about chinch bugs as usual, but that may not be true in 2 or 3 weeks from now. The age-old battle between man and the insects is not won, altho new methods of combating the destructive insects are being discovered. Some scientists have made the prediction that eventually insects will destroy mankind. I do not believe that, but it is certain that man in order to save himself must wage a continual war against these enemies.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Protection Against Crop Failure

I AM MUCH interested in the government wheat crop insurance experiment. A number of attempts have been made to insure farm crops. They have not been markedly successful, for one reason and another.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation may turn the trick. The government will stand the administrative costs. If the experience tables worked out by the FCIC are approximately correct, and if wheat growers in sufficient numbers take part in the program, I believe it gives promise of going quite a ways toward protecting the wheat industry against natural hazards.

The FCIC is in the hands of good management. Most of the folks I know who have had contacts with Roy Green, manager—he is a Kansas man, by the way—have confidence in his ability, intentions and judgment. I hope the plan works. I gave it my hearty support in Congress. It is not the panacea for the farm problem. There is no panacea. But it is one of the things that should help stabilize the position of the wheat producer.

All-Around Good Service

SPEAKING of Roy Green reminds me that Governor William I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration has resigned his job with Uncle Sam. On the whole I believe "Bill" Myers has given just as nearly all-around good service to agriculture as anyone who has held public office in our generation. He has run the Farm Credit Administration without the slightest attention to politics; has modernized the credit policies of the FCA; has helped thousands of farmers during some very bad

years; and has conducted the FCA along sound business lines. That is a very fine record.

My only quarrel with Governor Myers has been that he has tried to keep the interest rate on farm mortgages too high. But when Congress fixed the rate at a lower figure than Governor Myers advised, he yielded gracefully.

I am doing everything I can to get thru this Congress a resolution extending the 3½ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank mortgages another year. The mortgaged farmer is entitled to that low a rate. Personally I believe it should be lower.

Sometimes I wish that some of our citizens who keep pointing to Britain's "balanced budget" and to the fact that the English have not dropped so rapidly nor so far as we have in the present depression, also would urge that those who control our monetary policies would follow the example of Britain in the matter of interest rates. Ever since England went to a managed currency, the interest rate for business and agriculture has been held from 1 to 2 per cent lower than interest rates in the U. S.

Need Better Trade Agreements

IF SECRETARY of State Cordell Hull doesn't do a better job for American agriculture in his proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain than he has done in his 16 previous agreements, I hope the next Congress repeals the Trade Agreements Act. I cannot see any sense in basing our international trade on a program that has been accompanied by record imports into the U. S. of wheat, corn, canned beef, hams, bacon and other farm products.

The American farmer is being asked, in some instances compelled, to restrict his pro-

duction toward domestic market demands. And then farmers of foreign countries come in and supply our domestic market. I for one am getting tired of that. In common decency, the American farmer should be allowed at least to supply the American market.

I hope the Agricultural Adjustment Administration decides to set up a few experimental pump irrigation projects in Southwest Kansas. It seems to me that would be a good investment, seeing that the Federal government is going to spend billions of dollars in the next few months, much of it on less worthwhile projects.

The United States continues to lead the world in armament expenditures. When I remember that the National Youth Administration kept 500,000 boys and girls in school last year for less than it costs to build one battleship, I wonder whether we are wise enough to use the knowledge we have attained in the last few hundred years.

Indications are that the United States will produce a record wheat crop this year. The Cotton Belt has produced so much cotton that it is almost a drug on the market. And then as well informed—presumably—a man as Roger Babson offers as a solution for the farm problem that the American farmer learn how to produce more efficiently!

Our economic troubles do not come from inefficient production. They are the result of inequitable distribution of efficient production.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By GEORGE MONTGOMERY and FRANKLIN PARSONS

Market Barometer

Cattle—Generally steady market for perhaps 30 days.

Hogs—Some weakness possible in June.

Sheep—Not much danger of severe fluctuations.

Wheat—Market is in a weak position considering crop prospects.

Corn—Higher summer prices scarcely seem probable this year.

Butterfat—Plenty of pasture indicates big supplies and lack of seasonal strength.

Eggs—Better from now on is hope.

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

What chance for profit would there be in buying shoats in late May or early June and heading them for the August-September market? I have pasture but no grain.—P. H., Buckner, Mo.

There are 8 chances out of 10 hog prices will advance from early June to August or early September. The chances are about fifty-fifty that the best fall price will equal or exceed last April prices. Hog prices advances of \$1 to \$2 a hundred are not uncommon from early June to early September. Since 1900 there have been only 6 years in which September hog prices at Kansas City averaged lower than June prices.

Should old dry cows be sold now or put on grass for a while? They have been eating silage and are in fair condition.—J. H. H., Tipton, Kan.

The price trend on this type of cattle is down after the spring peak in April and May. From a price viewpoint the odds would favor marketing these

old dry cows soon rather than waiting until late summer. The cattle price cycle turned down from 1937 high levels and is still downward unless the government spending program raises the general price level.

I have some spring lambs which weigh 70 to 85 pounds. When would you advise to sell? I also am planning to cull out some old ewes after clipping. When would you advise to sell them?—J. P., Wayside, Kan.

The spring peak on both spring lambs and ewes apparently was last March. Altho lamb prices rallied early in May to \$9.25, they have declined since and are expected to show further declines in the next few months. Ewe prices

have declined about \$2 and are expected to show further weakness until late summer or fall. Spring lambs and ewes probably should be marketed as soon as possible to avoid further price declines.

Have 660 acres good bluestem. Should I buy cattle now or wait? Should I get yearlings or 2-year-olds? Must sell off grass.—H. A. B., Sylvan Grove, Kan.

You probably can get cattle for less money by waiting until June or July. Buy yearlings which you can sell off grass in the late summer or early fall if there is a big corn crop. If you could carry cattle until next March or April there's a better chance for a profit.

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	\$9.50	\$9.00	\$12.50
Hogs	7.85	8.25	11.55
Lambs	8.65	8.75	12.85
Hens, Heavy	.16½	.16½	.14½
Eggs, Firsts	.18½	.16½	.18
Butterfat	.20	.20	.26
Wheat, Hard Winter	.82½	.88	1.33½
Corn, Yellow	.56¼	.57	1.40
Oats	.29½	.31¼	.52½
Barley	.58	.61	.83
Alfalfa, Baled	20.00	24.00	20.00
Prairie	10.00	10.50	16.00

Kansas Farm Calendar

May 25—Agronomy Field Day, Manhattan, for Southeast Kansas.

May 26—Agronomy Field Day, Manhattan, for Northeast Kansas.

May 28, 29, 30—Diamond Jubilee, Kansas State College.

June 5—Field Day, Mankato Soil Conversation Project, Mankato.

June 6-12—4-H Club Roundup, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Ayrshire District Dairy Shows

May 23—Eastern, Effingham.

May 24—Mid-West.

May 25—Central, Hutchinson.

May 27—South Central, Arkansas City.

May 28—North Central, Clay Center.

Wheat Crop Testing Days

May 31—Labette county, Dennis; Sedgwick county, Wichita.

June 1—Cowley county, Arkansas City; Sumner county, Wellington; Kingman county, Kingman.

June 2—Harvey county, Newton; Reno county, Hutchinson.

June 3—Rice county, Sterling; McPherson county, Moundridge.

June 13—Pratt county, Pratt.

June 14—Stafford county, St. John; Wyandotte county, Kansas City; Atchison county, Atchison and Leavenworth; Geary county, Junction City.

June 15—Dickinson county, Abilene; Shawnee county, Topeka; Franklin county, Ottawa.

June 16—Barton county, Great Bend; Saline county, Salina; Clay county, Clay Center.

June 17—Ottawa county, Bennington; Mitchell county, Beloit.

June 18—Cloud county, Concordia.

June 20—Republic county, Belleville; Marshall county, Marysville.

Imported Rye Thrives

Last fall, F. W. Schowalter, Halstead, obtained the seed of Balboa and Abruzzi rye from Missouri, and planted it as an experiment, alongside of common rye. On March 25 he reported that the Abruzzi "stands up like wheat, has finer leaves than the common, looks like it is less stooling." The Balboa "has large leaves like wheat, stands up well, has less stools than common, and makes more grazing."

On March 31 he reported again that the "Abruzzi has more growth than the Balboa, which has a wider leaf than either the Common or Abruzzi. The common is stooling most, looks like it will make more feed, also is a better stand."

Because of dry weather last fall, Mr. Schowalter couldn't sow his rye until late, therefore it made almost no fall growth. The principal disadvantage known of Abruzzi and Balboa rye for Kansas, is that they are not so winter-hardy as common rye.

The Frenchmen's Duel Looked Silly to Old Ghost Brother as He Planned His Contest

OLD Ghost Brother and 35 of his warriors were on the war-path. It was summer, and no time for them to be trapping fur to trade with their English friends. But there was no off-season for human scalps. A French scalp taken in mid-summer would fetch as good a price in the English settlements as one taken in mid-winter. That trade remained; and so it was that cunning old Ghost Brother, looking ahead to next winter's requirements of powder, shot, gun-flints, tobacco and rum, was abroad in his war-paint.

Louis Pierre St. Pol de Montroi was a gentleman of Old France doing military duty in New France under pressure from long-suffering and influential relatives back home. We find him an officer of the little garrison of a fort in the wilderness, a strong-point of logs and rocks and ditches on debatable ground. And we find him in a bad way, in even a worse way than usual. As usual, he had lost all his own money at play, and then all the money he had been able to borrow. It was a desperate situation.

He thought hard and fast. He possessed a seasoned conscience. So he accused the baron, a quiet gentleman of middle age who was second in command of the fort, of cheating at cards. And why not? The baron was something of a stranger, having joined the garrison only a few weeks before. And his luck with cards and dice had been remarkable ever since his arrival. He had plucked a feather or two from every gentleman's crest, including the commandant's; what more likely than that he had been cheating?—by Captain Montroi's reasoning. De Montroi had been cheating outrageously himself, tho without any luck.

WHEN Montroi, driven to desperation by his losses and hopeful of diverting some of his trouble on the head of his heaviest creditor, sprang from his seat and accused the baron of cheating, he expected the baron to arise and strike him. In that case, the choice of weapons would be his; and he would choose swords, for he was a master swordsman and had an advantage in length of arm over the baron of 6 inches or more. But the quiet baron did not arise and strike him. Instead, the baron sat still in his chair and smiled a slow smile. Then the baron spoke, as slowly as he smiled, and not to his accuser but to the others present.

"Gentlemen, I think that no man could ask for more in the way of proof of his honor than to be accused of anything dishonorable by M. Louis St. Pol de Montroi."

The unexpectedness of this, and the cutting disappointment, maddened Montroi to such a degree of reckless rage that he slapped the baron's unperturbed face. Still calm, smiling, unruffled, the baron remarked that the choice of weapons lay with him; and he chose pistols.

The gentlemen engaged next morning, beyond the stockade, before sunrise. It was the dawn of what was to be a clear, hot summer day, and a thin mist lay in the forest glade. The combatants had their seconds with them, a surgeon, and half a dozen known spectators. (Of unknown spectators they had 36, crouched in the underbrush along both edges of that forest glade—for Ghost Brother and his braves had arrived just in time.)

AT THE first exchange of shots, nothing happened. Montroi was a poor marksman and felt a chill of fear in the pit of his empty stomach; and the baron tried for too small a target—the other's pistol hand—and missed it by 6 inches. The second exchange of shots was as bloodless as the first, for Montroi's chill was on the increase and the baron was still a little wide and high. The whole affair was as formal as a minuet. For the third time the correct words were spoken, the correct motions were made, and the pistols barked as one. This time, Montroi's ball flew wider than ever, for his hand was trembling; and the baron's missed its mark, that trembling hand, by no more than the tremble of it.

What would have happened at the fourth discharge of those pistols will never be known, for at this point Ghost Brother's impatience overcame his amused and puzzled curiosity. He sprang from the underbrush with the braves at his back, and those on the other edge of the narrow field of honor did the same. Even as he sprang he yelled that the two who had been shooting at each other were to be taken uninjured.

The 10 Frenchmen in the glade outside the stockade had not a chance, and the remainder of the garrison had no time to come to their rescue. Not a shot was fired. For a moment, screams mingled with the sudden, high-pitched, brief war-whoop. Hatchets flashed and sank in flesh and bone. Gold-laced hats and powdered scalps were snatched off.

As the sentries on the inner stockade discharged their muskets at random, Ghost Brother and his warriors vanished from the glade, taking two living French gentlemen with them and leaving 8 corpses twisted on the mossy sward. They took the gold-laced hats as well as the scalps, as proof that the scalps had belonged to officers and gentlemen. All men were equal in the sight of God in those days as now, but not in the sight of those who, in those



Only two Frenchmen were taken alive.

