

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

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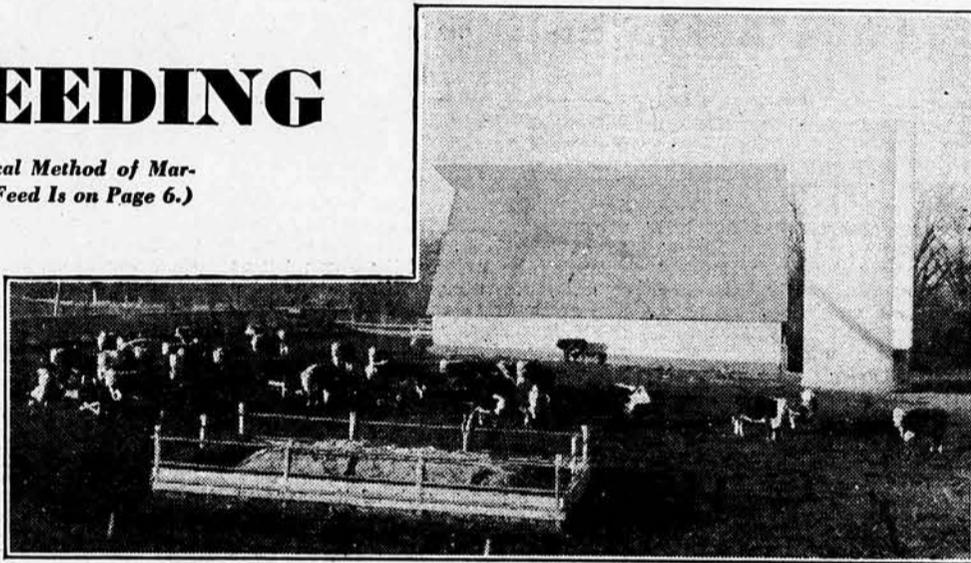
The Ways of

CREEP-FEEDING

(The Story of This Economical Method of Marketing Beef and Homegrown Feed Is on Page 6.)

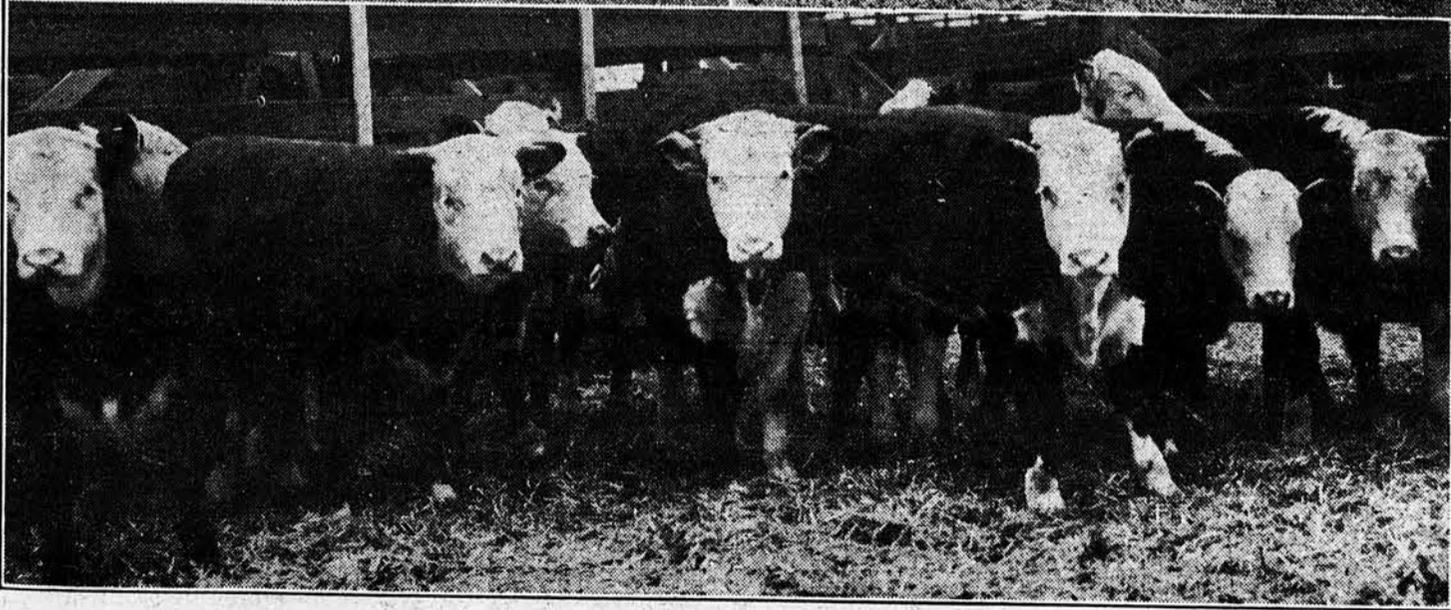
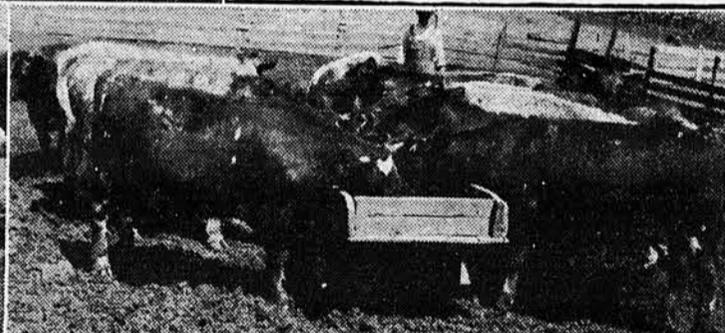
EARLY CALVES, from well wintered cows, are first rules in good creep-feeding. At right, winter calves are just showing up in A. N. Claassen's herd, Butler county. Anytime from October to March is a good calving date.

SUMMER GRASS is an essential, too, for cows and calves. Below, are Searle Dannevik's good Short-horns on his farm near Valley Falls.



MORE GRAIN is eaten by calves when they are penned away from their mothers, except when nursing, as they get hungry between milkings. Below, at left, are calves on the farm operated by Mrs. Bruce Saunders, Jackson county, eating their fill at a self-feeder.

FEED LOT, for 2 to 3 months, usually follows grass. Below, are Searle Dannevik's calves, seen on pasture, at the feed lot bunk.



OCTOBER MARKET, for January calves. These calves, owned by Nelson and Nelson, Ottawa, weighed 635 pounds when marketed, and had eaten 35 pounds of grain a head. Creep-feeding has been found to be the best method of producing beef on homegrown grain, grass and roughages.

This Major Farm Legislation Was Enacted by 75th Congress

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

THE third Roosevelt Congress, in 1937 and 1938, like the first Roosevelt Congress, 1933 and 1934, ran very heavily to farm legislation.

Major farm legislation enacted by the Third Session of the 75th Congress, just adjourned, included the following:

Agricultural adjustment act of 1938, commonly called the new Farm Act, setting up the machinery for voluntary control of production, compulsory control of marketing after two-thirds of the producers of wheat, or corn, or cotton, or tobacco, or rice, have voted for control of the respective commodity in a nationwide referendum. The same act provides for conservation payments up to 500 million dollars a year—less administrative expenses—to co-operating farmers who comply with the production and marketing programs. It provides also for so-called parity payments, when Congress provides additional funds for the same, (1) when prices fall to a certain per cent of parity (generally 52 per cent) in any of the commodities named or (2) when surpluses reach a specified (generally 30) per cent above combined domestic and foreign demand for a marketing year.

The Act also provides for commodity loans, under approximately the same surplus or price conditions required for a vote on marketing quotas and for the parity payments.

A separate Title in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides for wheat crop insurance. Wheat growers can be insured for either 50 per cent or 75 per cent of the normal yield on their base acreage, by paying premiums in wheat, based on record of losses over the preceding 10 years. Government stands administrative expenses.

Appropriations to carry out the pro-

visions of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 include:

Conservation Payments \$500,000,000
Parity Payments 212,000,000
Crop Insurance Act 25,500,000

Also the session just closed extended until June 30, 1940, the 3½ per cent interest rate on farm mortgages held by the Federal Land Banks, and the 4 per cent interest rate on mortgages held by the Land Bank Commissioner. Land Bank Commissioner loans are in effect "distress loans" made to farmers who cannot get credit elsewhere.

Appropriations to pay the difference between the base interest rates and the reduced rates from the Federal treasury for the coming fiscal year are \$28,700,000.

The session just closed also appropriated \$40,000 for destruction of noxious weeds; \$5,000,000 for reclamation (lakes and ponds) in the prairie States; \$2,000,000 for grasshopper, Mormon cricket, and other pest eradication, plus a later act empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to expend, if funds are available, whatever amounts are necessary for the control of these pests.

Under the terms of the Farm Act as passed last winter, a wheat crop of the size estimated on June 1, would have made it virtually mandatory on the Secretary of Agriculture to set the national wheat allotment for 1939 at around 45 million acres, compared to the "paper" allotment of 62½ million acres for 1938, and actual wheat plantings for 1938 of more than 79 million acres.

In the closing week of the session, Congress passed the McGill-Jones act amending the Farm Act. This provides that the national wheat allotment for 1939 be not less than 55 million acres.

Kansas, by the way, planted more than 17 million acres to wheat last fall. The "paper" quota for 1938 for Kansas was 12½ million acres. Under the McGill-Jones amendment the Kansas allotment may be about 11 million acres—just about what Kansas was planting to wheat at the close of the World War.

An amendment to the Crop Insurance Act also was adopted in the closing days of the session. Under the act as originally passed, wheat growers could pay premiums this fall for only 1 year's insurance. The amendment passed allows premiums to be paid for 2 years at once—in the language of the amendment, "for the current and next succeeding year."

Employment for Farmers

In addition to the \$212,000,000 for parity payments provided in the Recovery-Relief bill—which it is estimated will provide parity payments of 10 cents a bushel on normal yield for a co-operating farmer's allotted acreage—the way also was opened for farmers to be placed on WPA projects without having to give up their farms and go on the regular relief rolls.

The act as passed provides that, "Farmers in need or who need employment to supplement their farm income but who are not on relief rolls shall have the same eligibility for employments in rural areas as persons on such rolls."

Also in the Recovery-Relief act there is an appropriation of \$175,000,000 for the Farm Security Administration, for loans and grants to Farm Security clients.

Commodity loans for co-operating farmers of around 60 cents a bushel, up to about 200 million bushels of wheat, are being planned by the Department of Agriculture under provisions of the new Farm Act. There also will be corn loans later in the fall if the corn crop runs into a huge surplus.

The House refused to accept the McAdoo Senate amendment to the Recovery-Relief act, which would have earmarked \$50,000,000 for the purchase of surpluses other than wheat,

corn, cotton, rice and tobacco by the Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief purposes. However, the Corporation has some \$125,000,000 for the purpose from its one-third of the customs receipts, one-half of which has been earmarked for cotton payments.

Altogether, the session of Congress just adjourned provided a little more than a billion dollars for payments of various kinds to agriculture, including the \$175,000,000 for Farm Security Administration and the \$125,000,000 for purchase of surplus commodities.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee of the House which handled the Recovery-Relief bill, placed in the Congressional Record the following table which he said showed total appropriations for the direct benefit of agriculture totaling \$1,314,799,228, as follows:

Agricultural Adjustment Payments	\$500,000,000
Sugar Act of 1937	48,000,000
Crop Insurance Act:	
Administration	\$ 5,500,000
Capital Stock	20,000,000
	25,500,000
Farm Tenant Act:	
Loans	\$25,000,000
Purchase Submarginal Land	5,000,000
	30,000,000
Cotton Pool Certificates	1,800,000
In Treasury Appropriation:	
Reduction in Interest Rates	28,700,000
In Relief Bill:	
Farm Security Administration	175,000,000
Exportation and Domestic Consumption of Farm Products (being 30 per cent of customs receipts)	147,000,000
Woodrum's note: The foregoing sum of \$147,000,000 is the amount estimated in the regular budget. Latest estimates place the total at \$143,758,000. Already earmarked from this fund for cotton price adjustment payments is \$85,000,000. The balance is available for general purposes of the act.	
In Deficiency Bill:	
Restoration Capital of Commodity Credit Corporation	94,285,400
Total These Items	\$1,050,285,400
Other Items in Agriculture Appropriations Act of Direct Benefit Agriculture	52,513,828
Parity Payments	212,000,000
Grand Total	\$1,314,799,228

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MARKETS

- 12:15 NOON

SPORTS

- 9:00 P. M.

SCREEN

GOSSIP

- 9:15 P. M.
(Tuesday-Thursday)

By TUDOR CHARLES

If Home Granaries Harbor Insects

WHEAT grown in Kansas normally is low in moisture content and not so likely to be damaged by insects except where stored in infested bins for too long periods. However, during seasons of abundant rainfall such as we have experienced in Kansas this year, wheat is higher in moisture and more likely to be attacked by insects.

If moisture increases insect attack, the first step in protection is to store the grain as dry as possible. Put off harvest until the grain is ready, store damp loads where they can be moved, or spread the grain out as much as possible.

Storage bins which contain accumulations of old grain, or sacks and rubbish, also are likely to be infested with grain-loving insects. Cleaning such bins thoroly and spraying the woodwork is the next precaution against insects, altho these things can, of course, be done easier before the rush of harvest.

Clean bins, then, are the second requirement for protection against insects. Many farmers are careful to clean and disinfect their bins each year. Not long ago, I found G. E. Blasdel, Sylvia, busily engaged in giving his farm elevator a good cleaning before harvest. Another farmer, who has successfully put cleanliness ahead of everything else around his granaries, is W. A. Barger, Pawnee county. In order to protect the purity of his Blackhull wheat, Mr. Barger sweeps and cleans his bins thoroly, treats carefully for smut, and finds it necessary to exclude wheat coming in from outside. This makes ideal conditions for controlling grain insects.

Third precaution, which can be followed by the man who stores grain, is to inspect it occasionally and if heating has begun, stir it by moving or any other means which will do the job of getting air to it.

For some reason, the activity of insects working on grain causes heat. Dr. E. G. Kelly, Kansas State College, told recently of cases in which grain in zero weather was heated within arm's reach of the surface to such a degree that one could not hold his hand in it. Therefore cold weather isn't protection against insects. However, moving the grain in extremely cold weather gives it an excellent chance to cool.

The final step in insect protection is fumigation, and it is the most important if it becomes necessary. Warm temperatures are required. Eighty to 90 degrees are best, and the work will not be successful if the grain is colder than 65 degrees.

"For treatment of infested wheat or corn in storage on the farm," reports the latest bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, "there is nothing cheaper, more effective or more readily available than carbon disulphide."

Altho the fumes of carbon disulphide often are inflammable, this fumigant can be handled with reasonable safety. It should not be used to treat bins located in barns where the fire hazard cannot be properly controlled and where a fire or explosion will endanger human life or lead to losses of farm animals, farm equipment, buildings and stored crops. It is well adapted, however, for the treatment of grain storages that are segregated from other farm buildings. The fumes of this gas are quickly absorbed by the grain after it is applied and the danger from fire or explosion is not prolonged.

Insects which are most likely to bother Kansas grain are the cadelle and the dark and yellow meal worms. The larvae of the cadelle have the habit of burrowing into the woodwork of bins. They may remain there and only come out when fresh grain is put in the bin. These larvae are chalky white, with

(Continued on Page 13)

Safe! STORAGE

What Warehouses Shall We Use?

