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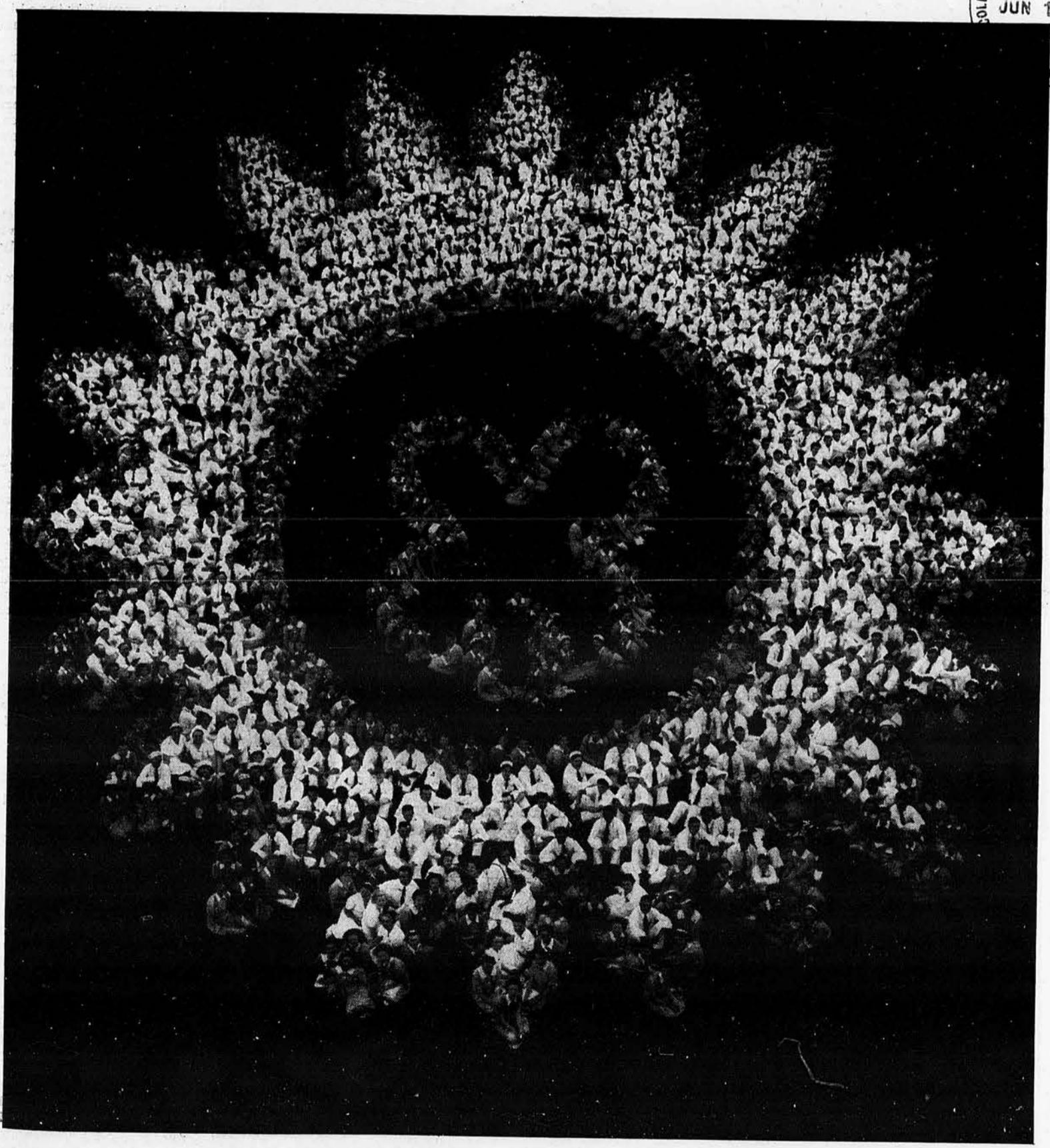
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JUNE 15, 1940

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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18th Annual 4-H Club Roundup June 3-8, Manhattan

Brothers Build a Garden

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

RURAL folks in Kansas are becoming more and more interested in having attractive farmsteads and are coming to appreciate the actual value of beautiful surroundings which help to create a happy frame of mind that cannot be obtained in any other way. Only secondary to this is the actual proved increase in sale value of any property that is beautified with trees, shrubs and vines.