Trial by Fire

COMPLETE IN THIS ISSUE

By Theodore Goodridge Roberts

days, paid bounties on the scalps of their enemies. Those 8 scalps of quality and authority were worth at least 50 of the common sort to Ghost Brother and his company. Eight? Ten, rather; for the fact that the baron and Captain Louis Pierre St. Pol de Montroi carried their hair from that tragic glade on their own heads did not affect the market value of their scalps.

GHOST BROTHER and his band and their captives traveled fast and far between sunrise and sunset. For miles of that journey they waded swift streams, leaving no trace of their moccasoned feet. But they might have saved themselves all that trouble, for they were not followed. The fort was weakly garrisoned, the size of the war party was unknown to the garrison, and the commandant (who had stopped in bed that fateful morning and so preserved his life) was a cautious soldier, not overly brave.

At sunset, the rear guard of the war party came in and reported "no pursuit." So camp was made, but without fires. Cold smoked venison was eaten by all, including the captives. After supper, Ghost Brother questioned the captives as to the meaning, reason and purpose of the extraordinary actions in which he had surprised them.

Were there bullets in the pistols? If no bullets, why did they shoot at each other?—if bullets, why didn't they hit each other? And why had they stood out in the open, to be shot at as well as to shoot? Had the other Frenchmen present forced them to do those foolish things, and in that foolish way? And how much more good powder had they intended to waste in that futile, childish banging?

De Montroi made no attempt to answer, for he

In "Men of Iron," Our Next Story, a Mighty Smithy Is Bewitched By a Mite of a Lass

was in a blue funk. In silence he cursed the many indiscretions (indiscretions was his name for them) which had led to his removal from Old France to this beastly wilderness called New France.

"You do not comprehend, M. Smoky Face," said the unperturbed baron, drooping his left eyelid. "It was an affair of honor which you interrupted—a noble, sacred, serious institution of Civilization. Big medicine! Judgment by arms. Trial by fire. M. de Montroi and I arrived at a disagreement in a game of chance and skill, with the result that nothing remained for us to do but to shoot at one another until one was killed or disabled. Perhaps both of us. De Montroi is not a very good marksman, I judge; and I was shooting at a small and unsteady mark—his pistol hand."

It took Ghost Brother a long time to grasp the whole meaning and mystery of the duel, for his knowledge of the French tongue was almost as slight as the baron's knowledge of the Huron gargon. But he got it at last; and tho he did not laugh right out loud, like a white man, he grunted in a variety of keys and was vastly amused. He was one of those rare birds, that old Ghost Brother—an Indian with a sense of humor. He sat and thought in silence for many minutes. At last he informed his captives that they would be permitted to complete the duel when the home village was reached, and that the survivor, if any, would go free with his life and his scalp. And he chuckled.

GHOST BROTHER had thought of a code and forms for the duel to suit existing conditions and his own peculiar sense of humor. Upon arriving in his village, and after the hubbub of the reception tendered by the old men, squaws, babies and dogs, he explained these things to the Frenchmen. Each would be placed in a lodge of poles, hides and bark, alone and unbound. The door of each lodge would be closed; and then 14 braves would discharge their muskets into the thin walls of the lodges, 7 into one lodge and 7 into the other, one shot each, and every man to aim according to his fancy. De Montroi screamed. He was in despair. The baron drooped his left eyelid and congratulated Ghost Brother on his wit.

"Seven rounds," murmured the baron. "Seven deadly sins! And there are seven Graces—or is it seven Muses? And 7 times 7 is 49, which was my age 7 years ago. And was not I born in July, the seventh month of the year? Yea, verily—and at 7 o' the clock! Stand by me now, fateful number! Be with me now, O Luck of Seven!"

But Montroi lay moaning. He had blustered in Paris and Quebec and even in the fort in the wilderness, but he had a yellow streak thru his heart as broad as a sword-belt. The baron felt pity for him. Sorry as he felt for himself, he had a pang of pity to spare for the coward.

"Brace up!" he said. "At the worst—if they get you—it will be a quick and easy death—a far better death than we could have expected, in reason, at their hands. And they may miss you clean." As an afterthought he added, "It is not likely that they will aim at your feet."

THE two lodges were made ready by eager hands. For Ghost Brother had explained matters to his followers in a way that aroused their keenest interest and highest sporting instincts. In preparing the lodges, everything beneath or behind which a man could possibly shield himself was removed. The fourteen muskets were loaded with generous care. The powder was a precious thing, of great price, every musket was charged with a pinch or two more than was actually required for that particular service. The powder was wadded down with the gray paper walls of an old hornets' nest—the best of gun-wadding. And to each musket went two slugs of lead. The imperturbable baron looked on at the loading calmly as if the 14 warriors were making ready for a moose-hunt; but in his vitals he felt very airy and chilly. Then he spoke aloud, in French, with the look

and manner of one who addresses himself only, or possibly his God.

"It is a sure guess, a certainty, that they will not shoot at our feet."

The lodges were ready. The captives were unbound, and each was led into his particular lodge and left there, alone. The moosehide flaps were drawn and fixed securely across the sloping doorways.

In his place of trial, Montroi lay flat on the ground, face down, and thrust his fingers into his ears. But in the other lodge, the baron neither stopped his ears nor lay down. For 30 crawling seconds the baron stood motionless near the center of the lodge, looking and listening. There was not much for him to see, perhaps, but his ears were very sharp. For 30 seconds—and then he acted.

A musket crashed, then two, then another single, then three together. The big slugs ripped jagged holes in bark and hide; choking smoke drifted; war-whoops rang high; the banging of overcharged weapons continued until the fourteenth musket was empty. Then silence; and Ghost Brother and all his people stared at the two fateful lodges thru the crawling smoke. Nothing moved but the smoke. At last the humorous chief made a gesture of the right hand and shoulder which said, as surely as words:

"That's that!"

He stepped to De Montroi's lodge, with 7 musketeers crowding at his heels, unfastened and threw back the door-flap. There lay the captain, very flat on the ground, dead of many wounds—done forever with fear and luster and cheating. The warriors were delighted with their own cleverness in having guessed his position and shot close to the ground. Ghost Brother wagged his head and led the way to the other lodge. He threw back the flap of moosehide—and recoiled upon the toes of his pressing musketeers with a grunt of astonishment.

There stood the baron, unharmed, ruffled, smiling agreeably and drooping an eyelid. He received an ovation. It was apparent to all present that he was one for whom the gods of the red man and the white man alike were glad to perform miracles.

A little later, while the baron and the chief were smoking a pipe together, Ghost Brother said, "Mighty are the gods!—but, between brothers and chiefs, and in strict confidence, will you tell me how you did it?"

"O Brother, I climbed the centerpole of the lodge to the very top," replied the baron.

Ghost Brother bowed his head gravely.

"My heart rejoiceth, Brother—for certain words which fell from your lips caused me to fear that you might be close to the ground—even as your enemy did."

Then the two clever fellows looked squarely into one another's faces; and the baron drooped an eyelid and Ghost Brother smiled.

The baron lived out a long and useful life. To the very last, he thought of Louis Pierre St. Pol de Montroi. He would sigh; then he would murmur, "But for both of us to have escaped that trial by musketry would have complicated matters—perhaps disastrously to both of us. And it was a duel, an affair of honor and wits, after all."

—KF—

Hopper Battle Starts

First caller in Mitchell county for hison bran mash was J. L. Prochaska. He used it on 20 acres of oats for cutworms. R. N. Jordan was the second caller for mash to use on 20 acres of sweet clover, as protection against hoppers.



ever at all? Not even on Saturday, don't you take a bath?"

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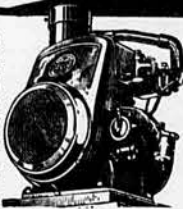
He believes in honest government efficiently administered as a basis for lower taxes. He is opposed to the invasion of government in business and agriculture.

This Information Is Furnished by Friends of Mr. Gordon Who Believe Kansas Needs a Man Like Gerald Gordon for Governor.

(Political Advertisement)

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TRY an advertisement in the Kansas Farmer Market Place

Crop Insurance Applications May Be Ready in Next 3 Weeks

QUESTIONS and answers and farmer opinion aired at the first big statewide crop insurance meeting at Hutchinson, early this month, are interesting. Questions were asked by farmers and elevator men; answers were given by Roy M. Green, former Kansan and now head of the Crop Insurance Program. It is hoped crop insurance applications will be ready in about 3 weeks. Perhaps by the last week of May or the first week of June.

Mr. Green admitted they are following an uncharted course; but one that had been pointed in a general way by failures of large scale crop insurance in the past—namely efforts to insure both crop and price, or acre income. The Federal government will insure yield only, and collect all premiums and pay all losses on the basis of so many bushels of wheat at current price; collect and pay in wheat or cash.

Several hundred farmers gathered at Hutchinson. Most of them were AAA committeemen from counties in the Western two-thirds of Kansas, or nearby Eastern counties.

John Hilgers, jr., Rooks county, expressed belief that acceptance of the new insurance plan would be hampered

only by too high a rate, based on what he believes an inappropriate local commercial hail insurance rate of 10 per cent and a yield base accepted locally as too low. At any rate the new plan won't encounter much competition with old-line hail insurance.

Herman Cudney, Edwards county, said there is little hail insurance in effect in his community at the present rate of 8 per cent. He thinks farmers will be intensely interested in the new plan because of the varied risks of wheat production in his area, and the fact that these will all be covered.

Don Bramwell, Cloud county, said there is much inquiry about crop insurance altho the acreage of wheat probably will be on the decline after this year.

Carl E. Klingensmith, Pottawatomie county, believes participation in the plan will be light in his county because there is not enough wheat in the hilly country to make it a very important crop. In the Kaw Valley section of that county it may be a different story.

H. L. Brownlee, Reno county, thinks the crop insurance program will be a success and popular because it takes care of all hazards.

W. D. Essmiller, Barton county, sees

the greatest trouble in making yield and premium adjustments which will be acceptable to individual farmers.

In Harper county, R. D. Ely has farmed 33 years. He has had only one severe loss and that was from hail. But he has had poor crops, and believes wet weather with down wheat and rust probably is the biggest hazard to wheat. "Take-all" of wheat and Hessian Fly also have caused losses. The hail insurance rate in his community is 5 per cent, but only in recent years has there been much insurance.

Jim Murray, Reno county, farms where he has only a 4 per cent hail rate. He carries some of this, but his lowest yield in about 10 years has been only 15 bushels of wheat to the acre, so he doesn't see how he can afford to even insure against all hazards under the Federal plan.

Some of the questions asked and the answers were:

Can both landlord and tenant participate?

Yes. Either or both. Each insures his share of the crop.

Will the amount of wheat seeded for the 1939 harvest, affect a farmer's eligibility for a 1939 crop insurance contract this fall?

No. But if he does not earn a 1939 wheat payment, whether or not it is paid to him, he will not be eligible for crop insurance in 1940. If he earns even as much as 1 cent wheat payment, he will be eligible on this score for 1940 insurance in the fall of 1939.

What percentage of the wheat crop will be insured?

Two policies are offered. One for 50 per cent loss; one for 75 per cent. The premium rate is in proportion.

Must the farmer salvage a small yield which would not pay harvesting expenses?

He and the adjustor reach an agreement. Perhaps he will harvest only the best spots, or agree to let livestock salvage it.

Must all the crop on one farm be insured?

Yes.

Does wheat on separate farms, under separate landlords, all have to be insured?

No.

What grade of wheat will be considered in paying premiums?

No. 2 hard winter, unqualified grade. If the insured's wheat is No. 3, he can sell it and pay the premium in cash on the basis of No. 2 wheat. If he has premium wheat, he can collect the higher market price himself, and still pay on No. 2 basis.

How about failure to seed when the crop already is insured?

The insured may get his premium, or use it to set up credit for the following year.

Will seeding in a dry seedbed void the policy?

No.

What if seeded wheat is abandoned by late winter?

The adjustor will certify this fact and the farmer may do with the land as he wishes.

May insured wheat be pastured?

Yes, in accordance with the local committee's opinion of good practice.

Will wheat in storage be traded on by grain exchanges?

No. This wheat is bonded, and in effect "sterilized."

On what basis may the local committee refuse to recommend an application for crop insurance?

If in their judgment the applicant is not following good soil practices.

If marketing quotas are voted for wheat, how will crop insurance be considered?