THE 1,900 elevators and mills in Kansas have a total storage capacity of more than 100 million bushels. Nineteen state bonded terminals, have a capacity, however, of 33 million bushels. In addition, 65 country elevators, bonded under the state law, have a capacity of 6½ million bushels. But what of the other 1,800 and more elevators? There is no bond to protect the farmer there. He relies on the record and the reliability of the elevator. Location of such houses close to the wheat fields makes it convenient for the farmer to leave his grain there if he wishes to put it in commercial bins. His protection depends upon the policies of each particular house in handling its business, and upon the financial strength of that house.

There are different views on the commercial wheat storage proposition. Some believe the only sound place to store grain is in a bonded house. This is, of course, the most "iron-clad" place, but bonded houses are not available in many communities.

First, we should consider briefly, just what a bonded warehouse is. There are 2 types in Kansas—those operating under the Kansas law, and those under the Federal law.

As a matter of fact, the Kansas law has been so strong that only a few of the largest warehouses have gone under the Federal law. According to Scott S. Bateman, examiner for the Kansas warehouse division, "There never has been a loss on a warehouse receipt issued by an elevator that was licensed under the Kansas Warehouse law in the last 8 years."

The safety of grain stored under these regulations is evident. The grain is insured. It is protected against damage of all kinds. The warehouse is securely bonded.

At least 90 per cent of the elevators in Kansas

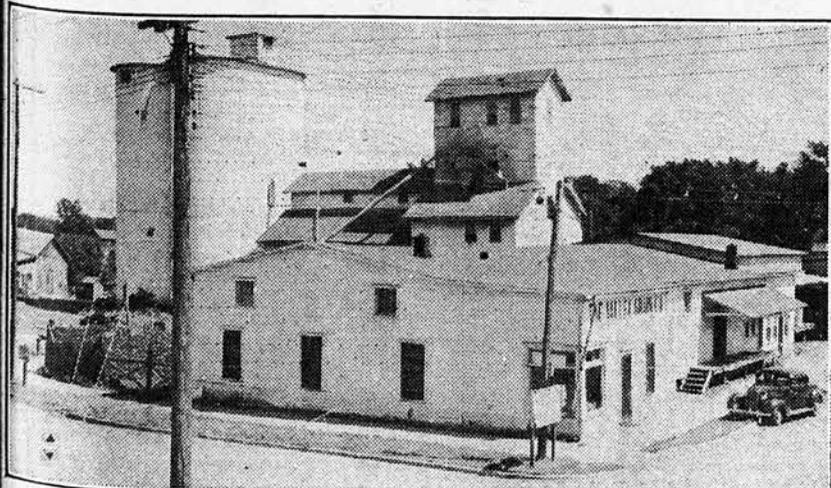
use a deferred settlement contract between themselves and the farmer, when he stores his wheat, according to Mr. Bateman. This contract is legal, and if the farmer fully understands it, he alone has the right to say whether or not he should accept it.

The sales contract does not leave the farmer title to his wheat. It simply gives him title to the sales price of the same number of bushels of wheat at whatever time he should desire to sell it. This is as good as having the wheat, if the elevator is on a firm financial basis, and holds the wheat out of trade channels. Here the farmer must make his decision.

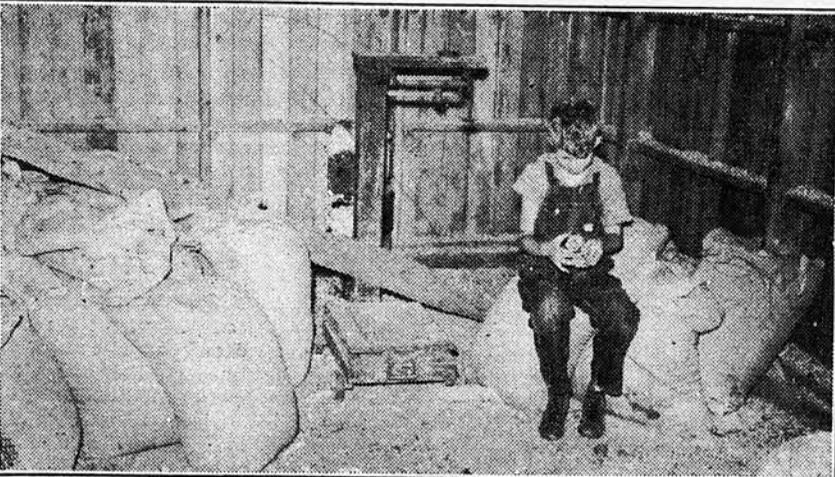
"About fifteen country elevators failed in last crop year, and they failed to pay in part or in whole on outstanding deferred settlement contracts," Mr. Bateman finds.

Visits with a few good country elevator men in Kansas indicate they consider they are doing the best job possible to serve and protect the farmer in his wheat storage needs. They carry fire insurance. Some of them always keep enough wheat in their elevators to cover the amount in storage. They make cash advances at a reasonable rate of interest. While it is evident that wheat stored in this type of local elevator is not as fully protected as if it were in a bonded warehouse, the farmer is likely to continue to store there. However, he should fully understand the conditions. In reality, it is not stored. It is sold for a promise to pay at a future price level.

"Many dealers using sales contracts do not have financial responsibility comparable with the liability assumed thru these contracts," asserts Robert Waldie, in charge of Federal Warehouse administration in Kansas. "They may not even own the elevator in which they do business," he continues. "Frequently men of small financial worth lease such elevators and do business in a community, buying such grain as is offered for sale or accepting grain, presumably for storage, using a sales contract as evidence of the understanding between them and the farmer. The trouble is, the farmer often believes he is storing his grain and he pays charges equivalent in many cases to those paid for actual bona fide warehouse receipts from responsible dealers."



Elevator and storage tanks of the Valley Grain Co., Leavenworth county, one of Kansas' bonded warehouses, standing full of farmers' wheat. Much grain had to be shipped on to city terminals since the 1937 harvest.



Conditions such as these, found in most any livestock man's feed room at off seasons, are conducive to insect infestation. The bin is tight, however, and may be cleaned in a short time and placed in suitable condition for storage.

Farm Conditions in the United States

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

ON MY desk is a 124-page mimeograph pamphlet on farm conditions which interest me. I assume that the compilers of it—Carl C. Taylor, Helen W. Wheeler and E. L. Kirkpatrick, have checked their statements with care and that the purported information concerning farm conditions is at least reasonably accurate on the whole.

According to this pamphlet there are in the United States 5,999,882 farm families with gross annual incomes of less than \$250 per annum; 915,549 families, or 6.6 per cent of the whole number, have gross incomes of less than \$250 per annum; 915,549 families or 15.2 per cent, have incomes of less than \$400 per annum; 1,681,667 families, or 27.9 per cent, have gross incomes of less than \$600, and 2,927,351 families, or 48.6 per cent, have gross incomes of less than \$1,000 per annum. We doubt the accuracy of some of these figures for this reason: The farm families with very low incomes keep no books; they do not know just how much they consume of farm products or the value.

The authors of the pamphlet say that the region of greatest concentration of low-income farmers extends thruout the Appalachian-Ozark Highlands. This is a region where there is the highest per cent of illiteracy perhaps in the United States—with the exception of the "Black-belt" districts in Mississippi and Louisiana. It is unreasonable to assume that these families kept any sort of records showing how much food they had consumed or its value. I have no doubt, however, that their income is in the lowest brackets of farm incomes. I also can readily concede that many of the families subsist on gross incomes of less than \$250.

Chapter II of the pamphlet treats of hired farm laborers, in other words known in the country as "hired hands." Here is a quotation: "Not only is the farm laborer's status at the bottom of the scale, but his living conditions, working conditions, annual income and degree of insecurity in the pattern of American life are relatively unknown."

As I was born and reared on a farm and associated during my boyhood and young manhood with "hired hands" I challenge at least a part of that statement. The "hired hand" that I knew ranked socially with the members of the family where he was employed. He slept in as good or as bad a bed as any other member of the family, for he had the status of a member of the family. He ate at the family table, attended the local gatherings and society events of the neighborhood, and not infrequently married one of the farmer's daughters and started on his career as an independent farmer. His wages were not large, but neither were his expenses. A good hand received wages of \$20 a month or better even in the old days of low prices. Of this he very easily saved, if his wages were \$20 a month, at least \$15 of it. I know this is true because I have worked as a "hired hand."

Unless conditions have radically changed, do not waste any tears over the sad plight of the "hired man." He was, and I think still is, the most independent, self-reliant laborer in the world. He does not take orders from any labor boss or pay tribute to any labor organization. To say as these authors do, that "farm laborers stand at the bottom of the social as well as the economic ladder" is sheer nonsense.

Chapter III treats of the farm tenant families of whom the authors say there are almost 3 million in the United States, approximately 13 million of the total farm population. In 1880, farm tenants and

More or Less Modern Fables

A KANSAS hen, filled with a passionate desire to hatch out and mother a flock of chickens, was set on a dozen duck eggs. Not aware of the job that had been put upon her, she attended faithfully to her job until the 12 little ducklings came out of their shells and began to waddle around. The hen was somewhat puzzled as she looked them over, but concluded that as a superior hen she had produced a new and improved kind of posterity. She got along right well with her flock until one day she led them by a pond of water. Immediately every duckling took a header into the water and began to swim around with great satisfaction. The hen, wild with fright, first ordered and then begged her flock to come out of the water. Finally, in her desperation, she jumped into the pond and tried to rescue her children. Instead of saving them she nearly drowned herself. She managed to struggle to the shore, and by that time the ducklings having finished their swim, came to the land and gathered about the half drowned hen. "My children," gasped the hen as she tried to shake the water out of her feathers, "these modern ideas are sure going to ruin this country unless they are stopped before it is too late."

Just Warm Weather

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

One day when the sun was just trying to see
How many hot rays it could shoot into me,
I reached for my pencil and started to write
Of other hot days that had given me fright.
I pondered o'er days when the big threshing
crew

Was doing its best at our place to get through,
I thought of the water pail being upset
When I was the fellow that hadn't drunk yet;
I thought of the haymow, in August, that day
Where I was supposed to take care of the hay
With two hundred pounds at a time dropping in
And then digging out thru the hay from my chin.
I thought of the cornstalks that grew in the
bottom

Where tall morning glories "en-masse" sure had
got 'em.

There barely was room for the big shocks to
stand

And never a shade or a breeze to command!

"Yes, it was hot, very hot working there,"

I said to myself as I sank to a chair

And pondered again of the fellow who stuck

Till the harvest was over for he had the pluck

And long ere this story I've written was done

I felt like a cloud had come over the sun;

So wrote of the weather in casual form

The simple notation, "The weather is warm!"

(Copyright, 1938)

their families constituted a little more than 25 per cent of the farm population. In 1935, the percentage of tenants had risen to 42 per cent.

"Not every farm tenant," say the authors, "is living in poverty, nor under economic and social conditions from which he cannot extricate himself. Thousands are tenants from choice. More than 500,000 farm tenants in 1930 were relatives of their landlords, many of them, with some expectation of at least partially inheriting the farms they operate. Many prefer to invest their capital in operating equipment and handle large acreages rather than invest in land and handle relatively small acreages." However, the authors find many tenant farmers having living standards below levels of decency, develop rural slums and breed poverty, illiteracy and disease. The houses they live in are out of repair, often without doors and windows, with leaky roofs and without running water, bathroom or inside toilets. We might say that this latter condition is not confined to tenant farmers by any means.

On the whole this pamphlet does not seem as discouraging as it might be. It is not to be expected that farmers will have the conveniences and luxuries of the people of moderate income who live in cities and towns. In fact, these conveniences cannot be had in the country without more expense than the average farmer feels that he can afford, but as rapidly as their income will permit they are getting them. I might also say that during the lean years farmers have made a better showing in the way of income than most other groups. Also, as a rule they have more and better food. If you do not believe that just go out to the home of an average farmer. If you are lucky enough to get an invitation to dine—as you probably will—don't refuse it. If the farm wife is a good cook, as she is in the majority of cases, you will come away feeling that farmers may not be making as much money as they should, but at any rate they have plenty to eat and, physically, they look pretty husky.

Plenty of Trouble

EVERY day my mail brings from six to a dozen circulars from the Department of Agriculture, all dead-head of course, and filled mostly with information which seems to me to be of very little value. Here, for example, one under date of June 14, which informs me that cutworms and the Hessian fly are playing hob over a wide belt in the Middle West and the Great Plains; but there may be some comfort in the statement that the wet weather has retarded the hatching of grasshoppers and the growth of chinch bugs.

I also am informed that army worms are infesting

parts of Missouri, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Central Kentucky and Western Tennessee. The caterpillars are roaming around in the pastures, small grain fields and newly planted corn. The corn-ear worm is injuring sweet corn and tomatoes in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and California.

The codling moth has gotten up earlier than usual and has gone to work in the Northeastern, Northwestern and Central parts of the country. The rosy apple aphid is more numerous than usual in the Middle Atlantic states and in the Ohio valley. The black peach-aphids are worse than usual in the Middle Atlantic states. Flea beetles (that is a new one on me) are jumping around all over the country.

The Colorado potato bug is working on potatoes in the Middle Atlantic states and in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The Mexican bean-beetle has come out of its winter sleep and is running wild in the bean-growing regions. The pea-aphid is ranging along the Atlantic shore from Virginia to New York and cavorting around among the pea-vines in Southern Wisconsin and Illinois and trying to cut down the alfalfa crop in Kansas and Colorado. Cottonboll weevils are busy in the Southern cotton fields and the cotton leaf-worm is doing damage in Texas.

Now while this tale of woe may be interesting to the pessimists, of what particular value is it? The farmers need no introduction to cutworms, Hessian flies and army worms or to the caterpillars, codling moths and Colorado potato bugs. Also they know when their fruit trees are infested with various kinds of aphids. What they do want to know is how to get rid of the pesky things. Of remedies the Agricultural Department says not a word.

No wonder the Postoffice Department is in the red. Editorial waste baskets are running over with circulars labeled news, and sent out without postage by the Department of Agriculture.

Time to Redeem Farm

THE following question is asked by a subscriber at Wilson, Kansas: "In case of a farm on which there is a Government loan, and on which the taxes have not been paid, how long after tax sale does the owner of the land have in which to redeem the farm? Can it be sold and the new owner get a tax title, and if so for how long a time has the owner the right to redeem it? Does the owner have 18 months in which to redeem land sold under foreclosure brought by the Government?"—Subscriber.

There is no difference in the status of land mortgaged to the Federal Land Bank and land mortgaged to a privately owned and managed mortgage company. If the taxes are not paid on the land so mortgaged it is the duty of the county treasurer of the county in which it is located to advertise and sell at the regular annual sale of lands for unpaid taxes. If the owner of the land does not pay the taxes, the Federal Land Bank may pay them and add the amount paid to the amount of the mortgage. Under the present Kansas law the owner of the land has 4 years in which to redeem the land sold for taxes. Meantime the owner has the right of possession of the land.

If the Federal Land Bank brings a foreclosure proceeding and has the land sold and the sale confirmed the owner has 18 months right of redemption as in other foreclosures.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

ARTHUR CAPPER Publisher
MARCO MORROW Assistant Publisher
H. S. BLAKE Business Manager

EDITORIAL STAFF

T. A. McNeal Editor
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Tudor Charles Associate Editor
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Mrs. Henry Farnsworth Poultry
T. A. McNeal Legal Department

Roy R. Moore Advertising Manager
R. W. Wohlford Circulation Manager

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Farm Matters as I See Them



Similar to Farm Problems

IT IS good to be back home again. I hope to be in Kansas until the next Congress meets in January. There is considerable talk of a special session of Congress this fall to deal with the railroad situation.

Whether there will be a special session, I do not undertake to predict. Nor what solution Congress would work out, in a few weeks session.

That something will have to be done about the railroads generally is admitted. The railroad industry is so interwoven in every phase of our national life, that every person has an interest in the railroad problem.

