

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 75

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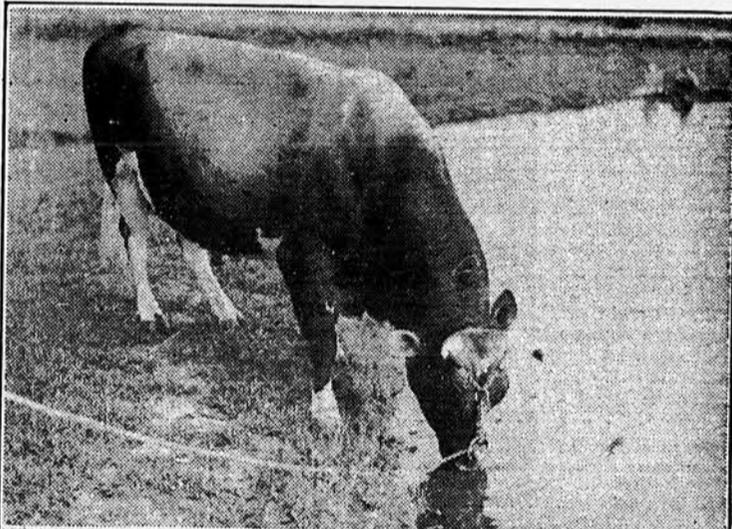
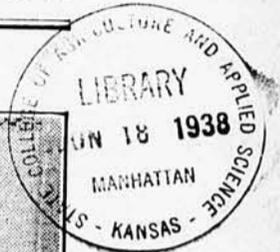
Number 13

WATER

What to do with it

WILLING TO WASH: Plenty of fun to clean up in this new bathroom lavatory, say Donald and Joan Hunt, at right, members of the Walter Hunt family near Arkansas City. The hot water tank in the corner is heated by a kerosene burner.

EXERCISE EXCUSE: A farm pond in the pasture, 200 yards from A. H. Knoepfel's bull lots, gives him an excuse to train and exercise the animals twice a day. Volunteer's Regenia Wexford, champion Jersey sire in the Knoepfel Allen county herd, enjoys the drink—or do you suppose he is entranced by the dancing image of himself. A full farm pond saves strain on the well and is a fine source of pasture supply. Water which overflows from the pond is often the chief cause of worry. Native sod makes an ideal spillway, but a masonry outlet will prevent cutting if the overflow has to be built at the end of the dam.



CUTTING CONTROLLED: When there is no provision for taking water out of a terrace outlet as below at left, cutting is certain to result, Walter Daly, Cowley county, points out. This scene is on the C. E. Brown farm, Arkansas City, where terrace outlets have been tested.

From the same field, below at right, water leaves a terrace over this concrete outlet, built 2 years ago by Tom Faris, vocational agriculture instructor, and Hugh Willis, fieldman for the Portland Cement Association, with the aid of the members of the Arkansas City vocational class.

Mr. Faris said the total cost was from \$3 to \$4. The upper wall or "lip" should be below frost line, probably 3 feet in the ground. The ends must run back far enough to avoid all danger of water cutting around them. At the bottom end the splash pan may be much narrower than the weir notch at the top, should be fairly elongated to check the splash, and ought to be as much as a foot below the surface of the roadside ditch to prevent cutting back under.



- NEWS FLASHES!
- MARKET REPORTS!
- TOP COMEDIANS!
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- VARIETY OF MUSIC!
- FAMOUS SPEAKERS!
- SPECIAL EVENTS!
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REGULAR SPEAKERS—

Sen. Arthur Capper, Gov. Walter A. Huxman, Dr. Harold C. Case, Ray Gilkeson, and many other state and national figures.

SERIALS—

Vic and Sade, Myrt and Marge, Hilltop House Folks, Betty and Bob, Judy and Jane, Kitty Keene, and Ma Perkins.

NEWS

- ★ 5:45 A. M.
- ★ 7:00 A. M.
- ★ 12:00 Noon
- ★ 2:00 P. M.
- ★ 5:45 P. M.
- ★ 10:00 P. M.

MARKETS

- ★ 10:40 A. M. (Weather)
- ★ 12:15 Noon (Markets)
- ★ 12:25 Noon (State Board of Agriculture)

★ ALSO ON ALL NEWS REPORTS



BEN LUDY
Manager

Farm Belt in Better Condition Than the Rest of the Country

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

ALTHO faced with unsalable surpluses in several major crops, the Farm Belt of the United States probably will be better off this marketing year, as it was last year, than the rest of the country.

While it is not generally recognized, perhaps because everyone is thinking in depression terms, Agriculture in the United States had a comparatively good year in 1937.

Total farm income, according to the final compilation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for 1937 was \$10,300,000,000—the first time it has exceeded 10 billion dollars in 8 years. The total included government payments to farmers. In 1936, it was \$9,317,000,000 compared to a low of \$5,284,000,000 in 1932.

Measured against total national income, the 1937 farm income was relatively better than in the late 'Twenties. The last time farm income went over 10 billion dollars, the national income was around 90 billion dollars—Agriculture received about 11 per cent.

Last year the total national income was some 68 billion dollars—Agriculture's share was about 15 per cent.

Add to Farm Income

The present Congress is being pretty much berated by farmers, according to all reports here. But this session of Congress has arranged to add more than 1 billion dollars to the national farm income during the coming fiscal year. Here are the totals, in round figures:

Conservation Payments	\$500,000,000
Parity Payments	212,000,000
Farm Security (Relief)	175,000,000
Surplus Commodities Corporation (Relief)	175,000,000
Total	\$1,062,000,000

The Surplus Commodities Corporation has two functions. Back in 1935, Congress set aside one-third of the customs receipts for assisting in the disposal of surplus farm commodities. The Corporation spends some of this to assist exports; its other function is to purchase surplus commodities and turn them over to agencies for relief purposes. Customs receipts run from under 300 million dollars a year to 350 million dollars a year. During the present fiscal year 65 million dollars was earmarked for cotton price adjustment payments.

During the current fiscal year the corporation activities included:

Encouragement of exports of grains, fruits and nuts, \$1,300,000.

Diversion to by products of fruits, nuts, potatoes and sweet potatoes, tobacco, and cotton products, \$8,465,000.

Relief purchases were as follows for 1938 (last 3 months estimated):

Dairy Products	\$ 2,500,000
Fruits	11,900,000
Vegetables	8,735,000
Grains, including Rice	2,000,000

Incidentally, the activities of the Surplus Commodities Corporation are to be greatly expanded this year. The Administration is planning to make extensive purchases of surplus farm products for distribution to those on direct relief. Statements in the Senate while the McAdoo amendment, which earmarks 50 million dollars of the relief funds for this purpose (restricted to commodities other than those included in the Farm Act of 1938, wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco) brought out that at least 175 million dollars will be spent for this purpose. And under the power granted the President in the relief-recovery act, more funds may be diverted for such purchases.

Twofold Benefits

Benefits are two fold. In the first place, those on relief get the food and clothing. In the second place, the purchases are made when surpluses develop that cause price drops. The Surplus Commodities Corporation stepped in and "cushioned" drops in dairy and poultry and potatoes and nuts, among other commodities, in the past year.

Uncle Sam is in the farm mortgage business now in a big way. In the Agricultural Financial Review—first vol-

Everybody's Show

The World's Poultry Congress, to be held at Cleveland, O., in 1939, belongs as much to Kansas as to any other state. This has been made clear by the Kansas poultry industry committee which is responsible for Kansas' participation in this world event dedicated to the improvement of the poultry business.

Plans have been made to invite every county and every Kansan to make the Kansas section at the Congress their own pride and responsibility. The committee plans to expand into county organizations to aid in enrolling 10,000 or more Kansans.

County committees will be composed of a key banker, as chairman, the county agent, local 4-H Club leaders, and the local chamber of commerce officials or other civic and farm organization heads. Many of the 10,000 Congress membership certificates already have been assigned to the various poultry groups.

ume just issued this month—it is shown that on January 1, 1937, the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner held 39.8 per cent of the estimated farm mortgage debt, compared to 12.9 per cent January 1, 1930.

Incidentally, the total farm mortgage indebtedness has dropped from \$9,214,278,000 January 1, 1930, to \$7,254,821,000 January 1, 1937.

In 1930, the Federal Land Banks held farm mortgages amounting to \$1,185,765,000; joint-stock land banks, \$626,980,000; life insurance companies, \$2,105,477,000; three state agencies (North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota) \$93,274,000.

Farm Debt Figures

In 1937, the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner held \$2,888,912,000; joint stock land banks, \$133,499,000; life insurance companies, \$936,454,000; open state and national banks, \$487,534,000; and the three state agencies, \$32,657,000.

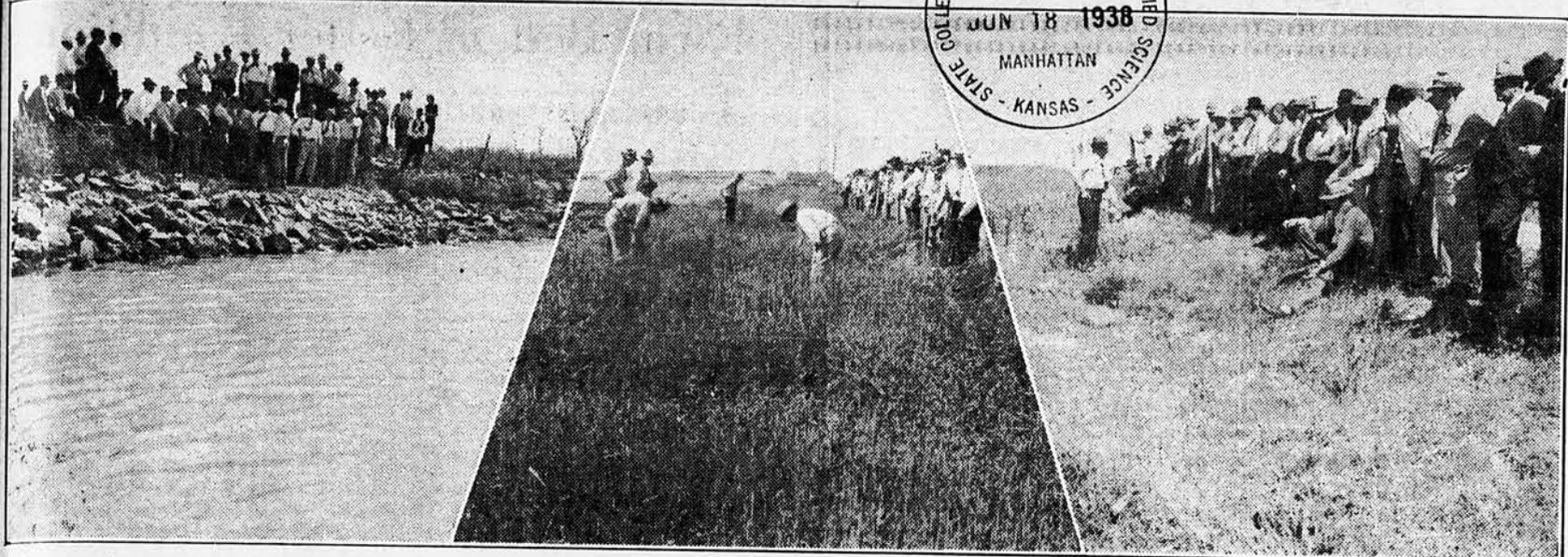
The following table shows the decrease in farm mortgage indebtedness of the West North Central states, including Kansas, from 1930 to 1937:

State	Farm Mortgage Indebtedness (In 1,000 Dollars)	
	1930	1937
Minnesota	\$ 492,800	\$367,896
Iowa	1,182,030	742,294
Missouri	384,413	243,685
North Dakota	225,152	190,336
South Dakota	279,440	186,252
Nebraska	545,389	409,927
Kansas	392,408	309,066
Total	\$3,501,782	\$2,449,456



"Only a horse sale! Whew! I thought it was some one offering a reward for my capture already!"

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 MANHATTAN
 - KANSAS -
 APPLIED SCIENCE



Unless water shortage is acute, the farm pond should be the final outpost of soil and water conservation. This is illustrated on the Nellie Beeler farm, Ionia, where the pond lies just where the water would leave the farm.

Western Wheat grass is a great soil binder in Northern Kansas. Here, on the Lester Simpson farm, Jewell county, it has moved in naturally from the roadside, across a bare, steep terrace outlet channel. Blue grama is spreading slowly, according to its nature, thru the dense Western Wheat.

"This ditch is dedicated to erosion control," said E. A. Lewis. "What soil loss we have had has been along the channel, and it is sodding over naturally." John Phillips, farm owner, plowed under Sweet clover on the wheat field above.

A FEW years ago field terraces were thought of as devices to catch and hold rainfall. There was slight inclination to give terraces fair assistance in performing their job.

Now they are considered more in a supplementary light. We are more inclined to use the terrace as a final stronghold against water which may escape close-growing crops and contour drill or lister furrows.

Each year since the beginning of the soil conservation project at Mankato, farmers have gathered in the summer to see results. Heavy rains this spring gave terraces, contours, and cover crops a real chance to show what they would do.

On G. L. Vandeventer's farm, contour corn furrows along large terraces held the water well and carried it out to the turn-row where a fairly well sodded spillway took it away. There was some breaking over the furrows and cutting down the slope just at the ends of the rows. But the terraces weren't damaged. At the ends, where the concentration of water is the heaviest is where breaking over is most likely to occur. In this case the reason was probably because the furrows and terraces were turned uphill a little too much at the ends. At any rate, farmers saw the lesson—soil loss and washing in this case was very slight. With up and down corn rows, for instance, washing would have been terrific. Such examples were frequent along the tour.

F. H. Modlin is using a new idea on his farm. Three long terraces carry the water from a long ridge which is being farmed on the contour to corn. The 2 upper terraces are more than 1,500 feet long. The upper terrace empties into an outlet channel which runs down along a fence at the end of the field. The next terrace empties into a second channel which parallels the first, and terrace number 3 is provided with even a third outlet channel. This arrangement is known as a multiple outlet. The reason is that one channel wouldn't carry the water from the large area drained without severe cutting.

The slope becomes rather steep as the bottom of the ridge is neared. Rain water still was being allowed to run down its natural gullies while the new channels were being sodded.

A natural drain terrace outlet is used on Evert Seimon's farm. The principal drain of the field is down a large draw across the field. Even if the water were turned along the roadside fence it would have to run back in the field. So a brush dam was made in the draw below each terrace mouth. The draw will be allowed to sod itself and become permanently stabilized. A system of strip cropping,

About 2 hours were spent at Earl Warner's grove, where lunch was served and farmers heard A. E. Jones, new federal soil conservator for Kansas and Dr. W. E. Grimes of Kansas State College. Mr. Jones said that no matter how important we may consider the job of soil conservation, we must remember that a living must be made from the farm while soil erosion is being stopped. However, we are helped in this by a basic change in farm economics. Not so many years ago, the only limits to farm profits were the amount of land which could be farmed. It paid, for the time being, to exploit and mistreat the land. Now we are limited by demand for farm products. Therefore we can better ourselves by rotating parts of the farm, to production of less intensive crops such as hay or pasture. Thus reducing overhead, and evading the danger of occasional low prices due to over-production.

"We must use the soil, if we are to conserve it," Dr. Grimes said. "Conservation is wise use, and this may sometimes even mean destruction of soil or crops. However, this isn't necessary in this day and age. We are producing plenty. But in any event, conservation must pay."

On John Phillips farm a field of wheat was seen. Part of the field had Sweet clover plowed under last summer. The other part had not. Beneficial effects on the growing crop were noticeable, but less run-off also was evident where humus had been stored in the soil.

At the edge of a field farmed by Ray Hieman, is a rather steep outlet channel from half a dozen terraces. This channel had cut down rather badly, so a series of concrete check dams, was put in, one at each terrace outlet. Each dam was put in the ground to a depth 6 inches below the top of the next dam farther down. This kept the water from undercutting, because the channel has stabilized at a 1 per cent grade. In other words, all cutting has stopped and re-sodding has started when the channel filled

(Continued on Page 16)

Last Defense Line

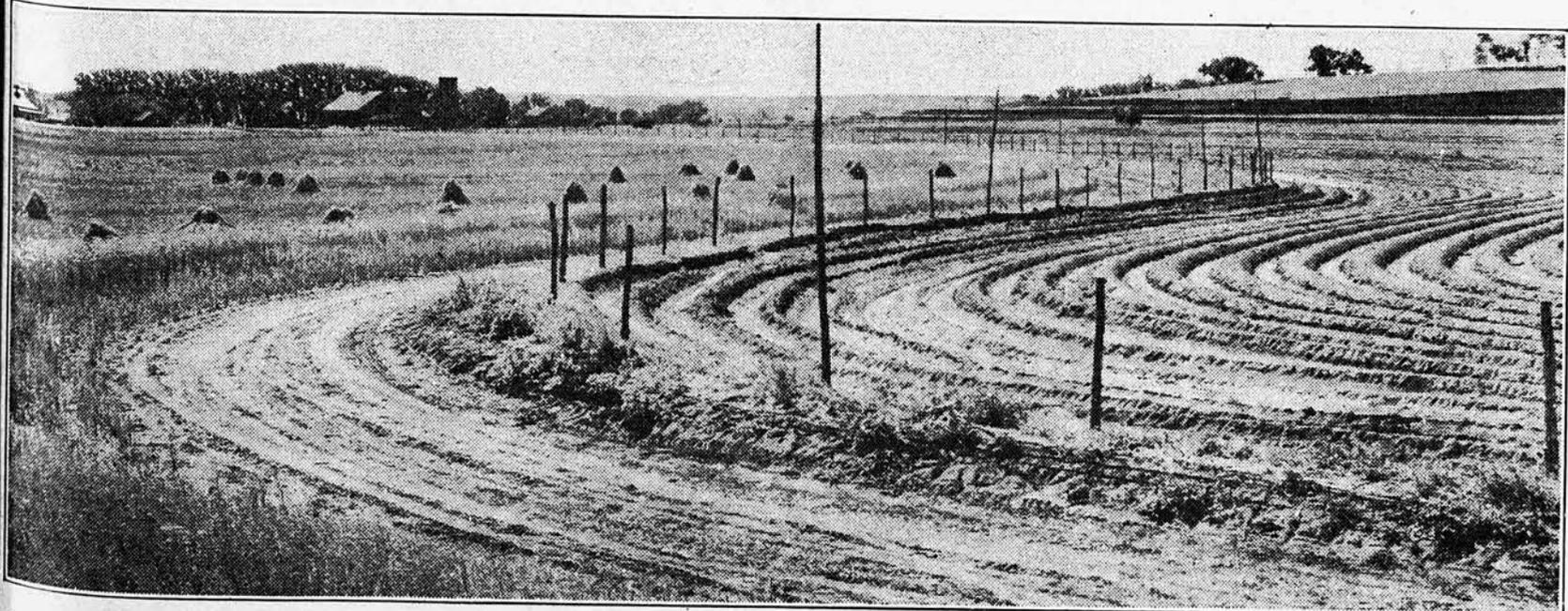
Terraces No Longer Used Alone But Are Supplementary Erosion Weapons

By TUDOR CHARLES

with corn and small grain, was being used along the terraces.

From types of terraces seen on A. F. Nelson's farm, it was demonstrated that the most practical terrace channel is made by moving most of the earth down the slope to form the terrace. Moving the earth up from below with a large grader makes too much of a channel below the terrace. The water-carrying channel should be above.

Below: Everything goes on the contour, even auto and telephone, on the Gans Brown farm, Kingman county. The fence and phone poles top a terrace, and the road follows. This is a way to avoid point rows and patches in the center of the fields.



Reckless Spending Should Stop!

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAVE seen Kansas smile many times, but never with a more delightful smile than just now. It is possible, of course, for a good many things to happen to the crops before they are harvested, but every day that passes without any of the disasters occurring, lessens the percentage of possible disaster.

Yet with an abundant harvest almost in sight, I am compelled to say that I have encountered more apprehension among all classes, including the farmers, than I have ever known in time of peace. Thoughtful men and women are facing the future with fear. Congress has just authorized the pouring out of another vast sum of money to be distributed in what is called "priming the pump," in other words reviving business generally by going deeper in debt.