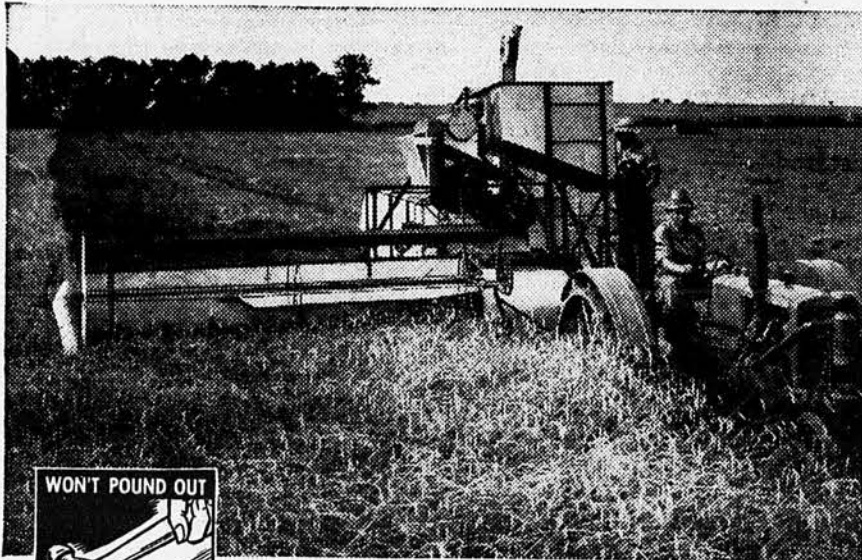
Excess wheat may be used to pay insurance premiums ahead.

If wheat is destroyed by hoppers, would you have to re-seed?

If it is customary in that community to re-seed under existing conditions.

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It's tough . . . and is the ideal lubricant under high working temperatures and heavy pressure in bearings and gears. It sticks to the job!

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MOBILLOIL AND MOBILGAS

SOCONY-VACUUM PRODUCTS FOR EVERY FARM NEED



Number Vacant House Thefts Leads to Jail Sentence

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

THE arrest and conviction, a few weeks ago, of George May, on a charge of stealing 8 doors and 5 windows from a vacant house, on the farm of H. E. Beal, Silver Lake, helped explain the disappearance of similar articles from other farms west of Topeka, in the vicinity of Valencia and Silver Lake. Reports have been received by the Protective Service, from time to time, over a period of several months, to the effect that removable articles were being taken from unoccupied farm homes. When the property was stolen from the Beal farm, the owner communicated, at once, with the sheriff's office, at Topeka, and offered a special reward for the conviction of the thief. In a short while, sufficient evidence was gathered to prove the guilt of May, who will serve a 5-year reformatory sentence. Service Member Beal's suggestion, a \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed one-half to him, one-fourth to Ralph Miller and one-fourth to Dan Viergever, all of Silver Lake.

Burlington. We are greatly pleased with it. We will always keep up a Protective Service sign and help in any way possible to prevent theft. We certainly do like Kansas Farmer and think the marking system is very useful in the protection of farm property. —Walter R. Roney, Waverly.

"I received your Protective Service reward check for \$12.50. We wish to thank the Protective Service for it. The matter has been handled to my complete satisfaction. I think your Protective Service is a fine thing. We renewed our subscription to Kansas Farmer for 3 years, have both places posted, also have the Protective Service marking system on our farm. —John Fieg, Havana."

"I received your check for \$12.50, thru your agent, G. L. Murphy. Thanks for it. This has been handled in fine shape, as far as I can see. I think your Protective Service and Capper marking system is a very good investment to the farmer. —Henry Cilek, Havana."

"Received the reward check for \$8.33 for a poultry loss. I am ready to help in any way I can to catch other thieves. We have harness and everything marked. Thank you for my share of the reward. —Monroe D. Balley, Hepler."

To date, Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid a total of \$27,250 in rewards for the conviction of 1,113 thieves, who have stolen from premises posted with Protective Service signs.

Improve "War on Thieves"

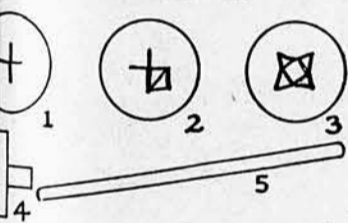
Whether efforts of the Protective Service to curb thievery are getting results can be determined best by the opinions of Service Members themselves, especially those who had a chance to put the agency to a test. Here's what a few of them have to say:

We received our \$12.50 check the other day from Kansas Farmer's district manager, E. J. Lemmons, of

Ideas That Come in Handy

By FARM FOLKS

Churn From a Bucket

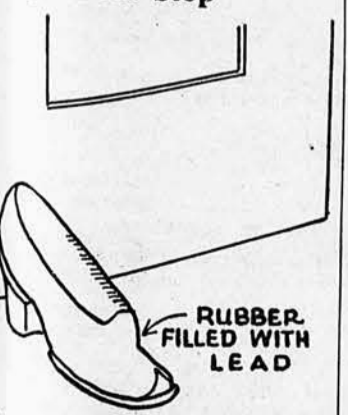


A handy churn can be made from a bucket, broom stick and a pine board. Cut the lid in two places to make a cross, as in Fig. 1. Fold back the corners to make an opening for the handle of the churn dash, as in Figs. 2 and 3. Fit two pine boards together crosswise, Fig. 4, and nail the broom stick, Fig. 5, to the boards for the churn dash. —Catherine Sullivan.

You Need Not Spill Salt

To fill a salt shaker without spilling salt I pour the salt into it from a tall cream pitcher. —C. E. P.

Unique Door Stop

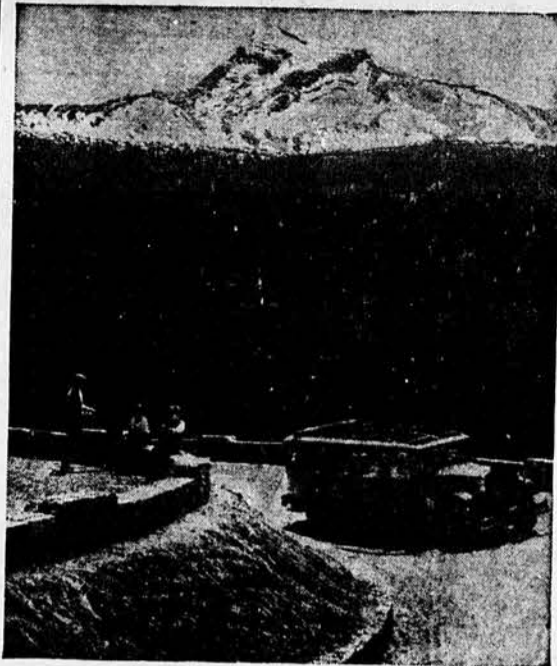


A door stop can be made by filling ordinary rubber with lead. Sheet rubber is melted to a running heat, the lead is skimmed off and the lead poured into the rubber which has been placed in a pan of cold water to prevent the

hot lead from ruining it. After cooling, the exposed portion of the lead can be painted to match the rubber. —B. E. M.

Glue Holds Nail

If a nail gets loose in plaster put some glue in the hole then drive the nail in. —Mrs. R. E. Lofts.



(Left) Travel for 90 thrilling miles through the very heart of Glacier Park over the Modern Going-to-the-Sun Highway.

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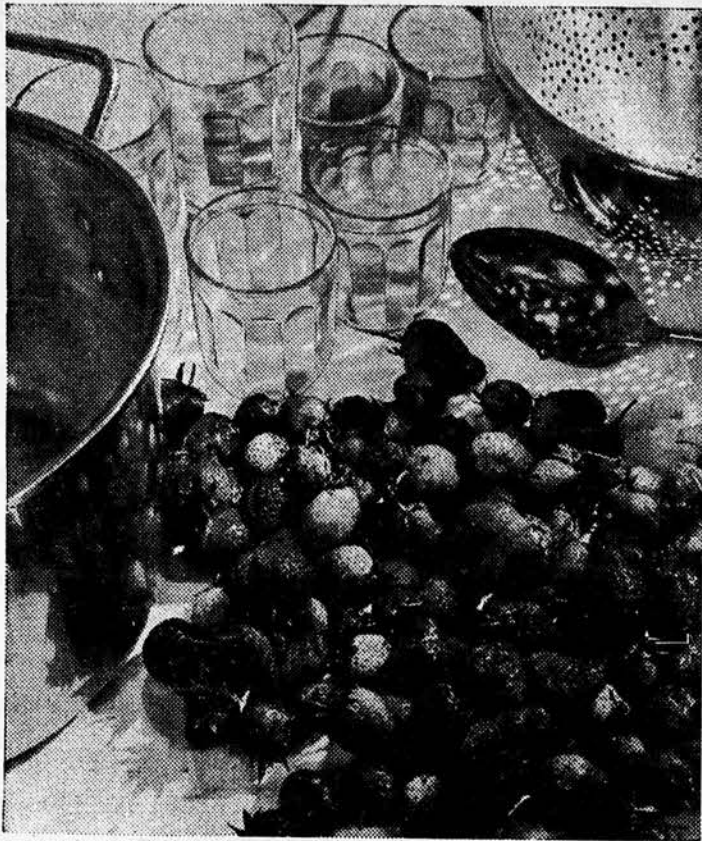
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Remembering the long, cold, fruitless days and months that never fail to come, let's seal some of that good strawberry flavor into jars and jelly glasses!

Ah, Strawberries Are Ripe

By RUTH GOODALL

STRAWBERRIES are the May flowers of the menu. Are you one of those fortunate persons born in the merry month of May—or early June—whose birthday cake is likely as not to be a strawberry shortcake? If so, it is little wonder you look forward to your birthday dinner, for there are few persons indeed who do not relish the flavor of strawberries in any dish—from breakfast to bedtime. Some way or other strawberries seem to make the whole world glad. The very first fruit of the season they banish monotony from winter meals. So let us feast upon their goodness now they are in season. And why not preserve some of that goodness and enjoy it the year around by making a place on pantry or basement shelves for canned strawberries.

Since strawberries come early in the season before the real rush of canning and jelly-making begins, they are doubly welcome. First, because they are the first fruits and we are not yet surfeited with them; second, because on account of their acidity, they are easy to can in the home kitchen.

It used to be strawberries were put up mostly as preserves and jams. These are delicious, true enough, and we would not be without the many jars of bright red strawberry preserves and jams, but why not add at least a few jars of plain canned strawberries. The new method of canning them not only preserves their good flavor but makes an attractive jar we take pride in showing. When properly done the berries remain whole—do not float to the top of the jar, and keep a good color if protected from too strong a light. The following recipe has been thoroughly tested and you can depend upon it.

Canned Strawberries

½ pound sugar 2 pounds strawberries (1 quart box)
 (about 1 cup) 1 cup strawberry juice

Boil together sugar and strawberry juice. Cool and add the whole strawberries, then boil for 10 minutes. Cover the vessel and set it aside overnight. Next morning pack in clean jars, filling to within 1½ inches of the top with the juice and process in water bath for 15 minutes.

If you prefer to can the berries in the morning and complete the process the same day, the same results will be obtained if the berries are allowed to stand only 3 hours in the covered vessel.

You will note this recipe calls for strawberry juice. This may be obtained

by crushing a few of the overripe berries and straining the uncooked juice, or by boiling the overripe and ill-shaped berries for a few minutes and then straining off the juice. Strawberries contain so much juice that ordinarily there will be a cup left over from the first canning which may be used in preparing the second batch, and so on.

The water in the water bath should cover the jars at least 1 inch over the top. Start counting time when the water begins to boil and keep at a rolling boil during the processing. Remove jars from the water bath as soon as the processing time is up and complete the seal if necessary. Self-sealing cups do not require adjusting at the end of the processing period to complete the seal. This type of cap is self-sealing as the contents of the jar cool, and jars on which they are used should be removed from the canner and set right side up to cool. If the screw top cap with rubber ring is used, screw the cap as tight as possible immediately upon removal from the canner. To complete the seal on the wire clamp glass lid jar, push the lower bail down against the neck of the jar.

Strawberries canned in this manner may be served as a breakfast fruit, used in desserts, ice creams, and mixed with whipped cream they make a grand filling for a shortcake.

When I make strawberry preserves I choose fine, large berries for the super-fine jars I keep for special oc-



The perfect ending for any dinner is a fresh strawberry pie topped off with sweetened cream whipped until it will stand—and who minds calories in strawberry time?

It's Not What We Do

It's "how" we do it that counts. By our attitude toward our work we can keep our day as bright as morning sun—or we can dull it with a gloomy grouch. That's why I try to like the things I have to do each day. Yes, I like to—

Water plants and see them grow and bloom
 Make the beds and fluff the pillows, too
 Dust and sweep and make my home look neat
 Iron shirts and hang them up in rows
 Cook the meals my hungry family needs
 Wash dishes and scald them 'til they shine
 Darn the sox and make life's walk-way smooth.

I can go to bed with a happy heart—when I've done the things I like to do.—Hazel Schroeder.

casions, or perhaps to show at the fairs, and make up the smaller fruit into jam for everyday use.

Strawberry Preserves

1 quart straw-berries 4 cups granulated sugar
 2 teaspoon lemon juice

Put 2 cups sugar over fruit in a smooth sauce pan and boil 5 minutes. Add remaining sugar and lemon juice and boil 10 to 15 minutes. A watery fruit will require the longer cooking time. Turn into an earthenware jar or deep crock—you can use your deepest mixing bowl if you have nothing else—and let stand 24 hours. Stir occasionally. Seal cold in sterilized jars. The small quantity and the short cooking period are the secret of the fine flavor and perfection of these preserves. Of course, you understand you can "do" as many quarts as the jar will hold, but only 1 quart must be cooked at a time.