In some respects the railroad problem is similar to the farm problem. Surplus mileage, surplus railroad stations, surplus employees. Two or three railroads competing for business enough for one railroad is just as disastrous economically as producers of 900 million bushels of wheat competing to sell in a market for 650 million bushels. Sales of railroad service can be made at a loss the same as sales of a commodity can be made at a loss.

The remedy is not higher prices, by themselves. Every time the railroad rates are hiked beyond certain limits, more freight traffic goes to the trucks.

We have only started on a solution of the farm problem. We have not begun the solution of the railroad problem.

This Administration and Congress have adopted "spend and lend" as an emergency program to meet the unemployment program. Also "spend and lend" is a big part of the national farm program, altho it is coupled with an attempt to balance supply with demand thru cooperation of farmers themselves, plus a compulsory control of marketing in surplus created emergencies.

And I am much afraid that all that would be attempted for the railroads at a special session would be another "spend and lend" program.

I am thoroly convinced that "spend and lend" is not the answer to these alternating booms and depressions.

Not as Bad as Painted

I HAVE been trying to size up the immediate future for Agriculture and particularly for Kansas agriculture. And except for the fact that unemployment, diminished factory payrolls, depression in the industrial areas and lack of confidence in business and financial centers, of course, have disastrous effects on farm prices, it seems to me that the plight of the Kansas farm-

ers for the coming year altho bad enough, is not as bad as it has been painted, by some.

In the first place, we will have a good wheat crop, altho not as big as estimated, perhaps. And the prices will not drop to where they did in 1932 and early 1933. Commodity loans will take some 200 million bushels of wheat off the market, temporarily, if necessary. The wheat insurance program might take off as much as 100 million bushels—perhaps only 50 millions—from the market, more or less permanently.

Wheat growers are protected with further cushions against falling prices—conservation payments of 12 cents a bushel on normal production; parity payments that should be about 10 cents a bushel on normal production; in addition to the commodity loans.

And it is not certain that the world as a whole is going to produce a superabundant crop of wheat that will entirely destroy the world price level.

The weather looks better. I am hopeful that we are at the beginning of another "wet cycle" in the Great Plains. And if so I sincerely trust that Eastern Kansas farmers will slow up on the wheat business and return to general farming. One-crop, cash crop farming is gambling-against-odds agriculture, as the Cotton Belt knows and the Wheat Belt suspects.

A Billion Dollar Cushion

THE Congress just ended, carrying on the work of the two previous Congresses which have attempted earnestly to better the condition of agriculture, provided altogether a billion dollar cushion for agriculture as a whole against lower prices—\$500,000,000 conservation payments; \$212,000,000 parity payments; relief thru Farm Security Administration another \$175,000,000; and \$125,000,000 for the Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Farmers in distress have emergency crop loans, Land Bank Commissioner loans, and are eligible for employment on WPA projects in rural areas, altho not on the relief rolls.

Farm mortgages indebtedness in the Nation is 2 billion dollars less than in 1930. Kansas farm mortgage indebtedness has dropped from 392½ million dollars to 309 million dollars in the same time.

Also this Congress has extended for another 2 years the reduced interest rates—3½ per cent on Land Bank mortgages; 4 per cent on Land Bank Commissioner loans. I have introduced this measure in every Congress since 1932. It means that the Federal treasury will pay \$28,-

700,000 of farm mortgage interest in the coming year; about \$1,150,000 for Kansas farmers.

If I could have my way, the established interest rate for farm mortgages would be 3 per cent.

For the second time, Congress had to overcome a veto by President Roosevelt to extend these interest rate reductions. Every Kansan in both branches of Congress voted to override the veto.

Now that I am home again, I hope to see many of you and talk over our problems and prospects together. My best service can be given you in Washington only when I know what your problems are and how you believe they might be solved, to the extent that government can help in the solution.

A Birthday Party Invitation

I WANT a special word with the boys and girls on Kansas farms. It is to invite them to my birthday party in Topeka, on July 14. This will be one of the happiest days of the year for me, because I can be home with all of you. Here is my special invitation to every Kansas farm boy and girl who can be in Topeka on July 14, to come to Garfield park.

I can promise you a good time with several kinds of entertainment—free rides, ice cream cones, numerous contests and special music. It will be a great day for all of us.

So far as I am concerned, the health and happiness and welfare of children should be placed above everything else in the world. If we look after these things we overlook nothing of importance. Providing for their well-being includes wholesome living, clear thinking, a deep appreciation of education; and all the other attributes of character building.

I say again that nothing in life gives me more satisfaction than being able to help restore our little cripples—boys and girls—to normal health. Many of these children who have been restored thru the aid of the Capper Crippled Children fund, to which many of you have contributed, will be there to greet me on my birthday. I want them with me.

And I hope you mothers and fathers who read this will bring your children to my party. No matter where you live in Kansas, you will be welcome and I will deem it a great favor if you come.

Arthur Capper

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By GEORGE MONTGOMERY and FRANKLIN PARSONS

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

I have hogs weighing about 175 pounds. Would you advise selling now? If not, when should I plan to sell them?—H. M., Chillicothe, Mo.

Odds are better than 10 to 1 that hog prices during July and August will be as high as, or higher than they are now. Since the corn-hog feeding ratio is so favorable at the present time, it appears advisable to put on another 25 to 50 pounds of gain and then going to market with them. June is usually a month of low hog prices. July, August, and September are usually the months of highest hog prices in the last half of the year.

Will the recent advance in wheat prices continue thru harvest?—R. M., Pawnee Co.

No, barring unpredictable events it is probable that the rally which began in early June will end before harvest gets well under way, unless black rust should reduce the yield of spring

wheat. There will be ample supplies of wheat even tho winter wheat production is reduced somewhat from early June estimates. In a year such as this, with ample supplies of wheat and dull business conditions, a 15- to 18-cent rally is about all that can be expected.

I have plenty of pasture and will have plenty of roughage this winter. Would you advise me to buy now young heifers about 2 years old to build up a herd or would you advise buying young steer calves to feed out next spring?—R. W., St. Joseph, Mo.

The second program looks the safest and best at the present time. The price outlook in general is too clouded to suggest a long-range production program. It seems to us the best plan would be to buy stocker steer calves in August or September and feed them to go on the market in late 1939 as choice light fat steers. Your chances for profit in this suggested program are better than average.

Will the price of lambs be any higher later this year than they are now?—F. R., Goodland.

The price of lambs probably will drift downward until late this fall unless there is inflation or more rapid improvement in business than now appears probable. It is doubtful that prices will be higher at any time during the last half of this year than they were in late June. Areas, that usually supply the largest receipts during the last half of the year, have more lambs than usual this year. This indicates that prices probably will decline the usual percentage from the peak reached early in June.

—KF—

Help for the Sheep

If you want a handy card to hang in your barn which tells how and when to treat sheep, just drop a line to Kansas Farmer at Topeka.

The season of treatment for stomach worms in sheep has been here for several weeks. We find the commercial worm capsules the most convenient means of holding the internal parasites in check. They are administered monthly if the sheep have a large number of worms.

In Linn county, many farmers

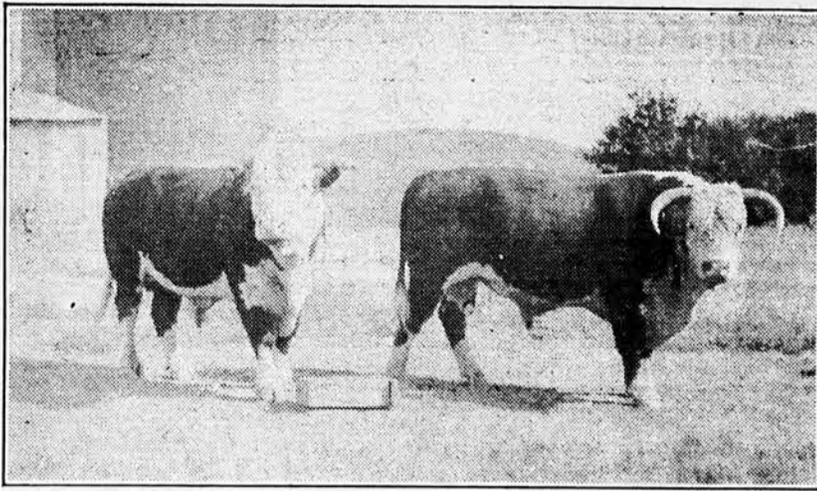
treated their ewes for stomach worms this spring. Some of them used a "Black Leaf 40" and blue vitriol solution, giving it by means of a rubber tube which is shoved into the sheep's first stomach. A long necked bottle also may be used with success.

Frequent changing from pasture to pasture will help control the worms.

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	\$10.25	\$10.15	\$ 8.00
Hogs	9.00	8.60	12.10
Lambs	9.00	9.60	10.75
Hens, Heavy	.14½	.16½	.15
Eggs, Firsts	.18½	.17¼	.20
Butterfat	.22	.19	.26
Wheat, Hard Winter	.86¼	.68¾	1.27¼
Corn, Yellow	.56¾	.53¼	1.28½
Oats	.28	.28¼	.52
Barley	.54	.58	.74
Alfalfa, Baled	14.00	17.00	20.00
Prairie	17.00	9.50	14.00



"Two good reasons for T. I. Mudd's outstanding success in producing creep-fed calves," says J. J. Moxley, beef specialist, of the Russell county beef man. This is one of the first phases of creep-feeding—use good bulls.

Top Prices for Grain-Beef

Creep Feeding Calves Still Best Market For Feed Grown on the Farm

CREEP-FEEDING good quality beef calves, while they are following their mothers, is a sure paying proposition year in and year out, when the farm set-up will accommodate the plan.

The proof of creep-feeding profits lies in the experiences of Kansas farmers who have followed this practice since 1930, and even earlier, and have shown added income thru periods of high and low corn prices, and all kinds of cattle markets.

Consider T. I. Mudd and Sons' record, made on their Russell county stock farm. A year ago last fall a 91 per cent calf crop consisted of 42 good quality Herefords, dropped in November. Less than a year later, 345 days to be exact, the calves weighed 818 pounds on the average, and sold for \$14.85 on the Kansas City market—October 21.

Cattlemen quickly will recognize the date of sale to be considerably later than the peak prices of 1937 and after a severe break in the market price. So the high selling price wasn't due to a lucky market break.

The Mudd calves gained 2.14 pounds

a day from birth. Every one ate an average of 30 bushels of corn and 13 bushels of oats, plus 50 pounds of cottonseed meal, 25 pounds of linseed meal, and 100 pounds of alfalfa hay. Actual feed cost for each calf was \$49.80.

Considering the cow herd, it is seen from Mr. Mudd's records that every cow ate 2½ tons of silage, 540 pounds of cottonseed meal, 200 pounds of bran, and some straw and fodder during the winter suckling season. Ground limestone also was offered.

Winter feed cost on these cows was \$23.62 a head, and summer grazing \$3. All overhead figured \$5.20, cost of non-producers was \$4.55 when spread over the herd. This made the cow cost \$34.37 for the year.

Summarizing—each calf brought \$121.67. After deducting the cost of calf feed, these receipts were \$70.87. That is enough in itself, for it means that each cow provided a market for home-grown feed nearly equal to her own market value. But after subtracting cow cost of \$34.37, there still remains \$36.50 to the cow clear "gravy."

At Cattle Feeders' day in Manhattan last May, and on other occasions, farmers have been asking the question, "Have you changed your minds on creep-feeding? Is it still good, or do you believe the 'steer game' is a safer means of consuming feed?"

The answer to this general question is, unreservedly, that creep-feeding home-raised calves is the most economical manner of producing market beef on a combination feed supply of

home-grown grains, roughages and a moderate supply of grass.

Here are items pointed out by J. J. Moxley, extension beef specialist, as necessities in profitable baby beef production: Use right type of cattle, winter the cows well, produce early calves, creep feed at all times, and fatten on a balanced ration for an early market.

The table on this page gives complete records of the top Kansas beef producers in 1937.

Bought and Grown Fertility

By CORDELL TINDALL

ENRICHING potato ground with fertility bought at the store and grown on the field both were demonstrated by Scott Kelsey, Shawnee county grower this year. On a test plot an application of ammonium phosphate promised a substantial increase in yield when viewed by growers making the annual Kaw Valley Potato Tour.

But even more convincing were two potato fields side by side, one of which



Elmer Goepfert, Perry, is enthusiastic about a new potato variety, Warba, which he has grown for 3 years.



Scott Kelsey, Topeka, shows the results of applying ammonium phosphate on potato land. The yield from two hills at left came from fertilized hills, that at the right from a check plot.

had been in corn the 2 previous years, the other having been seeded to Sweet clover in 1936 and plowed under last December. The contrast in foliage was marked, and the hills dug showed a good increase in yield, roughly estimated at almost 25 per cent.

The Kansas Experiment Station continues its search for new varieties for the Kaw Valley and growers were shown the results at several stops on the tour.

Elmer Goepfert, Perry, was well pleased with a new variety, Warba. He says that it had been first in yield tests on his place in 2 previous years. This variety also has shown promise of becoming a commercial variety for the valley in other tests.

1937 Kansas Beef Production Contest

Cow Herd Record

Name and Address	County	Breed	Winter Feed	Winter Feed Cost	Summer Grazing Cost	Overhead, Taxes, Depreciation, Int. on Invest., Bull Ser., etc.	Additional Cost Due to Non-Producers	Cost of Producing Calves	Ret. per Cow Above Calf Feed Cost	Value per Calf
T. I. Mudd & Sons, Gorham, Kan.....	Russell	Hereford	Silage, 2½ tons; straw, fodder; cottonseed cake, 540 lbs.; bran, 200 lbs.; gr'nd limestone	\$23.62	\$3.00	\$5.20	\$4.55	\$34.37	\$70.87	\$121.67
Glenn Bloom, Medicine Lodge, Kan.....	Barber	Hereford	One ton fodder; 116 pounds cottonseed cake; 4 acres wheat pasture	11.70	6.33	4.81	1.47	26.22	46.57	49.47
Rodney McCallum, Matfield Green, Kan.....	Chase	Hereford	½ ton silage; ½ ton sorgo fodder; ½ ton alfalfa; wheat pasture and straw	17.70	9.00	6.50	1.23	34.43	41.09	41.09
John R. Wright, Belvidere, Kan.....	Kiowa	Hereford	Sorghum fodder, 1,200 lbs.; 2 mos. wheat pasture; 160 lbs. cottonseed meal	9.40	6.00	4.00	1.90	22.05	36.37	39.95
Harlan Coover, Sylvan Grove, Kan.....	Lincoln	Hereford	Roughage; cottonseed meal	16.50	7.77	3.00	3.41	30.70	81.55	55.00

Calf Record

Name and Address	Breed	No. Calves	Percentage Calves Saved	Avg. Birth Date	Date Sold	Avg. Days Old	Market Weight	Daily Gain From 80 Lbs. Birth Wt.	Grain Fed	Supplement Fed	Roughage Fed	Total Feed Cost	Price Received Per Cwt.
T. I. Mudd & Sons, Gorham, Kan.....	Hereford	42	91	Nov. 10 (1936)	Oct. 21 (1937)	345	818	2.14 lbs.	Corn 30 bus. Oats 13 bus.	C. S. meal 50 lbs. L. S. meal 25 lbs.	Alfalfa 100 lbs. Pasture 2 mos.	\$49.80	\$14.86
Glenn Bloom, Medicine Lodge, Kan.....	Hereford	28	93	Feb. 1 (1937)	Oct. 20 (1937)	261	582	1.92 lbs.	Oats-barley-wheat, 4 bus.	Cottonseed meal, 10 lbs.		2.89	8.50
R. D. McCallum, Matfield Green, Kan.....	Hereford	54	96	Mar. 1 (1937)	Oct. 4 (1937)	219	493	1.88 lbs.					8.33
John R. Wright, Belvidere, Kan.....	Hereford	111	91	Mar. 1 (1937)	8-22—27 head 9-20—44 head 11-22—40 head	219	487.2	1.86 lbs.	Oats 8 bus.			3.58	8.20
Harlan Coover, Sylvan Grove, Kan.....	Hereford	8	89	Mar. 15 (1937)	Nov. 9 (1937)	289	550	1.96 lbs.	Grain			23.45	10.00

Men of Iron

By WILLIAM MERRIAM ROUSE

Third of Four Parts

What Has Happened

Donald Hawkes, the blacksmith, the best man in the Adirondack country, after saving the life of a teamster is invited to call on

Mary Stower, just home from select school. She accepts his love, but her father,

Larned Stower, the ironmaster and czar of the little town, is opposed to the match on the grounds that Donald is not of a fine family. The couple plan to defy Stower, and be married as

Frederick Gaylor, a never-to-do-well aristocrat, is pressing Mary to marry him, as a way to obtain money to pay off his debts.