On the first day of this month the senior Senator from Maryland, Millard G. Tydings, made a speech in the United States Senate in which he made this startling statement of facts gathered from publications issued by the United States Department of Commerce:

From January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1936, businesses of all kinds, including agriculture, mining, electric light, power and gas, manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade, finance, service and miscellaneous occupations spent 23 billion dollars more than they took in. During the year 1929, the aggregate business of the country was at least reasonably prosperous and had an income of \$2,583,000,000 in excess of expenses; but that was the last encouraging year. In 1930, the business of the country lost \$4,903,000,000. In 1931, business lost \$8,052,000,000. In 1932, the loss was \$8,942,000,000. In 1933, the loss was \$3,094,000,000. In 1934, the loss was \$1,429,000,000.

While there has been a good deal of complaint about the hard luck of the farmers, the fact is that during this seven-year period agriculture was the only industry that did not go into the red. The figures show that agriculture took in during this 7-year period \$2,843,000,000 more than it spent. Manufacturers have been the most heavy losers. During the 7-year period the manufacturing industry lost \$7,146,000,000.

During the last 7 years the government has spent 20 billion dollars more than it has received in the way of revenue. Spending more than the income can be endured for a time, but there must be an end to that or business will go on the rocks. That also is true of government. The grave danger, as I see it, is that people may lose what confidence they have in the business structure and in the credit of the Government.

I have a theory which I have entertained for a good while, which is that in the long run it would be better for all concerned if government would keep out of business just as far as possible and merely exercise its powers to keep the peace and see to it that the strong shall not oppress the weak. The greatest evils that have afflicted the world have resulted from bad government and too much of it.

Next year's income taxes will come out of the earnings of this year, and the income taxpayer will have the right in figuring his income to deduct his losses suffered in this year of 1938. It is almost certain that the income tax next year will be less than that of this year, while there seems to be no prospect that the expenses will be less than expenses of this year. If this prediction proves to be true the Government will go in the hole more next year than this and the confidence of the people will be further shaken.

However, this is a country of great natural resources. If we quit spending money recklessly and determinedly balance the national budget we can return to a sound financial basis. The question is, will we do that? It may be a rather painful process, but is a choice between that and a worse condition.

More or Less Modern Fables

A CIRCUS elephant was filling himself with peanuts supplied by a crowd of spectators who laughed with great amusement at his movements and ridiculed his awkwardness and lack of beauty. A giraffe standing by called the attention of the elephant to the flippant remarks of the crowd and told him that the spectators were laughing at him and wanted to know why he did not resent it. But the elephant simply went on munching peanuts and remarked: "Let 'em laugh and be blowed. As long as they keep supplying the peanuts it is immaterial to me what they think about my personal appearance."

This Pole and Line Fishing

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Said old Uncle Bill as the subject of fishing Came up for discussion as he was a wishing That he could get off for a stroll "down the crick"

And catch a good mess o' them bullheads right quick;

"I like to give fishes an honest fair deal This trappin' or otherwise catchin's a steal 'N' I think when ye shut 'em all up in a pool Without enough range for a half of a school Ye're missin' the fun on the river or 'crick,' Where patience 'n' caution will sure turn the trick.

This pole 'n' line fishin', the bank for a seat, Or just an old stump or a rock, can't be beat! 'Nd bein' right still as the light breezes blow Ye soon get in tune with Old Nature, ye know; Old Nature suggestin', "Don't be in a hurry Eliminate all the high pressure 'nd worry."

If ye care for good readin' or writin' it seems Old Nature will hand ye a basket o' dreams Till a yank on the line, with yer cork out o' sight Gives warnin' a bullhead is ready to fight!

(Copyright, 1938)

An Expensive Experiment

AMONG the other experiments tried by the Government during the last 5 years is the colonization of farmers in Alaska. There is a valley up in Alaska known as the Matanuska Valley. The Resettlement Administration concluded to send farmers who were on relief here in the states up there, provide them with 40 acres of land to the family, and with enough money to enable them to build houses and barns and live for 2 or 3 years until they could get the land cleared and homes established.

Two hundred families who were on relief, located for the most part in Minnesota and North Dakota, were sent to this valley. They were permitted to stay a few months to find out whether they liked the country. If dissatisfied they were brought back to the states at Government expense.

These 200 families numbered all told, 890 persons. They were transported to Alaska in May 1935. Since then, after deducting the dissatisfied who have returned to the states, and adding the families who have taken their places, the total number of families now in the Colony is 170 and the total number of persons is now 850, of whom 100 are children born to the colonists since they arrived in Alaska.

Upon their arrival at the seat of the Colony, Palmer, Alaska, says a report issued by Dr. Colvin, member of the Resettlement Administration, the colonists found themselves in the midst of an un-cleared wilderness of virgin forests. It was necessary for them to live in tents until the construction of their homes was far enough along to permit them to move in for the winter. At present, continues the report, all the dwelling houses are completely finished and each family is comfortably settled in a very substantial and good looking frame and log house of 6 or 8 rooms. The building of barns has for the most part kept ahead of the assignment of livestock and nearly all barns are now up and in use.

The colonists have built a combined grammar and high school building and have in attendance 347 pupils with a faculty of 17, which seems to compare favorably with school attendance in the states. A large community church building made of logs has been erected by the volunteer labor of the colonists. One hundred fifty miles of good gravel roads have been built, a municipal auditorium has been erected, a postoffice building, administrative building, hospital, and buildings to house community products of the colony.

The colonists have organized a Colony Council, composed of one representative elected by the men and women of the Colony from each of the 3 districts into which the Colony has been divided. They have organized a co-operative marketing association for handling and selling products and buying necessary supplies.

This year's sales of agricultural products, according to Dr. Colvin's report, made thru the co-opera-

tive association, sums up as follows. Vegetables \$6,000, eggs \$11,500, butterfat \$3,600, meats \$18,000, mine timbers \$7,000, wool \$1,000, a total of \$47,100. It is estimated that the value of products held over in the Colony warehouse and in the family root cellars would raise the total to \$51,000. This makes an aggregate of \$300 a family, which is not sufficient income to supply their needs. However, as the average amount to the farm cleared and in cultivation is only 7½ acres, the yield to the acre is quite satisfactory—about \$40 an acre, which is better than the acre income average of farms in the states.

The original plan was to put 35 acres of every Colony farm into cultivation, the other 5 acres being reserved for timber and woodland. If this plan is carried out, instead of there being only 1,275 acres in cultivation as at present, there will be 5,950 acres. If the average acre income continues to be as high as this year the total income of the Colony will be \$238,000, making an average to the family of \$1,400 per annum.

The report gives the average and highest yield of various kinds of crops grown in the Colony; carrots average 4 tons an acre, highest acre yield 6 tons. Turnips average 15 tons an acre, with highest yield 16 tons. Potatoes average 200 bushels an acre with highest yield 350 bushels. Oats and pea hay average yield 2 tons an acre, highest yield 3½ tons an acre. Oats average 40 bushels an acre, highest yield 60 bushels. Barley averages 28 bushels an acre, highest yield 35 bushels. Wheat averages 20 bushels an acre, highest yield 28 bushels.

Dr. Colvin does not say how much the Government has invested in this colonization experiment, nor how much more it will be necessary to spend before the Colony is on a self-supporting basis. My guess is that the total amount expended is considerably in excess of the present cash value of all the land owned by the colonists.

Weather About Faces

I AM in receipt of a chart showing the precipitation over all parts of the United States both last year and this. The contrast is very striking. Last spring the precipitation was under normal in fully three-fourths of the United States. In Kansas and in Nebraska it was only 50 per cent of normal. That was true of Oklahoma, Texas and most of the Southern and North Central states. In some of the Southern states the precipitation ranged from 50 to 75 per cent of normal. The areas of normal precipitation and better last spring were along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts with a few wet spots scattered here and there between.

This spring there are only a few spots in the country where the precipitation is under normal, and curiously enough one of them is the New England states. Kansas this year is all above normal, some of it as high as 50 per cent above normal. It is altogether probable that we are entering into a cycle of wet years.

Agitation for flood control is likely to increase, and dust storms to decrease. There should be a systematic plan for reseeding the pastures of Kansas with the hope that when and if the pastures are reseeded we will have sense enough not to destroy them again.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

The Problem of Plenty

THE other night in the Senate the amendment to the recovery-relief act to appropriate 212 million dollars for parity payments to growers of wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco came up for consideration.

"Does this mean," asked Senator Copeland of New York indignantly, "that whenever our farmers produce in abundance the government has to pay them a bounty to keep them from going broke?"

The amazing truth is that the answer to his question seems to be yes.

It is a terrible indictment of our economic system that a bumper wheat crop means distress in the Wheat Belt and breadlines in the cities.

It is a terrible indictment that plenty of cotton and lowered costs of clothing mean fewer people can buy cotton goods.

It is a terrible indictment that when people want and need manufactured goods, and there are 13 million unemployed willing and eager to produce these goods, that plants are running at from 40 to 60 per cent of capacity.

It is a terrible indictment that when there is more currency on hand even than in the lush days of 1929, one family out of every five in the United States is without means to buy the necessities of life.

Plenty of foods and feeds; plenty of people and plenty of plants to keep them busy; plenty of money and plenty of things to buy.

Plenty and Panic, truly ill assorted twins.

We have the greatest natural resources of any nation in the world. We have the most gold of any nation in the world. We have an abundance of man power. We have an abundance of machine power. We have manufacturing

power in huge excess of what is being used. We have on hand and in prospect huge surpluses of wheat, cotton, corn, coal, iron, gold, money; banks bulging with unused credit—foodstuffs, feedstuffs, minerals, money, power, labor.

We have every material thing needed for human welfare, happiness, prosperity.

We have panic in the midst of plenty.

I refuse to believe that the panic is caused by the plenty.

Rather it is caused by a lack of confidence in the national leadership.

It is up to the national leadership to pursue policies that will restore confidence, not still further destroy confidence.

Aiding the Farm Income

IT HAS seemed to me that my most important job in this session of Congress was to try to protect the farmers of Kansas from the consequences of wheat and other farm surpluses which have to be sold on a market with many billions smaller buying power than there was last year.

Supplementing farm income this year is just as important as providing work relief for the unemployed.

That was why I voted for a farm act which in many respects was very repugnant to me.

That farm bill provided important additions to farm income. It provides conservation payments, commodity loans, wheat crop insurance; made possible parity payments in addition to the regular conservation payments.

Also that is why I made a fight in the Senate, when the 212 million dollar parity payment amendment was up, to have the wheat parity payment maximum increased from 8 cents a bushel to 13 cents a bushel. The best we were

able to get was 10 cents a bushel, but that will help.

One of the first measures I introduced at this session of Congress was a resolution to extend the 3½ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans, and the 4 per cent interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans, thru the Farm Credit Administration, until we have worked out a solution of the problem of an unbalanced economic structure.

I am glad to note that last week the Senate approved a similar resolution from the House Committee on Agriculture, extending these lower interest rates until June 30, 1940.

My own opinion is that the permanent interest rate on Land Bank loans should not be more than 3 per cent. That was what I proposed in my last bill. We did not get that, but the lowered interest rates provided for the next 2 years will help conditions to that extent.

I am using what influence I can with the Department of Agriculture to get the combination of commodity loans, conservation payments, and parity payments high enough that our wheat growers can get close to 85 cents a bushel on their wheat, at least on the normal production of their base acreage.

Conservation payments, parity payments, and commodity loans also will be available for corn this fall, and I fear we are going to need these, too. I will do my best to get good terms for corn producers, also.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By GEORGE MONTGOMERY and FRANKLIN PARSONS

Market Barometer

Cattle—Strength has been evident, but the market really is in a delicate position.

Hogs—No extremely low prices are anticipated but holding for the future is a gamble.

Lambs—Late lambs seldom find a speedy market.

Wheat—Price situation not so gloomy as a month ago.

Corn—Not much change in early summer.

Butterfat—No definite change in sight.

Poultry and Eggs—Both may be lower.

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

What about selling wheat direct from the combine?—R. G., Wabaunsee Co.

If early June wheat crop prospects materialize there is little to indicate higher wheat prices unless business conditions improve. Some temporary rallies by harvest are expected if Kansas production falls short of 200 million bushels. If the loan basis is announced, selling at harvest probably is the best policy unless you want to take a chance on business improving.

Am planning to buy 25 fairly good calves in July or August, rough feed and run on wheat pasture this winter. If wheat pasture is good will buy 25 thin young cows to sell as soon as fat. What do you think of this plan?—M. E. S., Bloom.

Plan to buy the calves in July rather than August if prospects are for a large corn crop. Plan to carry the calves until late spring. If you have the grain you could feed them for the late summer market of 1939.

Buying thin cows to go on wheat

pasture now looks rather risky. Cows and heifers have been high relative to fat cattle. If corn crop is large supplies of fat and partly finished cattle will be large and prices lower during the winter unless business conditions improve. Proceed carefully unless you can get an exceptionally good buy.

What are the chances for profit in buying ewes this fall for producing lambs for market next spring?—B. K., Cimarron.

Ewes purchased early in August for lambs to be marketed by mid-May next year should give a fair profit margin, especially if you have plenty of wheat pasture or other cheap feed this winter. Ewe prices usually decline until the middle of July and then hold steady to slightly lower until fall. The longer you wait the chances are the cheaper the ewes can be bought but it will be more important to buy early to have the lambs ready for market by mid-May. Ewe prices probably will be somewhat lower this summer than last summer since many feeders made little or no profit last year and consequently there may be less demand.

I am planning on culling out several of the poorer sows from my herd. What time this summer would be the best time to put them on the market?—G. S., Colby.

Hog prices since early May have been advancing contra-seasonally. Every 10-day top has been higher than the previous 10-day top price since early May. There has been only 4 years since 1908 when hog prices at Kansas City have advanced as they have this year. In each of these 4 years higher prices were paid sometime in July, August or September. If all years are considered since 1908 the chances are better than 4 to 1 that higher hog prices will be reached before October 1 this year. If the government spending and inflationary program is effective soon, the fall peak may come after

August. If not, the fall peak will probably come in July or August. In any event the sows should be gone to market before October 1 when the fall seasonal hog price decline usually start.

—KF—

Didn't Need to Replant

"Not a grain of sorghum was lost on the contour rows on my farm when a 6-inch rain fell in 3 hours last May," said Leo Brown, Kingman county farmer. "But in former years when I had my rows straight up and down the slopes similar rains caused me to replant nearly all my crops."

—KF—

A \$1,000 Build-up

More than a thousand dollars have been spent by Henry Aikin, Chautauqua county, in building up his farm land. Methods have been use of fertilizer, seeding legumes and terracing. Altho relatively large checks have been drawn by Mr. Aikin in the ACP program, more than this amount has been put back into the soil, according to observations of those working on the county program. Despite general scarcity of feed grains, hogs have been Mr. Aikin's most dependable source of income every year and the number kept didn't vary from year to year, except this year when the number has been increased.

—KF—

Helps Thin Grass

Paul Brown, who lives near the Meade-Gray county line, is sold on contour furrowing of pastures. Last year, his 80 acres of pasture showed few remaining buffalo plants. Now buffalo grass plants are showing up from 6 inches to 2 feet apart, on the contour furrows he made a year ago. "It's the thing for our thinned out pastures," he said.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$10.35	\$9.75	\$10.00
Hogs	9.00	8.40	11.15
Lambs	10.15	9.50	11.25
Hens, Heavy	.16	.16½	.15
Eggs, Firsts	.17½	.18¾	.17
Butterfat	.19	.20	.27
Wheat, Hard Winter	.86¾	.81¾	1.24½
Corn, Yellow	.57	.56¾	1.19
Oats	.26½	.31	.54
Barley	.56	.58	.71
Alfalfa, Baled	16.00	21.00	14.00
Prairie	7.00	10.50	11.50

Mighty Good Pasture

Sweet clover has been making good pasture this spring. However, too early pasturing, usually fine for second year clover, resulted in cutworms getting the best of the crop when they came on rapidly in May. Hugh McLaughlin, Osage county, has a field of reseeded, first year clover, which has been making a lot of pasture all spring. Walter Hunt, Cowley county, found it impossible to keep down a small field of second year clover. By June 1, it was higher than the cattle's backs. Latest experimental observation seems to have proved there is no danger of bleeding from clover pasture. This occurs only when cattle are fed Sweet clover hay. When cattle bleed to death from clover hay, it is due to thinning of the blood and a severed or ruptured blood vessel.

—KF—

Kansas Farm Calendar

Second annual Kansas poultry convention—West Waters Hall, Kansas State College, July 27 and 28.

Warns of Poor Crop Distribution

Too Much Wheat, Says Agronomist

AT THE Agronomy farm, Kansas State College, R. I. Throckmorton recently told visitors he considered Kansas was in the worst position in years from a crops distribution standpoint. Too much wheat, almost no alfalfa, and a resultant low acreage of other crops, was the condition to which he referred. A one crop area never is in a safe position.

Farmers viewing the crops were in a rare good humor concerning crop conditions in their respective communities. P. A. Wempe, Seneca, said crops were fine in his section. He is growing Iowa Red wheat, a variety suitable only in Northeastern Kansas. He said it shells very easily, but he doesn't combine it anyway. His crop made 27 bushels to the acre in 1937.

S. E. McMillen, Neosho county, likes winter barley. Last year his crop made 46 bushels to the acre "after smut, army worms, and rain had caused 1/4 damage." Mr. McMillen is convinced his barley has been attacked by brown loose smut, which can be controlled only by a hot water treatment for the seed. He has used New Improved Ceresan to control black loose smut. This year he says his barley, which has been phosphated as usual, will make 50 bushels to the acre even with heavy smut damage. This is truly extraordinary. One hundred pounds of 20 per cent phosphate to the acre was used on the land.

W. P. Dodge, Manhattan, whose farm lies within gunshot of the college farm, said his pastures are in fine condition. One quarter-section which hasn't been grazed has a heavy growth of the native grasses. He has 25 acres of thickly seeded oats which will make a big yield if hot weather doesn't strike too soon.

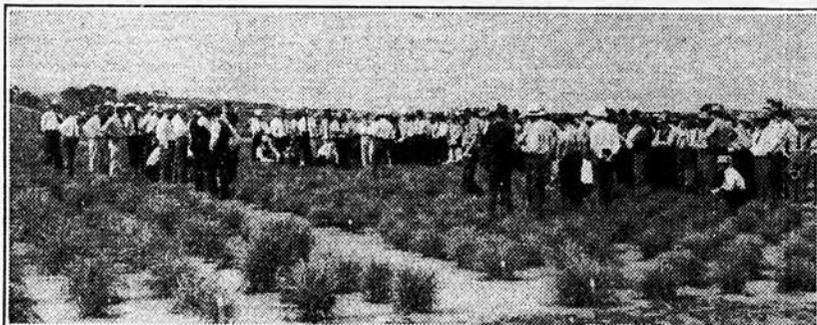
Wheat looks good on the upland around Fred Kidd's farm, Fredonia.

Mr. Kidd was about the first farmer in that section to use phosphate regularly on his grain crops. He has a rule he follows—if wheat is worth 70 cents a bushel at seeding time he fertilizes. Otherwise he doesn't.

Despite too much rain, crops look best ever on the Moran experimental farm, which is operated principally as any other family farm by John Furneaux. R. O. Furneaux, John's father, was enjoying his visit to Agronomy day. They are flax growers and have been using the Linota variety. They bind their crop. If rain knocks the bolls off they fall into the bundles. Some farmers have mowed their flax and windrowed it with a side-delivery rake. Then it may be combined. The danger here is that crickets may cut off the bolls if the crop is left too long. Flax which isn't weedy may be combined standing. The combine also may be used to thresh out of the bundle. It is much better and more profitable to thresh flax "dirty" and get all the seed, than to try to clean it. The mill cleans it anyway and pays on the basis on cleaned weight. This means a farmer can watch his straw closely and thresh it just as he sees fit.

Don Cornelius, of the grass experimental laboratory, explained the work, and said that later maturing and more leafy strains of the bluestems, grammas, and buffalo grass are being developed. A new type of work, this will be of great importance to Kansas farmers in the future, for it will mean greater relative income from grasslands.

A smut-resistant oats, cross of Fulghum and Markton oats, was seen growing in a field for the first time. The Fulghum oats is the Kanota type, the Markton a Northern smut resistant strain. This will probably be ready for distribution in a couple of years.