Being a thrifty housewife, you doubtless appreciate any smart trick that makes a little go a long way. There's rhubarb, for instance. Have you discovered that you can use it with more expensive fruit to make more jam and preserves? This old-time garden plant with its characteristic tartness will increase the bulk without changing the flavor. Strawberries go especially well with rhubarb.

Strawberry Rhubarb Jam

1 pound rhubarb 2 pounds strawberries
 2 pounds granulated sugar

Wash and skin rhubarb. Wash and hull berries. Put rhubarb thru the food chopper, catching the juice that drips from the crank case. Combine rhubarb, juice and sugar. Add berries and let stand until sugar is dissolved. Stir frequently to prevent sticking and to crush the fruit. Cook until a spoonful tried on a cold plate thickens like jelly. Turn into sterilized jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.

Strawberry Pie

And now, how about a strawberry pie?

For a delicious strawberry pie, the crust should be baked, then filled with the berries and whipped cream used on the top. A custard filling may be put

into the crust first, then a layer of berries and whipped cream or meringue. Instead of the pie shell, small tarts may be used in the same way.

In the summer it is a good idea to make up enough crust for several pies, roll it into a ball, wrap it in oiled paper and keep it in the refrigerator for use during the week. If you desire fresh strawberry tarts, take out the crust, roll out small circles of it to fit muffin pans or individual pie plates and bake the crusts 10 to 12 minutes while you are doing up the breakfast dishes. Set them aside to be filled with delicious chilled strawberries at dinner time. The hot oven will be turned off in no time and you can keep your kitchen cool the rest of the day.

As the season brings on fresh raspberries and fresh peaches, you can turn out still more refreshingly cool pies. Perhaps you would like a tested recipe for preparing the pastry for strawberry pie or tarts, altho if you're one of those expert pie makers, you just go along turning out my own brand of perfect crust in the same old way.

Fresh Strawberry Tarts

2 cups pastry flour 1 quart strawberries
 ¼ teaspoon salt Whipping cream
 ½ cup shortening 6 tablespoons ice
 Powdered sugar
 water

(Continued on Page 11)

Smart Afternoon Frock

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"The Goodrich Silvertown Quarter-Hour" made its debut over WIBW last week—and will continue to be heard at 6:45 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The program is unique in that Elmer Curtis interviews farmers thruout the state on the worth of Silvertown tires and various other things of interest to listeners. Your own neighbors are to be heard on this broadcast—and also the "Shepherd of the Hills" here.



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Roy Faulkner, that popular "Lonesome Cowboy," is not only heard in the early morning but also heard late at night. Tune him in Mondays thru Saturdays at 4:30 and 6:15 a. m. and again at 10:30 p. m. You'll enjoy those ever popular western ballads!



ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW ON WIBW

Have You a Favorite Room?

By MRS. R. E. A.

There's the "new room, the blue room, the 'How-do-you-do' room" but which room in your home is your favorite? With me, it's the pantry. Altho only six feet square it is a cozy little room in which to work and rest.

On one side of this room is the beautiful oil stove, on the other are rows and rows of neat shelves and across one end is the sink with running water. At the window—which is on the south side are snowy white curtains made from the ever useful flour sacks with little applique baskets of flowers. From my window I see a huge bed of tulips—full of bloom. Later that same bed will be a glorious mass of Rosy Morn petunias.

Just back of this is a choice June rose—one my mother transplanted from her grandmother's garden. Behind all this I can see old Biddy busy getting food for her baby chicks. I can also see four pet lambs nibbling the orchard grass. How restful is the lettuce green woodwork with paper in the same beautiful green. Have you a favorite room in your "bungalow of dreams?"

News Behind the News

By MRS. NEWS WRITER

I write the neighborhood notes for our county paper. Mrs. So-and-So called on Mrs. Such-and-Such Tuesday. Mr. Blank was in town on business. Among those present at Mrs. What-You-May-Call-Her's dinner party were Nellie Brown . . . Irvin Smith . . .

But, oh, if I were to write the news behind the news! What astonished subscribers would open their papers to read: "Mrs. So-and-So called on Mrs. Such-and-Such Tuesday; the two families have scarcely been on speaking terms, but Mrs. So-and-So just had to see for herself whether the scandal about young Susie Such-and-Such is true."

"Mr. Blank was in town on business Saturday; he won three games of pool and lost six."

"Among those present were Nellie Brown . . . Irvin Smith . . . Mrs. Brown having finally convinced Nellie that it's best to make a rich marriage to Irvin and support her mother in a better style than she's ever been accustomed. Nellie is wearing Irvin's diamond. . . . Young Jack White is leaving for Washington alone next week. . . ."

What a column that would make! I happen to know most of these folks have Kansas Farmer in their homes—but, say, Mrs. Goodall, if you print this, what'll you bet none of them recognize themselves?

Carpet Beetles This Year

By ROGER C. SMITH, PH. D.
Professor of Entomology, K. S. A. C.

An insect damaging clothing is the carpet beetle or so-called "Buffalo" moth. It is not a moth, but a beetle of which there are 6 species in the United States, 2 of which are common in the Middle West. These are known as the

"black" and the "varied" or "Buffalo" carpet beetles, the latter being spotted with whitish, brownish and yellowish scales.

The larvae feed upon carpets and woolens, furs, feathers, bristles and silks. They remain secluded in dark places, hidden beneath carpets or in the folds of garments. They eat irregular holes in fabrics, but in carpets tacked to floors they are more likely to eat slits following cracks. They never leave a webbing on the fabric.

As a general thing, the beetles begin to appear in the fall, and continue to issue, in heated houses, thruout the winter and following spring. Soon after issuing, the females lay their eggs in convenient spots. The eggs hatch, under favorable conditions, in a few days, and the larvae, with plenty of food, develop quite rapidly.

The measures to be used for the control of carpet beetles depend upon the place in the house where the pest is causing injury. If carpet beetles are troublesome in trunks, chests or closets which are not opened often, a good grade of flake naphthalene, paradichlorobenzene, or camphor will give good results. If the trouble is in closets in daily use, beneath carpets or rugs, or in piano felts or upholstered furniture, these substances are of virtually no value, and one must fumigate the house as a whole or in part with either hydrocyanic acid gas, carbon disulphid, or carbon tetrachlorid. In general, the control measures and the means of prevention are the same as for clothes moths.

Ah, Strawberries Are Ripe!

(Continued from Page 10)

Make pastry as follows: Sift and measure 2 cups pastry flour and re-sift with salt. Cut in the fat with two knives or a pastry blender, then add the ice water, a little at a time, pressing the dough together with a knife. Divide into 6 parts and roll out each piece into a small circle. Fit into large muffin tins, crimping the edges as for pie. Prick each tart several times with a fork. Bake in a 450 degree Fahrenheit oven for 12 to 15 minutes, or until crisp and lightly browned. Cool and fill each tart heaping full with fresh strawberries sweetened with powdered sugar. Top with whipped cream.

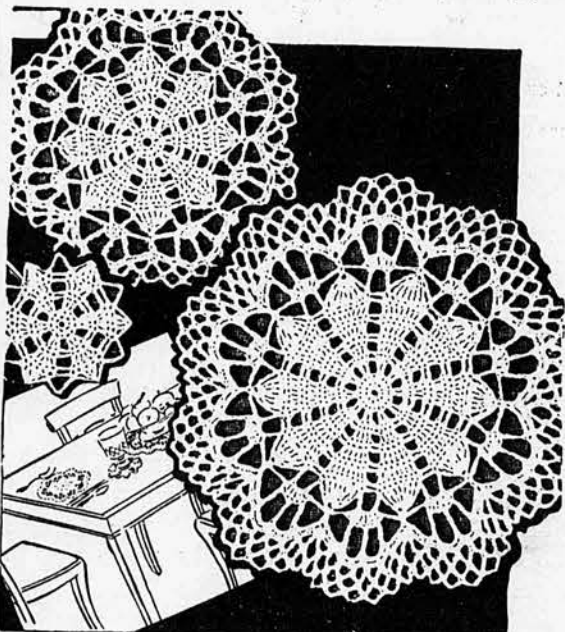
Strawberry Carnations

These really are only individual strawberry shortcakes—but isn't there a pretty sound to the name? 'Twould look particularly effective on a printed menu, if you are planning the food for some large affair, just now at school-closing time or the beginning of the wedding season. Or they give a festive air to just a plain family dinner.

Mix up and roll out your favorite shortcake dough. Cut it into rounds with a large biscuit cutter and bake two together with butter between, 10 to 12 minutes in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit). Cream together 1/2 cup butter and 2 cups powdered sugar. Mix with 3 cups crushed berries. Put between layers and garnish with whole berries.

Oh, yum, yum! Why can't the strawberry season last forever?

Crochet Doilies Easy to Make



Prominent in the spotlight of lovely doilies are these made of 4 strands of cotton or heavy perle cotton. They come in three useful sizes—18, 13 and 5 1/2 inches in diameter and are a smart addition to the luncheon table. They may also be used as single doilies. Either way they make a lasting gift to be cherished for many years. Pattern No. 5962 contains complete instructions for making the doilies shown; an illustration of them and of the stitches used; a photograph of a section of a doily; and material requirements. Pattern 10 cents. Order it from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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The ROSE

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1 Right from the start give chicks the benefit of Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL in their drinking water every day. PHEN-O-SAL checks intestinal infection, and helps to build up strength and vitality.



2 Spray the chicks regularly with Dr. Salsbury's CAM-PHO-SAL. It is beneficial in preventing and relieving colds, gasping and brooder pneumonia, helps keep chicks' breathing organs healthy.



3 To help keep down infestation of round worms, pin worms and capillaria worms, mix Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TONE with the chicks' mash. AVI-TONE also acts as a tonic, promoting faster growth.

You'll want all three—Phen-O-Sal, Cam-Pho-Sal and Avi-Tone—for Chick Health Assurance. Your Dr. Salsbury dealer has them. See him at once.

FREE! Chick Health Assurance Guide! Get your FREE copy from your local Dr. Salsbury dealer, or write direct to us.

The dealer who displays this emblem can help you raise strong, healthy chicks. Always see him for help and advice.

Dr. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
Under Personal Direction of
Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian
and Specialist in Poultry Health

IRRIGATION PUMPS

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

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

Tongue Lock Concrete Stave Silos

have proven by constant use for more than two decades the outstanding silo on the market. With large discounts given now for orders, do not delay, but write us at once for information.

The McPherson Concrete Products Co.
McPherson - Kansas

Chick Success Due to Clean Ground

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

CERTAIN practices followed by successful poultrymen are responsible for their success. Mrs. E. J. Rodekahr recently told me that one of their best bets in raising young chicks is clean range. "We change our range every year. The colony houses are moved with tractors to clean ground. We have 9 10 by 12-foot colony houses which care for 300 chicks each, and we also have a number of individual hog houses that we use for the young pullets after the pigs are thru with them. Alfalfa is our favorite pasture on which to grow the chicks."



Mrs. Farnsworth

This year the Rodekohrs started 3,500 chicks. It was truly a beautiful sight to see the White Leghorn pullets on their green alfalfa range. Mr. Rodekahr is a farmer and stockman, farming 200 acres of land. He has been in the hog business extensively. Seeing how successfully he could raise chicks on clean ground he now uses individual hog houses pulled to clean ground for his pigs. Hence he no longer needed the permanent hog barn, and so has converted it into a laying house, and, by adding on one room has space available for 900 to 1,000 pullets. Some of the older pullets had been moved into this house in October and were getting started into production.

Guards Prevent "Pick Outs"

Those poultry raisers who have trouble with "pick outs" should be interested in the guards to prevent picking which these pullets wear. Mrs. Rodekahr explained, "We have built up a strain of Leghorns of our own breeding, and we have used only the strongest, healthiest breeding stock until we have little losses from disease. Our

greatest losses in recent years have been from 'pick outs,' and we are giving these guards a trial this year. Our pullets have gone thru a partial molt, and we believe the guards responsible, as when they were first put on they seemed to bother the pullets in eating, and caused a drop in the consumption of mash. After becoming accustomed to wearing them it doesn't seem to effect them in any way." Perhaps if the guards were put on the pullets before they begin laying it might not effect them in this way.

All pullets are vaccinated for fowl pox before putting them in winter quarters. One thousand White Leghorns are kept every year to supply the hatching eggs needed for the incubators on the farm. Rhode Island Reds also are kept, about 500 of them this year, and Leghorn and Red chicks are sold yearly, many of them locally. When the hatching season is over the eggs are shipped to eastern markets, and in November the best grade of eggs were bringing 39 cents a dozen.

—KF—

Keep Chicks in Hailscreen

Strict sanitation is the reason for much of George McGinn's success with chickens. His birds on the Cowley county farm never have a chance to pick up disease germs or worm eggs. This spring he has marketed 640 broilers up to mid-April. He lost only 24 chicks from the original bunch. Only 2 of these died a natural death, for as soon as Mr. McGinn sees a sickly individual he puts it out of the way to protect the others.