It was late that afternoon when a coal stag came into the shop with an order from Larned Stower. The ironmaster wanted 12 bars, each an inch in diameter, with ends flattened and pierced for spikes. He wanted them immediately.

This was not an unusual order, as it is necessary to bar many windows in buildings where things of value are kept.

It was not a long job for Hawkes to work out the bars, and he sent them back to the store by the man who had bought the order.

When Hawkes went to the store he found the ironmaster there.

It seemed to him that Larned Stower looked a little older in the candlelight; that the lines of his face were cut more deeply than they had been that morning.

"I'd like to rent the white cottage at the north end of the village, Mr. Stower," said Donald. "How much is it?"

"To a man like you, who will improve it, if anything, it will be \$5 a month," said Stower. "I should have asked a bloomer 7. When do you plan to move in, Hawkes?"

"To-morrow afternoon, sir."

"Agreed," replied Stower, "if you are still of the same mind."

"I shall be," Hawkes told him, and there was nothing more to be said that turned to go. There were rough-looking strangers in the store, he noticed, and he went out with brief answers to the greetings of the men he knew. He wanted to be alone this night.

Hawkes had not gone a hundred yards from the store porch when his name was called. He turned to see Dick Stone coming as fast as his broken legs and an arm strapped to his side would permit.

"Walk on, will ye?" exclaimed the man hoarsely. "Don't act upset, Don! You got news ye won't like! The old man's asked Mary Stower up at the big house to be a room with iron bars on the window! It's the ones you made yourself this afternoon!"

DONALD HAWKES stopped, caught his breath, and then walked steadily on with Dick Stone limping beside him. It was not unlikely that the news had spread and that the men on the porch of the store were watching him. "What do you know about it?" he asked.

"Harvey Davis, the mason, done the work," said Stone. "It's a small room at the rear on the north side of the house. The housekeeper and a gal is moving in furniture and talking a good deal. Davis heard some of it."

Afore Harvey finished putting on the bars he looked thru the window and saw the old man lead Miss Mary in, and go out, and lock the door behind him. She tried it. Then she walked down and wrung her hands a little. But never a tear, Harvey said. "Finally she come to the window and asked he should get word to you. He said 'No' and she went down below by that time, watching him. Jest nodded his head to her. Last night, Harvey did, to be sure and to be sure."

So Larned Stower had beaten him 12 hours, and more! Even while the ironmaster was letting the white cottage to him Mary was a prisoner! He clasped Stone's free hand.

"Thanks, Dick!" he said. "You've done me a favor, you and Davis."

He turned with a wave of his hand and walked on out of the village. Already a plan, conditioned upon the situation at the big house, was forming in his mind. Once out on the deserted road Hawkes plunged into the

woods. Darkness was already closing down a quarter of an hour later when he approached the Stower mansion. He could move thru the shrubbery with little or no chance of detection.

Thus he came up to a syringa bush, from the shelter of which he was able to see Mary's window. There was a light within, and the bars were outlined against it. Cautiously Hawkes went closer, but he found no way of getting up there without a ladder. The sheer brick wall, broken only by one window below that of Mary's room, defied even his agility. He went back the way he had come to the village.

Hawkes went to the home of Harvey Davis, who lived in the rear of his shop. It was now quite dark, but as Donald passed the still lighted store he noticed the forms of several strangers on the porch. They were arguing mildly over a jug of rum, which hung from the fist of a square, sturdy fellow. New workmen, Hawkes thought, and dismissed the matter from his mind.

He called Davis out into the night and told him that he wanted a ladder as long as the one he had used that day

to put the bars on the window of the big house. Without a word Davis got a lantern and led him to a shed. He pointed to a rack of ladders.

"The very one I used is there, Don," he said. "Now I'm going indoors to set a while afore I go to bed. I can say I didn't give you no ladder, if anybody asts me."

With the ladder he wanted on his shoulder Hawkes went up the brush-covered hillside back of the village, made a semicircle around the Stower grounds, and left his burden at the edge of the woods. Next he went to the stable of the boarding house and saddled Lady Betty. Her soft nose touched his cheek as he put the bridle on. He knew that she would carry him that night, and Mary Stower, as long as legs and wind held.

IT WAS long after midnight when he was at last ready for the rescue.

Lady Betty was tied in the woods, far enough from the house so that a chance nicker would not betray her. Hawkes took the long ladder under his arm and moved carefully over the lawn. The light in Mary's window had gone out.

A lesser man would not have been able to swing that ladder into the air, unaided, and place it noiselessly against the house. Hawkes planted one end in the sod and let the other down to the brick wall with hardly a sound. He climbed up and grasped the bars. It (Continued on Page 12)



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McCormick-Deering Tractor Corn Binders—in 1-row and 2-row sizes—bring fast, efficient performance to the corn harvest. They are operated through the power take-off of the tractor.



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● In many communities farming takes a breathing spell in August, then drives on to the windup. There is ample opportunity in this season for reliable power and tools to finish this year's job and to make a good start on next year's.

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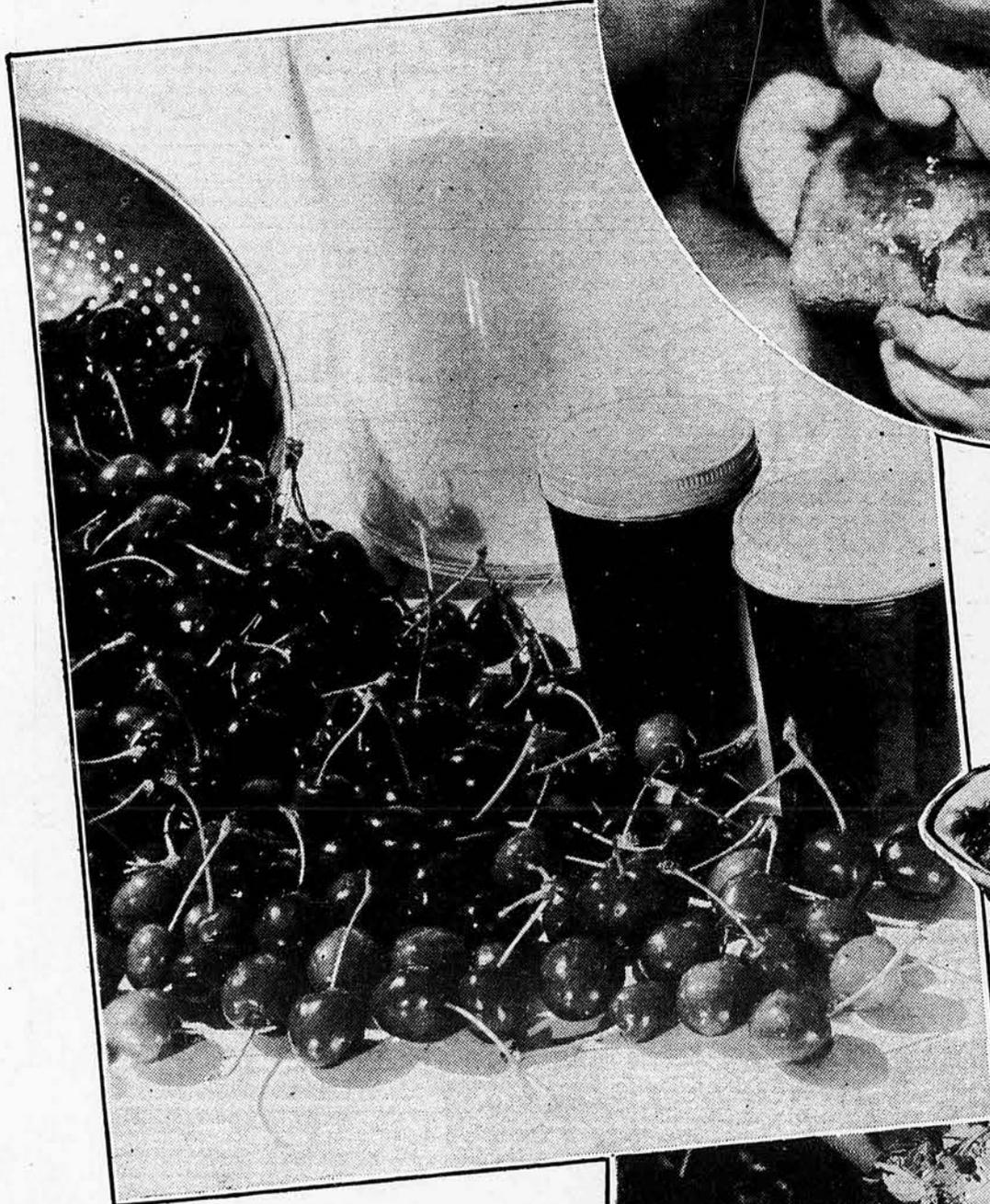
Berries

By RUTH GOODALL

COOKING traditions are wonderful things, and we certainly approve of them . . . but wouldn't this be a sad and dreary world if we couldn't have something really new for our tables now and then? Not that we'd have to do without those good old recipes that were handed down from generation to generation. Great Aunt Sarah's pickled peaches, now . . . they've been members of the family ever since there was a fam-

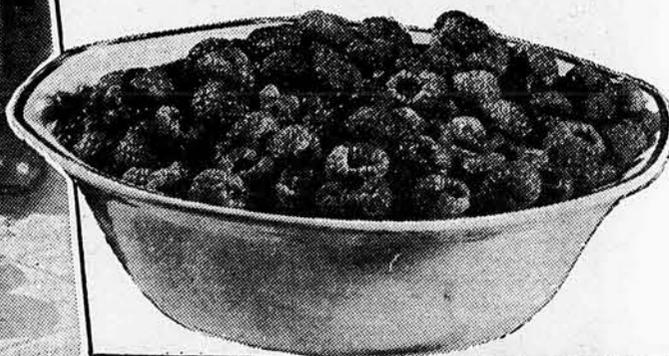


A child's kingdom—
a big slice of bread
and jelly.



wakes up the sweetness of the other . . . no one quite knows what's in it, but everybody wants more and more! Then there's sour cherry to be combined with currant . . . and blackberries and cherries to be made into luscious jam. Raspberry and strawberry—ah, there's a summer duet worth remembering! Just one quart of each fruit gives you ten glasses of finished jam. Pears combined with ginger make a zestful spread . . . mint and rhubarb jelly are hard to beat.

(Continued on Page 10)



Ripe cherries, above, make delicious preserves, but when combined with blackberries, below, result in "superb" jam. Red raspberries have many possibilities; just try a dish such as these, center right, with gooseberries.

ily. But that's still no reason to limit our whole cooking lore to the same things year after year!

New recipes give a life to the menu as surely as a new dress satisfies the spirit . . . every woman has a longing to break with her food traditions and make something really different. There's no time quite like jelly-making time to start, either, for ripe, local fruits lend themselves very gracefully to all kinds of lovely combinations. Think of the garden things waiting for us right this minute . . . raspberries, gooseberries . . . cherries and currants . . . blackberries . . . strawberries. A wealth of flavor—ready to be turned into unusual and delicious spreads!

Of course lots of women will keep on making jellies and jams just the way their mothers did. They really like being old-fashioned in a new-fashioned day—and to them, the modern recipes are just rule-breakers and therefore to be avoided. And of course they are rule breakers! But those of us who want our jams and jellies perfect every time—filled with the sun-ripened flavor of fresh fruit and economical into the bargain—will swear by today's ways of turning out spreads.

Now for those different recipes. Among the jellies, have you tried gooseberry and red raspberry? The tartness of the one



Don't Miss This Trip to **ALASKA** at special, low cost

Capper's DeLuxe

Tour

July 23—August 10

ELEVEN glorious days sailing the beautiful Inside Passage to the Land of the Midnight Sun . . . days and nights filled with strange enchantment aboard a floating palace of pleasure . . . immense glaciers sparkling in the sun . . . snowcapped mountains rising sheer from the water's edge . . . sun-filled valleys massed with beautiful flowers . . . fascinating cities rich in historic and scenic interest. Come with us for the vacation of your lifetime!

That's a fitting way to describe in a few short sentences the Alaska part of the Capper Tour which begins at Kansas City the evening of July 23. It does not tell, however, about the many days spent aboard luxurious trains or the incomparable scenery in the Pacific Northwest.

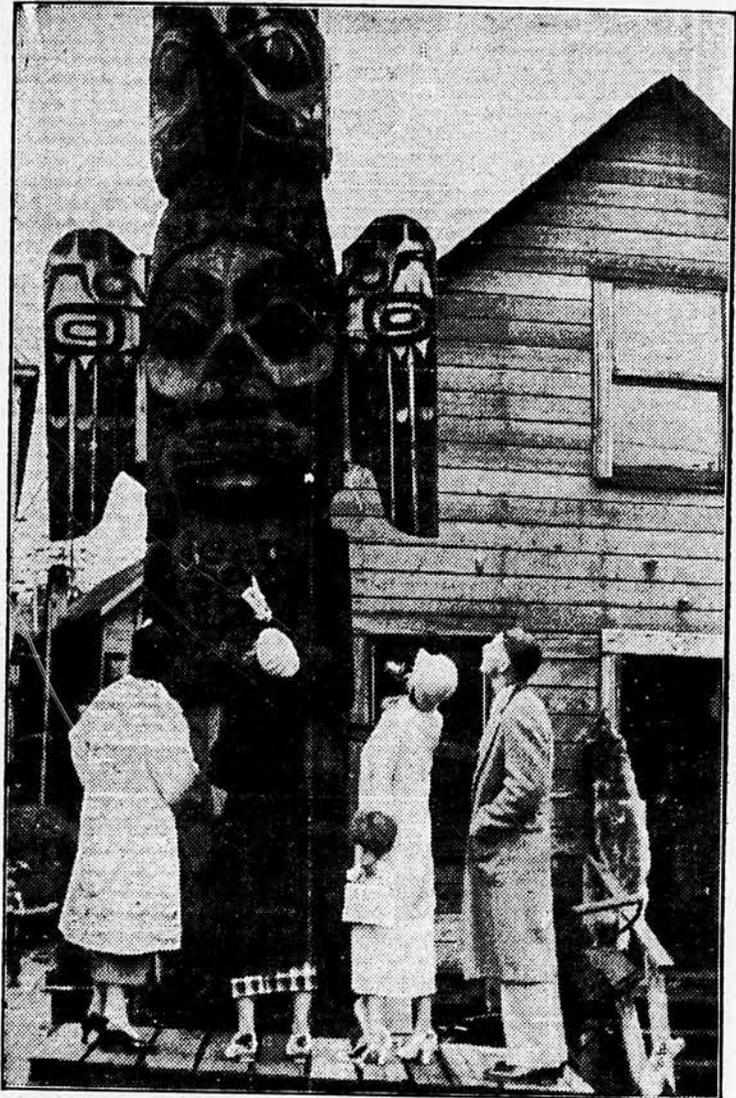
There never has been a Capper trip scheduled before where every foot of the Rocky and Cascade mountains was covered during daylight hours. By holding the special Pullmans overnight in Spokane, Wash., tourists will be enabled to get first-hand glimpses of the most awe-inspiring scenery in Amer-

ica. Roaring rivers, gigantic pines, beautiful lakes and peaks that lose themselves in the blue skies above, pass in seemingly endless procession.