Farmers listen attentively, while R. I. Throckmorton declares Kansas is in the worst position in years from a crops distribution standpoint. "Need more alfalfa and sorghums, less dependence on wheat," he insists.

Boys Can Use Good Sire

Seventeen Cowley county farm youths can mate their Ayrshire females with an outstanding Ayrshire sire next year. The Arkansas City Ayrshire club, managed by Tom Faris, agricultural instructor, and fostered by a number of business men, has purchased a well bred young bull from



Boosters for Ayrshires in South Central Kansas are T. C. Faris, left, and William Hardy, right, Arkansas City, and Walter Daly, center, Winfield. The bull is a Sycamore bred calf, purchased for the Arkansas City Ayrshire club.

Sycamore Farms, back East, and the services will be available to the following boys: Maurice Baringer, Ralph Baringer, Kenneth Boggs, William Buemler, Robert Cook, Wilma Jean Cook, John DeMott, William Rose DeMott, Jack Dempsey, Billie Endorff, Billie Swain, Gilbert Estep, William Hardy, Jr., Max Haslett, Harold Stocking, Chester Stoddard, and Harold Wineger.

—KF—

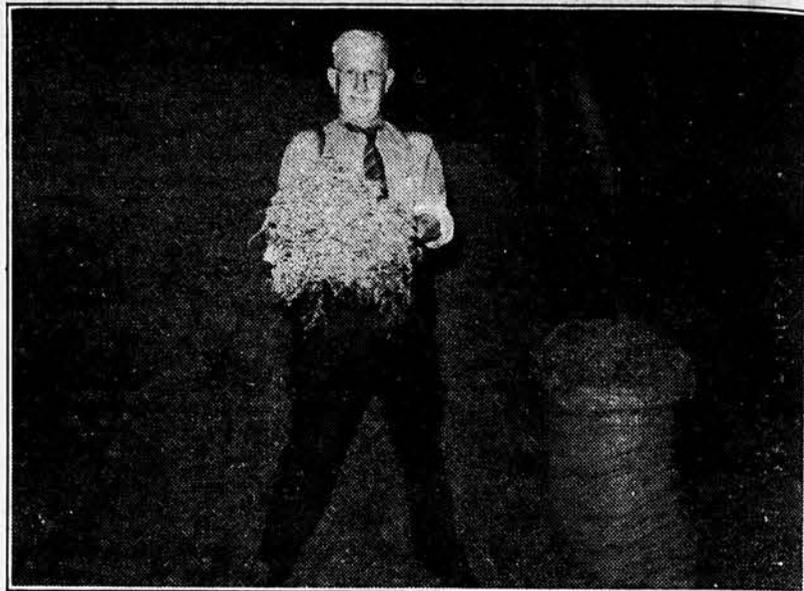
Dairy Stalls That Fit

Stalls in the dairy barn are made to fit on W. C. Gilmore's farm, Nemaha county. The stalls are tapered from a few inches wider than 4 feet at one end, to a few inches shorter at the other end of the barn. This fits Jerseys—old and young. Mr. Gilmore uses straw as a fertility absorbent in his manure pile. He expects to make a dike across the hillside below his dairy barn and store the manure in this until he can haul it. He will carry the manure out in a litter carrier. A small straw pile may be blown near the pit where it will be available to absorb the liquid manure.

—KF—

Best Forage Crop

Atlas sorgo is rapidly becoming the greatest forage crop in Kansas. W. C. Gilmore, Nemaha county, finds as do most farmers, that the livestock will eat the whole stock much better than most sorghums. Altho it was smutty and half the grain was lost, Mr. Gilmore's Atlas made good feed last year. But he treated the seed with copper carbonate dust this spring.



Mr. Fred Fees of Fees Paramount Dairy, Parsons, shows how a handful of chopped alfalfa hay looks after it is blown into the barn. Nearly 150 tons of alfalfa can be stored in this 200-foot barn by chopping it and building up a stack with the aid of snow fencing.

Hay Is Saved During Wet Weather

Chopping Finding Favor

WITH return of normal humid weather in Kansas, hay chopping is gaining popularity again. On Sun Guernsey Farms near Parsons, haying in wet weather is too costly by ordinary methods. So a combination hay-chopper and silage cutter is used to cut oats and lespedeza into the barn. A silo will be filled with alfalfa-molasses silage in the future, and considerable hay is chopped into the barn. Baling hay is fine in dry weather, said Lester Combs of Sun Farms, but the wire bill alone last year was \$70 on their hay and in wet weather the quality of hay is low.

East of Parsons the Fees Dairy is filling a 200-foot hay barn with chopped alfalfa and oats hay. An opening is made in the roof wherever necessary to blow the hay in. The sides of the hay space are built up with slat snow fence to hold the chopped feed which is given to the cows in mangers along each side. Mr. Fees believes nearly 150 tons of chopped hay can be stored in the long barn. This is nearly a 50 per cent increase in capacity over that of long hay.

The chief advantage in chopping is that the hay can be handled when much damper than is safe with long hay. When blown in a close mass, reasonably dry hay will keep. Cases observed in Kansas where chopped hay has heated, indicate that the spread of heating is slow and can be controlled safely.

Men around Parsons who are chopping hay expect to make alfalfa and molasses silage when weather is so wet it prevents open air storage.

There is some chopped hay stored in the open in slat cribs. C. E. Goff, Riley county, and his sons H. A. and Marvin Goff, have been chopping alfalfa for several years. Normally they blow it in the barns, but sometimes they stack in the open. Reports concerning the keeping qualities of open-stacked hay vary, but indications are that a fine job of chopping on the extreme top, and a high smooth cone-shaped top, will shed water so that spoilage will be only a couple of inches deep.

—KF—

'Hopper Machine Guns

A demonstration of mechanical grasshopper poison bait spreaders in Thomas county was a success. Six different types were displayed, each with some special feature to recommend it. The showing was attended by 175 farmers. Barrett township, in Thomas county, bought one of the larger spreaders. The county-wide poisoning campaign now is under way in most counties.

—KF—

Cost of Alfalfa Stand

Notes kept by Ed McElvain, Linn county, reveal that last year he started plowing for alfalfa on June 2. Lime was applied June 28 and 29. Fifteen tons were spread on 7 acres. On July 6, 7, 8, and 9 the ground was disked.

After seeding August 27, poison mash was spread for the hoppers on August 31, and September 2, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, and 21. Not all of the field was covered at each seeding. On a total of 13.8 acres Mr. McElvain spent \$194.26 getting an alfalfa stand. Over a 4-year period this is only \$3.52 an acre a year, and it includes pay for his labor and the use of his machinery and horses.

—KF—

Pockets for Water

A heavy cut-away disk, with disks spaced 2 feet apart, and pulled behind an ordinary disk, made pockets which held every drop of rain that fell on a field belonging to Loren Johnson, of Haggard. "Not only did the pockets hold all water on the 33-acre patch, but also run-off from a 100-acre field above it," Mr. Johnson said.

—KF—

Tin Can Irrigation

Ernest L. Etling, Copeland, solved the problem of a sub-irrigation system for his garden. A trailer load of empty cans with both ends cut out did the trick. He laid these end to end, 8 to 12 inches below the surface and wrapped a newspaper around each joint.

—KF—

Early Beardless Barley

Missouri Early Beardless barley grown by Sam Towles, Cowley county, was ready to combine June 1, when



this picture was taken. Mr. Towles, right, is explaining to Walter Daly that he expects to bind the barley for the straw however, if the ground dries off in time. The yield will be close to 50 bushels. Mr. Towles counted 82 kernels in one head. It was seeded 1 1/2 bushels to the acre.

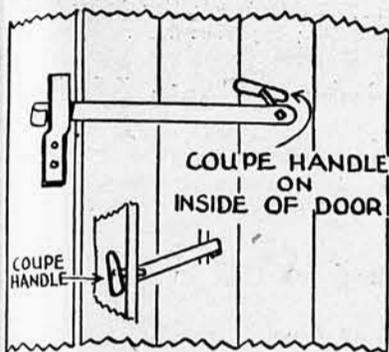
Ideas That Come in Handy

By FARM FOLKS

Ride While You Work

This is handy if you have a good deal of harrowing to do or if you have some farm implement that hasn't a seat on it. Fasten two 2 by 4's securely to an old buggy axle so the axle will not turn, placing them about 6 inches from each end of the axle. Fasten the other ends of the 2 by 4's together. Fasten a seat on the axle then hook it on the harrow or other implement and you are ready to go.—Samuel Jeans Phoebus.

Opens on Either Side

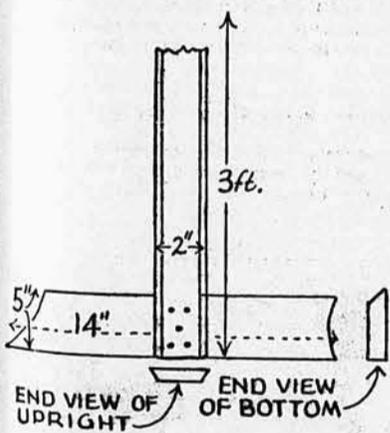


This door latch may be opened from either side of the door. Bend a piece of strap iron 1 1/4 inches wide and 14 inches long at right angles 2 1/2 inches from one end. This makes a handle with which to open the latch. Bore a hole 1 inch from the other end, with a 5/16-inch drill. Drive a 3/8-inch square punch into this hole. Get a sedan or coupe door handle with a 3/8-inch square shank at a wrecking yard, mount the latch on the outside of the door and put the coupe handle on the inside. The catch into which the latch drops is made from an offset piece of iron.—R. W. Taylor.

Burner From Old Tub

I have an old tub under which we burn papers on a windy day. It is also used in the summertime on which to cook outdoor meals. A door is cut in the side of the tub thru which to put the wood and sticks. A hole the size of a skillet cut in the bottom of the tub, makes a fine camp stove.—Bernadine Salmons.

Scrapes Mud From Shoes



A good foot cleaner that can be moved from place to place as needed is easily made. Use an upright 3 feet high and 1 by 2 inches beveled. Nail this to a strip 1/2 by 5 inches, also beveled on one side. An old saw blade for the bottom would be better than wood. If the bottom ends are not curved the same it works best.—E. S. Dunlap.

Cultivator Comfort

By putting springs from the gangs to the seat on a riding cultivator, instead of chains, it is much easier riding on rough corn ground.—F. J. F.

Tightening Wire

To mend wire, make a loop in one end of the broken wire and fit beside the chuck of an ordinary brace. Next tie a piece of smooth wire to each end of the broken wire, running the other end of the smooth wire thru the loop and fastening it in the chuck of the

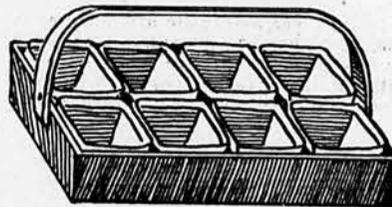
brace. Then wind the brace so that the smooth wire winds up on the center of the chuck. When the wire is tight enough, unwind the brace and fasten, being careful not to loose any slack. You can make your broken wire tight as new.—C. B. C.

Keeps Cab Cooler

Farmers who spend several hours a day in their trucks during hot weather should be interested in this idea. Use a new or perfectly clean brush and paint the top of the truck cab with 2 coats of aluminum paint. This preserves the fabric and acts as a good

heat deflector. See that the top is dry and free from dust or grease before painting.—Raymond Frazier.

Box for Berry Picking



This handy berry basket holds 8 1-quart berry boxes and is so much better for picking berries than using a bucket. This may be made of a small box and a lath used for the handle.—Lena Bussey.

Pour Gas Any Place

To aid in pouring gasoline into tanks that are hard to get at, just use a piece of rubber tubing about 1 1/2 feet long and attach it over the spout of the gasoline can.—C. H. P.

Buttons Stay Like New

A suggestion for the home dress-maker: when using buttons on your own or your daughter's dresses, especially if they are buttons that lose their beauty in washing, put buttonholes on the same side with the buttons as well as on the side opposite the buttons. Sew your buttons to a separate strip of goods and button into the button-holes. When washing the dress, remove the strip of buttons, and they are kept in a good condition.—Mrs. B. T.

"WHY I'M BUYING MY DODGE TRUCK RIGHT NOW"

The Typical Story of a Foresighted Farmer



DODGE 1-TON EXPRESS—6-Cyl., "L"-Head Engine—136" Wheelbase. Big capacity with low operating cost. Has Dodge 19 "econ-o-mizers." Genuine Hydraulic Brakes. Dozens of extra quality features that make it last longer...make it a better investment! See your Dodge dealer.



DODGE 1/2-TON PICKUP—6-Cyl., "L"-Head Engine, 116" Wheelbase—Has all the famous Dodge economy features. Will haul a full load for you at a real saving on gas, oil and tires. Special payment terms for farmers through your Dodge dealer. See him at once.



DODGE 1 1/2-TON with special body—6-Cyl.—159" Wheelbase, 12' Body.

19 "ECON-O-MIZERS"

Among the dozens of Dodge truck quality features are 19 special money-saving "econ-o-mizers." Every one of these econ-o-mizers works definitely for you to save gas, oil, tires, upkeep. Only Dodge in the low-price field gives you this group of 19 money-saving advancements. Dodge gives you genuine hydraulic brakes that stop quicker and safer, save tires. Dodge gives you a 6-cylinder, "L"-head engine, simpler, easier to service. Dodge gives you exhaust valve seat inserts, roller bearing universals, the list goes on and on! See your Dodge dealer.

Tune in on the Major Bowes Original Amateur Hour, Columbia Network, Every Thursday, 9 to 10 P. M., E. S. T. This advertisement endorsed by the Engineering Department, DODGE Division of Chrysler Corporation.



SAVING \$95 ON GAS—"I recently switched to a new Dodge truck because it looked to me like the best buy. My new Dodge not only is the best performing truck I've ever owned but is also a real money saver. On gas alone my figures show I'll save around \$95 this year."—August J. Sell, R. 1, Box 87, Norwood Park, Ill.

"SURE I'm buying my new truck now," runs this typical farmer's story. "First of all, when I checked with my Dodge dealer I found that my old truck was worth a lot more in trade on a new truck than I expected to receive. Then I figured how much gas and oil a new Dodge would save me...up to \$95 a year on gas alone! Next I counted in the new tires and the repairs that were sure to be needed for the old truck. Then when I found out about the special liberal budget terms I could get I decided that I simply couldn't afford to put off buying!" This typical story is related here so that other farmers similarly situated can see how they can save by buying a new Dodge truck right now. See your Dodge dealer and get all the facts.



NEW 1938 DODGE—the best-priced car in America...costs far less than some cars that do not give you as much...and priced so close to the low-priced cars that you'll hardly notice the difference.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FARMERS

Many farmers are now operating Dodge trucks because of the liberal special terms of payment made available to them.

DODGE TRUCK PRICES DELIVERED IN DETROIT
Including Federal Taxes. (Local, State Taxes Not Included)

1/2-TON \$475 **1 1/2-TON \$604**
116" W. B. CHASSIS 133" W. B. CHASSIS

1/2-Ton Express—120" W. B.\$694
1/2-Ton Pickup—116" W. B.\$600
Price includes front bumper, spare tire and tube.

1 1/2-Ton Chassis and Cab—133" W. B.\$702
1 1/2-Ton Stake—133" W. B.\$798
Price includes front bumper.

Other models of 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2, 2 and 3-ton; at correspondingly low prices. **FOR DELIVERED PRICES IN YOUR LOCALITY SEE YOUR NEAREST DODGE DEALER.**



About 1,300 of the 4-H boy and girl delegates have had their breakfast and less than a hundred remain to be fed in this gigantic procedure of keeping the army of farm youth well-filled. A systematic line passes thru the college cafeteria 3 times a day.

Every County Represented

The Annual 4-H Club Round-up at Manhattan Again Draws 1,400 Youths for Week of Contests

EVERY Kansas county sent a delegation of 4-H girls and boys, and their leaders, to the 4-H Club Round-up at Manhattan last week. No attendance records were broken however, for only about 1,400 youths can be accommodated at the encampment, and this quota is filled every year.

Perhaps no greater honors were won than by the 10 girls and boys who were judged the healthiest of the state's 20,000 club members. These young people underwent a thorough physical examination and the fortunate 10 were:

Velta Anderson, 16, Pratt county, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Anderson of Byers; Lek. McPherson, 16, Sherman county, daughter of Mrs. Nella McPherson, Goodland; Maurine Graper, 16, Smith county, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Graper of Smith Center; Virginia Larcom, 17, Greenwood county, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Larcom, Salyards; Florence Kutina, 14, Ellis county, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kutina of Ellis.

Lowell Reed, 19, Dickinson county, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Reed, Hope; Raymond McNow, 16, Chatauqua county, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. McNow, Moline; Bill Hollar, 17, Lyon county, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hollar, Emporia; John Velthoen, 17, Anderson county, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Velthoen, Greeley; Rex Steph-

enson, 17, Chase county, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stephenson, Cedar Point.

Club poultry champions for 1937, announced at the Round-up are Carroll Mogge, Goodland, state poultry champion; Mildred Moore, Ingalls, laying project champion; F. M. Riggs, Stafford, brooding project champion; and Beth Fearing, Burr Oak, turkey project champion.

An important contest of the week was the Model Club competition. Dickinson county won first, Geary county second, and Harper county third.

The trophy awarded by the Kansas Bankers' Association to the county outstanding in participation and good organization during Round-Up Week was by the Ford County delegation.

Dorothy Pennington, Harvey county, was judged the grand champion of the music appreciation contest and received a check for \$15 and a pen and pencil set from the 4-H Club. Second place for girls in the music appreciation contest went to Nada Crum, Dickinson county, who received a check for \$10. Raymond Sloan, Lyon county, was ranking boy in music appreciation and received a check for \$15 and Bob Meeker, Neosho county, received a check for \$10 for second place. The checks were awarded by the Kansas Bankers Association.

Montgomery county, as a group, re-

ceived an electric phonograph for first place in the music appreciation contest and Harvey county, placing second, was awarded a mechanical portable phonograph.

Chorus, band, and one act play winners were as follows: Chorus—First, Smith county; second, Ford county; Band—First, Ford county; second Anderson county; One act plays—First, Butler county; second Republic county; third Barber county.

The Who's Who Scholarship for high grades through 4 years of high school went to Betty Hutchinson, Goddard. The scholarship may be used to attend Kansas State College.

Capper and Union Pacific scholarship winners were also presented during the week. The Capper awards, presented by Senator Arthur Capper, Topeka, offers 2 yearly scholarships of \$150 each, to the highest ranking girl and boy in leadership work. This year's winners are Pauline Shoffner, Junction City, and Charles Adams, Wilsey.

The Union Pacific scholarships are awarded on a basis of excellence of work in project completion and assist young people in enrolling in colleges offering courses in agriculture and home economics. The 31 scholarships are as follows:

Maurice Chase, Atchison county; Marjorie Pierson, Clay county; Vernon Keim, Dickinson county; Wilbur Boeh, Doniphan county; Alma Henry, Douglas county; Ila Moore, Ellis county; Gilbert Branda, Ellsworth county; Joan Miller, Geary county; Ava Rice, Graham county; Arlena Rose Stegelin, Jackson county; Gerald Tewel, Jefferson county; Orville Hundley, Leavenworth county; Acton R. Brown, Lincoln county; John M. Peterson, Logan county; Lucile Ferris, McPherson county; Raymond Easton, Marshall county; Marcella Hobbie, Mitchell county; Beth Smith, Osborne county; Joe Jagger, Ottawa county; George Visser, Riley county; Loree Maddy, Rooks county; Neal Stephens, Russell county; Betty Muir, Saline county; Helen Iona Woodward, Shawnee county; Bill Hartman, Sheridan county; Roberta Vawter, Thomas county; Dorothy Howat, Trego county; Harold W. Frasier, Wallace county; Robert Arbuthnot, Washington county; Harold Coleman, Wyandotte county.

—KF—

Plan for Poultry Exhibit

Plans for the federal government exhibit at the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition have been completed.

Work on the government exhibits will be started after July 1. These exhibits will be staged on a subject matter basis. For example, the exhibits of all government agencies whose work relates to poultry feeding will be presented in a booth devoted entirely to this subject. The same scheme will be followed for such other subjects as marketing, diseases, insect pests, and housing.