In the sanitation program a hail-screen floor is used in the brooder house. Droppings fall thru this and leave a sanitary floor.

Chas. Lippard of Udall is another who is using hail-screen floor. In addition to the house there is a runway of this material. He plans to leave his chicks on hail-screen until they are 8 to 10 weeks old, then move to clean range.

Tuberculin Test Proving Effective

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

I AM just home from a speaking tour of nearly a thousand miles in which it was my privilege to work with national leaders in the fight against tuberculosis. It has been a great battle. It is not yet won but in America there is definite encouragement in the statistical fact that the 30 years of warfare has so changed the tuberculosis death rate that it now strikes down only 55 of our people where formerly it killed 200. My recent article on this subject brought so many inquiries about the tuberculin test that I must explain further.



Dr. Lerrigo

Tuberculosis fighters discovered years ago that the way to root out tuberculosis is to smother the first sowing of the seed; fight it in children. Infection usually begins in childhood, the child having made close contact with some tuberculous person who coughs out the germs. Perhaps the seed lies dormant in the child; perhaps it slowly develops. There is no cough or other conspicuous symptom. The child goes to school every day and seems much as other children. A large share of those infected overcome the infection and win their way back to health without ever knowing that infection has occurred.

Over 1,000,000 children were tuberculin tested in the United States in a single year, much of the work being done by the Tuberculosis Societies. Approximately 15 per cent of those given the test were found to be "positive" in their reactions, thus showing that infection had been received. But

only a small number were ill with the symptoms of active tuberculosis. There was great value in the tests, even the positive, because it gave opportunity to find the few who were really developing active symptoms and begin early treatment. There was still greater value in the warning given to the large number of reactors who were free from symptoms and of course desire to stay free.

Such a widespread educational movement for health naturally reached all parts of the country and of course misunderstanding arose. Many of the parents of children given the tuberculin test received the impression that a "positive" reaction in their child means that he has tuberculosis. If you are one of these, let me assure you to the contrary. The positive reaction is simply a notice served upon you that your child has been attacked. He has taken the germs into his system and the protective forces of his body are fighting them. His chances to win are about 9 in 10. But since tuberculosis is such an insidious enemy the dictates of wisdom are that during his growing years he be carefully checked over, at least once a year, to see if he is in any danger.

May Cause Trouble

Is there any danger of gravel of the kidney causing any other serious kidney trouble other than the trouble that the gravel makes while passing?—V. E. H.

Yes. The deposits may pass thru the urinary apparatus without causing any serious trouble but they may cause abscesses of the kidney, inflammation of the ureters and stone in the bladder. In this way gravel may be the exciting cause of chronic nephritis.

A pamphlet entitled "The Tuberculin Test" is offered to any subscriber whose request is accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Dr. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

WHY DON'T YOU FOLLOW THIS 3-POINT GUIDE TO CHICK HEALTH ASSURANCE!



1 To help prevent and treat bowel troubles in chicks (and older birds, too), put Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL Tablets in their drinking water every day—two tablets to every gallon. It's good for them.



2 To check colds, gasping and brooder pneumonia, spray chicks regularly with Dr. Salsbury's CAM-PHO-SAL. Its soothing, medicated vapors help keep chicks' breathing organs clear of infection.



3 For early worm control and healthful tonic, mix Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TONE with the chicks' mash. It gets round, pin and capillaria worms... helps to build up strength, vitality and disease resistance.

Yes, it's as easy as 1-2-3 to raise strong, healthy chicks with this simple 3-Point Guide. Your chicks deserve the benefits of PHEN-O-SAL, CAM-PHO-SAL and AVI-TONE. See your local Dr. Salsbury dealer for all three.

FREE! Chick Health Assurance Guide! Get your FREE copy from your local Dr. Salsbury dealer, or write direct to us.

The dealer who displays this emblem can help you raise strong, healthy chicks. Always see him for help and advice.

Dr. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
Under Personal Direction of
Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian
and Specialist in Poultry Health

PROTECTS THEM FROM LICE AND MITES



ALFARE, WOODWARD & CO. AT ALL DEALERS

BIG BROILERS AT 8 WEEKS

Chicks need plenty of Vitamin D to help them turn feed minerals into firm flesh and strong bones. Play safe! Feed NOPCO XX, the dependable source of Vitamins A & D—vitamins necessary to help you get fast, sound growth and produce big broilers in a hurry. At your dealer's in mill-mixed or locally mixed feeds, or in handy cans for home use. National Oil Products Co., Inc. Essex St., Harrison, N. J.



Shearing may be economically done by hand, if the workman is careful and doesn't make "hand" cuts, causing short strands of wool. Here is a neat job on the Emit Henningson farm, near Mankato.

Can't Lose on the Wool Loans

Boost to Co-op

MOST of the sheep shearing in Kansas is completed. However, considering the season, shearing probably was later than usual this year. Wool prices aren't very favorable, particularly compared with a year ago. The price was around 33 cents a pound in spring, while this year it stops at 15 cents. Nevertheless there is some premium for quality wool. It means freedom from foreign market, tying properly with paper twine, careful shearing to prevent second and uneven lengths. It looks like a year when the Midwest Wool Marketing Association would be a "cinch" for the wool grower. According to F. A. Hagans, of Marion county, independent wool buyers are getting only the Commodity Credit Corporation loan of 15 cents a pound for first quality wool, payable in cash at the farm. Well, the farmer can get a 12-cent cash advance from the county wool marketing association which sells thru the producer's co-operative, the Midwest. He is assured of getting the additional payment to make the 15 cents, and considering the price, should get the benefit of the increase. There is no chance of losing. If the market goes down, the Commodity Credit Corporation simply takes the wool off the Midwest Wool Marketing Association's hands. The 15-cent loan already been made. Sixty-five county sheep and wool shows were held in Kansas this month, preparatory to the Kansas Lamb and Wool School, just completed in Kansas City. At these schools wool-grad demonstrations were conducted. At the Kansas City school, 5 farmers from each of 75 counties went thru the

warehouse of the Midwest, and learned the process of how wool is handled, graded, stored and marketed. Farmers and county agents interviewed over Kansas reported an increased interest and activity in co-operative wool marketing. The price has been low and this boosts the co-operative movement. The work of the Midwest, headed by Robert S. Clough, general manager, will not only help stabilize the wool market, but is doing a great service in improving the quality of Kansas wool, from shearing to delivery at the warehouse.

—KF—

Kansas Corn Allotments

Corn acreage allotments for Kansas in 27 commercial corn producing counties total 2,108,595 acres, according to the announcement made by K. E. Logan, state statistician for the agricultural conservation program. They are:

Norton county, 127,650 acres; Jewell, 129,124; Phillips, 125,529; Republic, 111,340; Smith, 136,000; Washington, 112,265; Atchison, 50,546; Brown, 96,235; Doniphan, 58,775; Jackson, 85,163; Jefferson, 63,058; Leavenworth, 37,897; Marshall, 131,824; Nemaha, 120,150; Pottawatomie, 73,455; Riley, 47,011; Anderson, 47,697; Coffey, 52,923; Douglas, 40,373; Franklin, 53,880; Johnson, 43,558; Linn, 52,888; Lyon, 66,033; Miami, 61,582; Osage, 74,809; Shawnee, 55,875; Crawford, 52,955.

—KF—

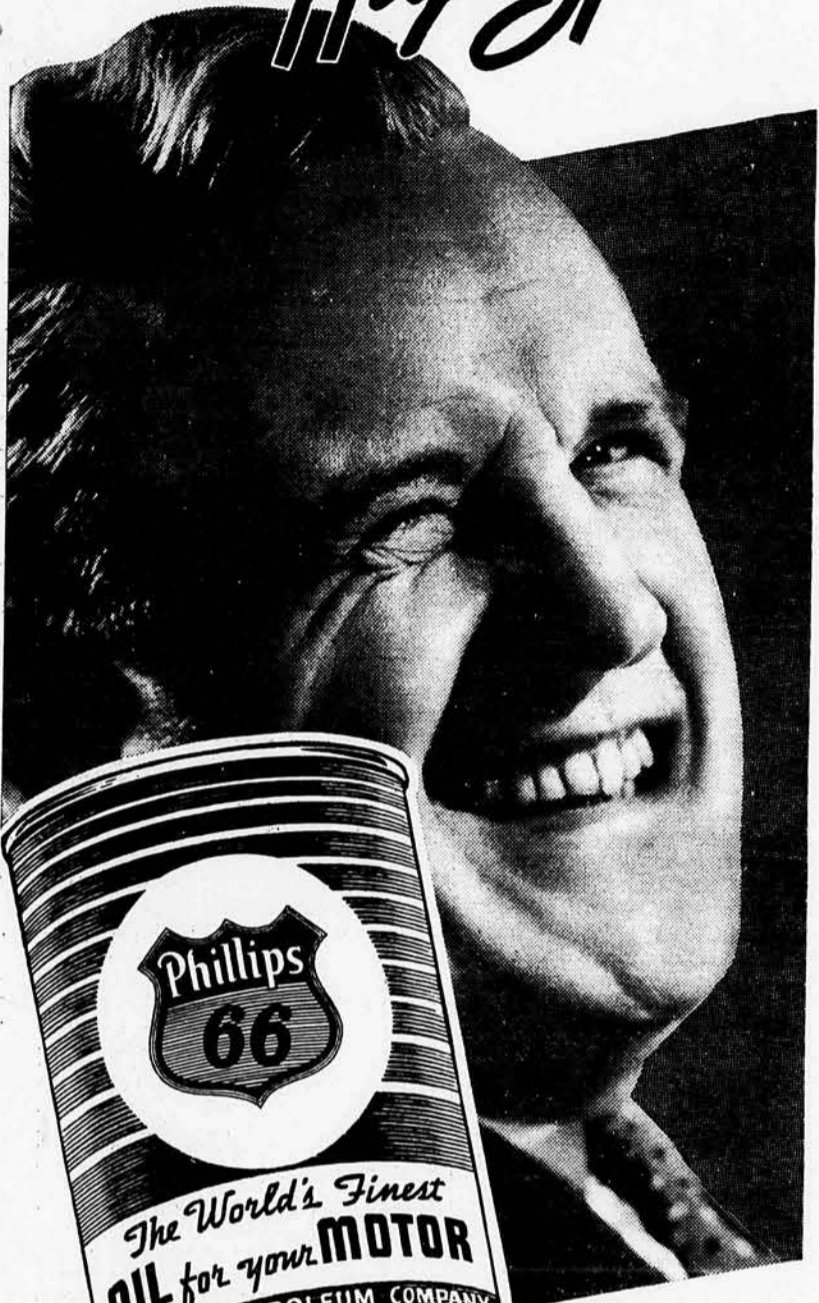
Uses 3-Point Trip

A 3-point trip for hay slings, used by J. T. Martin, Linn county, speeds unloading of hay from wagon to barn or stack. According to Joe M. Goodwin, Mound City, this saves minutes, hay, patience and money.



Each ewe flock brings in 2 definite sources of income—lambs and wool. Here is a new one on the Emit Henningson farm, Jewell county, born just before his mother lost her winter coat which forms part of the woolly background.

HITS THE High Spots



YOUR modern motor needs an oil that really means business . . . an oil with a film tough enough to resist tearing by the surface projections . . . an oil that actually hits those high spots on the journal and bearing surfaces, and polishes them down to mirror smoothness.

That's the way to reduce friction—drag and heat, and that's why we suggest Phillips 66 Motor Oil. It sure lives up to the Phillips reputation for greater value. Gives

high-degree oiliness because refined from a costlier 100% paraffin base crude.

So you save money two-ways with Phillips 66 Motor Oil, the economy champion: It costs less because it does more and lasts longer. And it helps keep your car out of the repair shop.

Next time, drain and refill with Phillips 66 Motor Oil. It's concentrated! . . . This year's big value in car, truck, and tractor lubrication. Look for the Orange and Black 66 Shield.

LIKE Money in the Bank

Want to Buy a Dog?

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, NATURAL heelers. Males \$5.00, females \$3.00. Trained dogs \$17.50, 30 days approval.

Turn to our Classified Department and you'll find this and several other dog ads offering dogs for sale.

THE OLIVER SELF-BALANCED MOWER

AND WHAT IT WILL DO IN YOUR HAY FIELDS



YOUR WEIGHT, ALONE, TAKES THE WEIGHT OFF THE HORSES' NECKS

Make this simple mower balance test! Ask to see the Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower at your Oliver Dealer's. Put a man on the seat. Then lift the tongue. You'll do it without effort with one hand. Make the same test on any mower with gears mounted in front of the axle and you'll see a big difference. Your weight on the seat will balance the Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower. "No neck weight," is the verdict of all Oliver owners.

And that means as much in comfort to you as it does to the horses. You ride in comfort and quiet on the smooth running, easy riding, light draft Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower. With more knife sections, and guards spaced 2 1/2" apart, taking faster, smaller bites, the "Clip Cut" mows all crops easier and faster, cutting easily through the heaviest crops.