So many people would not have attended the recent landscaping tour in

Doniphan county had they not been interested in these things. This is the second year the Farm Bureau has sponsored a program of farmstead beautification. Last year, efforts were centered on cleanup and repairs. This year, special attention has been placed on tree and shrub plantings about the premises. L. M. Copenhafer, extension landscape specialist, Kansas State College, is directing this work and he accompanies the tours to explain the different projects.

One of the most attractive farm homes in this part of the state is the Miller place, south of Wathena, where the brothers, John and Louis, with their 2 families, live in peace and contentment under the same roof. This dual arrangement is not a new experiment just being tried out but has been in existence for a number of years. The 2 families not only share the home together, but the partnership extends to the farming operations and even laps over into their recreation hours and

their hobby, for both men like to do the same things. Together, they have built a rock garden that is worth driving miles to see. On a broad, sloping bank they have constructed 3 pools, each at a different level and the water trickles over rocks from one to the other.

Unique thing about this beauty spot is that the stones used in its construction are not ordinary ones. Each has a story of its own. Petrified wood and fossil-bearing rocks have been brought from different states and foreign countries and have been worked into a scene of magnificent charm. More interest is taken in the rocks than in the little plants that thrive in their crevices, for John and Louis Miller are both self-made geologists.

Outstanding in this wonderful collection is a meteor that fell on their farm a number of years ago. Members of the family, sitting outside on a summer's evening, saw the intense light as it came out of the sky and knew it had landed in a field not far away. The father of Louis and John, now deceased, searched for 2 weeks before he found the spot where it had buried itself 8 feet in the ground. It is no bigger than a 5-pound sack of sugar but weighs about 7 times that much.

The Millers farm 270 acres, 35 of which is in orchard. They have a 2 1/2-acre grape vineyard and always raise from 4 to 5 acres of strawberries. This year they have set out 2 acres of sweet potatoes and they will have 15,000 staked tomato plants. The tomatoes are grown on bottom land bordering the Missouri river and an irrigation plant, installed 3 years ago, keeps the crop well watered. Regardless of dry summers they are sure of having tomatoes. This is perhaps the only place in Northeast Kansas where Missouri river water is used for irrigation purposes.

Their new strawberry patch this year is located where it may be irrigated also. Irrigation is a new idea for this section, for until recent years it has not been necessary. The Millers have a fine 30- by 40-foot steam-heated greenhouse with glass roof, sides and ends, which makes it possible for them to do an enormous plant business in the spring. In addition to their fruit and vegetable crops, they raise 55 acres of wheat and 38 acres of corn. They milk 8 or 9 cows and sell cream and keep 250 White Leghorns and White Rocks. This spring they raised 460 young chicks.

That the Millers are public spirited is shown by the fact that Louis is a director of the Doniphan county REA and a director on the board of the Wathena Fruit Grower's Co. He is a member of the local soil conservation committee and is trustee of his township. For the last 6 years he has been treasurer of the Wathena Rural high school board and before that was a member of the board of education of the rural school in his district. His daughter, Mary Alice, was graduated from the Wathena high school this spring, and Louis has been on the board thru the whole 12 years of her school life.

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Frost Saves Fruit

Fresh fruits and vegetables the year around is a dream come true to those who can arrange for a frozen food locker. But freezing food is a far different process than anything formerly practiced by farm people, so special knowledge of varieties, containers, and packing methods is essential. To make this information available for every farm kitchen in Kansas, we will send you FREE a leaflet, "Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables by Freezing." We will also include another leaflet, "Suggestions Regarding Use of Frozen Food Lockers." Drop a card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

The Transformation of

T-BONE STEAKS

By I. D. GRAHAM
State Board of Agriculture

NOTHING in American history exceeds the spectacular development of Kansas agriculture. It advanced from the unbroken prairie to rank second in total area under cultivation, and among the first half-dozen states in total farm production and value, within the short span of a single human lifetime. Nothing in Kansas' life period exceeds the improvements that have been made in farm implements, in crops, and in livestock with which its history so exactly coincides.