One of the principal features of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition will be the educational exhibits in the Hall of Nations and States.



Beth Fearing, left, Jewell county, with a bronze turkey, the kind she raised to win state honors. She raised 69 out of 75 poults. Mildred Moore, right, Gray county, won laying honors with 300 Buff Orpingtons. Now she has 1,000 young White Rocks.

Highest Costs Made The Most Profit

By C. E. LYNESS

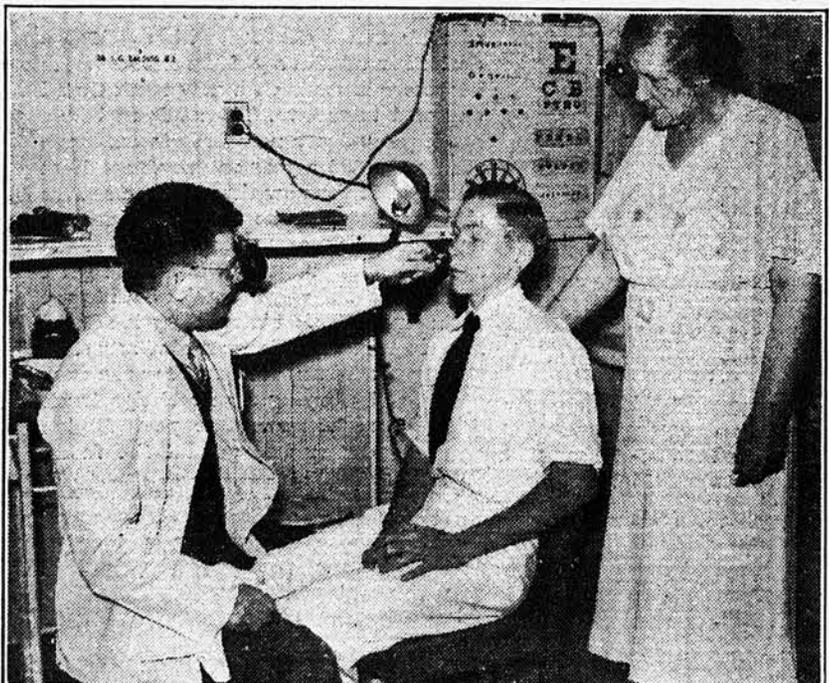
THE Jersey herd of George H. Smith, Highland, was one of the herds in our dairy improvement association to receive honors during the year which closed April 30, 1938. This herd of 9 registered Jersey cows was second high from the standpoint of average production of butterfat during the year. This was an average of 369 pounds of butterfat for each cow in the herd.

The highest producing herd in the association was the Holsteins of Collins and Menold, Sabetha, averaging 411 pounds a cow. Third was the Guernsey herd owned by E. E. Germain, of Bern. His 15 head of Guernsey cows averaged 328½ pounds a cow.

Mr. Smith also had the second high cow in the association, producing 436.6 pounds butterfat. The cow with the highest production in the association was a Holstein cow from the herd of Mrs. H. D. Berger & Son, of Nemaha county, with a record of 575 pounds butterfat, while Mr. Germain, of Bern, had the third in rank with production of 378.7 pounds of butterfat for the year. These facts were brought out in the annual report prepared by Russell Nelson, tester.

While the high herd averaged 411 pounds of butterfat, the low herd in the association averaged only 211 pounds. There were 20 cows in the high herd and 9 in the low herd. In the high producing herd the total cost of feed was \$88.73 a cow, while in the low, total feed cost was only \$40.79 on each cow. However, the records show also that in the high producing herd the average above feed cost was \$100.28 to the cow, while in the low producing herd this income above feed cost was only \$53.56 a cow.

Thus, a more than doubled feed bill finally helped to nearly double the profits made.



Dr. L. G. Balding prepares to carefully examine the nasal passages of health candidate Earl Schmitt, Franklin county's healthiest. W. Pearl Martin, right, extension health specialist, supervises the entire state health contest.



Beryl Berndt, Coffey county health champion and candidate for state honors, gets a rigid dental examination at the hands of Dr. Leon R. Kramer of the State Board of Health. Miss Grace UMBERGER and Maude Deely, at right, will be recognized also by many Kansas people.

Men of Iron

By WILLIAM MERRIAM ROUSE

Second of Four Parts

In the First Installment

Donald Hawkes, the blacksmith, the best man in the Adirondack country, by saving the life of a teamster crushed by a heavy load, wins the admiration of

Mary Stower, a beautiful mite of a girl just home from select school. She invites him to call on her at the home of her father,

Larned Stower, the iron master and czar of the little town. Altho Stower honors Don for his strength, he feels himself inferior in social rank to other young men such as

Frederick Gaylor, a never-to-do-well artist, poet, and a suitor of Mary's. Nevertheless, he goes to the white pillared house to make his call. Now . . .

HALFWAY up the hill Donald Hawkes turned and looked back into the valley. The first hint of twilight gray had come into the air, so that the glow from the forge blossomed against the sky like an unearthly and magnificent rose. Down there men hung sweating on the long handles, red loops of iron came out of the furnace and went under the hammer, night was filled with the winging music of sound metal as it was pounded into billets and blooms for the use of mankind.

It was right that Larned Stower should be ironmaster, for master he was by nature and the grace of God, but stronger and more sound than iron was the power that led the feet of Donald Hawkes up the hill. He was sure of this now; sure of the way his heart was taking him.

Behind the pillars the broad expanse of the porch was a little dim, but faces were yet clearly to be seen and read, for this was only the edge of the evening. Mary Stower was there, sitting between her father and Frederick Gaylor.

The three of them regarded Hawkes with varying expressions as he came up to the horseblock from which one mounted to carriage or saddle; he passed it, and put his foot upon the step of the porch. Now was the test, he knew. He hated himself for doubting her, but if she had not meant what she said there in the road by the blacksmith shop, then Donald Hawkes would be made to play the fool for the first time in his life.

A Forbidding Figure

Gaylor frowned, and one hand twisted nervously against the arm of her chair. Mary remained expressionless and immovable. Larned Stower rose in a leisurely fashion and knocked the ashes from his cigar. It was not usual for any one from the forge to come to the house on business. The ironmaster was self-possessed, as always, and calm; and some of that dignity which he wore about the village was put away. Nevertheless, he was a forbidding figure.

"Good evening, Hawkes! What can I do for you?"

His position there at the door of the house of Stower was defined for Donald Hawkes. He realized it instantly. He knew that the ironmaster had taken command of the situation. The blacksmith was defeated. But he could meet defeat with courage and he could retreat with dignity. His eyes turned to Mary.

She was rising from her chair. Even in that light Hawkes could see the color burning in her cheeks as she gazed fearfully up at her father.

"Mr. Hawkes has come to call on me, father," she said, quietly. "I asked him to come."

The flank of the enemy was turned. Larned Stower did not show, however, any so much as a movement of the eyes that he was surprised. He waved his hand toward a chair.

"Mr. Hawkes will join us!"

A smothered exclamation came from Gaylor. Hawkes thanked the ironmaster with an inclination of his head, and stood waiting until Mary had sat down again. She smiled at him across the distance that separated them. There was admiration in her eyes and he knew that he had surprised her by the set of his coat, by the pleated band of satin at his throat as correct as her father's stock.

"Hawkes," said Gaylor, in a voice that grated upon the lilac-scented evening. "I am bringing two of my driving horses to be shod tomorrow."

Gaylor contrived to make his an-

nouncement an insult, but before Hawkes could reply Larned Stower spoke, evenly and mildly, but with a quality in the tone which the blacksmith would not have cared to have directed at himself.

"Mr. Hawkes is my daughter's guest," said Stower, and after an interval of seconds added: "Tonight!"

SO IT was an empty victory which had been won by Mary Stower. She knew it, and the smile went out of her eyes.

"You have a driving horse, haven't you, Mr. Hawkes?" she asked, quickly. "A chestnut mare—very fast?"

"Yes," he answered. "She's broken to the saddle, too. I doubt whether there's anything in this county that can pass her at a run."

"You can make money with a mare like that!" exclaimed Gaylor, with sudden interest. "I knew she was fast on the track, but I never saw her with the saddle."

"I don't want to take the heart out of her racing," Hawkes told him. "She's nervous, a thoroughbred, and she'd give all she had in every race. I think

too much of Lady Betty to wear her down."

"You're considerably better off than I am if you're able to scorn money!" cried Gaylor, with a disagreeable laugh.

"I don't," replied Hawkes shortly. "But I'd rather make it handling iron than using up a horse!"

Larned Stower turned and looked at him intently with the first interest he had shown.

"Iron needs men to handle it," he said. "You'll live to see it made as it has never been made before since the first ore was smelted. We are coming to an age of steel."

"I know that, Mr. Stower," said Hawkes. "Iron will grow with the steam railways. But it's the pounding of a red hot bar that I like, and the ring of an anvil. I like to see it take shape in my hands. When you buy and sell, you get away from the feel of iron itself."

"Yes!" came drifting in a whisper from Mary.

Larned Stower rose suddenly and leaned against one of the pillars of his house.

He stared down into the valley where, with a darkening sky, the red blossom of his forge had spread out to a broad canopy of rose colored light. A fountain of sparks shot up from the chimney of the forge. They sprayed down into the darkness and made a great chrysanthemum. A loop was being turned in one of the fires.

"I'm going down for the midnight shift, Mary," said the ironmaster.

DONALD HAWKES had felt that something was coming to him after his call on Mary, and when it came he was not surprised. On a dull afternoon, two days from his visit to the big house, he looked up from his anvil and saw Larned Stower standing in the door of the shop.

The ironmaster stood framed in the big square of light that was the doorway; silent, waiting. He seemed the

(Continued on Page 17)

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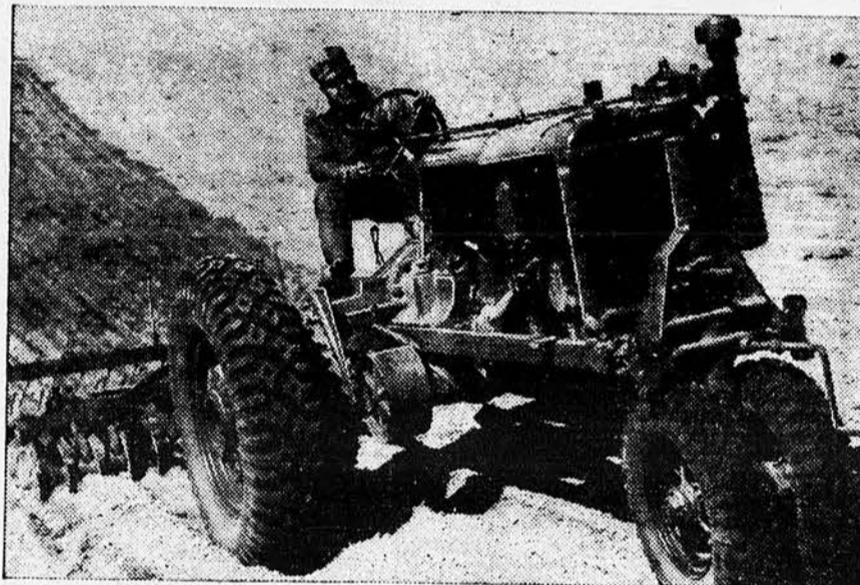
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"Garden Sass" Gets Dressed Up!

By NELLE P. DAVIS

FRESH corn, tomatoes, carrots and cucumbers may be a sure way to rosy cheeks, bright eyes or even curly hair, but that does not mean that the family, and even the cook herself, will not enjoy a change from roasting ears, creamed carrots, sliced cucumbers or sliced tomatoes. We farm women, who raise our vegetables, can enjoy fresh salads, sweet new peas, and tender young corn, such as the city dweller dreams of but seldom realizes.

The following recipes will utilize your garden vegetables, and at the same time make a common workaday dinner quite a company meal.

Tomatoes Stuffed With Corn

8 medium sizes tomatoes
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon quick-cooking tapioca
2 cups fresh cooked corn kernels

Cut tops off tomatoes, and scoop out centers, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on bottoms. Place the pulp in a well-greased shallow baking dish. Mix the salt and sugar and sprinkle a little in each tomato case. Mix the balance of the seasoning with the tapioca and add to the tomato pulp. Arrange the tomato cases in the dish of pulp and fill them with the cooked whole kernel corn. Dot liberally with butter. Bake at 350 degrees until the tomatoes are tender and the corn is hot.

Scalloped Green Beans

2 cups green beans, cooked
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon celery salt
3 tablespoons flour
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
3 tablespoons melted butter
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup grated cheese
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

Combine flour and butter. Add milk. Cook in double boiler until thick and smooth. Add salt, beans and celery salt. Pour into a well-oiled baking dish. Sprinkle with cheese. Bake in oven at 400 degrees, 30 minutes.

Corn Loaf

3 cups tender roasting ear corn cut from cob
1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika
3 tablespoons melted butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream
2 tablespoons minced celery
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup fine bread crumbs
2 eggs

Mix corn, seasonings and cream. Add well-beaten egg yolks and melted butter. Beat whites stiff and fold in. Pour into buttered glass baking dish. Cover top with bread crumbs and place in a pan of hot water. Bake at 350 degrees for 25 minutes.

Cucumber Loaf

This is a nice dish to serve with hot or cold meat. It does much to "dress up" a supper of cold roast beef.

2 cups boiling water
6 peppercorns
1 blade of mace
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a bay leaf
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon celery salt
A slice of onion
 $\frac{1}{4}$ box of gelatin
4 tablespoons vinegar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water
Cucumbers

Into the two cups of water put the peppercorns, mace, bay leaf, celery salt and onion; steep 20 minutes, drain and add to the liquid the gelatin dissolved in the cold water. Strain and add the vinegar. Cover the bottom of a mold to the depth of half an inch,

I Roll My Own

Breathes there a homemaker who ever found she had quite enough funnels during canning season? Well, I never did until I began to make my own. I simply roll a double thickness of waxed paper, cone shape, and clamp it with a spring type clothespin. The clothespin not only holds the funnel in shape but makes a convenient handle in lifting the funnel from bottle to bottle. This made-to-order funnel is especially nice in canning catsups and fruit juices, when one may be using bottles of assorted sizes, the necks of which frequently are too small for ordinary funnels.—Mrs. Benjamin Nielsen.

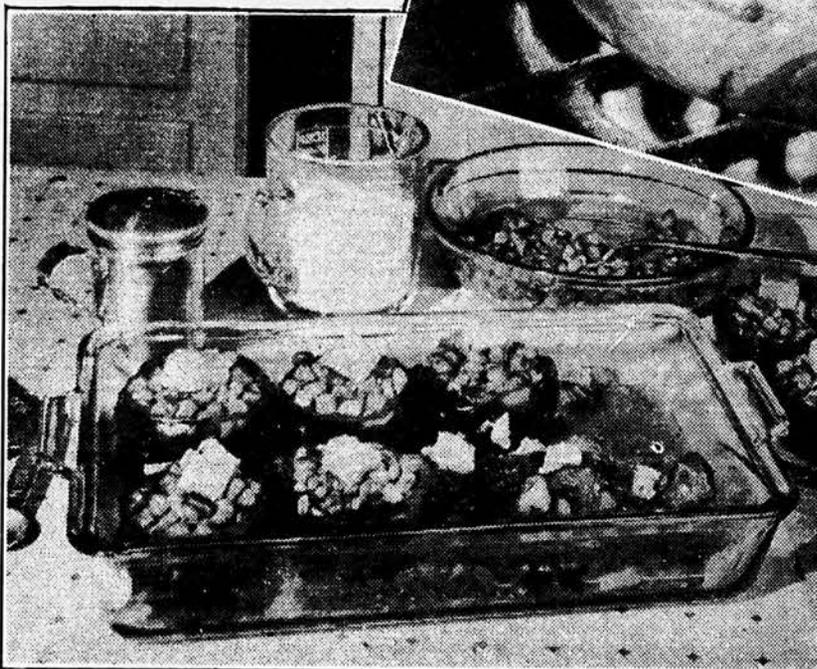
add a layer of thinly sliced cucumbers and repeat the layers until the dish is full. Allow to harden and serve cold on a bed of watercress or lettuce.

Cucumbers are also fine for "salad containers" when peeled and cut in the shape of boats or baskets.

Boiled Cabbage

1 2-lb. head cabbage
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water
1 teaspoon salt

Remove outside leaves from a head of a new cabbage, cut in eights, and place in boiling water in a covered dish. Cook slowly until tender; this takes 30 minutes to 1 hour. Drain and season with butter, salt and pepper. Rich milk may be added for creamed cabbage.



For a light touch which the whole family will enjoy, add a casserole of tender new boiled cabbage, above, to your next meal and notice how quickly it disappears.

Tomato cups filled with corn, at left, will be the main-dish of the meal any day when the thermometer soars to lofty heights.

rather thick. Cool crust and fill with ice cream, making it smooth. Over this spread the berries. Cover with beaten whites of eggs sweetened with sugar. Place pie in a hot oven to brown. Serve at once.

For variation, place one quart of berries in baked shell, top with heavy whipped cream, sweetened with powdered sugar.

Oh, What Is so Good as Berry Pie?

By MRS. L. E. EDOFF

AT THIS time of year our thoughts turn to seasonable berries and fruits and the most delicious ways of serving them. Ever try Magic Berry Pie? Yes, magic because it turns out perfect ten times out of ten. It takes only a few minutes to prepare it but still makes a hit with the whole family and company, too. And—just a little secret—vary this pie by using chocolate snaps, vanilla wafers, old-fashioned ginger snaps or graham crackers for the tasty, flaky crust part. Of course, we all like raspberries, but there's no law against substituting blueberries, blackberries, red raspberries or even fresh sliced peaches.

Magic Berry Pie

12 graham crackers
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup softened butter
1 tablespoon sugar

Roll the graham crackers fine and mix with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup softened butter and 1 tablespoon sugar. Press this mixture firmly in an even layer against sides and bottom of a buttered pie plate. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) for 10 minutes. Cool.

Magic Berry Pie Filling

1 cup berries
1 can sweetened condensed milk
2 tablespoons powdered sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup whipping cream
1 teaspoon vanilla

Blend together the milk and lemon juice. Fold in the berries and pour into prepared crust. Whip the cream and add powdered sugar and vanilla. Spread this on filling. Chill and serve. Garnish with berries if desired.

Cherry Upside Down Cake

2 cups drained cherries
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup brown sugar

Bring to a boil enough cherries to make 2 cups drained cherries and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cherry juice. Melt the butter in large frying pan and pack brown sugar evenly over it. Arrange drained cherries over sugar.

Cake Batter

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cherry juice
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream together the butter and sugar, add egg yolks, well beaten. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt and add alternately with cherry juice. Add vanilla and stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour batter over cherry mixture and bake in moderate oven. Turn out upside down and serve with whipped cream.

Ice Cream Berry Pie

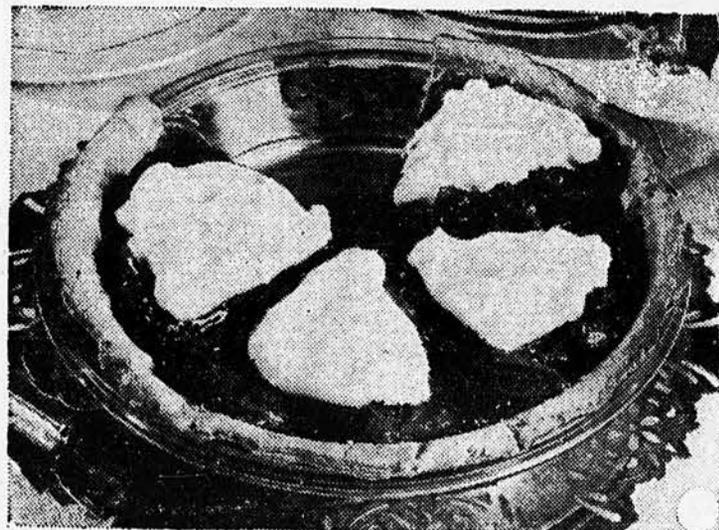
1 cup sweetened berries
3 tablespoons sugar
Baked pastry shell
3 eggs
Ice cream

Bake a plain pastry shell, having it

Fresh Berry Rolls

2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
Butter
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups berries
Sugar
Milk
Whipping cream, if desired
Eggs

Sift flour with salt and baking powder. Cut in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter. Beat 1 egg and add 3 tablespoons milk. Add to the flour mixture to form a soft dough. Roll out on floured board into thin sheet about 12 inches square. Spread with 2 tablespoons softened butter. Spread berries over the dough. Sprinkle with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar. Roll up like a jelly roll and cut into 6 slices about 2 inches thick. Add 1 tablespoon milk to 1 beaten egg yolk. Pour over rolls. Sprinkle tops of rolls with 1 teaspoon sugar. Place on greased pan. Bake about 30 minutes in 375 degrees F. oven. Remove from pan and when slightly cool serve with sugar and cream or sweetened whipped cream.