The 4-square frame holds the bar squarely to its work, makes the Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower free from tongue slap; and the gear mounting back of the solid one-piece axle produces the balance that takes the weight off the horses' necks. Together they keep your horses free from sore necks.

All gears are completely enclosed running in oil; and the rear mounting gives a long, even drive to the pitman. Long bronze bearings carry this drive shaft to assure smooth cutting and light draft. Finally, the crank pin is protected by one of the finest improvements ever made on a mower: a closed end crank pin bearing, which keeps all dirt out, and stops the wear and rapid play. It reduces draft and bind and wear on the sickle.

The Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower is the leader of the modern Oliver Hay Tool line, that also includes the Oliver Standard Mower (3" guard spacing), Sulky Dump and Side-Delivery Rakes, Web-type and Closed Deck Loaders. Ask your Oliver dealer for a demonstration of the Oliver "Clip Cut" Mower, or send the coupon below for Oliver Hay Tool Folder.



See your Oliver Dealer or check and mail the coupon to OLIVER, 1329 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo., 227 Wichita St., Wichita, Kan. KF-5-21-38

Name _____
R. D. _____ City _____ State _____

- "Clip Cut" Mower
- Standard Mower
- Closed Deck or Web-type Loader
- Row Crop "70" Tractor (2-Plow)
- Standard "80" Tractor (3-Plow)
- Grain Master Combine
- Sulky Dump Rake
- Side Delivery Rake
- 16 or 20 ft. Combine

Until Dinner Is Ready—

By THE EDITORS

Milk Maid Queen: Pretty Mary K. Myers, 16, milked 15.2 pounds of milk in 3 minutes to capture the title of Milk Maid Queen of 1938 at the annual contest at Sabetha. She milks 5 cows daily.

Boxing vs. Culture: Due to a mix-up of dates, a boxing match was scheduled at the Municipal Auditorium arena in Kansas City, the same night that the General Federation of Women's clubs wanted it for a symposium on "Democracy and Religion."

Fooling Flowers: At Cornell University experts are fooling flowers by using a "darkhouse" and thus making them bloom at odd seasons of the year.

Pointed Sermon: A minister at Chattanooga, Tenn., was preaching on the evils of war. Holding aloft a bayonet to emphasize his point, he said, "This sword, just like the gospel, is two-edged." At that he tripped and the bayonet passed thru his left leg.

Sitting Situation: Americans sit down too much, a noted health authority says. "We sit around reading, listening to the radio, at the movies, in automobiles and even in airplanes." Then of course there is sitting on a corn cultivator, tractor, or other implements of sitting torture.

Mail Service: Emmett Medlock, Valley Falls, is a mail carrier who provides de luxe service. He found an

alarm clock in a mail box with a note reading: "Please set." He did.

Penny Savers: Miss Florence McCabe and Rollie Scott, Chase county, saved their pennies to get married. So thrifty were they that by the wedding date they had 2,000, almost enough to pay expenses. Anyway, the initial expenses.

Blond Battle: New York has a new idea for preventing war. Thousands of beautiful blonds would stand in front of the trenches in the next war facing the enemy. The leader of the idea presumably a blond, does not explain what would happen next.

Modern Scarecrows: Scarecrows have outgrown their old-clothes era. Maybe the birds are smarter. Now flash guns, revolving lights, and especially designed "move-on" noisemakers are being used to protect crops by government experts.

Tough Customers: The New York fish house has a clever method of training the cats around not to eat the fish. It's done by shocking them a few times with electric eels. Pretty soon the cats regard all fish as kilowatt carriers.

Little Horse: A West Virginia man has what he claims to be the smallest Percheron colt ever to live. It was a twin and weighed only 43 pounds when born.

New Kind of Doll for You to Make

By LEILA LEE

IF YOU are tired playing paper dolls, and you'd like something a little different from your baby doll—as much as you love her—perhaps you'd enjoy making pencil dolls. You can make a whole family of them—mother, father, and all the children, using different size pencils. First, you draw the face on a narrow strip of paper, and paste around the top of the pencil. Glue a little cotton or yarn ravelings on the pencil top, above the face, for the hair.

Then you are ready to design the clothes for your pencil doll. You can use most any kind of paper for this, scraps of wallpaper, wrapping paper, or anything you may have on hand.

Our pencil doll leaflet shows how to double the paper down, and then across, making a simple pattern for doll clothes to cut out. You can use this pattern to trace others, and then draw or paint many of your own designs for the clothes for your pencil dolls. If you run out of pencils for your family, or if you don't wish to use pencils, straight, smooth sticks about the size and thickness of pencils will do.

You'll need our pencil doll leaflet for complete instructions on making dolls of this sort, and we'll be glad to send it for just a 3-cent stamp to cover mailing. Send your request for it to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and it will come to you promptly.

We'd Like You to Meet—

Winona Miller, Sawyer

"I am 11 and in the 6th grade. I go to Sandcreek school. My teacher's name is Miss Eshnaur. I like her very much. I have a pet calf I call Princess. I also have a white puppy whose name is Tippy. I have no brothers or sisters. Would like to hear from others."

Camelia C. Cochran, Esbon

"I am 8 and in the 3rd grade of Windy Point school. My teacher's name is Miss Carhill. There are 9 pupils. I have 2 sisters, Lorraine and Carol Jean. We have a big white cat named Snowball. We have a bird dog a little older than I am."

Did You Guess Right?

In the "missing" parts cartoon, May 7 issue, the following things were lacking: Nail on thumb of hand, ear on man's head, headlight on car and tail on the pig.

Busy Vacation Days

Now that school is out, you'll have lots of time for having fun. Our leaflets will show you ways to spend many happy hours.

- Homes For Bird Friends . . . 3c
- Guard Your Secrets With Codes 3c
- Finger Painting 3c
- Pencil Dolls 3c

Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for any leaflets you may wish.

Three Imitators Of Bird Melodies

By UNCLE CORDY

The other day Carl Clever and I were taking a short walk thru the fields. From a solitary wild cherry tree in the pasture we heard a lifting, ever-changing, melody. We paused to listen, and were treated to a running review of the call of many of our bird friends.

"The mocking bird is my favorite bird," Carl said in a moment. "That may be so," I replied. "But I'll bet you a beanshooter that's not a mocking bird. My guess it's a brown thrasher."

We quietly walked on to the tree, and high up on a dead limb in the very top was our songster. But both Carl and I were wrong. It was a cat bird.

As I explained to Carl, the songs of these three birds are so much alike that it is hard to tell which is which. All 3 steal their songs from other birds. I guessed our friend was not a mocking bird as they usually arrive in Kansas a little later in the summer to begin their serenades, often in the moonlight. Altho the mocking bird is the one that receives the glory in songs and poems, both the cat bird and the brown thrasher push him for top honors in the bird orchestra. Perhaps it's the moonlight that's in the mocking bird's favor.

Anyway, be sure and try to hear the songs of these three birds this summer. It's a treat.

For health and comfort build a

CONCRETE SEPTIC TANK

Your farm is a better place to live if you have modern plumbing and running water. You can enjoy these conveniences—in safety—by installing a concrete septic tank. It disposes of human and household wastes, prevents contamination of drinking and cooking water by germs that may cause typhoid, dysentery and other sicknesses.

Write for our free booklet, "Concrete Septic Tanks." It gives complete construction details, shows how to do the job yourself. Also explains how to build cisterns and well curbing to protect your water supply.

Concrete farm structures are eligible for FHA loans. See your banker or local loan agency.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. G5b-2, Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SAVE LODGED GRAIN



Champion Grain Guards

made of steel, light but strong. Fit all Harvesters and Combines cut all around the field; save half your time and all the grain. Price 60 cts. ea. delivered by P. P. Use 8 to a set. CHAMPION GRAIN GUARD CO. 7814 Stewart Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Field to Thresher



Write for catalog and prices on our new Steel Tractor Sweep Rakes for nearly all makes of Tractors,—just the thing for sweeping grain shocks or any kind of hay; also Wood and Steel Stackers and Horse-drawn Sweep Rakes. WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 84, Hastings, Nebraska

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Everlasting TILE
Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Steel reinforcing every course of tile.
NO Blowing In, Blowing Down, Freezing, Frosting, or Settling.
Buy Now! Great Early Immediate Shipment.
Small Roller Bearing Endless Cutters.
Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
P. O. Box 1166, Kansas City, Mo.

Capper Publications, Inc. Bonds

A prospectus just issued offers the readers of Kansas Farmer the following:

- \$5,000,000.00—
- (1) First Mortgage 5 1/2 Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.
- (2) First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.
- (3) First Mortgage 4 1/2 Per Cent Bonds payable in one year.
- (4) First Mortgage Four Per Cent Certificates payable in six months.

The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the certificates are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500. The present sale price of any of these bonds or certificates is par without premium or other cost.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus copies of which may be obtained by writing to Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. Such requests will be answered promptly.—Adv.

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KANSAS CITY and
OKLAHOMA CITY

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comfort — providing fastest rail
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Richly appointed parlor-lounge
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Southbound No. 509-512	SCHEDULE	Northbound No. 511-510
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6:08 am	Ar. Topeka Lv.	10:00 pm
6:36 am	Ar. Herfington Lv.	8:34 pm
6:54 am	Ar. Wichita Lv.	7:16 pm
7:23 pm(a)	Ar. Wellington Lv.(b)	6:39 pm
7:33 pm	Ar. Enid Lv.	5:30 pm
7:53 pm	Ar. El Reno Lv.	4:29 pm
8:15 pm	Ar. Oklahoma City Lv.	3:55 pm

(a) Stops to discharge passengers from Kan-
sas City and to receive passengers for El
Reno and beyond.
(b) Stops to discharge passengers from El
Reno and beyond and to receive Kansas City
passengers.

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Kansas City, Mo.



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Combine or Thresher

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Made of the famous AVERY Special
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Harris Combines and Threshers. AVERY
Guaranteed Cylinder Teeth improve the
operation of ANY thresher or combine.
Write for Langdon's New Catalog of
Combine, Thresher and Tractor Supplies.

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1321 Union Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

HAY HOPPING

With a BEAR CAT get
job done as fast as
men can pitch; three
six ton per hour; feed-
ing 74 in. long, 42 in.
wide with 26-inch cutter.
Absolutely feeds itself and
no man and no mon-
ey business about it!
No. 1 wonderful Hammer
under and Ensilage Cut-
ter and has real capacity
to 15/30 Farm Tractor.
Write for catalog.

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

SHEEPMEN

Secure advantage of the Com-
modity Wool Loan and an Effi-
cient Marketing System by
consigning to

**MIDWEST WOOL MARKETING
ASSOCIATION**
915 Wyoming, K. C., Mo.
216 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Early Order Discounts on SILO ORDERS

placed before June 1. One of the
oldest companies in the business
makes it possible for every farmer
to own a concrete silo that will last
forever. Write today for literature.
Agents wanted.

Salina Concrete Products Co.
1101 Park Salina, Kan.

Pasture Authority Gone



In the passing of Dr. A. E. Aldous,
pasture specialist of Kansas State Col-
lege, we lost one of the country's fore-
most grass authorities. The unexpected
and untimely death of this unassum-
ing man leaves Kansas at a loss for
one to take his place. Dr. Aldous was
relied upon by farmers, insurance com-
panies, farm mortgage houses, and
technical men, for advice concerning
pastures. He was a valued associate of
Kansas Farmer in promoting pasture
improvement work in Kansas, and to
him went much credit for the sound
guidance of our programs thus far.
Dr. Aldous was born at Ogden, Utah,
November 18, 1886. He was graduated
from Utah Agricultural College in
1910. He spent much in range research
for the U. S. forestry service. He re-
cently had launched an extensive grass
breeding program for Kansas.