Passengers from the Kansas prairies will get first-hand opportunities to study farming conditions in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana as well as Washington. And then there is Seattle, one of the busiest seaports in the world, whose harbor holds ships from the four corners of the globe. Ample time will be taken there is sightseeing.

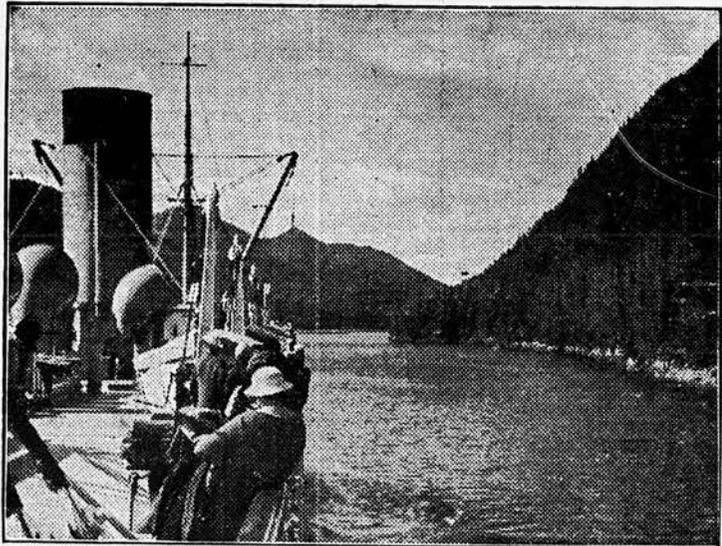
Your travel cares vanish as soon as you join the happy party. There will be no baggage worries—everything is taken care of. And the accommodations are the best that money can buy.

Space on the S. S. Alaska very shortly will be at a premium. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that reservations be made immediately. The trip is very much in demand this year, more so even than in 1937, with the result that the finer accommodations are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Every cent of the money paid toward the trip will be refunded if you are unable to go. The cost of the tour, however, is so reasonable that no one can afford to miss this glorious vacation. Write for descriptive literature now. It would be better still to make your reservations NOW with the Tour Director, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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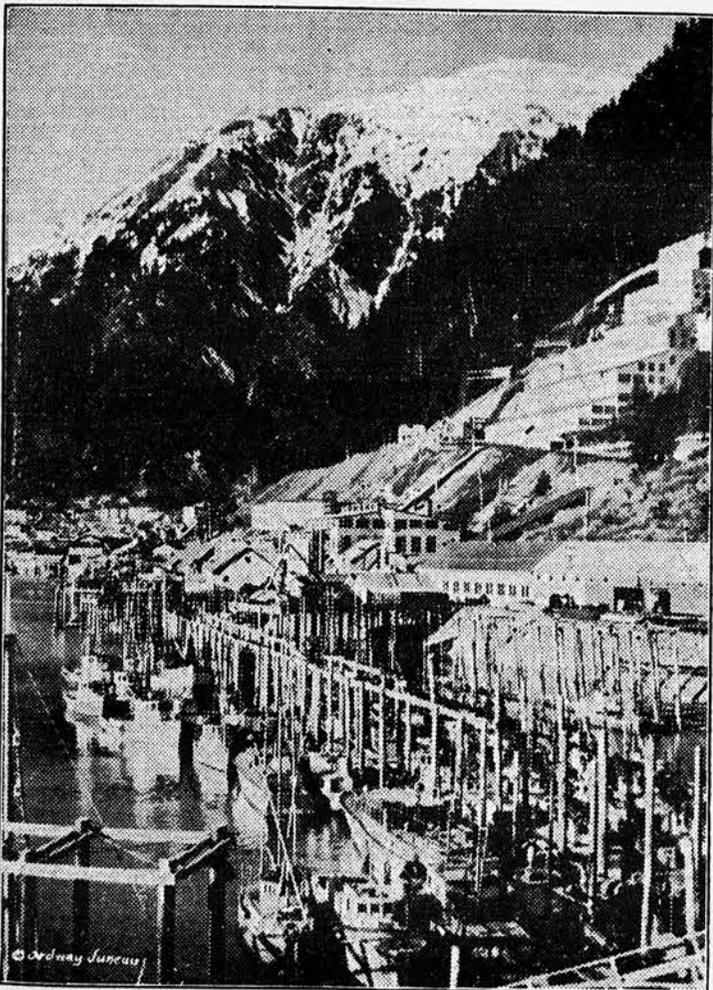
Alaska visitors studying a hand-carved family tree of some Indian family. Such totem poles are numerous sights on the 1938 Capper Tour to Alaska.



Words are unable to describe the beauty of the Inside Passage, famous sea lane to Alaska from Seattle. Protected by a chain of islands, waves of the mighty Pacific will never touch S. S. Alaska carrying Capper tourists to Alaska. Above, in the left foreground, is the Alaska headed northward to the land of the Midnight Sun.



Wrangell (above) is one of the most beautiful cities in Alaska. Situated on the Inside Passage, it commands more than ordinary interest for the large number of totem poles. Shortly beyond Wrangell, the Inside Passage narrows down to a point where the big ocean liners must creep along at a mere snail's pace.



In Juneau, the capital of Alaska, fishing and gold mining combine to reap a harvest from land and sea. Above, a fishing fleet is docked in the very shadow of a rich mine.

Berries—for Jams and Jellies

(Continued from Page 8)

Follow these directions exactly, and you'll make it not only different but perfect, too! There's never a failure with recipes like these:

Ripe Gooseberry and Red Raspberry Jelly

4½ cups (2¼ lbs.) juice
1 box powdered fruit pectin

6½ cups (2¾ lbs.) sugar

To prepare juice, crush thoroly or grind about 1 quart fully ripe gooseberries. Add ½ cup water, bring to a boil and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Crush thoroly or grind about 1 quart fully ripe red raspberries. Combine fruits; place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.) Use same directions as for Ripe Sour Cherry and Currant Jelly. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Ginger and Ripe Pear Jam

4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit
½ to 1 cup diced crystallized ginger

7½ cups (3¼ lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, peel, core, and crush completely or grind about 3 pounds fully ripe pears. Dice about ½

pound crystalized ginger. Measure sugar and prepared fruit, solidly packed, into large kettle. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Ripe Blackberry and Sour Cherry Jam

3½ cups (1¾ lbs.) prepared fruit
1 box powdered fruit pectin

4½ cups (2 lbs.) sugar

To prepare fruit, crush thoroly or grind about 1 quart fully ripe blackberries. Pit about 1 pound fully ripe cherries; crush thoroly or grind. Combine fruits. Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 5 to 6 quart kettle, filling up last cup or fraction of cup with water if necessary; place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. (To reduce foaming, ¼ teaspoon butter may be added.) Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard for 1 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 8 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Ripe Sour Cherry and Currant Jelly

4 cups (2 lbs.) juice
6 cups (2 lbs. 10 oz.) sugar

1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare juice, stem (do not pit) and crush about 1 pound fully ripe cherries. Crush thoroly about 1½ pounds fully ripe currants. Combine fruits, add ½ cup water, bring to a boil, and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.)

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 5 to 6 quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pec-

tin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Nice to Have Around

By MOMS

With Sister correcting my English, and Sonny telling me I'm old-fashion when I object to some of the things he wants to do, and both of them being outspoken about the way I dress, I sometimes wonder if I do anything right. But I cherish a hope I am of some importance, because invariably the first things they say when they get home from school is: "What have you got to eat?" Or if I'm not in sight they will yell: "Mom! Oh Mom! where are you?"

More Jellies and Jams!

Many more delicious and unusual recipes, which we do not have room to print here, are yours for the asking. You'll like the leaflet of my own recipes for "Jellies, Jams and Other Fruit Dainties." This 4-page leaflet gives directions for making jams, butters, jellies, preserves and preserves. Please send a 3-cent stamp so we can mail your copy.

Also, the free bulletin on "Home-made Jellies, Jams and Preserves"—an 18-page booklet full of instructions and recipes—will help you with the most successful jelly and jam season you've ever experienced! Address your requests to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Scarlet Fever Treacherous Disease

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

JUST released from scarlet fever quarantine a mother is justly indignant about the careless conduct of neighbors who try to get along without calling a doctor and do no "cleaning up" after the disease is over. Since we know that scarlet fever is one of the most treacherous diseases we warn parents that no one can tell that any case of scarlet fever will be a mild one. The degree of breaking out on the skin is no index, for there may be slight eruption yet severe complications with glands and ears. The fact that temperature does not run high is not to be relied upon. The supposition that your case is not scarlet fever but only "scarla-



Dr. Lerrigo

rina" is absolutely a delusion, for they are one and the same disease. The selfish person whose desire to escape quarantine prompts him to disregard the welfare of his neighbors, and his own duty as a citizen, is best reached by the plain statement that the after effects of a case that is "hushed up" are dangerous by reason of neglect of proper medication, together with insufficient care of the case. Whenever you are in doubt let the physician decide and thus help to safeguard your community.

The contagion of scarlet fever is most dangerous when the fever begins and there are active discharges from nose and throat. If there are abscessed glands and running ears the contagion does not cease until they clear up. Most doctors have dismissed the idea that scales from the peeling skin carry infection but some still hold to this view. In any event, the quarantine should never be less than 28 days. Cleaning up after quarantine is largely a matter of soap and water, destruction of toys that have been in use, and active laundering of all bedding. Fumigation by sulphur or formaldehyde compounds is of doubtful value.

Babies Very Sensitive

Is smoking in a room where a baby is injurious to its health?—Mother.

Babies are very sensitive to poisons of all kinds. They should not be permitted to inhale the atmosphere of a room filled with tobacco smoke. Babies differ in the degree of sensitiveness they exhibit, some seeming to be made quite ill, while others are not.

May Be Anemia

What causes headaches, dizziness and sleepiness? When I read a little my head begins to feel heavy and the words begin to blur. If I get up suddenly I am so dizzy that I have to hold on to things to keep me from falling. What should a girl of 16 weigh?—Amy.

Girls of 16 may weigh from 90 to 140 pounds depending upon height and general build. Such symptoms as you name in a girl of your age are good indications of anemia. The remedy is to drink plenty of milk, eat the most nourishing food obtainable and take plenty of rest, always in the fresh air. Get 10 hours sleep until better.

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.

—KF—

Senator Capper Camp Visitor

Senator Capper very nearly picked "Kansas Day" at the 4-H Club encampment at Washington when he was the guest of Kansas delegates.

At Arlington Cemetery on that day Patricia Beezley, of Crawford county, and Albert MacMahan, of Alabama, on behalf of the 42 states represented at this year's camp, laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

That night Marcella Beat, of Kingman, the other Kansas representative, presided at the evening program for the entire camp. The two boys, John Kepley of Bourbon county and Oscar Norby of Pratt county, also took part in camp activities.

Smart Wrap-Around

BUTTONS IN BACK



Pattern KF-590—For all its simplicity this is one of the most striking of the new styles which will take an important part in your summer wardrobe. Just the simplest possible seams, a touch of ric-rac and a few buttonholes, yet the result is astounding, particularly if you make the dress up in one of the new flower-striped cottons. If you've a nice slim figure, make it very snug at the waist and wear it without any belt. . . . the upraised waistline is nicely accented by the ric-rac. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 36-inch fabric.

Patterns and pattern book may be obtained from the Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for 15 cents each; or a pattern and a pattern book for 25 cents.

More Meat on Active Range Chicks

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

FOWLS on free range in this section of the state have the promise of plenty of protein in the form of grasshopper meat. Our two youngsters have been busy hand picking them for the tiny bantam chicks that are not yet large enough to range far from their coop. Chickens raised in confinement never have half the enjoyment the range raised chicks have chasing 'hoppers and bugs. And while there are many arguments in favor of the chicks raised in confinement, 3 years of experimenting on the government farm at Beltsville, Maryland, showed that the range raised chicks had a larger per cent of breast, thigh and leg meat. These are the choicest part of the fowl. The per cent of difference in the groups used in the experiments were 8 per cent more breast meat, 10 per cent more leg meat and 6 to 8 per cent more edible meat in favor of the free rangers. Mid-western poultry raisers may find satisfaction and a little comfort by musing on these facts if the 'hoppers cause serious damage to the gardens and corn fields. Possibly the extra edible meat during the 'hopper season will offset part of the loss of their gardens.

Ideas on feeding the growing pullets on range have changed in the last few years. Thirty-five years ago corn chop moistened with milk or water was one of the favorite methods of feeding the young stock. Then came the feeding of mash along with grain feeds: Later because of being a time saver the all mash idea was conceived and ground

grains in sufficient quantity was added so that whole grains were not necessary. Today vast quantities of dry mash are being used. Chicks really haven't much use for a gizzard under some present day methods of feeding. But along with some of the modern ways of feeding, housing and management have come some of our heaviest poultry losses. Range paralysis, and first one disorder and another take their toll.

Now the pendulum is swinging back as it seems it always has a habit of doing in most all extreme fads. Some of the largest farms of the country thru experiments in feeding are finding that the feeding of cracked and whole grains are best fed along with a good developing feed. Pullets seem to show a greater disease resistance and have a greater livability during the first laying year when the greatest losses usually occur. Some growers are putting the grain in hoppers before the young stock and also keeping the developing mash in hoppers so that the pullets may balance their own rations. Others are hand feeding grains mornings and evenings and opening the dry mash hoppers only in the afternoons.

Oats are one of the best grains for growing large frames. This year it is our cheapest grain. When plenty of corn, wheat and oats are fed along with a reasonable amount of mash one seldom hears the complaints that the pullets come into production too soon or before attaining their growth. The grain develops the bird to normal body weight and there is no forcing the development of the egg organs before the fowl reaches its normal size. Such a system causes the pullet to start laying normally and there are no undersized "pee wee" eggs as there are when the pullet is forced for development rather than growth.



Mrs. Farnsworth



Poison bait mixer used in Riley county, made from a discarded butter churn. Bars inserted inside act as beaters. An old engine is used with a clutch which turns the mixer slowly. After putting in the ingredients, and mixing thoroly, the churn is dumped on the platform below and the bait scooped into sacks. At left, is Scott Willyard, county shop foreman and designer of the machine; at right, Clarence Persyn, in charge of the mixing.

Battle Against Grasshoppers Proves They Can Be Stopped

GOOD results are being reported on the statewide battle against grasshoppers. Herman Biskie, Franklin county, said the county bait mixing shop is putting out as high as 1,000 pounds of mash daily, and farmers applying it along strips left in alfalfa fields had killed 'hoppers so thickly they could be scraped up with the open hand.

The pests are not content to stay in one spot, but move rather rapidly from one field to another, crossing roads or narrow fields. On the Charles farm, at Republic, grasshoppers infested an early field of Sweet clover in nearly unbelievable numbers. As the growth was grazed short, they began to move out, going into barley and alfalfa fields on opposite sides of the clover. Poisoning was begun before the 'hoppers left, and large numbers were killed but the majority seem to have escaped. Poison was applied around the borders of the alfalfa which was not yet cut and an intensive poisoning campaign was launched immediately after haying, with an encouraging "kill." In the barley and wheat there was little one could do but wait until harvest and then try to catch the insects with bait as they moved into the

corn or back into the Sweet clover. F. J. Wirth, J. J. Garrett and Russell Sloan, all of Thomas county, are just 3 of many farmers who reported at mid-June they had made excellent "kills" along roadways in their communities.