Fresh berry pies are the rare treat of summer. Recipes for pies such as this one should be pasted in that growing day-by-day "How To Keep Your Husband" cook book.



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Plug in and Cut Out

By MRS. ROSALIE ALDEN

My husband has an electric razor. A neighbor has an electric sheep-shearing machine. A state employe I know has an electric pencil sharpener. And while I have other joys of electricity such as food chopper, egg beater, lights and fans, the handiest electrical gadget in my work is a pair of electric scissors.

With four daughters and myself to sew for I have spent something less than 25 years chaffering a pair of shears thru dress goods, light and heavy. I have had my share of blistered thumbs, my share of aching arms and perhaps lessened my chances of heaven materially thru shears that were always dull when heavy work cropped up.

But now I plug in the cord, push the switch on the scissors and "wade thru" any kind of goods with a clean, quick and straight cut. When these shears get dull, new blades are available for only 20 cents. Sharpening hand-shears costs a quarter. And friend husband or the younger folks don't try to cut everything under the sun with the electric shears, altho the hand shears went for everything from cutting binder twine to snipping wire. In a pinch they might serve as a screw driver.

Possibly the women with little sewing will not feel like spending the money for electric shears, but where there's a family to supply with homemade dresses, the shears are used as much as many gadgets which now are found in nearly every home.

Time and Love Change Us

By MRS. D. A. N.

Once upon a time there was a little girl whose evening chore was driving up the cows. And how she hated it! That hedge-fenced land and the tall grass in the pasture and those stupid, clumsy old cows! Oh, why couldn't this little girl have had some brothers? Sammy Smith's sisters never had to chase cows.

Then there was a young woman who worked in a city office. In the evening she could see the sky—if she stuck her head out of her room window and looked right straight up. But she didn't think much about sky and trees and grass. Not until spring. She didn't think much about Sammy either. Not until spring.

Now there is a woman who goes after the cows sometimes just for fun and to gather wild roses along the way. There is no hedge fence, but the grass grows tall and lovely in the pastures and the sleek old cows look as tho they'd give lots of milk to buy stockings and overalls and garden hose. And Sammy is usually in from the field by the time I have them driven to the barn.

It's a Joy to Use—

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

Into the limbo of things "discarded without regret" goes the old clothes stick, the time-honored old broomstick we've used so long to stir and remove clothes from the boiler.

To our list of favorite gadgets we have added a pair of wooden clothes scissors. Resembling sewing scissors, about 15 inches long, they are ideal for handling steaming clothes. No danger of slipping—remember the way those big pieces stubbornly clung to the end of the stick only to slip deftly off with a spray of hot water when we gave an impatient tug?—and no scalding of hands. This gadget cost only a trifle and is so easy and practical to use!

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JUN 18 1938



"I TOLD the grocer I wanted two packages of ice cream powder, that kind you always get. 'Cause we're going to have a lot of company, I said.

"And he said why don't you get Jell-O Ice Cream Powder? You'll only need one package of that. It costs just the same as that kind you usually get and it makes a whole quart and a half of ice cream!

"So I said all right. So here it is—and see all the money I brought back! And do you think I did right?"

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Kansas Farmer for June 18, 1938

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Fresh Eggs for the Housewife

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

ONE thing that concerns the city housewife when she goes shopping for groceries is how fresh the eggs are that she intends to buy. In summer when the days are hot many times she will pass them by rather than take a risk on getting stale ones. Madam Hen certainly cannot be blamed if her eggs are not strictly fresh when they reach the consumer. She delivers the contents of the egg in a fresh, high quality condition wrapped up in a clean, attractive package. The condition in which it reaches the market is entirely up to the producer and to those persons thru whose hands it passes on the way to its destination. Of course much of the keeping qualities and flavor are up to the producer, but even tho the feeds and management are not of the best still Madam Hen delivers a fresh product. The keeping quality depends on whether the egg is fertile or infertile. The color of the yolk depends on the kind of feed, as does the density of the white. More uniform color of the yolks are obtained by those poultrymen who keep their flocks confined indoors so that they control the kind and amount of feed and it is the same every day. Hens that range and pick up most of their food under range conditions produce a more variable product.



Mrs. Farnsworth

No Roosters Needed

A practice that helps in keeping eggs fresh is producing infertile eggs, especially during the hot months. If there are males with the flock that are valuable enough to be carried over another year they should be confined to a place separate from the laying flock. If not to be kept then they may well be marketed as soon as the hatching season is over. A fertile egg that is held in temperatures above 70 degrees will soon show germ development. If it is allowed to stay in a hot poultry house several hours when the thermometer registers above 90 degrees, it is a risky proposition to even try to market such eggs.

It is important that eggs be gathered from the nests twice daily or more often and stored in a cool place. This prevents other hens from setting on them several hours, prevents soiling and breakage, and the quicker they are cool the longer they will remain in a fresh condition.

A cool basement or cellar does nicely for storing eggs during the hot days. Where no such place is available a storage may be built at little expense that will care for several cases at one time at little expense.

Clean Nests for Clean Eggs

Clean eggs may be kept clean if the nests and floors of the poultry house are kept dry and reasonably clean. Good nesting material that is changed as often as needed should be used, and the more absorbent the better. Hens should not be allowed to roost on the edge of the nests. If hens persist in doing this, doors may be built that may be closed after the eggs are gathered.

"It's the little things that count" and even as insignificant a thing as the container in which eggs are gathered may have a great deal to do with their quality. If eggs are gathered in a pail, and allowed to stay in it, several hours will be required for the eggs to become thoroly cooled. Wire baskets are becoming more popular for gathering the eggs. The air circulating freely thru the eggs allows them to become cool much quicker. Eggs should be cooled thoroly before putting them in the egg case. Producers who give good care and market their product at least twice a week have gone a long way towards starting good quality eggs to the city markets.

It is our observation that when stale eggs reach the city customer it is the producer that gets the blame. Some housewives even seem to think they were produced in that condition. Much of the blame as I have observed it is in the receiving stations that buy eggs. I have seen whole cases of eggs stand in hot buildings for several hours, with absolutely no facilities for handling a perishable product. I have heard merchants complain of their losses in buying eggs during the hot weather. An egg that passed before the egg candle in good condition was candled out by the time it reached the city.

Making the 'Second Summer' Safe!

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THERE used to be a superstition that the baby's second summer is very dangerous. A frightened young mother who visited me today so that she might receive special directions on how to bring her first-born safely thru that dreaded second summer has brought it to mind.

To relieve the anxiety of young mothers let me say that there is no truth in the old fable that "they mostly die in their second summer." The United States Bureau of the Census issues a statement every year showing that only about 1/8 as many children die in their second year as under 1 year old. So the mother who has brought her baby as far as his first birthday has accomplished something definite. She has piloted the frail little craft thru the most dangerous sea to be encountered in the voyage of life.

But there are dangers to babies in their second summer, tho not so many as in the first. And there will be dangers in the third summer, tho not so many as in the second. There always are things for which the mother of a growing child must be on the lookout.

The best care that the mother can give is to learn how to supervise his play, his rest, his habits and his feeding. Chief among these is the supervision of his food, and especially is it important to see that his milk is sweet and clean.



Dr. Lerrigo

A child in his second year should still take fresh milk. In most cases he should take about 1 quart a day. He should drink from a cup or take his milk with bread and cereal. It should not be necessary to feed it from a bottle, and in escaping from the use of the bottle you lessen the danger that often comes because of unclean bottles or nipples. You should take no chances as to the quality of the milk. If you cannot be positive of the source use a good preparation of tinned milk. Such milk is pasteurized. In summer time, a baby needs a liberal supply of fluid, a good estimate being 2 ounces every 24 hours for every pound of the body weight. If your baby weighs 32 pounds he should get 64 ounces of fluid, so there must be a good supply of fresh, cool (not iced) water as well as his milk. The mother who gives careful need to these matters will have no trouble with "the second summer."

May Be in Diet

My little girl, nearly five, has a poor appetite, and is underweight and irritable. She passes urine 4 or 5 times during the night which has a very offensive odor. It is difficult for her to get rid of a cold. She usually sleeps 11 or 12 hours.—Oklahoma Reader.

She should sleep one or two hours in the afternoon. There may be some error in diet to make this trouble. A child of 5 should have a plain diet with very little meat, and should have about 1 quart of milk daily. You should get a careful analysis of the urine. Have a competent local doctor study her case.

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

WHEN MY CHICKS SHOW SIGNS OF COCCIDIOSIS I GIVE THEM DR. SALSBUARY'S RAKOS! I FIND THAT IT GETS RESULTS!



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PICK-UP SELF-FEEDING 2-MAN BALER. Average tractor will pull and operate to capacity for traveling or stationary use. Double feed head. 28-in. feed opening. 84-in. tieing space. Smooth timing. Easy feeding.

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What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

MICHIGAN: Last year two fruit growers bought old, retired refrigerator cars from railroads and found them excellent for summer storage of stone fruits and winter storage of apples. One brine-tank car was used to precool and hold temporarily some 40 tons of cherries. In the winter it was used as a fan-circulated air-cooled storage for apples. After the scrap iron was cut away and sold on another car, it held 900 orchard crates. The net cost of this car was \$139.

New Creeping Alfalfa

NEBRASKA: A new type of grazing alfalfa, creeping alfalfa, has been introduced to farmers. Instead of growing upright it grows along the ground. It was developed thru crosses made from different types of alfalfa collected from various parts of the world.

Like Legume Silage

NEW YORK: Development of special methods has led many farmers in the last few years to become interested in making good silage from legume crops. This silage is considered a form of crop insurance and erosion control. Results of nearly 400 farmers show that there is less loss when this method is used and that legumes may be planted instead of corn for a feed crop. Three-fourths of these farmers say that they will use this type of silage for winter feeding, either to replace corn silage, hay, or part of both, 68 per cent plan to use it to supplement pasture. Of the 3 methods of ensiling legumes, molasses, phosphoric acid, and A. I. V. or virtanen, the molasses method is the most popular.

Sow Testing Next

NORTH DAKOTA: "Sow testing is coming just as surely as we will continue to produce hogs," an animal husbandry expert says, and he thinks that sow testing will prove as profitable as cow testing.

Boost to Beef Cattle

ARKANSAS: A new land use program in the Northwestern part of the state has resulted in an increase of 700 per cent in numbers of purebred cattle. This program stresses the use of grass, trees and timber. Increased seeding of permanent pastures also has had a direct effect on the increased interest in beef cattle. This included the sodding of Bermuda, overseeded with Hop and White clover and lespe-deza.

Need New Granaries

IOWA: Operation of an ever-normal granary plan will make it necessary to improve storage granaries to eliminate loss on stored grain from insects and spoilage, it is thought by field crops men. This will mean new and better granaries on the farms.

Until Dinner Is Ready ---

BY THE EDITORS

Bathing Armor: Bathing suits now can be made of metal. It is a sparkling, highly polished, bronze mesh.

Air Tramps: Ducks and seagulls were chased off the course for an air race in California recently. A slow plane flew around the course to frighten away the birds.

Spelling Bee: A 12-year-old Indiana farm girl won the national spelling bee in Washington, D. C., by spelling the word "pronunciation" correctly.

Women's War: A G. A. R. Civil War veteran charges women with keeping the Civil War hate alive. He says, "It's the Daughters of the Confederacy who won't let bygones be bygones. The

women still call us 'damyankees.' The southern boys have forgotten about the fighting long ago, just like our boys, and we ought to be having bully times together."

Sunny Job: The sun will be brought indoors for World Fair visitors in New York. The sun will shine in a planetarium—a big disk 25 feet wide. It will not be a picture, but the sun itself, reflected thru a set of mirrors.

Gasless Gas: Just about everything was used as fuel in the big Memorial Day auto race at Indianapolis this year. Blends of all kinds were tried, containing combinations of benzol, grain or wood alcohol.

Fire Extinguisher: After using all the water in a cistern, an Indiana fire department stopped a passing milk truck and pumped 500 gallons of milk on the burning farm home, putting out the fire.

Arctic Cycle: Two bicycles have been sent to the two Eskimos who found the bodies of Will Rogers and Wiley Post, by Mrs. Post. This was their choice of a reward.

Big Feet: An Oklahoma farmer missed 3 cows. The sheriff found footprints. "Oh, oh," he said, "I don't know but one man in this county with such big feet. Ovio Battles." Battles confessed when found.



Kenneth Eugene Johnson

Agricultural Writer

Recognition as the outstanding agricultural writer at Kansas State College during the past school year was given to Kenneth Eugene Johnson, Norton, when he was named winner of the 1937 Capper award at Kansas

State College. His name will be engraved on a silver plaque presented to the journalism department by Senator Arthur Capper, to stimulate interest in agricultural writing.

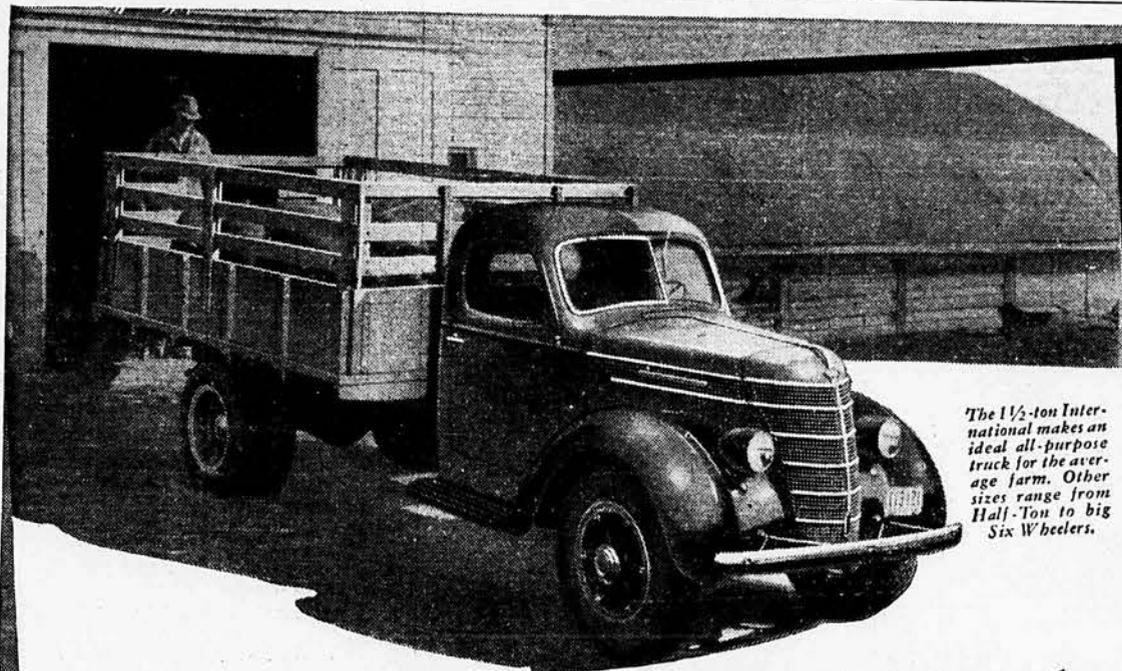
Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Johnson, is a sophomore in agriculture. He entered Kansas State in 1933 to major in animal husbandry in that division.

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The 1 1/2-ton International makes an ideal all-purpose truck for the average farm. Other sizes range from Half-Ton to big Six Wheelers.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER has been in the truck business for a long time . . . more than thirty years. During these years there have been many changes in the truck industry. One of the most significant changes is the steady march of International Trucks up through the ranks to their present strong position.

This substantial progress is the result of the sound, solid policies that guide our business. For example, we build TRUCKS for TRUCK WORK, and give them the full backing of our nation-wide service organization. And we build such a wide range of models that you can always choose an International Truck that fits your job, giving you perfectly balanced transportation. We invite you to visit the nearest International dealer or Company-owned branch and check International

Trucks against your requirements. You will enjoy inspecting these beautiful streamlined Internationals.

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(INCORPORATED)
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An International Truck makes quick work of the grain hauling. In this scene, truck, tractor, and combine are all International Harvester Quality Products.

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

MY GOODNESS, DAUGHTER! YOUR WASHING DONE SO EARLY AND YOU LOOKING SO FRESH?

"Yes, Mother, and don't my clothes look clean and white? I am all through and ready to go with you. Not a bit tired."

"It's all because of our new gas-motor washer. We were going to get an electric washer when the hi-line came through, but the dealer explained how silly we were to wait any longer, because there is nothing to gain."

"He showed us that the gas-motor and electric washers were just alike in every way. If the hi-line does come later, and if we want to, it's easy and costs little to put a small electric motor on the gas-motor washer and change it to an electric drive."

"No more scrubbing — no more hard work and backaches — and I don't need a man around on wash days, either."

"Of course, we picked a washer with a Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle gasoline motor because we know all about them. It's so easy to run. A step on the starter pedal—that's all there is to it."

"It saves money, too. Saves on clothes, and it only costs a few cents for gasoline for each washing. My, I'd hate to have to do hand washing again."

Ask your dealer about the Briggs & Stratton START-CHARGER

A step on the starter switch and the Briggs & Stratton gas motor is cranked electrically. It charges radio and other storage batteries while washing, too. The Start-Charger is designed by Briggs & Stratton throughout. Cost is surprisingly low. It's standard equipment on many new washer models.

See your dealer. Ask for a demonstration. Be sure the gas-motor washer you buy is powered by a Briggs & Stratton motor.

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Make the Briggs & Stratton motor trade mark your guide when purchasing any small gasoline powered equipment. Over a million nervous farm us testify to their dependability, their years of trouble-free service, and their economy.

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NAME this Motor bike..
\$200.00 in CASH PRIZES

It's Easy... Costs Nothing to Try!

Would you like to win a big Cash Prize? Nothing to buy. Nothing to sell. Send no money. Just send me a NAME for this dandy Motor Bike. The first name you think of may be a winner. It doesn't have to be fancy. I want a simple, easy-to-remember name, like "Auto-Glide," "Speed-O-Bike" or "Motor Cub." These are good names but I want you to think of a better one. When you have decided on a NAME you like, send it to me on a penny postcard or in a letter. It costs nothing to try—you have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Just make up your mind now that you are going to win the First Prize of \$50.00 in cash. The Second Prize will be \$25.00; Third Prize, \$15.00; Fourth Prize, \$10.00, and there will be 40 additional prizes of \$2.50 each—14 PRIZES TOTALING \$200.00 IN CASH. Somebody is going to win! It might as well be you. SEND ONLY ONE NAME—and be sure to mail it before October 31, 1938. In case of ties, the judges will award duplicate prizes.

Would You Like a Motor Bike?

When you send a NAME I will tell you how you may become the proud owner of one of these fine motor bikes. It is powered with a husky 4-cycle engine, has balloon tires, brake, double bar steering head; operates perfectly on dirt, gravel, or paved roads; built low for safety; travels up to 30 miles an hour and will go over 125 miles on a gallon of gas. It's inexpensive to operate—and lots of fun. Get busy right now and think of a winning name. You can't win if you don't try. But don't wait. PROMPTNESS IS IMPORTANT. Send your name to

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USE THIS COUPON

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Here is the name I like best for this Motor Bike:

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30 miles per hour — 125 miles per gallon of gas

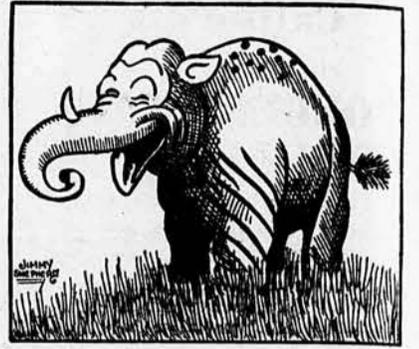
From Cane Pole to Casting Rod

By **UNCLE CORDY**

YOU can have a lot of fun fishing with a cane pole, a line, cork, sinker, hook and maybe a worm or grasshopper for bait. But haven't you often wished you had some real good fishing tackle and knew all about fly fishing and bait casting? Of course, every boy has.