—KF—

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning May 21, 1938

4:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
5:00 a. m.—Early Birds
5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
6:30 a. m.—Allis Chalmers Program
6:45 a. m.—Goodrich Silvertown Program
7:00 a. m.—Daily Capital News
7:15 a. m.—Butternut Coffee Time
7:30 a. m.—Trouble Chasers
7:45 a. m.—Gospel Singers
8:00 a. m.—Unity School of Christianity
8:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
8:30 a. m.—Hilltop House
8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)
9:00 a. m.—Southern Plantation
(T-Th-Sat)
9:15 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches,
Betty Crocker

10:30 a. m.—KANSAS FARMER PROTEC-
TIVE SERVICE
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
11:00 a. m.—Kitty Keene
11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
12:00 noon—H. D. Lee News
12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MAR-
KETS AND FARM NEWS
2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
2:10 p. m.—Highway Patrol Bulletins
2:15 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter
2:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
3:30 p. m.—Studio Program
3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denny
4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins
4:15 p. m.—Radio Dot and Smoky
5:30 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
5:45 p. m.—Boake Carter
10:00 p. m.—Franklin XX News, Joe Nickell
10:30 p. m.—Roy Faulkner
10:45-12—Dance Music

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, May 22-29

8:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
8:30 a. m.—Wings Over Jordan
9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
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—Daily Capital News
12:15 p. m.—Elsa Schlangen at the Organ
12:30 p. m.—Everybody's Music
4:00 p. m.—Society of the Friendly
4:30 p. m.—Phil Cook's Almanac
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science (May 22)
5:00 p. m.—The People Speak (May 29)
5:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 p. m.—St. Louis Blues
6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
6:45 p. m.—Aristocrats of Swing
7:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
8:00 p. m.—Marling's Home of Tomorrow
8:30 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs
9:00 p. m.—Sport Review
10:15 p. m.—American Legion

Monday, May 23-30

7:15 p. m.—Crime Patrol (also 9:15-10:15)
8:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Cantor's Camel Caravan
9:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat

Tuesday, May 24-31

6:00 p. m.—Edward G. Robinson
6:30 p. m.—Al Jolson's Show
7:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
7:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
9:15 p. m.—Old Gold Program

Wednesday, May 25-June 1

6:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie and All the Lads
7:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Presents
8:00 p. m.—Jack Shannon and Ruth
Carhard

Thursday, May 26-June 2

6:00 p. m.—Kate Smith's Hour
7:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs
8:00 p. m.—Dr. Gerald B. Winrod
9:15 p. m.—Old Gold Program
10:15 p. m.—VFW Program (June 2)

Friday, May 27-June 3

6:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman, Chesterfield
8:30 p. m.—Coca Cola Songshop
8:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments

Saturday, May 28-June 4

6:00 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
7:00 p. m.—Professor Quiz
7:30 p. m.—Studio Program
8:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade
8:45 p. m.—Capitol Opinions

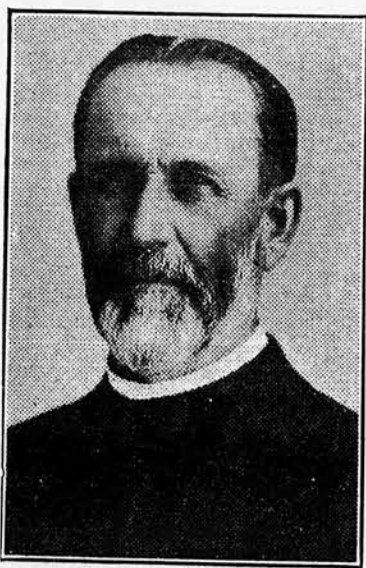
—KF—

Myers to Cornell

Dr. William I. Myers will retire this
fall as governor of the Farm Credit
Administration to become head of the
department of agricultural economics
at Cornell University.

Master Farmer President Dies

WILLIAM PAGE, 70, president of
the Kansas Master Farmers died
at his Dickinson county home, May
10. Mr. Page had lived in Kansas 53
years. With Mrs. Page and their 6 chil-
dren, the Page family attained a high
measure of success as successful farm-
ers. In community service no one ever
gave more liberally of his time and ef-
fort than Mr. Page. He was active in
supporting the Dickinson County Fair,
and took a great deal of interest in
legislative matters concerning rural
education.



William Page

For many years he served without
pay as pastor of his local River Breth-
ren Church. On being selected as a
Master Farmer in 1930, he listed as
his ideals the following:
"That this world should be better for
my being here—
"Leaving my land more productive
than when I received it.
"Giving to my children a better op-
portunity for education than I had.
"Making a better home for my fam-
ily than I enjoyed as a boy.
"Giving to society more than I re-
ceive.
"Helping to create a church and com-

munity environment that will cause
people to want to live here."
Mr. Page will be greatly missed.



GRAIN PROFITS UP WITH METAL BINS

• Avoid the grain storage hazards of
rats, fire, and lack of sufficient storage
equipment. Invest in an all-metal grain
bin and you can hold your crop safely
until the price is right. A single season's
better profits may easily repay your
investment.

And get extra years of usefulness by
buying a grain bin made of Armco Ingot
Iron—the metal famous for its resis-
tance to rust and corrosion.

You may have seen the wearing qual-
ities of Armco Ingot Iron with your own
eyes—either on your own farm or over
at your neighbor's place. Stock tanks,
silos, well casings, roofs and down-
spouts made of this metal stand up for
years. It is used by leading manu-
facturers. Look for the Armco triangle
trademark when you buy.

Besides Armco Ingot Iron, Armco
makes ordinary steel sheets and copper-
bearing steel sheets. Mail the coupon
below for complete details.

ARMCO

INGOT IRON

The American Rolling Mill Company
1580 Curtis St., Middletown, Ohio
Please send me information on
these points:
 Grain bins — where to buy, etc.
 Stock tanks — where to buy, etc.
 Facts about Armco Ingot Iron
 Facts on _____ (Fill in use)
made of Armco sheets

Name _____
Post Office _____
Address _____

KF-2

Deferred Feeding Shows Profit In 12-Year Test With Steers

HANDLERS and feeders of cattle have been attending Feeders' Day at Kansas State College for 12 years, hearing progress reports on economical methods of handling cattle on bluestem grass—methods which fit present day conditions.

At Feeders' Day this year, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, who has been in charge of the experiments over the years, gave the final conclusions of 12 years of experimental work. He explained that changing economic conditions brought about two situations which created an interest in the possibility of utilizing bluestem grass in fattening younger cattle, principally yearlings, instead of the customary 3-year-old steers. These two situations were a constantly decreasing supply of 3-year-old and older steers; and a constantly increasing demand for lighter carcasses at the markets.

The final culmination of the exhaustive tests on using bluestem, or other good native grass, to fatten steers for market, is the deferred feeding system, which has been explained in Kansas Farmer many times. Briefly it consists of getting choice quality steer calves in the fall or winter, feeding them enough grain and protein feed to make them reasonably fleshy by May 1, or to gain around 250 pounds in a full wintering period. Then, grazing on good pasture for 90 days to about the first of August, and full feeding in dry lot for about 100 days.

Found Best Plan

Despite extreme price fluctuations, Dr. McCampbell said this method of handling cattle has been reasonably profitable over the period of the tests, and had exceeded every other plan for economy.

Points stressed were that calves should get 4 to 5 pounds of grain a day during the wintering period; feeding in the dry lot after 90 days on

At \$9 a Hundred

The experimental, 2-year-old steers, seen at the Hays Experiment Station on April 30, were sold on the Kansas City market May 2, and went as fleshy feeders, outselling fat cattle on the same day, at the top figure of \$9 a hundred. They were wintered on good sorghum silage and 1 pound of cottonseed meal. They had been kept in good flesh since birth.

grass is relatively more profitable than any manner of feeding on grass; if there is lack of discrimination in grades of fat cattle, as when they are scarce, it may pay to feed on the pasture 40 to 60 days after August 1, and then full feed in dry lot 60 to 40 days.

A test started last fall to determine what changes, if any, should be made in the deferred feeding process for handling heifers, indicated that feeding 4 to 5 pounds of grain daily to choice quality heifers made them too fat to graze. Following this conclusion, on May 2, one lot of heifers was started on feed in the dry lot and another will be fed on grass for 45 days. Results of this phase of the work will be reported next year.

Unusual Experiment

An unusual experiment designed to find how much feeding value is lost in the sorghum grain passed in the manure from silage, was explained by A. D. Weber. A pound daily of cottonseed meal to each steer was fed in each of 4 lots. Normal silage produced 91 pounds of gain to the ton; stover silage, 73 pounds; stover silage with ground, dry Atlas heads in the proportion of the actual grain yield, 114 pounds.

A special silage consisting of silage for which the stover was cut in the usual manner, the heads ground in a hammer mill, then both mixed in the silage, showed 108 pounds of gain to the ton. The latter showed a slightly higher daily gain than any of the other

feeds, however, since the steers ate more of it. This was only a progress report and is not offered as a final conclusion.

Another experiment answered the questions: "Do calves prefer oats?" and "Need oats be ground for calves?" Calves did prefer whole oats, and ate increasing amounts in preference to whole corn, along with silage and cottonseed meal, as the 138-day feeding period drew to a close. When both were ground, the difference was not so striking.

Altho calves fed whole oats as the only grain made about the same gain as those fed whole corn, they did not carry the finish and showed a margin of only \$1.90 a head after selling, while the corn-fed cattle made \$10.60. From these tests, and a lot in which oats was fed 100 days, then corn 100 days, Mr. Weber drew the conclusion that oats at first, then finishing on corn, was the most economical ration. He also proved that grinding oats for calves was not necessary nor profitable.

Market Outlook

Weakness in fat cattle by late June was predicted by Dr. W. E. Grimes. He said fed cattle were 20 per cent more numerous than last year, but admitted that business conditions have more bearing on the cattle market than any supply factor.

He said stock cattle could expect a good market because of largest feed supplies on record in proportion to number of cattle, because of smaller supplies of low grade cattle, and because people are buying cheaper cuts of beef. This affects the price of low grade slaughter cattle in the same fashion as stockers.

Government spending this summer, followed by better business conditions for 6 to 9 months, is Dr. Grimes private opinion of the course of events. However, he said we might have moderate government spending, which would provide the proper stimulus to business. Least likely, he thought, was direct inflation.

Early sumac and Leoti red sorghums, and Colby and Greeley milos, are best suited summer feed crops for Northwestern and West Central Kansas, Dr. H. H. Laude told the cattlemen. In an area running from North Central to Southwestern Kansas, the best forage sorghums are Atlas, Kansas Orange, Early sumac and Leoti red; the kafirs, Western blackhull, pink and dawn; and the milos, Dwarf yellow, Finney and Wheatland. In the area lying from Northeast to South Central Kansas and eastward, Atlas, Kansas orange, Standard sumac, Blackhull and Red are the best sorghums.

—KF—

Big Early Chickens

Ellsworth Bryan, Gray county, recently sold his Leghorn cockerels. They weighed 2 pounds at 10 weeks.

—KF—

Here's a Test County

The experimental AAA program, worked out especially for Thomas county by a committee of 26 local farmers, has been approved for trial by Secretary Wallace. Briefly the difference between the Thomas county program, and the state docket that applies in the other 104 counties of Kansas, are as follows:

More emphasis is placed on soil-conserving practices and less on production control. Thirty per cent of the maximum payment for a farm must be earned by soil-improving practices. In the national program, only about 10 per cent must be earned by practices. The payment allowances from the wheat acreage allotment is 1.6 smaller and the pasture allowance 2.5 times larger.

A special floating wind erosion control fund of \$15,000 taken out of the country's total allocation of AAA funds is set up to finance erosion-control measures on land designated by the county committee.

Practices, payments, and deductions are designed to fit special needs within the county and do not correspond exactly to those approved for other sections of the state.

No restoration land goal will be distributed to individual farms. Instead, restoration of crop land to grass is included as a soil-building practice which the farmer may adopt for payment if he so desires.

Much of the actual work of drafting the program was carried out by an executive committee of 5 elected from the larger group: William Ljungdahl, chairman; Harry Eicher, vice chairman; J. H. Stover; Guy E. Olson, and John Pratt.

—KF—

New Livestock Head

Will J. Miller, Topeka, has been appointed livestock commissioner to succeed the late Will G. West.

Gov. Walter A. Huxman announced the appointment after receiving the recommendation of the executive committee of the Kansas Livestock Association. Mr. Miller is a Republican, as was Mr. West.

Mr. Miller was born at Osage City. He and his cousin, Clyde W. Miller, have operated a ranch at Miller, west of Osage City, for many years. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas.

He was president of the Kansas Livestock Association in 1929 and 1930 and has been prominent in the organiza-



Will J. Miller

tion since. He is president of the Kansas Valley Livestock Company. He also is active in Topeka civic affairs.

Big Acreage Cut, Low Loan Rate Urged on Kansas Wheat Growers

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

KANSAS wheat growers heard some unpleasant figures this week at Topeka and Salina, in meetings held by the AAA. And if AAA arithmetic is correct the situation Kansas farmers are invited to face "realistically" adds up about like this, according to E. J. Bell, jr., AAA economist from Washington:

Eighty million acres sown in the U. S. for harvest this year; this is 20 million acres more than needed with normal yields to supply U. S. requirements for home consumption, export and carryover.

The farm price of wheat already has dropped more than 50 cents a bushel in the last year; Kansas price, \$1.26 a bushel April 15, 1937, compared to 72 cents April 15, 1938.

If the 1938 wheat yield fulfills present prospects, the 1939 carryover may be so large that the wheat acreage allotment for 1939 under the AAA may be less than 50 million acres for the U. S.

If other exporting nations have good wheat crops this year, the U. S. may have difficulty exporting as much wheat next year as in the current year—90 million bushels, highest since 1931-32.

Then Mr. Bell inquired: "Are farmers prepared to make the necessary sacrifices to bring their acreage within the national allotment for 1939? If another large crop is in prospect by May 15, 1939, will wheat farmers vote for a marketing quota?"