Many counties are charging from 25 to 50 cents a hundred pounds for the mixture of sawdust, mill-run bran, and sodium arsenate. This is below actual cost of the materials and the theory is that folks will use the bait more carefully than if it were free. In other counties the bait is being distributed without cost, but in limited daily amounts. Users add molasses, onions and fruit to their own preference.

Walking directly across a small field of alfalfa last week, Hugh McLaughlin, Osage county, said he counted considerably more than 200 dead 'hoppers lying in the 6-inch growth. He thought this indicated the insects were being attacked by natural enemies since he had not spread any poison. Examination showed a fungus had been working on the 'hoppers before they died. This report is promising, yet in fields farther west in the state, damage continues and the fight must go on until the pests have ceased to cause losses.

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Empty Saddles Safe

Saddles often are damaged by mice or calves chewing the leather. To swing them out of the way we fix a pulley on the harness room ceiling and draw the saddle up with a rope.—Junior McCarty.

Saves the Light Bulbs

Electric light bulbs in barn, lot or chicken houses, can be protected by old springs removed from automobile cushions. They fit nicely around the ordinary bulb.—Joyce E. Mitchell.

Two Hints for the Home

To soften hardened putty, place in boiling water and allow to stand until the water cools.

A little vaseline rubbed over a white spot on furniture, will restore its color.—Mrs. Russell Minch.

Glass Breaks Even

To make an even break in a glass bottle just below the neck, wrap a piece of twine that has been saturated with

kerosene around the bottle at the point where the break is desired. Ignite the twine and let burn until consumed and then pour cold water on the bottle and it will break where the twine was tied.—Mrs. J. E. Brosseau.

For Extinguishing Fires

To extinguish a gasoline fire in the absence of a modern fire extinguisher, use flour, sand or earth in the order named. Ammonia is effective if the flame is confined to a small place.—William W. Allen.

Use for Cement Bags

To make a smooth wall for wall paper I use the brown paper bags in which cement is purchased. They are made of from 3 to 6 layers of heavy paper. It is tough and hard to tear.—May McCarty.

Hang Up the Broom

A screw with a loop screwed into the end of the broom handle so the broom can be hung on a nail makes the broom keep its shape.—L. B.

Until Dinner Is Ready---

By THE EDITORS

Share Fortune: A Topekan, who received an unexpected fortune from an elderly Hawaiian whom he had befriended, spent \$1,000 of it to tide over fellow workmen who had been laid off.

Ocean Grave: An expedition has unearthed a prehistoric animal graveyard near Minneola. Elephant tusks 58 inches long and rhinoceros skulls have been unearthed. It is thought the graveyard was once the bed of the ocean.

Famous Visitor: Shirley Temple's folks tried to keep her identity a secret while on a vacation tour thru the state, but it was no use. At Hays and Manhattan enthusiastic youngsters thronged about to see the famous child movie star.

Twin Complex: The Marlowe household near Linn is getting used to twins. In 1936 Mr. and Mrs. Marlowe became the parents of twins, last year a cow gave birth to twins, and now a mare has twin colts.

Too Real: What appeared to be a head-on auto collision in Manhattan with three bodies in the street lying in pools of blood really was a safety project. But indignant citizens made such vigorous protests that the ketchup "blood" and dummy "bodies" had to be cleaned up.

Search Warrant: A woman has the right to search her husband's trousers and get all the money she can, according to a California judge. The judge not only acquitted the wife on a charge of taking money from her husband's trousers, but advised her to help herself to "all you can lay your hands on. The money your husband has, under your marriage contract, is half yours."

Stork Movies: In an Indianapolis, Ind., hospital expectant fathers can watch movies until the stork arrives. In the hospital auditorium a picture "Around the Clock With Baby" will be shown.



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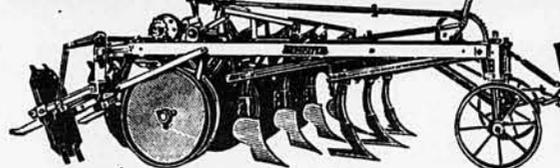
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Senator Capper, as usual, surrounded by many of his guests at his annual birthday parties.

Capper Picnic Big Day for All

By MARGARET BOAST

JULY 14 is the big day! Children from everywhere will be in Garfield Park, at Topeka, to help Senator Capper celebrate his 30th annual birthday. The 15,000 young folks who attended last year ranged from babes in arms to veterans of the Civil War—all out for a day of fun and amusement from all parts of the state.

Free rides on the merry-go-round, ferris wheel, and merry-mix-up keep young and old alike amused with their rapid movements the whole day long. The Topeka park ponies, the favorite of all the children, again will bring a lot of joy as they take endless numbers for rides. This year's new carnival feature will be the "tilta whorl"—and, an act in which trained lions will fight and wrestle with their trainer.

Entertainment at the picnic will be provided by the entire staff from Radio Station WIBW, with Uncle Ezra and

all the Bar Nothing Ranch Gang who will be there to greet and entertain their radio fans.

Free ice cream cone lines keep many shifting from one foot to the other wishing the line would move a little more rapidly so they could have their "teenth" cone. A check stand, which is nothing short of a "lost child" bureau, will keep little brother until big sister stops enjoying the party's entertainment and comes to find him.

Crippled children again will be special guests. Last year 20 of them were given the "keys" to the party during the day. Also, the "ladies in blue" will do their customary good deeds at the emergency hospital.

Another 14th of July is almost here and Senator Capper is looking forward to seeing all his friends and wants them to help him celebrate his birthday.

Men of Iron

(Continued from Page 7)

was impossible to see into the room. He tapped lightly on a pane of glass, waited, and tapped again. The sash began to move. It went up and Mary leaned out, close to the bars.

"I knew you'd come," she said. "I'm dressed and ready. Can you take off the bars?"

"Yes," said Hawkes. "They must come off."

His right hand closed around one of the irons at the side of the window; his left braced against another in the middle. He took a deep breath, and pulled. With a harsh protest the spike came out of the masonry.

He twisted it off at the other end and passed it into the room to Mary. In less than 5 minutes the way was clear for her. She climbed out, with a reticule swinging in one hand, and followed him down the ladder.

They stood together on the ground. From the house there had been no stir of movement, no show of light. For the first time that night Hawkes felt as though success were his.

"Lady Betty's waiting in the woods," he whispered. "In 5 minutes we'll be riding hard!"

What followed came so quickly that Donald Hawkes was taken completely by surprise.

There was a rush of feet over the turf, more like a sudden movement of wind in the shrubbery than an attack, and then Hawkes found himself the center of beating fists. Mary was wrenched away from him. She screamed once. Blows pelted him like hail. His head caught most of the battering and he was dazed.

Instinctively he reached out as a wrestler does, and his hands found a body. He swung the man up on his hip and hurled him to the ground so that the breath left that smitten body in a cry of pain.

Don Hawkes was in action. Again he reached into the storm of fists which could not beat him down. At that instant a club cracked over his head. He staggered into a moment of blindness. Then he found himself wiping blood from his eyes—and there was no more battle. He heard the sound of the passage of bodies in the woods; and thought that a smothered cry from Mary came back to him.

Now lights flared in the windows of the house. Hawkes straightened, recovering from the effects of the blow. Quick feet crossed the porch and a pistol blazed into the night. The song of the bullet was close to the head of Don Hawkes. He walked unsteadily in the direction from which the shot had come.

"You needn't shoot again, Mr. Stower," he said. "They've got Mary, and gone."

A woman brought a lantern, sobbing hysterically as she fitted a lighted candle into the socket. Larned Stower held it up and inspected Hawkes; he walked down and looked at the man on the ground. A pistol hung from the ironmaster's hand and the butt of another showed from a pocket.

"Who's got Mary?" he asked.

"I don't know," replied Hawkes as he worked with a handkerchief at the cut on his head. "I took her out of the house and we were going to my mare in the woods when a gang ambushed me."

"The coward is always the one to fear!" muttered Stower. "Gaylor's men! There were half a dozen plug-uglies in the store tonight. She refused him flatly yesterday. And he's got to marry her or go bankrupt."

"He won't marry Mary!" cried

Hawkes, and he swung on his heel. "Wait for the men from the forge!" exclaimed Stower. "You can't handle this alone!"

"And lose her again to you?" shouted Hawkes. "I wait for nothing!"

He began to run across the lawn. If only they had not found Lady Betty—There she was, stamping restlessly. She knew that great things were doing this night. Hawkes flung himself up without putting foot to stirrup. Once in the saddle he felt better. His head cleared. They worked thru the woods and out to the highway. There, with hoofs pounding under him, it seemed to Hawkes that he was accomplishing something.

(To Be Continued)

No Dull Hours If You Have a Hobby

By LEILA LEE

HAVE you a hobby? If you haven't, you are missing a lot of fun. Perhaps some very commonplace hobby may lead to an unusual one.

Farm boys and girls, of course, have the best chance of anyone for nature hobbies. Collecting and mounting arrowheads and Indian relics is a good one. Studying birds and flowers, and keeping records on them is another enjoyable pastime. A hobby of collecting leaves, seeds, shells, cones, stones, samples of bark and cross-sections of wood from various trees, and mounting them—any of these are interesting and useful.

My pet idea is collecting odd salt and pepper shakers. I take tiny pieces of adhesive tape and paste on the bottom of each set. Then I mark the date I bought the set, or the name of the person who gave them to me and when. There are all sorts of things to collect—buttons, books, pitchers, pictures. By tagging them in some manner as I do my salt and pepper shakers, they will tell a real story for you. Collecting autographs is a fascinating hobby, and stamp collecting is another.

Handicraft hobbies are fun and may bring in some money, too. Many boys and girls are quite skillful in making airplane models, ship models, and all sorts of things from wood and metal.

Most boys enjoy outdoor sports such as hunting and fishing. These make fine hobbies. Hunting with the camera is a fine sport, and the country is especially suited for it.

Did You Guess Right?

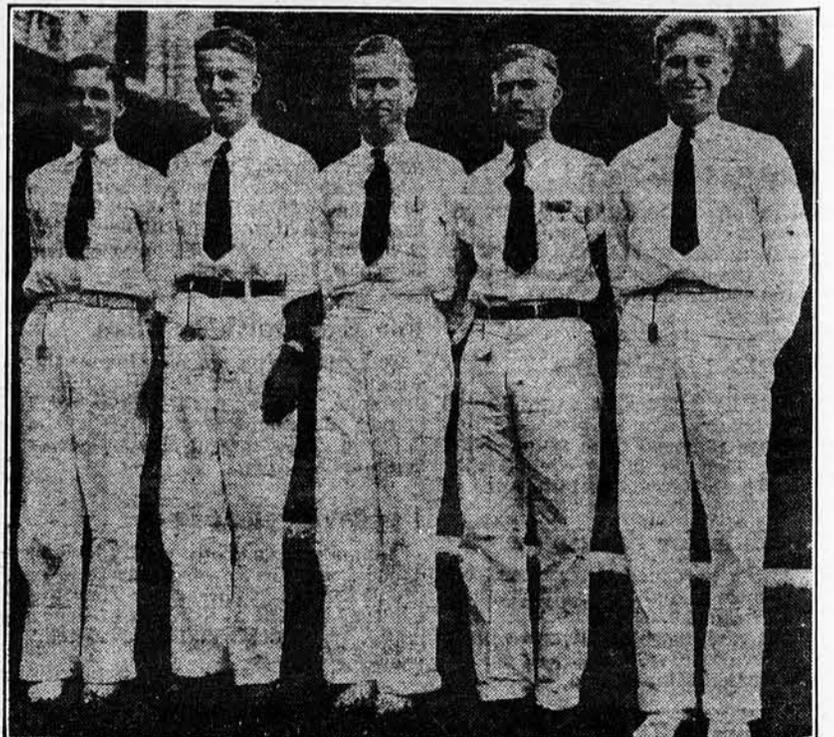
In the elephant cartoon, June 18 issue of Kansas Farmer, the elephant had these 5 things wrong with him: Small ear, horn on trunk, fuzzy tail, dots on back, stripes on leg.

4-H Round-Up Girls' Health Winners



The 5 girl health winners at the recent 4-H Club State Round-up were: (left to right) Florence Kutina, Ellis; Virginia Larcom, Sollyards; Maurine Graper, Smith Center; Velta Anderson, Byers; and Lela McPherson, Goodland.

Healthiest Boys in 4-H Club Work



The 5 boys judged as health winners at the 4-H Club State Round-up were: (left to right) Bill Mollar, Emporia; John Velthoen, Greeley; Lowell Raed, Hope; Raymond McNow, Moline; and Rex Stephenson, Cedar Point.

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Youthful Trio Operated Big "Touch and Take" Hen Game

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

A FEW weeks ago, a thrilling sort of touch and take game was being played in Washington county by three youths, Joe Koss, Raymond McGinty and Raymond Gordon. It appears that the idea was to visit a hen house in the night and take all the choice hens that could be touched. Sometimes as much as \$100 worth of poultry would be taken from one farm. A loss of that kind occurred on the premises of Frank Gressman, a Protective Service member, living near Washington. On that occasion, Koss was "it". Smaller losses occurred on the farms of other Service members, Elmer Stolzer, Bernard Tegethoff and Ed Willbrandt, all of Washington. Just after Gressman's chickens were taken, he reported to Sheriff Fred Diedrich and some clues were picked up.

The sheriff decided he would like to be "it" for a while. So, when some of the chickens were found in a Nebraska market, Sheriff Diedrich picked up the chief players of the game and after matters were talked over in the county court at Washington, it was decided the boys and not the chickens were the ones that should be in the coop for the next few months. In other words, they were sentenced, Koss and McGinty for 6 months and Gordon for 1 month in the Washington county jail. Since Gressman and Stolzer discovered their chickens were being stolen and reported promptly to the sheriff, and in other ways co-operated with law enforcement officers, they, each, got one-third of a \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, for this conviction. The other one-third went to the arresting officer, Sheriff Diedrich. Willbrandt and Tegethoff didn't report thefts on their premises until after an arrest was made and the suspects confessed to having taken chickens from a great many farms. One provision in the published Protective Service reward offer is to the effect that a member in order to qual-

ify for a part of a reward must report theft to an officer before an arrest has been made. The purpose is to encourage all farmers to check up often on their property to see if any is missing and to report all losses promptly to law enforcement officers.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$27,425 in rewards for the conviction of 1,122 thieves, found guilty of stealing from Kansas farmers, whose premises are posted with Protective Service signs.

—KF—

Kansas Farmer Visitors

The welcome sign always hangs out at the Kansas Farmer office in Topeka for farm folks. We hope you will drop in to see the editors, and make a trip thru the entire Capper plant to see how all the Capper magazines are printed. The following folks visited us recently:

Helen Waugh, Mankato; Louis P. Ruppel, Ruth Ruppel, Gloria Ruppel, Lindsey Ruppel, all of Haviland; Marvin Dick, LaHarpe; Robert Groome, Chanute.

A. L. Hardy, Neva Rockwell, Velma Lucas, Mrs. A. L. Hardy, Martha Louise Hardy, Jimmy Hardy, Laveta Dexter, Perry Phelps, Emma Hodges, Martin Lucas, Anna M. Hodges, Faye Lucas, Owen R. Jones, Ralph W. Reb, Dave Dexter, Jr., Arwayne Dexter, Irene Rockwell, all of Frankfort.