Fishing is one of the greatest of outdoor sports and there's hardly a farm boy anywhere that doesn't have a good place to fish close by. Why, a fishing trip with meals in the open and maybe a camp fire at night is an adventure, even if you don't catch a single fish. And it's a sport and hobby you can follow all your life. As you get older you can buy better fishing equipment and venture farther away from home to find new places to fish.

If you decide to improve over your cane pole, there's certain equipment you must have. If you would like to fish for the game fish, bass, trout, crappie, perch, and others, you can either fly cast or bait cast. In fly casting a light, artificial fly is used which lights on the water. Altho a reel is used on the rod, the line is not wound in every time a cast is made. You hold the rod in the right hand and take in part of the line with the left hand. The rod and line are used much as you would use a long whip, throwing the lure out to a likely



This elephant is laughing at himself because there are five things wrong with him. Can you find them?

to 50 cents. Casting lures, or plugs are about a dollar, or less. It is best at first to select 2 or 3 outstanding lures.

Of course, you will need line, leaders and a few other things. They vary in price, but won't cost much. One way to get started with good tackle is to buy a complete set. One large manufacturer lists a fly rod set, with rod, line, 6 flies, reel and leader for about \$7. Bait casting sets are listed at about \$9.

If you are interested, a sporting goods dealer or better, a friend who is a good fisherman, can show you what is best to buy and perhaps save you a lot of money. If you would like to learn how to cast, several manufacturers of tackle will send you all the lessons you will need.

Guide for Fishermen

If you would like to know how to fly-fish, to cast, what equipment to buy, and what tackle to use for every kind of game fish, just send your name to Uncle Cordy Clever, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and he will send you a little book that has all this information, and much more.

The booklet also pictures most of the common game fish in colors, and gives the best lures for catching them, also in color. This book will be welcomed by every fisherman, no matter what kind of tackle he uses. Remember, it's free for the asking and a penny postcard will bring it to you. Print your name and address plainly.

Have Fun Safely On July Fourth

By **LEILA LEE**

FIREWORKS and the Fourth of July go hand in hand. That holiday is a treat for all of us—except for Mother, perhaps, who breathes a sigh of relief when the last firecracker is blown to bits, and there are no burns or more serious "hurts" among the children.

Fireworks were used by the ancient Romans. Today almost every country uses fireworks for some special day, many more than we do. There are about 5 big firms which manufacture most of the fireworks in this country, and in addition to these, there are smaller firms which do a local business. Most of our fireworks are made in this country, but some high-quality, hand-made fire crackers are imported from China.

Display fireworks are shown at fairs, circuses and carnivals, but the two big seasons are the Fourth of July in the North; Christmas, in the South.

Styles in fireworks don't change much for up until 1937, there scarcely were any change in two generations. But about 2 years ago, one of the big fireworks manufacturers, alarmed by the injuries and deaths, started a new line of safety fireworks. This company worked out safety features for rockets, Roman candles, firecrackers, sparklers and cap pistols. The new sparkler was fitted with a cage for protection and a new quick-lighting tip added. New stickless rockets reduced fire hazards. Roman candles were provided with safety holders to prevent back-firing. A new "fireless" rocket is actually a wooden glider propelled by a spring piston, and may be set off either by a fuse or a piece of wire. This company organized a special club whose members were urged to "have fun safely on the Fourth."

Have fun on the Fourth of July, but make your fun safe—don't risk bad burns, or losing an eye, or a finger thru careless or dangerous use of your fireworks. Buy "safe" fireworks—noisy but not dangerous. A party for the family is a fine way to celebrate the Fourth. We have a leaflet for a Fourth of July Frolic which is full of suggestions for games that are fun. Prizes for the different competing games may be fireworks, and the winners must save them for a definite hour when all can enjoy them. Write for your leaflet today, addressing Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please include a 3-cent stamp for postage.

spot, letting it alight on the water, then snapping it up in the air back of you for the next cast.

In bait casting a heavier lure, or bait, is used, with a heavier rod. The lure is thrown out into the water, then reeled back in the hopes that a big fish will mistake it for a little fish and try to make a meal of it. Then you throw the lure back out, reel in and hope again. In fly and bait casting there's action, at least, all the time; you don't just sit on the bank and wait for the fish to bite.

Big and small mouth bass, common game fish, may be caught by either fly or bait casting. This also is true of rainbow and brook trout. Bluegill, crappie, rock bass, yellow and white perch, and sunfish are caught with artificial flies.

Buy Good Equipment

Good fishing equipment naturally is more expensive than cheap tackle. If you want to become a true fisherman, and think you will enjoy the sport enough to follow it summer after summer, then you can afford good equipment. Most of the manufacturers of good fishing tackle realize that boys don't have a lot of money to spend so they make inexpensive equipment for them. Fly rods cost more than bait casting rods, but bait casting reels are much more expensive than fly casting reels. If you can spend \$10 for everything you need, you will have good tackle that should last 5, 10 years—or longer. Altho you may find some cheaper, the better manufacturers list rods as low as \$2.25 to \$3.50. You can get a reel for \$2.50 but as one manufacturer writes me, "Youngsters should not try to use a very cheap reel—in other words, \$4.50 to \$5.50 will provide a fairly decent casting reel." As to lures, they come all prices. Artificial flies run from 15 cents each

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GOLDEN STATE LIMITED De luxe train over the direct low-altitude route to the sunny Southwest. Observation, Pullmans, Tourist-Pullmans, chair cars, dining car, club lounge, bar, radio, shower baths, maid-manicure, valet service. No extra fare.

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For literature and prices, write Ann Arbor-Klughart Sales Co. 1313 West 13th St. Kansas City, Mo.

HAY CHOPPING

With a BEAR CAT get the job done as fast as two men can pitch; three to six ton per hour; feeder is 74 in. long, 42 in. wide with 20-inch cutter. Absolutely feeds itself and blows in barn and no monkey business about it! Also, wonderful Hammer Grinder and Ensilage Cutter and has real capacity with 15/30 Farm Tractor. Write for catalog.

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BOX 85, HASTINGS, NEBR.

ECONOMY GRAIN BINS

Also CORN CRIBS, HOG HOUSES and POULTRY HOUSES

Rigidly constructed. Made of wood; sectional and portable. Economy Bins do not condense moisture, burst, leak, lean or bulge. Store your own grain. Prices reasonable. Easily financed through Farm Security Administration or Federal Housing Administration. Write for particulars. Agents wanted.

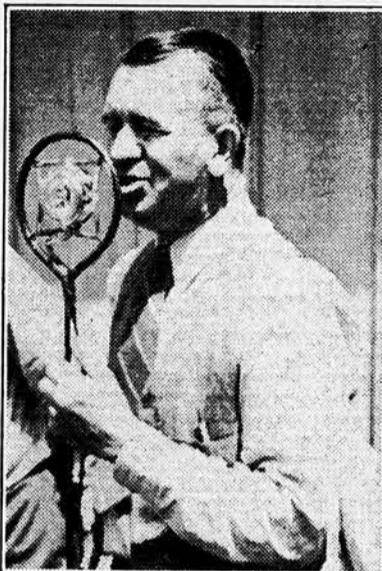
Nebraska Assembling Co., Dept. 12, Wahoo, Nebr.

District Dairy Shows Indicate Herd Improvement in State

By J. W. LINN
Kansas State College

MORE cattle, better cattle, more exhibitors, better showmanship, and more spectators—that is a capsule summary of the spring series of Kansas dairy cattle shows just completed. A total of 13,776 people attended the 28 shows to look over the 1,383 animals shown by 430 exhibitors. Nearly 2,000 of these spectators participated in the judging contests where 27 teams were picked to compete in the state contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, next fall.

Improved quality of cattle exhibited was especially outstanding as compared with previous years. By "taking the fair to the farmers" and encouraging the small breeder to compete with others in his class, these shows are



"Bill" Keegan, new fieldman for the Jersey breeders. Mr. Keegan might appear to be crooning a folk song, but he is really putting pep into the Jersey breeders who are listening at the South Central Parish show, Winfield.



Champion milk-maid of Southern Kansas is Lois Akers, Tisdale. This event furnished an entertaining interlude to the serious business of showing Ayrshires and judging cattle.

bringing very definite improvement in Kansas dairying.

This was the fifth year of shows for Jersey breeders, fourth for Ayrshires, Guernseys, and Holsteins, and second for Milking Shorthorns.

The Holstein shows again led all others in number of exhibitors, number of entries, and attendance. The Washington show was the highest of

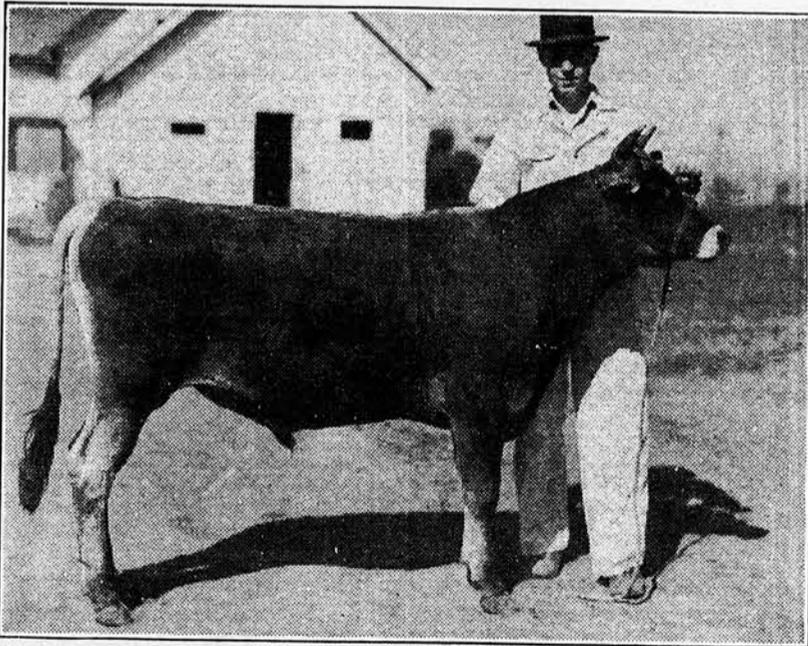
the 9 in number of exhibitors, with 30 breeders showing, while the Sabetha attendance of 2,500 topped the number of spectators, and the 93 animals shown at Herington made up the largest entry list for the series.

Jersey enthusiasts found the largest number of exhibitors, 31, at Coffeyville and the largest number of animals, 103, at Winfield. H. E. Dennison, Jersey fieldman for the East-Central states, who judged the shows, stated that the Coffeyville show was the most outstanding he ever had seen. Mr. Dennison is the father of this type of show, having held the first one in the United States in Michigan many years ago.

Hutchinson was outstanding in the number of Ayrshires shown, while Arkansas City, with 23 exhibitors, was ahead in the number of people showing this breed. The largest attendance at any of the Ayrshire shows was at Hillsboro, largely because of the excellent co-operation of all dairy interests in this up-and-coming community.

The Guernsey Association added a show at Concordia this year for breeders in the Republican-Blue district. Attendance at the Guernsey shows reached a new high of 4,500. Largest attendance was recorded at Ottawa, where the show was held on the courthouse lawn, while the 74 animals shown by 29 exhibitors at Walnut topped the series in this respect.

The Milking Shorthorn breeders also (Continued on Page 16)



Another Vocational Agricultural boy made good, as John Weir, Jr., of Gueda Springs, won the junior championship ribbon on his Jersey bull calf at the local Parish show.

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Tell Your Side of It

LETTERS FROM READERS

Best way to arrive at the truth is to learn both sides of a question. So all readers of Kansas Farmer are invited to express their views on any subject of interest to farm folks in this "Tell Your Side of It" letter department. Of course, unsigned letters cannot be considered. Long letters will be condensed so more folks may have their say.

With Plenty of Rain

I saw an article in Kansas Farmer entitled, "Will Grain Farming Last?" This was written by H. Umberger, who said the Northern and Eastern parts of Kansas were no good, had not raised a corn crop for several years. He didn't consider or make any allowance for army worms, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, drouths and hot winds.

I think I am safe in saying with plenty of rainfall thru the growing season, the Northern and Eastern parts of Kansas will grow as large a corn crop as it did several years ago. And if the government would let the farmers alone so they could go ahead and plant and raise anything and everything they wanted, it would be much better. I believe just as long as man, men or the government tries to run God's business, just so long we will have drouths, dust storms, bugs and 'hoppers. I suppose you noticed all these pestilences came when the government started to regulate the crops and boss the farmers or buy them off with that sugar coated money.—E. M. Lewis, Goff, Kan.

Thanks for your letter, Mr. Lewis. But please don't think H. Umberger believes Northern and Eastern Kansas are "no good." Here is what Dean Umberger said:

"Kansas may have been too proud of its place in the national bread basket. History would indicate that certain definite changes must be made in the state's agricultural system if farming here is to become permanent. The type of agriculture that has endured in older countries has not been a cash grain type but a turf type. The grain supplies of the world come largely from the newer counties.

"There are thousands of acres in Eastern and Northern Kansas that were considered to be excellent corn lands a few years ago that are almost valueless today except for pasture crops, and many of these lands have a low value for this purpose. The enormous increase in the wheat acreage in the Western part of the state will, unless some change is made in the farming system, ultimately lead to the destruction of many of the soils of that region."—The Editors.

Because He's Laddie's

A worthless cur, so, in brief, does the family dispose of any remnant of value which the disreputable Jeff may at one time have possessed. And it seems that there is little evidence to

'Hoppers Galore

Recent wet weather has not materially destroyed the population of grasshoppers in Kansas. The situation now is that 80 to 90 per cent of the 'hopper eggs are hatched and the young grasshoppers are being observed in hordes at the edges of and within wheat fields.

"Whether there will be serious damage from the grasshoppers this year in Kansas is going to depend entirely upon the farm operator, because nearly every farmer is raising his own grasshoppers," predicts Dr. E. G. Kelly, state entomologist.

Every county in the state is provided with available bait materials; furthermore, every county now is so organized that each one has a central mixing station for the benefit of farmers within that county.

disprove their claim for the ugly, cowardly brute is ever tearing up a flower bed, chasing a cow, barking at the wrong time. Why then, is he tolerated? All because of one golden-haired, snub-nosed laddie of 5, who alone can command absolute obedience and bolster the faltering courage of the slinking Jeff.—Madelene Carter, Morris co.

—KF—

Last Defense Line

(Continued from Page 3)

in to where there is a drop of only 1 foot in 100 feet.

One of the oldest sets of terraces in Jewell county, is on the farm of L. L. Davidson, Burr Oak. These were built in 1930, and Mr. Davidson has been studying the problem of terrace construction ever since. One observation Mr. Davidson made on a recent gathering of farmers to view soil conservation practices in the community, was that terrace outlets could well be planned and built before the terraces are constructed. If this isn't done an early rain may cause heavy damage after the terraces are completed, but the outlets are still waiting.

Apparently the final accepted practice will be to pour terrace run-off water into a channel along the field—when a pasture isn't available—and let it follow this channel parallel to the roadside ditch. Making masonry outlets to pour the water into the roadside ditch may result in trouble with road officials. Also, if the road should be widened the outlets may be destroyed.

Sod has proved the cheapest and most permanent means of stabilizing most channels, altho masonry drops have to be used in some cases. Woven wire checks largely have been discarded, but brush dams still are satisfactory.

—KF—

Herd Improvement Indicated

(Continued from Page 15)

added a show to their series this year, bringing the total to four. The show for Western Kansas at Dodge City had the largest number of exhibitors, while the show at Hillsboro for the South-Central group had the largest number of cattle despite rain the night before the show.

All told, the 1938 spring shows brought out 89 more exhibitors than last year, and those exhibitors showed 270 more animals which were viewed by 2,467 more spectators. Add to that the fact that the animals shown were of much better quality than in previous years and were better shown, and you have the story of a successful group of shows. These increases and improvements could not have existed without the co-operation of all interested agencies, including the national

breed associations, the state associations and clubs, the locally-organized groups, and the individual breeders who showed the animals, working with the Kansas Extension service, and the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, and the Kansas State Fair, at Hutchinson.

Kansas Farmer has offered an inducement for many additional adults to participate in the shows and derive benefits from them thru the statewide adult judging contest which it is sponsoring at the Kansas State Fair this fall. This is the third year for this contest, and it unquestionably has been a large contributing factor to the success and value of the one-day shows that have been held thruout the state for the last 4 and 5 years.

—KF—

Helpful Lespedeza

Korean lespedeza is a good soil improvement and pasture crop on the A. H. Knoeppel farm, Colony. On May 30, the lespedeza was so high in the oats that the tops had to be cut off with the grain crop. Missouri early beardless barley on this farm was ready for harvest with a binder on June 1. It is the earliest feed grain crop to be grown in Southeastern Kansas—the only section of the state where it is adapted. Mr. Knoeppel also called attention to feed crop land which was to be planted to Atlas sorgo for the Jersey milking herd. Last year the sorgo heads were topped and threshed with a combine and the butts fed as roughage.



William Talbot, head of the Kansas City branch of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. With 18 states in his division, Mr. Talbot probably will be a very busy man the next several weeks. The head of the Kansas City division is a Kansan with birthplace at Chapman. He has been in the grain business practically all his life.

Forcing Thieves to Confess Saves Money for Taxpayer

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

NOT until chickens had been stolen from his farm and the thief captured did J. E. Messenger, R. 1, Garnett, realize the marking of his poultry by the Capper marking system had saved the taxpayers of his county the cost of a trial. Here's the way it came about: On the afternoon of March 13, Mr. Messenger discovered 10 White Wyandotte hens had been stolen. He reported to Sheriff Husky, Anderson county, and they found and preserved tracks, made by the thief's car. Ralph Teeters, a suspect, was taken into custody but positively denied any part in the theft. He admitted he had driven over the road, where the tracks were found, but for another purpose. The next day, Messenger checked up on poultry markets in several small towns, and finally found 9 of his chickens, which he identified by his mark. The sheriff then took the suspect to the dealer, who had bought the birds. When the conclusive evidence, including the identification marks, was made known, Teeters owned up to the stealing. Compelling him to plead guilty meant that the county was saved the expense of a trial. The punishment will

be a 6-month jail sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided equally between Service Member Messenger and Sheriff Husky.

The story of the stealing of Messenger's chickens shows what usually happens when there is a positive method of proving ownership to stolen property. The case against the accused is always strengthened when the stolen property is located and identified. Sometimes, special identification marks are not necessary, because the owner's familiarity with the property will enable him to convince officers it is his. It is next to impossible, tho, for a farmer to pick his own chickens out of a large number at a poultry market, unless he has previously marked them in some way. There are many ways of marking poultry for identification.

Some of the plans, tho, require so much care and time that farmers often put the marking off until it is too late. Capper marks, such as used by Mr. Messenger, can be applied to very small chicks, as well as full grown birds.

Time Lost—All Lost

Even when property has been marked for identification, very little results can be accomplished in case of theft, unless the stealer is overtaken immediately. If the property is stolen one day and the owner does nothing about it till the following day, he may have given the thief a chance to dispose of it and cover up all evidence. If no action is taken until the poultry is shipped out of the community or butchered, and sent to the consumer, the thief usually goes free. The marking of poultry and other property for identification, and prompt reporting of theft, therefore, are very important points to be carried out, in the campaign against thievery. Most of the convictions reported to the Protective Service are obtained because farmers now are putting into effect the Protective Service program:

1. Post your farm with a warning sign, offering a reward for the conviction of thieves, who steal from you.
2. Mark all property so it can be identified, if stolen and found.
3. Check up often to see if property is stolen.
4. Report all thefts promptly to the Protective Service and to local law enforcement officers.
5. Install a burglar alarm so you can get after the thief, without delay.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$27,375 in rewards for the conviction of 1,119 thieves.