May Have Wheat Loans

Wheat loans are a possibility this year under the new farm law; between 52 and 75 per cent of the parity price at the beginning of the marketing year. Parity price on April 15, 1938, was \$1.15. Washington reported in May 15, news releases, that the law gives the AAA authority to set the loan rate at between 60 cents and 86 cents a bushel, on the basis of present prices. AAA officials in Kansas this week wouldn't say how much the loan will be.

However, questioned Mr. Bell: "Should wheat loans under the AAA of 1938 be made at the rate high enough to keep most of the surplus wheat within the U. S., or should they be made at a rate low enough to permit free export movement?" Indicating piled up surpluses if the loan rate is high; low world prices for U. S. farmers if the loan is set at a low figure.

Unexplained is this point: At a low loan rate, how much advantage would wheat growers enjoy by paying the cost of storing surplus wheat and the interest on a wheat loan, over selling all of their wheat at a price that would allow their wheat to compete in the world market? The difference between a 75 and an 86-cent loan would mean more than 100 million dollars in immediate cash returns to growers, based on a 950-million bushel harvest.

Surplus wheat from the 1938 harvest can be used to pay for crop insurance in 1939, taking this much out of the market. Insurance wheat cannot be put on the market except under a crop shortage.

Marketing quotas for wheat cannot be invoked in 1938. They can be in 1939, if the wheat supply is larger than the normal annual domestic consumption and exports, plus 35 per cent or between 950 million and 1 billion bushels, if two-thirds of the wheat growers voting approve quotas in a national referendum.

C. E. Carter, Western Division AAA representative, urged growers under the AAA, to stabilize wheat acreage on their farms; not to increase when high prices come, or hunt for cover in low-price periods. "Under normal conditions, wheat farming in the U. S. could be stabilized at between 58 million and 63 million acres," he said. "Sacrificing our export trade in the interests of higher domestic wheat prices would require a permanent reduction in the nation's seeded wheat area to 50 million acres or less. This would mean either reducing acreage on all farms now growing wheat, or reducing the number of wheat farmers."

Boost for Alfalfa

L. C. Williams, Kansas State College, Manhattan, proposed shifting from wheat to legumes and protected summer fallow, to ease the wheat problem and increase farm income. "Alfalfa is the state's most valuable crop," he said. "Kansas needs 1 million acres more alfalfa to get back to normal."

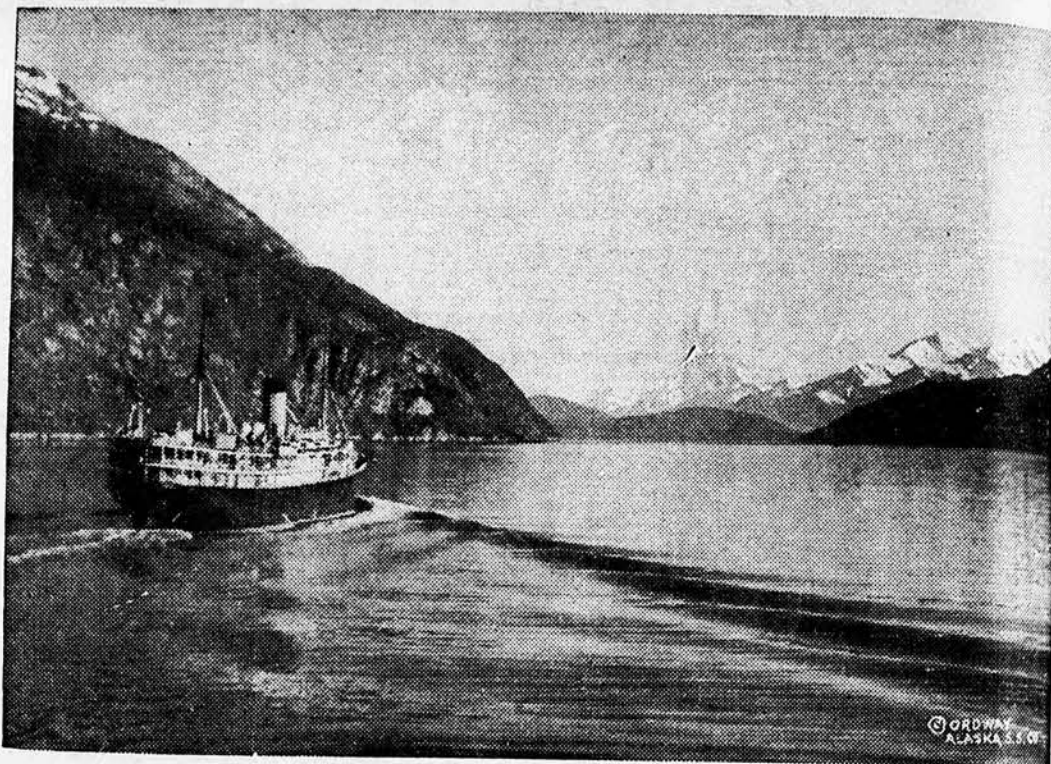
George A. Montgomery, Kansas State College, brought out a significant fact. Said he: "The quality of our export wheat doesn't impress European millers." And added: "Canada and Argentina are making special efforts to build up a demand for their wheat. Can it be the U. S. is lax in this important direction?"

Other speakers on the program were Roy Wilson, Hiawatha, who prefers to grow half as much wheat, rather than allow wheat to go to former depression prices; also H. A. Praeger, Clafin, who favors parity payments; low loan rate suggested by AAA officials, as low as 10 1/2 million acres of wheat in Kansas for balanced production, and a fair trial for marketing quotas if and when they are invoked.

Members of the Kansas State Agricultural Conservation Committee were introduced at the Topeka wheat meeting, including: Henry Hickert, Bird City, chairman; A. L. Criger, Howard; Herman Cudney, Trousdale, and Gene Klinkensmith, Louisville. E. H. Leiken, Manhattan, state executive officer for the Agricultural Conservation Program, also was presented, as was Lawrence Norton, crop insurance supervisor. Dean H. Umberger, of Kansas State College, presided.

All Aboard Capper Trip to Alaska!

By CHARLES C. HOWES



The S. S. Alaska cruising thru the calm waters of the inside passage.

CAN you imagine anything more glorious and more restful than to sit back and enjoy eleven days cruising sheltered seas without a single thought of travel worry? This and more is what every member of the Capper Tour party will enjoy this summer when they set out for the Great Pacific Northwest and Alaska on July 23. Kansas Farmer is co-operating in this trip.

On that date, and for 18 days thereafter, the Capper party will live in the coolness of our Northern province, will sail the Inside Passage aboard a de luxe steamer and enjoy the scenic wonders of the Rockies and Cascades.

Everything connected with the tour will be of the highest class. Travel by train will be in air-conditioned Pullmans, hotels will be of the best, you will eat the finest of foods, and the S. S. Alaska is second to none in the Northern service.

Just sit back in your chair now and

pay for the trip before you leave home. From the time you leave until you get back you can just relax and enjoy the scenery. All meals are paid for, hotels, rail and steamship fares, even tips are included. All the money you need to take along is for what curios and personal expenses you might have.

The Itinerary

The tour will leave the Kansas City union station at 5:45 p. m. of the above date via Rock Island, enjoying our first meal together en route across Missouri and Iowa. The train arrives in St. Paul the next morning where our Pullmans are transferred to the Northern Pacific Railway.

Here we head westward thru the beautiful lake country of Minnesota, into the rich farming region of North Dakota, thru fertile Galletin Valley in Montana. Regiments of mountains file past, mirror lakes, forests

steamer cruises quietly northward. It is almost like gliding slowly down a long cathedral aisle.

And then the first port of call, Ketchikan, a busy Alaskan city with up-to-date stores and shops. We enjoy a short stay ashore and arrive the next day at Wrangell. Here are some of Alaska's most interesting totem poles recording family histories. Here, too, are the outfitting centers for prospectors and hunters.

In a short time after leaving Wrangell we enter Wrangell Narrows. For two hours the steamer threads its way through the channel with shores seemingly close enough to pitch pebbles onto. And at the northern end of the Narrows is Petersburg, the home of Alaska's shrimp industry and headquarters for fishing fleets. From the dock it is a short walk to the canneries while all around is scenery remarkably similar to that of Norway.

Taku Glacier

One of the most thrilling sights of the voyage is encountered soon after the boat leaves Petersburg. That is Taku glacier, actually two gigantic rivers of solid ice. Our ship pauses so that passengers may watch the huge icebergs dropping into the sea.

Next we visit Juneau, the capital of Alaska, with its mines, fisheries and life so much like that of our own home town. Here, however, is the largest quartz gold mine in the world, shops and stores, and a museum of early Indian and Eskimo lore. For those who wish, there will be an opportunity while visiting Juneau to take an automobile trip to Mendenhall Glacier where one can walk on the solid ice. This is not included in the tour cost but can be arranged before leaving.

Historic Skagway

Skagway is reached on Sunday, July 31, a town which sprang up almost

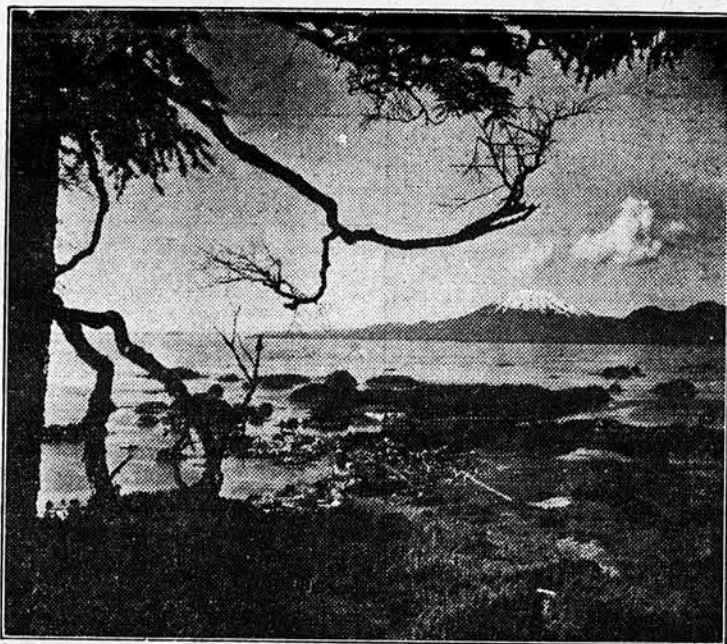
overnight during the gold rush of '97 and '98. The "Alaska" docks approximately twelve hours here, thus allowing time to visit Blanchard's garden and another side trip to Lake Bennett, this time via the White Pass and Yukon Railroad. The route follows the trail of '98 taken by the Klondikers. The cost of this scenic trip is worth every bit of the small additional fare.

We leave Skagway in the evening and two days later arrive at Sitka, one time capital of Alaska under the Russian regime. With its many historical points of interest this is a fitting climax to our tour. We leave Sitka for the return journey thru the Inside Passage and arrive at the pier in Seattle Saturday morning. Here we enjoy a sightseeing tour thru the parks and residence sections and a free evening to shop or visit other places about the city.

Homeward Bound

The party leaves Seattle for another delightful trip by daylight thru the Cascades to Spokane where there is another evening free for individual amusement. Next morning, another wonderful train ride thru mountains, 300 miles of grandeur, brings the Capper Tour to Glacier National Park. Here each tour member has the option of a motor bus sightseeing trip thru this great national playground. Those who do not take the trip will continue to St. Paul and then to Kansas City.

Every piece of equipment used on the Capper 1938 Summer Tour is in every sense the very finest that can be obtained. And yet the cost is so low that few indeed can afford to miss this delightful vacation. There is illustrated literature containing all of the details which will be sent you absolutely free. Make your inquiry by telephone, card, or letter to the Tour Director, Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas.



Sitka, with its beautiful land-locked harbor and historic appeal, is a spot of rare interest to every visitor.

try to imagine yourself in the land of the midnight sun with mountains, flowers, glaciers and other things of beauty all around. Or if you are historically minded, think of the gold rush, the trail of '98, Soapy Smith or the tales of the Klondike. You can see salmon canneries in operation, totem poles, interesting natives, in this land of enchantment.

All-Expense

Every bit of this wonderful event is available at a cost unusually low. You

and dashing rivers all combine in an unrivaled scenic panorama.

Seattle is reached on the morning of July 26 and we go immediately aboard the S. S. Alaska. Gently the craft gets under way, moving tranquilly across the calm waters of Puget Sound. Mount Rainier is to the south, the mighty Cascades eastward, Mount Baker on the north, and the snow capped Olympics to the west.

Sailing Sheltered Seas is truly the best description of the next two days aboard ship. Sheer mountain sides rise almost vertically on both sides as the

For a Glorious Vacation

For the complete details of this wonderful vacation, paste this coupon on the back of a 1-cent postal card addressed to: Tour Director, The Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. The illustrated folder will be sent free of charge. There is space here to fill in any of your friends' names who may be interested in the trip.

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