Juanita Hunt, Greeley; Eva Mae Hunt, Pomona; Wayne McElwee, Helen McElwee, Ivan McElwee, Mrs. Fred C. McElwee, Fred C. McElwee, Parsons.

Pauline Boljack, Barnes; J. H. Culbertson, Overbrook; Alpha Culbertson, Hepler. Donald Love, James Parks, Betty Rutledge, Maxine Warren, George Powell, Steve Powell, Mrs. Steve Powell, Mrs. W. H. Houston, Mrs. Frank Houston, Topeka.

—KF—

Good Job by Whirlwind

A whirlwind terracer was used to build successful terraces on the Watson Little farm, near Parsons.

If Home Granaries Harbor Insects

(Continued from Page 3)

black heads and two horny black points at the other end of their bodies. They are ¼-inch long when grown. About the only insurance against them is thoro cleaning of the bins and fumigation of the newly stored grain.

The same treatment is good for the meal worms and other insects which might infest granaries in Kansas.

Fumigation is a practice which should be done carefully and exactly. The following items cover the subject briefly:

1. Be sure the grain bin is tight. Double siding is necessary to prevent considerable loss of the "heavier than air" fumes of gas. A metal or masonry bin, tight at sides and bottom, is fine for fumigation. A good roof prevents some escape of the gas.
2. Apply carbon disulphide at rate of 1 to 3 gallons to 1,000 bushels of grain.

If temperatures are warm and the bin is tight, the smaller quantities of the liquid may be used.

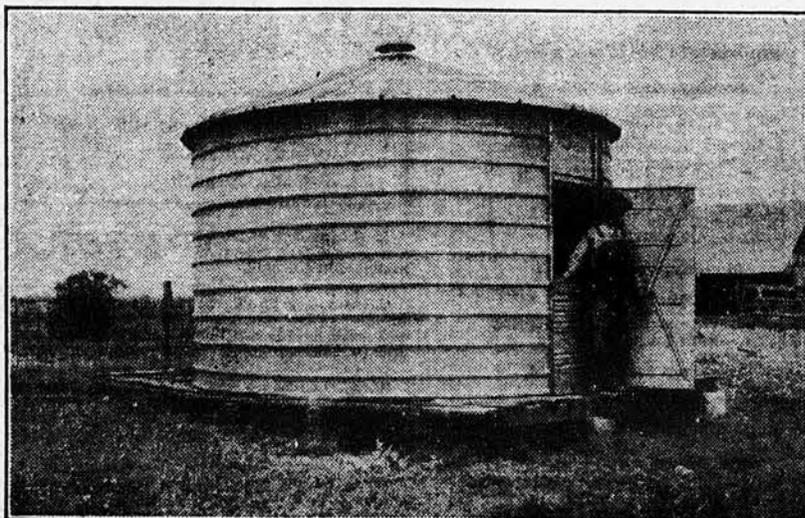
3. Apply by sprinkling over the surface with a watering can or sprinkler, or place in shallow pans. Do not open the container and bury in the grain. Best results are from applying the liquid in layers, but this is less necessary in the better bins.

4. Leave the bin immediately after applying the chemical and do not breathe the fumes if you can help it.

5. Keep fire away from the bin until fumigation is complete.

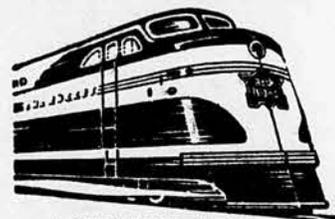
6. Buy carbon disulphide in bulk at prices in the range of 6 cents a pound for 500-pound lots.

7. Use chemicals other than carbon disulphide only after carefully consulting reliable instructions.



One thousand bushels of wheat, stored in this bin, paid the owner, R. W. Houswith, 60 cents a bushel within 1 year, since the price rose that amount. The grain was treated with carbon disulphide and kept in excellent condition.

Speed ON THE ROCK ISLAND ROCKET



to DES MOINES— Minneapolis-St. Paul

Fastest service—equipment includes—comfortable reclining seat coaches, luxurious Parlor-Lounge Car, dinette, radio in every car, complete air-conditioning.

Kansas City and Des Moines— St. Paul-Minneapolis

Northbound	SCHEDULE	Southbound
9:00 am Lv. Kansas City	Ar. 9:45 pm	
9:38 am Lv. (a) Excelsior Springs (a)	Lv. 8:52 pm	
1:03 pm Ar. Des Moines	Ar. 5:28 pm	
(Grand Avenue Station)		
2:08 pm Ar. Iowa Falls	Lv. 4:20 pm	
2:55 pm Lv. Mason City	Lv. 3:35 pm	
3:45 pm Lv. Albert Lea	Lv. 2:48 pm	
4:17 pm Lv. Owatonna	Lv. 2:17 pm	
4:33 pm Lv. Faribault	Lv. 2:00 pm	
5:45 pm Ar. St. Paul	Lv. 12:55 pm	
6:20 pm Ar. Minneapolis	Lv. 12:20 pm	

(a) Stops to receive passengers for, and discharge passengers from, Des Moines and beyond.

The Rockets are not excess fare trains. However, all seats, both coach and parlor lounge, are reserved and individually assigned in advance.

For further details

P. W. JOHNSTON
General Passenger Agent
Rock Island Lines
1200 Fidelity Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.



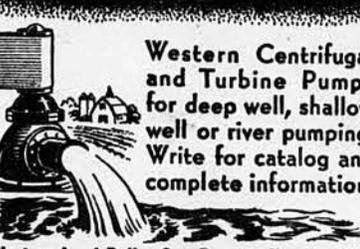
Only the Fox Has All of These Features

1. Timken Tapered Roller Bearings on main shaft.
2. A self-feeder that really feeds itself.
3. Direct driven, light running blower.
4. Dependable safety features.
5. One piece main frame.
6. Easy access to the knives.
7. Fox Automatic Knife Sharpener.
8. An adjustable 4-edged Cutting Bar.
9. A complete, 4-roll Husking Attachment.
10. Re-cutting screens for making Alfalfa Meal.

FOX RIVER TRACTOR CO. 1070 N. Rankin St. APPLETON, WIS.

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

IRRIGATION PUMPS



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

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS

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

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

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

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or 87 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 188 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Headings and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

HOME OF EGG LAYING CHAMPIONS. 61 official monthly championships in 1938 contests. 8 breeds from bloodtested, approved stock. Immediate or future delivery. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns \$5.75 per 100. Sexed pullet chicks \$10.30 per 100. White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons \$6.25 per 100. Sexed pullet chicks \$9.30 per 100. 100% live delivery. Free circular. Missouri Valley Farms, Box 145, Marshall, Mo.

BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS. STRONG, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 811, Clinton, Mo.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, BROILERS, HENS, WANTED. COOPS loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

SEED

HARDY RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED \$12.50; Grimm alfalfa \$12.40; White Sweet Clover \$5.40; Red Clover \$15.50. All 60 lb. bushel, track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO, EARLY Sumac, Pink Kafir and Wheatland Milo seed. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

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

MACHINERY

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 ft. Model S disk harrow. Two saw rigs with engines mounted. One ten-horse Iowa stationary engine mounted. No. 8 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; threshes cleaner, less power. Baldwin and Caterpillar improvements, repairs. Catalog free. Richardson, Dept. D, Cawker City, Kan.

GOVERNORS FOR AUTO ENGINES, \$6.50. Ball bearing \$8.50. Generator drive pulley for Farmall tractors, F-20, \$2.50; F-30, \$3.00; prepaid. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Nebr.

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.

RECONDITIONED ALL MAKES OF TRACTORS and combines in good shape. Weidner Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.

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

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

TRUCK AND AUTO PARTS

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

TRACTOR PARTS

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

TRACTOR FILLER

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

ELECTRIC FENCE

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF FARMERS USE the dependable Farmak Electric Fence. Sensational new Flux Diverter invention makes Farmak the outstanding Electric Fence, effects tremendous saving and longer life from safe 6 volt batteries. Utility model only \$12.50. Long term guarantee. 30 days trial. Write for catalog. Agent-dealers wanted. Many money-making exclusive territories open. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., 47-JX, 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 FENCE. Simple. Efficient. Complete. Portable. Guaranteed. 30 day trial. Write for amazingly low prices. Established dealers wanted. 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, Pacific, Idaho.

FENCE CONTROLLER EASILY CONVERTED from Ford "T" coil. No extra costs. Complete plans 35c. LeJay Manufacturing, 831 LeJay Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

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, Nebr.

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

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

FOR SALE: EIGHT HUNDRED WATT DELCO plant, like new, used twelve months. Willard Colwell, Emporia, Kan.

SILOS

PORTABLE SILOS LOW AS \$18.00 COMPLETE. Build and fill in one day. Any capacity from one acre corn to 400 tons. These low cost silos ideal for farms without silos, and for storing surplus crops. Write today for instructive booklet. Sisalkrat Co., 207-L, Wacker Drive, Chicago.

WATER WELL CASING

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 rates, steel tanks, smoke stacks, etc. Prices and catalogs on request. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES, MIXED CAR LOTS direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

HONEY

EXTRA QUALITY CLOVER HONEY; 10 LB. pail \$1.00; 60 lb. can \$4.90; 10 lb. pail bulk comb \$1.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

SPARROW TRAPS

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

PRINTING

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

PHOTO FINISHING

ROLL FILMACHINE 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.

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

PROMPT SERVICE—GUARANTEED WORK. Two beautiful portrait type double weight enlargements, eight neverfade gloss prints, each roll 25c. Dubuque Film Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

EXPERT PHOTO FINISHING. ONE DAY service. 8 genuine expensive Velox prints, two double weight professional enlargements 25c. Expert Studios, LaCrosse, Wis.

PROMPT SERVICE—QUALITY WORK; 2 beautiful double weight gloss enlargements, 8 guaranteed neverfade prints each roll, 25c. Excel Photo Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

SNAPSHOTS IN COLORS—ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 natural color prints, 25c. Natural color reprints, 3c. Amazingly beautiful. Natural Color Photo, C-31, Janesville, Wis.

SPECIAL OFFER! 10 REPRINTS FOR 25c, one beautiful 6x8 enlargement free. Rolls finished, 8 prints 2c enlargements 25c. Nielsen's Studio, Aurora, Nebr.

FREE TRIAL OFFER. SEND NEGATIVE with one dime for three brilliant border prints. 5x7 enlargement free. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

ROLL DEVELOPED. TWO PRINTS EACH and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

LOOK! YOUR CHOICE! EIGHT PRINTS AND two enlargements or 16 prints from each roll, 25c. Quickest service. Modern Studios, LaCrosse, Wis.

ACE-HI PHOTO SHOP, LACROSSE, WIS. will develop your roll with 8 glossy prints and 2 enlargements for 25c. Immediate service.

ENLARGEMENT FREE. EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

GUARANTEED. 20 PRINTS 25c. ROLL DEVELOPED. 16 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

ROLL DEVELOPED. 16 GUARANTEED prints 25c. Smart Photo, Winona, Minn.

TOBACCO

KENTUCKY'S FANCY—BUY THE BEST. 10 pounds extra fancy chewing or smoking, \$1.00. Beautiful 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, flavoring, 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.

HLP WANTED

M. M. EARNED \$267, THREE WEEKS, RAISING mushrooms in cellar! Exceptional, but your cellar, shed perhaps suitable. Book free. United, 3848 Lincoln Ave., Dept. 255, Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED

MAN IMMEDIATELY FOR STEADY POSITION. 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., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

EDUCATIONAL

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

AUTO MECHANICS, DIESEL, BODY-FENDER repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevinson's, 2008-I Main, Kansas City, Mo.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING, AUGUST 1ST. Colonel Walters (\$176,376, 550,558 sales) will instruct. Acquire correspondence course free. American Auction College, Kansas City. \$100 DAY AUCTIONEERING, TERM SOON, free catalog. Reisch 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.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

ANTIQUES

OLD GLASS, DOLLS, CURIOS, STAMPS, coins. Catalogue 5c. Indian Museum, Northbranch, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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 PLOW, BALANCE blue stem pasture, 8 room house, fine barn, good water, \$6,500, 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—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH-ern 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. 702, 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.

GOOD FARMS AVAILABLE, WASHINGTON, Minnesota, Idaho, Western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning July 2

- 4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 5:00 a. m.—Devotional Program
- 5:15 a. m.—Al Clauser and Oklahoma Outlaws
- 5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
- 6:00 a. m.—Ezra and Faye-Col. Combs and Ramblers
- 6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 6:30 a. m.—Allis-Chalmers Program (T-Th-Sat)
- 6:30 a. m.—Stemmons Boys (M-W-F)
- 6:45 a. m.—Goodrich Silvertown Program (T-Th-Sat)
- 7:00 a. m.—Daily Capital News
- 7:15 a. m.—Buttrick Coffee Time
- 7:30 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
- 7:45 a. m.—The Gospel Singers
- 8:00 a. m.—Unity School
- 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
- 2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
- 2:15 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter
- 2:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 3:15 p. m.—Vic and Sade
- 3:30 p. m.—The Gospel Singers

- 3:45 p. m.—Edmund Denney
- 4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins
- 4:15 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 5:30 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
- 5:45 p. m.—Boake Carter
- 9:00 p. m.—Sport Review
- 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell-Franklin XX News
- 10:30 p. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 10:45-12—Dance Music

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

- Sunday, July 3 and 10**
 - 9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
 - 9:30 a. m.—Major Bowes Family
 - 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
 - 12:00 noon—Daily Capital News
 - 5:00 p. m.—Gov. Huxman (July 3)
 - 5:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
 - 6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
 - 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell-Franklin News
 - 10:15 p. m.—American Legion
- Monday, July 4 and 11**
 - 7:15 p. m.—Crime Patrol (also 9:15 and 10:15)
 - 8:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra
 - 9:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat
- Tuesday, July 5 and 12**
 - 6:00 p. m.—Edward G. Robinson
 - 6:30 p. m.—Al Jolson's Show
 - 7:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
- Wednesday, July 6 and 13**
 - 6:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra
 - 7:00 p. m.—The Word Game
 - 8:00 p. m.—Wednesday Prayer Meeting
- Thursday, July 7 and 14**
 - 6:00 p. m.—Men Against Death
 - 6:30 p. m.—St. Louis Blues
 - 7:00 p. m.—Major Bowes

- Friday, July 8 and 15**
 - 6:30 p. m.—Goldman Band Concert
 - 7:00 p. m.—Hollywood Showcase
 - 8:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- Saturday, July 9 and 16**
 - 6:00 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
 - 6:30 p. m.—Designs in Harmony
 - 8:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade
 - 8:45 p. m.—Capitol Opinions

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



J. S. Slater, of Peabody, breeds registered Guernsey cattle. Just now he has a choice serviceable bull for sale.

Chase county Hereford, as well as Shorthorn, breeders have organized county associations and both breeds will hold county shows and take part in exhibits at state fairs in the future.

W. A. Davidson & Son, Poland China breeders of Simpson, reports too much rain for wheat harvest in their part of the state. Simpson is located at Solomon valley, one of the richest farming sections in the state.

L. E. Laffin, big Aberdeen Angus specialist at Crab Orchard, Neb., continues to supply Kansas farmers and breeders with breeding stock. Mr. Laffin has one of the good herds of the country, a large number to select from, with quality to match the best breeding to be found in the herd books. Crab Orchard is just over the line in Nebraska.

W. H. Riddell, secretary of the Kansas State Ayrshire Club, tells us that 74 exhibitors showed 241 animals at the spring show. Eighty head were shown at the Hutchinson show and the following day Cuthbert Nairn conducted a judging school there, attended by about 200 breeders and Ayrshire admirers. Several classes were judged and a fine demonstration of correct Ayrshire type presented by Judge Nairn.