Kansas Farmer for June 18, 1938



ALTHO it's vacation time for most schools, our class in rural knowledge meets again for another quiz. It's not too late to enroll, and it's lots of fun. And you can get even with the teacher, too, by sending in your favorite farm poser to the District School, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Here are the questions. Which member of your family goes on the Honor Roll? Don't look now but the answers are on page 18.

1. If you had a whiffletree would you (A) hang your hat on it; (B) hitch horses to it; (C) pick berries from it; (D) ride on it?
2. Would you consider it good or bad to have humus in your field?
3. Jim is carrying 5 gallons of water. John is carrying 5 gallons of milk. Who has the heavier load?

4. Would you, (A) ride in; (B) cook in; (C) listen to; or (D) plant, a cariole?
5. You would need to understand Mendell's law, to (lay off a terrace, put in a water pump, to cross-breed livestock, or to file a lawsuit against a neighbor.)
6. A martingale is used on a (bull, turkey, hen, hog, horse.)
7. An insecticide is (the food of, the home of, used to kill, a variety of) insects.
8. How many mules are in a span?
9. "Honey Dew" is a kind of (bee, muskmelon, flower, tree.)
10. Would you find a breech block, woodchuck, focal plane, and hone in a farm work shop?
Now, what's your grade?

Men of Iron

(Continued from Page 9)

emblem of doom. Despite his courage, in spite of the joy of the remembered look in the eyes of Mary, Hawkes shivered. He had been making hinges, hasp and staple for a door. He plunged a glowing piece of iron into a tub of water and stepped forward to meet the messenger of his destiny.

"Hawkes," said the ironmaster, "you are a man, but you are not a gentleman."

Don Hawkes knew in just what sense this was meant. Stower was merely reminding his blacksmith that he did not belong to one of the great families of the county; one of the ironmaking or landed families who, in many cases, traced to distinguished English ancestry. Hawkes walked into the full light of day and leaned against the doorway.

"I have sometimes wondered," he replied, "what a gentleman is. If what they say is true, Frederick Gaylor has as good blood as there is here."

"Lines rise and fall," answered Stower, without hesitation. "Gaylor is nothing. To Mary, to me, or to himself. The girl has iron in her. It is you who are dangerous. I have come to you as one man to another."

Hawkes was more astounded than he would have been at a blow from the ironmaster's fist. He was harder hit. He could have resented a blow.

Knew from the First

"Mary and I knew, both of us, out there in the road after the accident," said Hawkes slowly. "She put her hands in mine—it was in her eyes. But for her feeling, Mr. Stower, I'd leave this country today. She's iron, but she can't be hammered into bloom or billet as you choose. Do you want me to quit work?"

"That question is not a compliment to me, Hawkes," said Stower. "A man cannot evade a danger by looking the other way! Stay where you are! I am not afraid of you."

"I am sorry I asked that, sir," Donald said. "I might have known you were a man as well as a gentleman."

"Thanks!" Stower turned to go. "A gentleman is born of his deeds! Think on that, Hawkes!"

He was gone up the road; in retreat, but with no less than half the honors of that encounter.

He had the iron for another hinge on the anvil and the red sparks were flying against his leather apron when he looked up and saw Mary Stower standing beside him.

At first he thought it was an illusion, for it did not seem true that Mary Stower had come to him in his grimy shop, where the hoof parings were deep underfoot, and the rafters were

black with the smoke of many years. "Donald," she said, "my father has told me not to see you or speak to you again. So I came." Hawkes drew in a great breath, and his hammer went down with a clang.

"He was here not half an hour ago, Mary," said Hawkes, "with the same errand."

"Did you quarrel?" "We like each other too well to quarrel," answered the blacksmith with a grim laugh.

"He blames me," she said. "And he told me to stay at work!" "He said I was ruining a fine man!"

Mary Stower rippled with laughter. "If this is ruin," Hawkes told her, "I hope you'll make me a complete wreck!"

Donald Hawkes came to himself. He grew red at the thought that he might not be the man her father believed him to be. With hands extended he walked around the anvil.

"I'll hitch up Lady Betty and we'll go and get married this afternoon, Mary. If you can be comfortable at the hotel in Valeboro until—"

Then she laughed again, and the shop rang with a sweeter sound than it had known since the raising of its mortised framework. Her hand curled into his palm; her fingers twisted and locked around his own.

"I'll live with you in one of the workmen's homes, if you'll provide me with plenty of soap and water," she said. "Am I a Stower, or a house plant? But I am not going to run from Larned Stower! I'm going to leave his house with my 3 trunks and my riding horse! Tomorrow, or the next day, or the day after. The sooner the better, Donald! Gaylor is pressing me and I have enough without that. We hate each other, but I am the only way he can get enough money without working!"

Hawkes was dizzy with the knowledge that he was going to marry Mary Stower. He raised her fingers to his lips, and bowed his head over them.

"Gaylor is nothing," he said. "Your father thinks less of him than he does of me. I'll come for you whenever you say, Mary. There's a white cottage empty up the river at the end of the village. I'll rent it from your father, if I can."

They laughed together at that. To defy the ironmaster, who had never been defied before, was a fine gesture. Mary reached up and brushed back the tumbled hair from Donald's forehead. Then for the first time, their lips met.

"Tomorrow," she whispered, after an unmeasured time had passed. "Come for me tomorrow morning and I'll go with you, Donald."

(To Be Continued)

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WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning June 18

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
6:20 a. m.—Allis Chalmers (T-Th-Sat)
6:45 a. m.—Goodrich Silvertown Program (T-Th-Sat)
7:00 a. m.—Daily Capital News
7:15 a. m.—Butternut Coffee Time
7:30 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
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.—Southern Plantation (T-Th-Sat)
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)
9:15 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches
10:30 a. m.—KANSAS FARMER PROTECTIVE 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 MARKETS AND FARM NEWS
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
1:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
1:15 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter
1:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
1:45 p. m.—Vic and Sade
2:00 p. m.—The Gospel Singer
2:15 p. m.—Edmund Denny
2:30 p. m.—Ma Perkins
2:45 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
3:00 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
3:15 p. m.—Boake Carter
3:30 p. m.—Franklin XX News-Joe Nickell
3:45 p. m.—Roy Faulkner
4:00-4:12—Dance Music

10:30 a. m.—Salt Lake Choir and Organ
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
12:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
4:30 p. m.—Phil Cook's Almanac
5:00 p. m.—The People Speak (June 19)
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science (June 26)
5:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
8:30 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs
9:00 p. m.—Sport Review
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell-Franklin XX News

Monday, June 20 and 27

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

Tuesday, June 21 and 28

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, June 22 and 29

6:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie and the Lads
7:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Presents
8:00 p. m.—Wednesday Prayer Meeting
8:30 p. m.—Jack Shannon and Ruth Carhart

Thursday, June 23 and 30

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

Friday, June 24 and July 1

6:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman-Chesterfield Program
8:00 p. m.—Columbia Square
8:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments

Saturday, June 25 and July 2

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

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, June 19 and 26

9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
8:30 a. m.—Major Bowes Family

Kansas Farmer for June 18, 1938

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13	1.04	3.12	21	1.68	5.04
14	1.12	3.36	22	1.76	5.28
15	1.20	3.60	23	1.84	5.52
16	1.28	3.84	24	1.92	5.76
17	1.36	4.08	25	2.00	6.00

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CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO, GERMINATION 90%, \$3.00 per cwt. Johnson & Son, Cambridge, Kan.

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30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL, TWO D, ONE A-R, and one B John Deere tractors. Several Fordsons. Three-row G-P tractor planter. Three-row G-P tractor cultivator. 20 Farmall cultivator. Two Letz roughage mills. John Deere tractor rotary hoe. Three, four bottom Deere tractor plows. Deere 21 Model 8 disk harrow. Two saw rigs with engines mounted. One ten-horse Iowa stationary engine mounted. No. 6 Deere combine. No. 3 Mid-West limestone pulverizer. 1500 watt Kohler lighting plant. 750 watt Delco. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

CANVASES FOR COMBINES, HARVESTERS; heavy duty, weather proofed. Roller hold-downs save power, canvases. Hard surface rasps replace tooth cylinders; finishes cleaner, less power. Baldwin and Caterpillar improvements, repairs. Catalog free. Richardson, Dept. D, Cowker City, Kan.

PORTABLE MILL OPERATORS, ATTENTION! Fords Hammermill insures better service, greater returns. New, modern, service-free. Molasses feed impregnator optional. Same motor operates truck and mill. Myers-Sherman Co., Streator, Illinois.

FOR SALE: ALLIS-CHALMERS ALLCROP harvester, five foot, used two seasons, A-1 condition, \$325.00 f. o. b. Kiowa. One Minneapolis thresher, 28 inch, in good condition. Farmers Implement Company, Kiowa, Kan.

GOVERNORS FOR AUTO ENGINES, \$6.50. Ball bearing \$8.50. Generator drive pulley for Farmall tractors, \$2.20, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.00; pre-paid. Wm. A. Ober, Beatrice, Neb.

FOR SALE: RUMELY THRESHING RIG, 20-40 engine, 32-52 separator and 25 ft. feeder extension. Terms cash or bankable note. F. C. Kruger, Victoria, Kan.

STEEL SWEEP RAKE \$65.00, HARD PINE rake teeth \$4.80 per dozen. Steel knife weeders \$20.00 per row. FOB Norton, Kan. Norton Manufacturing Co.

FOR SALE: DOWDEN POTATO DIGGER AND Boggs potato grader in good condition. F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan., Highway 75.

RECONDITIONED ALL MAKES OF TRAC- tors and combines in good shape. Weidner Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.

FOR SALE: USED GLEANER BALDWIN combines and farm implements. Shaw Motor Co., Grainfield, Kan.

GRAIN BLOWER ELEVATORS DRY AND cool grain. Get particulars. Link Company, Fargo, North Dak.

WANTED: USED ALLIS CHALMERS COM- bines and tractors. Homelite Co., Albers, Illinois.

FOR SALE: BALDWIN COMBINES, ALL models. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

TRACTOR PARTS

WRITE FOR OUR 1938 FREE CATALOG OF used tractor parts; new lugs, parts. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone Iowa.

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FARMERS: THROW AWAY BUCKETS, FUNNELS and faucets; refuel tractor in two minutes; save time and gas. Sheldon Tractor Filler, Cunningham, Kan. Dealers wanted.

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SAVE HALF! GUARANTEED RECONDITIONED truck and auto parts. All parts—all models, makes. Catalog free. General Auto, 7008-K, Cottage Grove, Chicago.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

10 HORSE GASOLINE ENGINE WITH MAGNETO. Like new, \$65.00. 5 kilowatt generator, \$55.00. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee, Chicago.

IRRIGATION SUPPLIES

IRRIGATION WELL CASING, ALL DIAMETERS and gauges; plain, perforated or screen; lock seam, riveted or welded. Turbine pumps, suction and discharge pipe, footvalves. Write for prices. Norton Manufacturing Co., Norton, Kan.

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FORD'S MILKER, LOWEST PRICED, MOST economical. Fewest parts. Cleans itself automatically. GE motor, Briggs-Stratton engine, optional. Fully guaranteed. Thousands satisfied users. Terms. Myers-Sherman Co., Streator, Illinois.

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THOMPSON PERFORATED WELL CASING produces more water because it has a greater perforated area. Supplied in all diameters and gauges, both perforated and plain, and in riveted lock seam or welded construction. Thompson also manufactures steel pipe, metal flumes, measuring flumes, water gates, steel tanks, smoke stacks, etc. Prices and catalogs on request. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

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CHAMPION PERMANENT GRAIN BINS AND corn cribs. Round, sectional, portable, but last lifetime. All sizes—bargain prices. Also Champion permanent silos, \$100 up. Complete descriptions, prices, terms—arrangements. Write Western Silo Company, Dept. 20, West Des Moines, Iowa.

ELECTRIC FENCE

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF FARMERS USE the dependable Parmak Electric Fence. Sensational new Flux Diverter invention makes Parmak the outstanding Electric Fence, effects tremendous saving and longer life from safe 6-volt batteries. Daily model only \$12.50. 30 days trial. Long term guaranteed. Write for catalog. Agent-dealers wanted. Many money making exclusive territories open. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., 47-EX, Kansas City, Mo.

OUTSTANDING ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT. Super Electric Fence. Precision built, synchronized electro-breaker. Simple. Efficient. Slashes costs. Fully guaranteed. 30 day trial. Free booklet. Distributors, dealers wanted. Super Fence, AK-2500 Wabash, Chicago.

LATEST IMPROVED ELECTRIC FENCER. Simple. Efficient. Complete. Portable. Guaranteed. 30 day trial. Write for amazingly low prices. Established dealer, Reid Electric Mfg. Co., 543-B, North Cicero, Chicago.

ELECTRO-FENCING SAVES 80% OF FENCING costs and is the most effective controller on the market. Electro-Fencing is safe and sure. Write for free booklet. Electro Fence Co., Box 1A, Payette, Idaho.

ELECTRIC FENCE WHOLESALE—1938 MODELS, 3-year guarantee—battery or power. Farmers-Agents write Wholesale Electric Fence, Hales Corners, Wis.

BUILD YOUR OWN ELECTRIC FENCER, save money. Safe and simple plans 20c. Electrical gate switch 30c. H. C. Rose, Franklin, Neb.

ELECTRIC FENCER—\$9.75 COMPLETE. Guaranteed. Details free. Sentinel, Dept. K-928, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BEFORE BUYING ANY ELECTRIC FENCER see the Parmak. Manufactured by old established company with 16 years experience manufacturing precision electrical equipment. Write for catalog. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., 47-EY, Kansas City.

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ROLL FILM MACHINE DEVELOPED AND your choice of (1) 8 Finerfotos and 2 Professional Bromide enlargements; or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerfotos or (3) 8 Finerfotos and one beautiful oil colored enlargement, 25c coin. Order by number. Finerfotos, Box N-898, Minneapolis, Minn.

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INTRODUCTORY OFFER 15c ANY ROLL developed by special guaranteed lifetime fade-proof process inures sharper, clearer prints. Reprints 3c. SuperFoto Films, Dept. 28, Kansas City, Mo.

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KENTUCKY'S FANCY—BUY THE BEST. 10 pounds extra fancy chewing or smoking, \$1.00. Best full 50c double bladed pocket knife free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ryan Farms, Murray, Ky.

PAY WHEN RECEIVED; HONEST WEIGHT, quick shipment and tobacco guaranteed; 12 pounds chewing or 15 smoking, \$1.00. Dick Adams, Sharon, Tenn.

BARGAIN OFFER—TO INTRODUCE MY special prepared aged, mild smoking or bulk sweetened chewing, 15 pounds \$1.00 Dixie Farms, Lynnville, Ky.

KENTUCKY'S SPECIAL—GUARANTEED best mild smoking or red chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, favoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Ky.

POSTPAID—10 POUNDS VERY BEST DARK fired, air cured, or burley, chewing or smoking \$1.25. Guaranteed. Lee Scott, Dresden, Tenn.

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

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LEARN AUCTIONEERING AUGUST 1ST Colonel Walters (\$176,373,550.58 sales) will instruct. Acquire correspondence course free. American Auction College, Kansas City.

\$100 DAY AUCTIONEERING. TERM SOON, free catalog. Reich Auction School, Austin, Minn.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BREEDER for 20 years, 10c for picture and prices. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, NATURAL heelers, Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

DR. KNOBLAUGH'S MEDICINE (EST. 1895) for fistula, poll-evil in horses, mules, Humes; no caustics, cutting, scars, stiffness. Improves general condition. Send 75c for three weeks' treatment. Clouse-Stamm Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Geneseo, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED

MAN IMMEDIATELY FOR STEADY POSITIONS. Territory near home. Selling pig and calf feed. Must have car, sales experience and knowledge of farming. Write, giving details of experience. Security Food Co., 320 2nd Ave., No., Minneapolis, Minn.

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SPARROW TRAPS

SPARROW TRAP—GET RID OF THESE pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

DELCO LIGHT PLANT IN GOOD CONDITION. Chas. Matthias, Huron, Kan.

PRINTING

QUALITY PRINTING, LOW COST. 500 gummed stickers 24 cents, 100 bond letter heads, 100 envelopes, \$1.00. Prepaid. Casa Printing Co., Wright City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

10 WILLIAM A. WOODBURY DOUBLE EDGE razor blades 15c; 100 for \$1.00. Single edge, assorted brands, same price. 100 poultry worm tablets 75c. Earl Reng, Box 37, Arkansas City, Kan.

COINS: I BUY ALL MINT MARKED PENNIES. Buying list 10c. Coin Hobby Exchange, Box 5124, Indianapolis, Indiana.

LAND—KANSAS

240 ACRES, 5 MILES TOWN, 90 FLOW, BALANCE blue stem pasture, 8 room house, fine barn, good water, \$8,500, easy terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS, ALL PRICES, IN ONE OF THE BEST counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

LAND—MISSOURI

600 ACRE WELL IMPROVED FARM IN Webster County, Missouri. Excellent buildings, roads, two large farm houses. All fertile level tractor land. One hundred acres in production orchard, balance fertile farm land and bluegrass pasture. Ideal stock, dairy, grain. A real bargain, priced \$40 acre. Terms, Owner Mangan, 725 Washington Street, Evanston, Ill.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTHERN Railway Agriculture Empire, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high production crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for book on state you prefer. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 602, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARMS FOR SALE. We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on actual value. Sold on convenient terms. Favorable interest rate. No trades. Tell what locality you are interested in and we will mail you farm description. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LAND, WHERE CROPS ARE dependable. Washington, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and North Dakota. Literature, impartial advice, specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 519, Lincoln, Neb.

Figures Tell Inside Story

Dairying is seldom profitable in Southwestern Kansas without provision for some form of pasture other than native grass, believes R. E. Parcel, Comanche county livestock man, and a winner of the Kansas Farmer Master Farmer award. Mr. Parcel uses Sudan grass and Sweet clover in the summer, and wheat and rye for pasture alone in winter and spring. He finds he can produce more pounds of butterfat to the cow with 2 or 3 pounds of grain fed on good temporary pasture, than when a full feed of grain is allowed on native grass or with silage.

Dairy herds are too far apart in Comanche county for herd testing associations, but the Parcel herd is tested and records are kept. They have found very little is known about actual production of individuals in the

herd until the records are figured and analyzed. The herd bull in the Parcel Holsteins is from the Federal herd at Woodward, Okla., where bulls are lent to farmers until they are proved. Then those bulls which increase their daughters' production over that of the dams, go back into the government herd. The bull now in use at Parcel's is one whose sire increased the butterfat production of his daughters 135 pounds on the average.

District School Answers

Here are the answers to the questions asked by The District School on page 16; (1) A, or hitch horses to it; (2) good, humus is decayed organic matter and very necessary for plant growth; (3) John, but only a little bit, a gallon of water weighs 8 1/4 pounds, while a gallon of milk weighs 8 3/4

pounds; (4) A, as a cariole is a carriage; (5) to crossbreed livestock; (6) a horse; (7) used to kill; (8) two, (9) muskmelon; (10) a hone only.

No Dairy "Splurge" Here

Dairying on the W. D. Essmiller farm, in Barton county, is considered a secondary enterprise to wheat growing. But it is a well managed sideline. Shorthorns are milked because Mr. Essmiller has found they are bred for a shorter period of milking, and can be dried off before harvest starts. Row crop fodder and Sweet clover in the rotation are the 2 principal feeds consumed by the Essmiller Shorthorns. Wheat pasture usually is important, too, and native pasture makes some feed during the dry period of summer. In the fall Mr. Essmiller has found it pays to provide extra feed altho the

cows may stay on the grass quite late. This is particularly important since the cows are at the beginning of the lactation period at this time.

"Success in dairying is not achieved by any spectacular splurge during a depression, only to be neglected or discarded with the return of prosperity," Mr. Essmiller said, "but with persistent perseverance with the cow, plus the sow and hen, during the idle season."

July	2-16-30
August	13-27
September	10-24
October	8-22
November	5-19
December	3-17-31

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

VACCINATE OWN PIGS

Farmers Greatly Cut Vaccinating Costs By Doing This Easy Job Themselves.

Into swine raising states all over the Union, PETERS (the first hog serum manufacturer in the world) annually mails millions of cubic centimeters of pure, U. S. Government licensed, Anti-Hog Cholera Serum to farmers who do their own vaccinating and pocket the difference. PETERS Clear Pasteurized serum 100 c.c. 75cts. Virus 100 c.c. \$1.65. With each order for 3000 c.c. of Serum and 200 c.c. of Virus (enough for 100 pigs or more) PETERS includes two A-1 syringes, upon request, with full directions — all for only \$25.80 postpaid to your door.

At this price you can vaccinate your 40 to 90 lb. pigs for about 25c each. If 8,000 c.c. are more serum than you need, buy jointly with your neighbor or send your own check for \$25.80, get what serum you require now, with syringes, have remainder shipped later, your credit applying to serum or any of PETERS other 68 nationally known products.



Peters Family, Pioneer Serum Manufacturers
PETERS SERUM CO., LABORATORIES
Livestock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

If your local drug store does not handle PETERS SERUMS and VACCINES, write us at above address.

DUROG HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood
23 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type Bred City Sows, Boars, all ages for sale. 300 in herd. Immatured registered. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

MILLER'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS
Immured Duroc bred gilts, reg. and shipped on approval; thick and compact, dark red in color. The easy fattening kind. Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Farms
Boars — Registered, Immured, Guaranteed, Fall and June farrowed boars sired by Grand Champion High Score.
Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan. Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.

20 Gilts, Bred for Fall
To ACE SCORE, a great son of the World's champion High Score. 150 hours and gilts of spring farrow now on sale. 225 head in the herd. 50% offered for breeding purposes. All immune. Come and see our herd. C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidson's Type Polands
D's Pathway (son of the 1937 Champ Pathway) in service, assisted by a son of Thicket. 50 March pigs, boars and gilts \$15 each until July 1st. Pairs not related. Inspection invited. W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KAN.

Better Feeding Polands
Shorter legs and wider, deeper fleshed bodies. Spring pigs. Pairs and trios. Immured. F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls
Registered calves of good quality and richly bred. Ready for new homes. Priced reasonable. Inspection invited. BESSIE CORN, R. F. D. 6, WICHITA, KAN.

Brown Swiss Bulls
FOR SALE
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

Laffin Offers Angus Cattle
Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale.
L. E. LAFLIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska. Box-k

MERSEY CATTLE

Rotherwood Jerseys
offer a son of silver medalled Eagle's Opal of Oz; sired by a son of Afterglow's Observer out of a daughter of Estella's Volunteer.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

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

Say, "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer"

Good Year Ahead To Save Seed Crop

CROPS from which Kansas farmers should make real effort to save seed this summer certainly are headed by alfalfa, Sweet and Red clover, Sudan grass, and adapted corn varieties.

In the case of alfalfa and clover, seed has been high and if we begin to make the seedings necessary to replenish our low acreage, much larger supplies will be necessary to fill the demand even at current prices.

While there is plenty of Sudan grass seed this spring, there is too small a supply of Kansas-grown certified and pure seed. Only 3 farmers in the state offered certified Sudan seed for sale last spring. They were J. C. Chase, Marshall county; Francis Millen, Republic county; and Mrs. Caroline Wheeler, Saline county. Much more certified seed could be used, considering the increased demand for such seed to avoid danger of poisoning loss from grazing.

Wet weather in late spring indicates unfavorable conditions for producing alfalfa and clover seed, but only a few weeks of dry weather in late summer are required to produce heavy seed crops. Weather usually is favorable in Central and Western Kansas for this purpose. Good prices for alfalfa and clover seed seem quite certain, particularly in contrast to low prices for feed, and the expected lower prices of feeding grains.

It is early to talk about saving seed of adapted corn varieties as far as actual selection is concerned, but it isn't too early, and we hope not too late, to point out that replanting odds and ends of corn seed along a field of pure variety corn may make a mongrel out of every ear which is raised. Farmers will be doing a real service to their communities to take precautions against cross-pollinating of varieties in their fields.

—KF—

How Hardy Is Bindweed?

Bindweed seedlings have come up following the recent heavy rains on a field which has not produced bindweed seed for more than 5 years. This report comes from M. E. Gentleman, Mitchell county, who is a pioneer in eradicating bindweed by cultivating with a duckfoot. He bought his duckfoot more than 10 years ago and pulled it with horses until 1929 when he got a tractor. Dozens of farmers have come to him for information about the use of duckfoot cultivators and killing bindweed. It is estimated that there now are more than 100 duckfoot cultivators in use in Mitchell county. Many of these are on farms that are free of bindweed.

—KF—

Two Ways With Cows

If good native grass can be held over for winter pasture in Southern Kansas, beef cows do better on it than with lot feeding, believes Henry Aiken, of Chautauqua county. He feeds his cows some cottonseed cake on winter grass. They do their own feeding this way, and spread their own manure.

Where the pastures are too far from the buildings, as the case on J. F. Wingrave's farm, Woodson county, plenty of silage is the safest plan. He has two large tile silos for a herd of about 60 cows, and feeds them on small fields near the silos.

—KF—

No Guess About It

Past years of drouth reduced Charles Gilliland's dairy business, but it also taught him that pasture is the most important thing to keep the dairy cow going. "Pasture insures lower milk costs, healthier cattle, and so much less work," he said. Other items important to keeping a dairy herd on the profit side of the ledger are testing out the boarder cows, feeding a balanced ration, and suitable barns and quarters. "You can keep more cows to the acre with a silo, than any other way," Mr. Gilliland observes.

—KF—

Many Uses for Basement

There are at least 6 good reasons for having a basement under modern houses. First, since foundations must extend below the frost line anyway,

the cost of completing the excavation and construction of a basement is comparatively small. Five other reasons are:

- Basements make possible the use of modern heating systems.
- Basements provide retreats from the heat of summer.
- Basements provide space for modern recreation and for hobby work-space.
- Basements serve well for a modern laundry and storage.
- Basements reduce the possibility of termite damage to houses.

IN THE FIELD
Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



Bessie Corn, of Wichita, has one of the good registered Brown Swiss herds of the state. The foundation coming from leading Iowa breeders. Just now a few choice young bulls are for sale. The herd is located near town on rural route No. 6.

J. M. Mills & Son, of Olathe, have one of the good herds of registered Jersey cattle to be found in the country. Cows in the herd have D. H. I. A. records and carry the blood of many of the noted sires and heavy record cows of the breed. Many sires good enough to win in big shows appear in the pedigrees. This firm have breeding stock for sale.

Among the successful registered sheep breeders who will consign to the big July 12 sale to be held at the Fair Grounds in Hutchinson are G. D. Merritt, Haven, Roy Gilmore, Haven, S. C. Keiman, Jr., Kingman, H. H. Schrag, Pretty Prairie, G. D. Willemen, Inman, J. Williams, Hutchinson, H. Hess, Pretty Prairie, W. Nichalous, Haven, and Mr. Dean, Peabody.

One of the really great herds of registered high producing Guernseys is to be found anywhere is the Jo-Mar Farm herd at Salina. They feature the blood of the great bulls Langwater Valor, Langwater Slogan and Langwater Africander. The herd is composed of cows with strong A. R. and D. H. I. A. records, Roy E. Dillard, manager of the herd, will be glad to show the cattle.

George Gammell, Poland China breeder of Council Grove, reports a recent sale of a choice fall boar to E. E. Hardy of Lamesa, Tex. Mr. Gammell reports plenty of rain, crops fine and pigs vaccinated and ready to move. If conditions continue favorable he may have a sale in August. He says the early pigs now weigh 75 to 90 pounds. Mr. Gammell is a real breeder of big smooth Polands. He has no sideline except raising feed for the hogs.

C. L. E. Edwards, proprietor of Sunnyside Farm, located near Topeka, is demonstrating what may be accomplished by the use of good blood in the breeding of better Holsteins. From time to time he gives out information about the daughters of his noted bull, B. L. S. Mercedes Walker Korndyke. As records are made the information goes out to those who may be in need of young bulls backed by heavy production ancestors. Recently one of them completed a record of 19,510 pounds milk and 677 pounds of fat.

The first Guernsey consignment sale held under the auspices of the Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Association on June 3 at Columbia was outstanding in every way. Thirty-eight females and 7 bulls averaged \$177.56. The top bull, a fine son of Bouriedale Rex, was purchased by E. E. Germain, Bern, Kan. The price paid was \$360 and he was the top animal in the sale. Another select bull, Gayaso Marhollister, went to C. C. Tolbert, Topeka, at \$350. Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, purchased an excellent cow and choice bred heifer.

Rock County, Wis., Milking Shorthorn breeders are holding a consignment sale at the Iowa-Nebraska sale yards in Council Bluffs, Ia., on Wednesday, June 22. H. C. McKelvie, the sale manager, writes that the cattle come direct from the oldest and strongest herds of that county, noted for the production of more good Milking Shorthorns than probably any other section in the entire country. Forty head will be sold, consisting of cows and heifers in milk, open heifers and good young bulls ready for service. It will be a little late to get a catalog when this is read. Better attend the sale and read the catalog after you arrive.

The management of the Southwest Free Fair held annually at Dodge City, is making ready for what promises to be the best and largest fair in the history of the association. The dates are September 5-10. Thousands of dollars will be paid in premiums. As always, special attention and every consideration will be given to livestock exhibits. Dodge is located in the heart of what promises to be the best livestock buying territory in the state or adjoining states. This will be a good place to show this year. Premium lists are ready for distribution and will be sent free upon request. Write Capt. Frank Dunkley, Secretary, Dodge City, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Guernseys**
Sept. 28—Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association, Parsons.
- Milking Shorthorns**
June 22—Rock County, Wisconsin Breeders sale, Council Bluffs, Ia. H. C. McKelvie, sale manager.
- Sheep**
July 12—Reno County Ram and Ewe sale, Hutchinson State Fair Grounds, Herman Schrag, Sale Manager, Pretty Prairie, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 12—John Henry, LeCompton.
Oct. 17—Clarence Row, Scranton.
- Duroc Hogs**
Oct. 13—Clarence Miller, Alma.
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 28—Maplewood Farm, Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Sale Manager.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Rock County, Wisconsin Milking Shorthorn Auction

At the Iowa-Nebraska Sale Yards
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Wednesday, June 22

40 HEAD—Consigned by and direct from the owners of old established herds in ROCK COUNTY. (The fountainhead of good Milking Shorthorns.) Offering consists of cows and heifers in milk, and rebred or close. Choice young bulls, baby calves to serviceable ages. Foundation open heifers and heifer calves. Deep in official milk record backing. Breeding that is sought by critical buyers. Size, quality and production. Pedigrees, health papers and production records with each lot. Catalog on request or at sale.

H. C. McKelvie, Sale Manager
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Aucts.: Thomson, McMurry, Whitney
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Good Type Roan Reg.
Milking Strain Shorthorn bull 18 months old, best of breeding and milk records. \$75 at farm. ROY ROCK, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

IF INTERESTED IN POLLED SHORTHORNS
20 Bulls and 20 Females for sale. Write HANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN. 22 Miles West and 6 South of Hutchinson

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns
Nice Polled Shorthorns—bulls and heifers. Good quality and well bred. Free of Bang's. See them at the HARRY BIRD FARM, Albert, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Would You Be Interested in a Herd Sire
A grandson of one of these—
Langwater Valor
Langwater Slogan
Langwater Africander

We have that kind of young bulls of breeding age out of A. R. cows. Write for pedigrees. Visit the farm and make your own selections. Tb. and Bang's free. Prices reasonable.
Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan.
Roy E. Dillard, Manager

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Dressler's Record Bulls
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 654 lbs fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

SHEEP

Reno County Annual Sheep Sale
Shropshires Hampshires
Rambauettes

Fair Grounds
Hutchinson, Kan., Tues., July 12

50 HEAD—ALL REGISTERED.
30 RAMS—Lambs to serviceable ages.
20 EWES. For further information write
HERMAN H. SCHRAG, Sale Manager
Pretty Prairie, Kan.
C. L. Davenport, Auctioneer

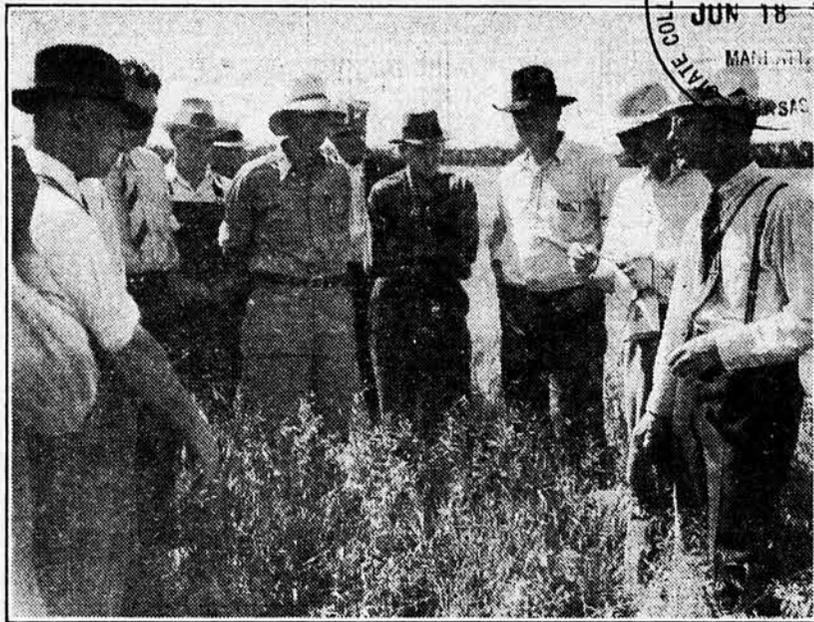
Livestock Advertising Copy
Should Be Addressed to
Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

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

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.
If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE
KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas
Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department



"This brome grass will replace the wild oats and weeds in a couple of years," Walter Daly, Cowley county agent, at right, points out. Next to Mr. Daly, Walter Hunt, owner of the farm, told farmers how he seeded the brome and how it had made a stand from what appeared to be a doubtful beginning.

Brome Grass Surprisingly Hardy

Crowding Out the Weeds

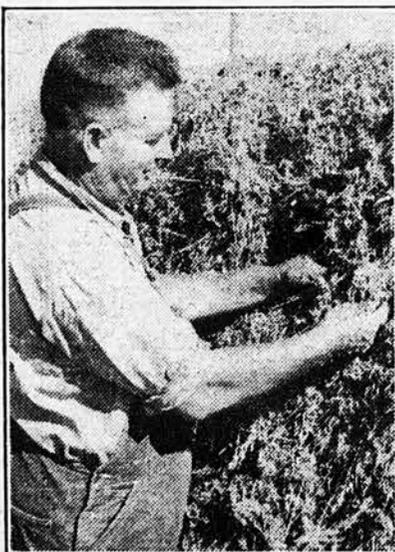
BROME grass fall seeded 2 years ago on the Walter Hunt farm, Cowley county, hardly could be found in a small pasture last year. But this spring the grass thickened until it appears it will completely replace quite a heavy growth of wild oats and annual weeds. Fall seeding last year made a good stand, and the densest stand was obtained from spring seeding this year. Of course, this has been an exceptionally good year for spring seeded grass. In Cowley county, Brome seems to be best adapted, the Orchard grass does well and perennial rye grass makes a quick start and will stay for a few years.

Brome grass is a long-lived peren-

nial and is one of the earliest grasses in the spring.

Mr. Hunt has a successful oats and clover seeding practice. He stops alternate drill holes in the oats drill and the supplementary grass seeder. Thus, with an 8-inch drill, the oats are seeded in 16-inch rows and the Sweet clover between. Sun gets to the clover as the oats ripen and there is less set-back after harvest. The oats, seeded at 1 bushel to the acre, makes a surprisingly good yield. In a field handled this way last year, a perfect clover stand was obtained. On a check strip along one side of the field, where clover was seeded alone, the growth on June 1 this month was half weeds.

Kansas' Biggest Bluegrass Harvest



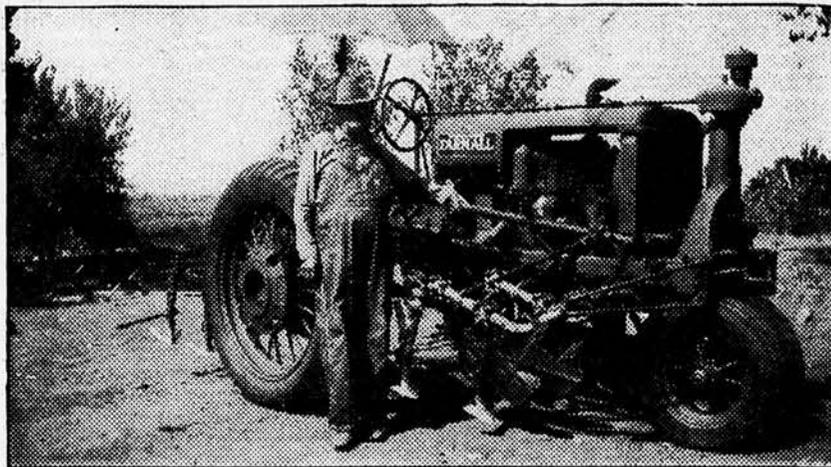
Above: Stacks of strip drying bluegrass heads on Curry farm, Valley Falls. There were an estimated 5,000 bushels of seed in these stacks, stripped from 700 acres of pasture land. It was worth 50 cents a bushel.

At Left: Neil Curry examines bluegrass seed which has been strip dried and stacked ready for delivery to market.

LAST year was Neil Curry's banner bluegrass seed year. As Kansas' largest harvester of this seed crop, Mr. Curry, who farms near Valley Falls, gathered 6,000 bushels of seed last June. He operates 6 seed strippers and gets seed from his own and many neighboring farms. Harvest is early in June and Mr. Curry reports that his harvest this year probably won't be more than 3,000 bushels. The price isn't very good, and only the best pastures will yield a profit this spring. Many pastures are badly infested with June grass or Little barley, too.

The Tank Truck

NEWS FROM YOUR CONOCO AGENT



T. J. Buster of Carey, Texas

Keeping Your Iron Horse Healthy

IF YOUR tractor eats up more oil than you think it should, or requires motor repairs too often, don't be hasty about blaming the machine.

For oftentimes such conditions can be corrected by a simple change of "diet." Many farmers have found that switching to Conoco Germ Processed oil gives them 30% to 50% more hours per fill, using less make-up oil, too. And they report that engine repair costs usually shrink out of sight.

Why? Because Germ Processed oil is the only oil that OIL-PLATES engines. This OIL-PLATING, produced only by Conoco's patented Germ Processing, is distinctly extra and different from the regular oil film. OIL-PLATING clamps onto metal surfaces, coating them with a tough, slippery coating that does not drain down. This means your engine can't be starved for oil or subjected to dry, wearing starts.

Practical Proof

"My tractor has been in hard service for three years and thanks to the use of Germ Processed oil, I have never spent one cent for repairs," says T. J. Buster, who farms 350 acres of cotton and feed, down Carey way in Texas. "The motor has always run cool and the oil is still in excellent condition after 75 hours of hard use."

Mr. Buster also reports getting equally good service out of Germ Processed oil in his Plymouth car and his windmill.

Lasts Longer

Harold W. Davis, whose 80-acre farm lies near Bennett, Idaho, uses Germ Processed oil in his Allis-Chalmers and Farmall tractors and Chevrolet car. "I find," Mr. Davis writes, "that Germ Processed oil lubricates better and lasts longer than any other oil I have ever used."

New Enthusiasts

Talmadge Wimer and Powell Fullerton, partners in a farm out near Ucon, Idaho, have only been using Germ Processed oil in their Farmall since last summer. But, declares Mr. Wimer, "We are especially pleased with the performance of Germ Processed oil. At draining time, we found the body and color of the oil so perfect that it seemed wasteful to throw it away. Conoco Bronz-z-z Gasoline has also proved itself a top-notch motor fuel in economy and smoothness."

Try This 30-Day Test

As these letters show, Germ Processed oil not only lasts longer, but protects engines a whole lot better. So it will save you money all around. A thirty-day test in your tractor, car or truck should be enough to prove that to your complete satisfaction. Just write or phone your Conoco Agent for Germ Processed oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets, or dust-proof 5-quart and 1-quart cans. Also Conoco Bronz-z-z Gasoline, Conoco Tractor Fuels and Conoco Greases.



Talmadge Wimer and Powell Fullerton of Ucon, Idaho

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

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CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

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