J. P. Todd, Jersey cattle breeder, writes that he has a number of very promising young heifers sired by his herd bull, Beau Highland King, bred by Highland Farms, Greensburg, Pa. The dam of this bull is a Silver Medal class AAA cow as a 2-year-old and his sire was a Silver Medal bull. These heifers are being mated to a bull that comes from Meridale Farms, Meridale, N. Y. This bull is an excellent individual and has a long line of very high record ancestors. Mr. Todd, whose farm is at Castleton in Reno county, has bred Jerseys for many years.

The Kansas Ayrshire breeders will hold their annual fall sale at the Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Saturday, October 22. Advertising relating to the consignors, cattle to be sold, and other details will appear in future issues of this

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1938

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.

paper. In the meantime anyone desiring information may receive same by writing W. H. Riddell, Manhattan, secretary of the club or any member of the sale committee, consisting of Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Marion Velthoen, Manhattan, and Dr. C. W. Downing, Arkansas City. About 40 head of hand-picked animals will make up the sale. Animals of different ages will be cataloged.

That prize winning and market topping Chester white hogs can be produced without expensive equipment is clearly pointed out by the manner that Charles Hunter and Sons, of Knobnoster, Mo., just east of Kansas City, handle their herd. Their herd boar has spent a good share of his life in surroundings that would be rated as ordinary, yet has won 2 national championships and 17 state fair championships. Many of the females have won out-

standing show records and these females averaged nearly 10 pigs to the litter this spring. An excellent offering of gilts bred for August and September farrow, as well as a number of spring boars and gilts, will be sold at the farm southwest of Knobnoster on July 21. Write for a catalog to Roberts Hunter, Knobnoster, Mo.

For more than 60 years registered Poland China hogs have been bred on the Big Groniger farm, near Bendena. The late Herman Groniger and his 6 enterprising sons carried on the farm for many years and were the heaviest breeders of Polands in the state, selling as much as \$20,000 worth in a single year. This was during the high price era just before and after the World War. Mr. Groniger died about 8 years ago. Mrs. Groniger and two sons and a daughter continue to live on and operate the farm. The sons, Herman and Lawrence, farm the land and grow about the same number of good hogs as they did when 7 men were there to do the work. They now have over 200 head with a large number of sows and gilts bred for fall farrow. They breed a shorter-legged Poland than in other days.

In his quiet, unassuming, but honest and straight forward way, G. A. Wingert, of Wellsville, continues to breed good registered Poland Chinas and sell them to the farmers and breeders of Kansas and Western Missouri. Mr. Wingert has been doing this now for about 20 years. Without high pressure methods he grows the kind that is in demand and sells his surplus at prices that leave some profit and always satisfied customers. He devotes no time to seeking out the high-price buyer for a limited number but prefers to reach out for buyers who can and will pay a fair price. The pigs always are culled closely and at least 40 per cent usually are fed out for the market. This leaves a top of 50 or 60 per cent of pigs good enough to improve the herds of those who continue to use the Wingert kind of breeding stock. The spring crop, mostly sired by the Clarence Rowe boar, a son of The Leader, number about 75 with sixteen or 18 sows bred for fall farrow. One good litter was sired by I. E. Knox's boar, K'S Suberba. The Wingert farm is located 13 miles northwest of Paola and 15 miles east of Ottawa.

Dr. J. H. Lomax had another of his good registered Jersey cattle sales on his farm near Leona, on June 15. The busy season of the year and hard rain of the night before doubtless kept a good many buyers away. But the cattle, while not selling for any record prices, did what the Doctor wanted them to do, go out into herds and on farms where they would be appreciated and make money for those who bought them. Buyers were present from many parts of Kansas and northern Missouri. Because of the fact that only a few fresh cows in milk were sold and a variety of heifers and young bulls of different ages no attempt was made to figure an average. Cows sold readily up to over \$100. Open heifers from calves up around \$80 to \$75. No bulls sold up to \$100. But the bull demand was good and the calves sold well. Col. H. S. Duncan, of Iowa, and Charley Foster, of Serranville, were the auctioneers. Chester Folck of Springfield, O., managed the sale. Advertising was carried in Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist.

On Saturday, July 9, at Maple Hill, one of the really great herds of registered Herefords of Kansas will be dispersed. The offering is of strictly Anxiety breeding. Many of the cows are sired by such great bulls as Sir Domez 79th, Sir Domino Mischler 5th, and XI Domino 18th. They will be bred to such bulls as Bright Domino 48th, XI Anxiety 18th, and KIT Anxiety. This herd has been maintained many years for the purpose of raising bulls to use on the big Adams com-

A satisfied customer writes: "A short time ago I ran an advertisement in Kansas Farmer. It proved to be the best investment I ever made in advertising. I advertised two sorrel Belgian stallions and two Percheron mares. I received my paper carrying the advertisement on Saturday and by the end of the following week one stallion was sold, also both mares and the other stallion soon after."

Sam Littlell,
Bazine, Kan.

mercial cattle ranch in Southwestern Kansas. But the continuous droughts in that part of the country has made it necessary to reduce materially the commercial herd. This is the main reason for selling off the registered cattle. It will be an unusual opportunity for both replacement and for young men who want to start herds of registered cattle. The Adams commercial herd has for years been known as one of the best in the entire country, which fact argues well for the high quality of the bulls bred by the firm and used in the production of beef. The 80 good young cows with 80 calves should be attractions. None are better bred and years of careful breeding have made for uniformity of the best Hereford type. Write quick for catalog of this sale.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

- Ayrshire Cattle**
Oct. 22—Kansas State Ayrshire sale, Hutchinson. Fred Williams, chairman sale committee.
- Guernseys**
Sept. 28—Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association, Parsons.
- Hereford Cattle**
July 9—R. E. Adams, Maple Hill.
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 28—Maplewood Farm, Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, 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, Leocompton.
Oct. 17—Clarence Row, Scranton.
- Duroc Hogs**
Oct. 13—Clarence Miller, Alma.
- Chester White Hogs**
July 21—Charles Hunter and Sons, Knobnoster, Mo.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

R. E. ADAMS' DISPERSION HEREFORD SALE



Maple Hill, Kan.
Saturday, July 9

136 Lots

Continuous ANXIETY 4th breeding for more than 50 years. Foundation from the noted Mef-

fit & Son herd at Mechanicsville, Iowa. From the original cows descended the great breeding cataloged in this sale, results were obtained by the use of such bulls as **TIMBERLINE 40th**, **BRIGHT DOMINO**, **SIR MISCHIEF** and other bulls that come from history making sires of the breed.

3 herd sires—20 yearling heifers—17 2-year-old heifers—90 cows over three years old and 80 calves at side. The place to buy Herefords suited to found herds. Sale starts at 12 o'clock. For catalog write

R. E. Adams, Maple Hill, Kan.

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

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. Td. and Bang's free. Prices reasonable.

Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan.
Roy E. Dillard, Manager

Guernsey Bull for Sale

A good individual, best of Guernsey type and backed by heavy production sires and dams. Priced reasonable. J. S. Slater, Peabody, Kan.

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES

Fawn and white, from heavy producing dams. **FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA**

JERSEY 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.

BULL CALVES—FROM TESTED DAMS

Grandsons of RALEIGH'S DAIRYLIKE MAJESTY 24754, the sire of our sire, Treasurer Longview 349308. Calves out of high record D. H. I. A. cows. Priced within the reach of any breeder. **J. M. MILLS & SON, R. 3, OLATHE, KAN.**

FOLDED SHORTHORN CATTLE

IF INTERESTED IN POLLED SHORTHORNS

20 Bulls and 20 Females for sale. Write **BANBURY & 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.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat. **H. A. DRESSLER, LERO, KAN.**

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls

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

ANGUS CATTLE

Laflin Offers Angus Cattle

Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale.
L. E. LAFLIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-4

DUROC HOGS

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

1 splendid fall boar, spring boars and gilts. Can fit you out with trios unrelated, or an excellent show litter, all sired by World's champions or sons of same.

BEN M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type. Bred Gilts, Sows, Boars, all ages for sale. 300 in herd. Immured. 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.**

HEREFORD HOGS

Hereford Hogs For Profit

12 choice gilts bred for fall farrow. 50 spring boars and gilts. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Just the tops offered for breeders.

O. R. CUNNINGHAM, FORMOSO, 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 boars 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 Thickset. 50 March pigs, boars and gilts \$20 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.**

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

Bert Powell

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

VISIT and SHOW With the Great SOUTHWEST FREE FAIR

Dodge City, Kansas
SEPT. 5-10, 1938

Competition Open to World—500 Exhibits—Premiums \$6,000.00
For Information Write
Capt. Frank Dunkley, Sec.
Dodge City, Kan.



Chas. W. THOMPSON For GOVERNOR Republican

Former State Senator and Lieut. Governor. Lives on and operates his own 316 acres of farm land near Topeka.

Advocates limitation of tax on real and personal property; fair gasoline exemption laws for farmers and fair trucking regulation for users of Kansas highways.

(Political Advertisement)

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

SHEEP

Reno County Annual Sheep Sale

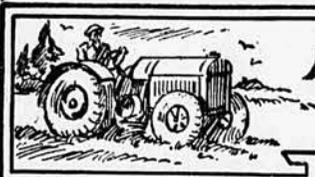
Shropshires Hampshires
Rambauettes

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



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



▲ Paul Martin gets 100 hours' workout of a fill of Conoco Germ Processed oil in this Farmall.

▶ Chester Tolby and his three brothers have used Germ Processed oil since the start because, as Mr. Tolby says, it keeps repair costs down to rock-bottom.



The Deepest Hole Man Ever Dug!

Equal to 6002 Post Holes!

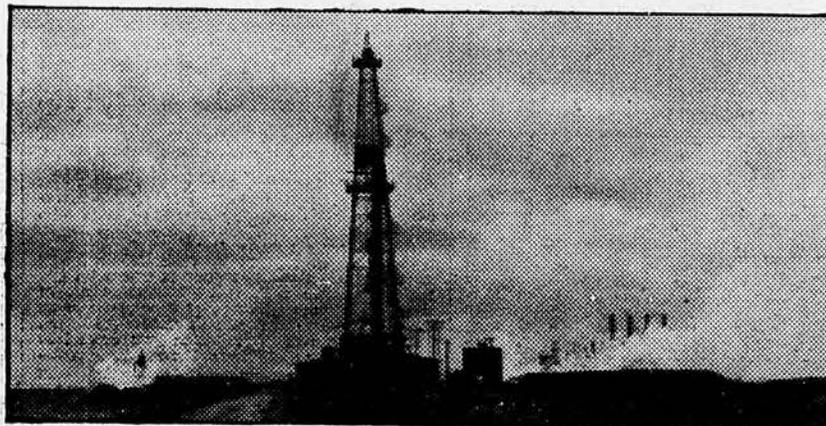
NEARLY 3 MILES...15,004 feet down — where it's 269° hot. That's the record-shattering depth of Conoco's new oil well (shown below) near Wasco, California. You could make 6,002 thirty-inch post holes out of this world's record hole!

Authorities call it one of the most important achievements ever recorded in the oil industry—and not alone because it's the deepest hole man ever dug.

Situated 13 miles from any other producing field, it opens up a brand new oil field—discovered by Conoco Geologists and Geophysics experts seeking new sources

of good oil for your tractors and cars. It brings oil from a depth that's around 2,000 feet further down than ever before—a triumph for Conoco's field experts who devised special methods necessary for going so deep. These methods lead to additional oil reserves for our country.

This is an engineering achievement of the highest order. But not nearly so important as Conoco's invention of Germ Processing. For this patented process does what neither nature nor refining can do. It gives Germ Processed oil the ability to lastingly OIL-PLATE motors.



Protecting Yourself Against Costly "Time Outs"

FROM now on you'll naturally put every hour you can on your crops. Working against the clock the way every good farmer does, you will want to make extra sure you won't have to spend any more time than is absolutely necessary on tinkering with equipment. And you will especially want to guard yourself against breakdowns that might cost you days of lost time.

Out of years of practical, everyday experience, thousands of farmers have written us that the surest way to keep a tractor engine running "sweet," is to keep it filled with Conoco Germ Processed oil. For instance, take the letter of L. C. Wallentine of Ovid, Idaho:

"I farm my 600 acres," writes Mr. Wallentine, "with a Rumley tractor and threshing machine, and an Allis-Chalmers tractor. During the past two years I have used Conoco Germ Processed oil in both engines, without one stop due to faulty lubrication."

There's a reason why Germ Processed oil is extra-reliable. Because of its patented Conoco Germ Processing, this oil not only protects working parts with a tough regular type of oil film, but OIL-PLATES them as well. Unlike any plain

oil film, OIL-PLATING actually "knits" onto metal. It doesn't drain down or "squeeze out." It is *always* on the job, preventing wear.

Germ Processed oil is extra economical, too. It lasts so much longer. Like Paul Martin of Delta, Colorado, many farmers have found that they can use it safely up to 100 hours.

"I am the owner of a Farmall F-12 tractor which serves to do almost all my farming," Mr. Martin wrote us recently. "This tractor has never been filled with anything but Germ Processed oil. I run it 100 hours between drains, yet the oil is always in excellent condition when I change it."

The four Tolby brothers of Maricopa County, Arizona, could tell you plenty about the superiority of Germ Processed oil and the way its OIL-PLATING keeps expenses down.

They have used Germ Processed oil exclusively ever since it came on the market. They have tested it not only in their truck, passenger cars and three gasoline-type tractors, but also in their three diesel tractors. And the tremendous temperature and pressure gener-

ated in diesel tractors demand the best oil you can get for the purpose.

What's more, in the sunny country where the Tolbys have their thousand acres, almost every day of the year is a "growing day." They farm their land—and use their equipment—the year around. "Germ Processed oil," says Chester Tolby, "has enabled us to keep operating costs to a minimum, and at the same time to keep our engines in perfect condition."

You, too, will save yourself money on oil and repairs—and you'll save valuable time—with Germ Processed oil. Just get in touch with your Conoco Agent. He can supply you with Germ Processed oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets, and 5-quart and 1-quart cans. Also Conoco Bronz-z-z Gasoline, Conoco Greases and the new Conoco Diesel Engine oil, recommended for certain diesel tractors and specially approved by the manufacturers of "Caterpillar" diesel tractors.

Thinking of Opening A Roadstand?

Almost any farmer whose land borders a heavily travelled highway can well afford to consider opening a roadstand as an outlet for his poultry, orchard, garden and other farm products.

Here are a few rules laid down by some of the most successful roadside operators:

1. Avoid using too many signs, but price everything plainly.
2. Sell only clean, fresh, top-quality products. No culls (unless plainly marked as such). Satisfied customers are your only advertisements. Besides, you want to keep them coming back.
3. Keep your baskets, etc., spaced apart so people can move among them. The easier it is for them to inspect your stock, the more things they'll buy.
4. Home-made preserves, honey, cider, make profitable sidelines.
5. Make sure beforehand that you're not violating local or highway regulations. Check with the authorities and you may save yourself trouble after you get started.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We will pay \$1 for each idea we publish.

TO PROTECT A CIRCULAR SAW

Find an old car tire that will fit around the saw. Cut it through, crosswise, in one place so it may be sprung open to fit the saw tightly. Used as a cover, it protects the teeth against rust and also prevents accidental injury to people or animals when the saw is idle.—Glen Shippen, Dubois, Wyoming.

CLEANER RAINWATER

If you catch rainwater in barrels set under the drip of the house for washing, cover the barrels with loosely fastened pieces of cheesecloth or flour sack. This will keep the water free of insects and dirt.—Lois Spicer, Oakley, Tenn.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