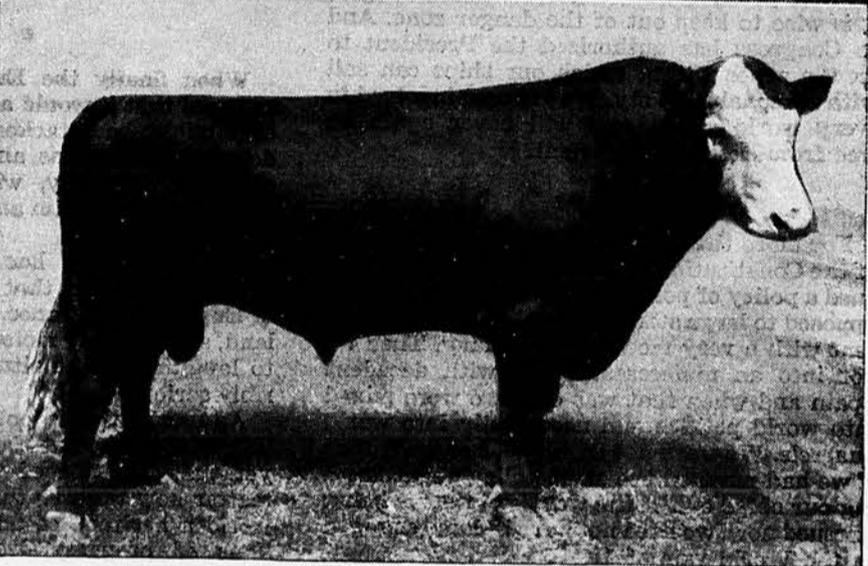
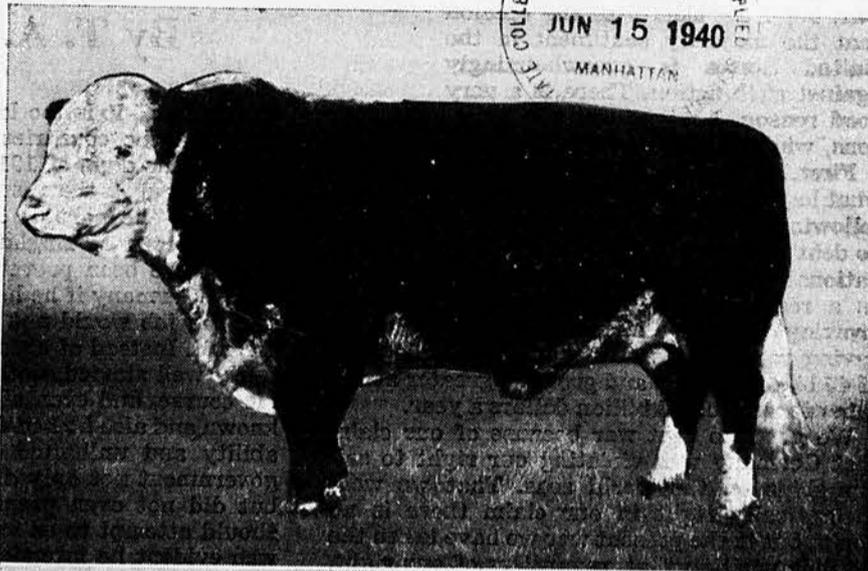
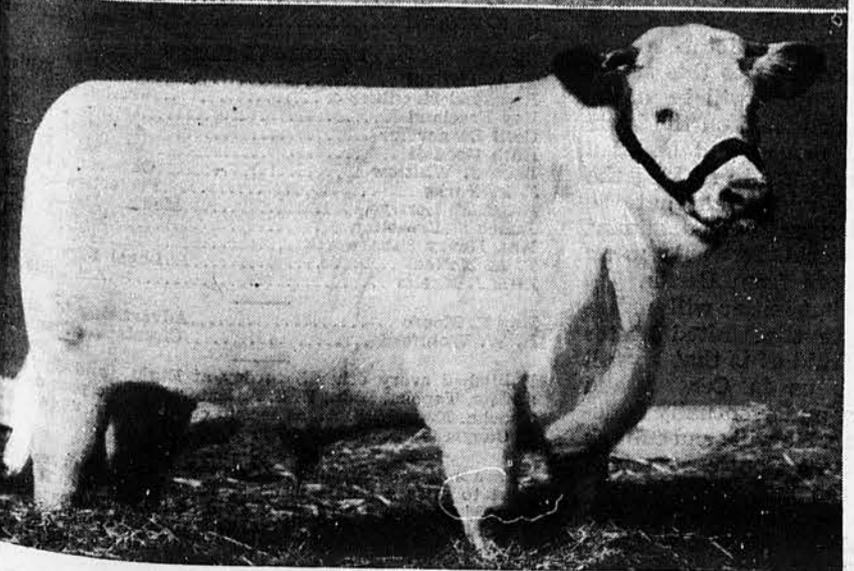
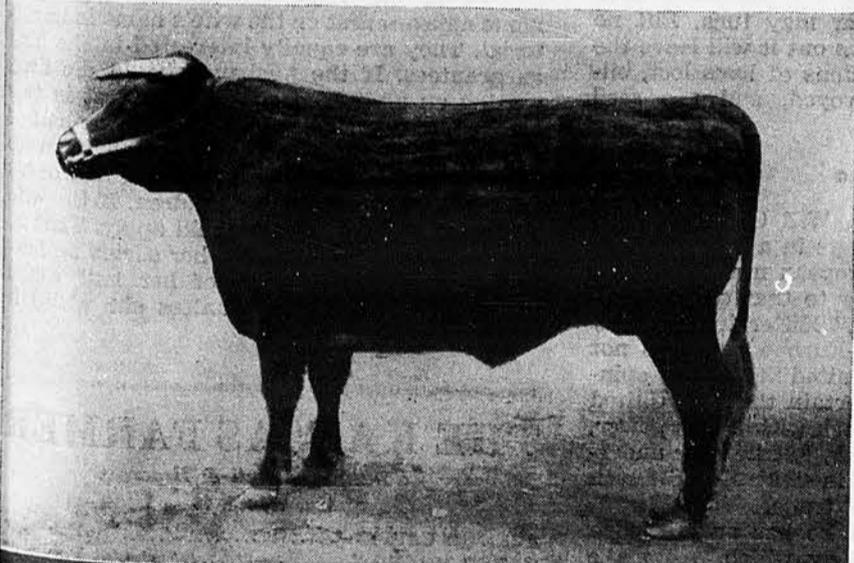
While only the reaper and the threshing machine had been invented before Kansas became a state, improvement in these, and the invention or improvement in virtually all other modern farm implements has come in Kansas' lifetime. A similar history follows the kinds and diversity of farm crops, but none exceeds what has occurred in the livestock of the state and country while Kansas was growing up.

In the early days Kansas' beef was derived from the so-called "Texans," famous for length of horn and speed of hoof, and pioneer exponents of the later fad for reducing. In their affiliation with cattle brought by settlers from the East, they became "natives," more buxom in contour, with much better table manners and a higher social rating at the stockyards.

This first improvement in Kansas beef cattle is well illustrated by the experience of State Treasurer W. Spriggs, who maintained a farm in Anderson county and bought 100 native calves in 1863 for fattening. This was the year in which *Kansas Farmer* was founded by the State Board of Agriculture. He paid \$3 a head for the calves, fed them 3 years at a total cost of \$700, and sold them for \$2,500, making a profit of \$1,500, according to his reckoning.

Further and more rapid improvement came with the advent of the Herefords in numbers. In early years Herefords were hardly popular on the farms of the West, and the show animals of the breed were so inferior, with their cat-hams and big forequarters, that when, in 1876, they were first exhibited at the Kansas City show—(forerunner of the American Royal)—it was done without classification or prize money.

Thirty-six years of Shorthorn Improvement is shown by the 2 pictures below. Tony Brown, top, shown by C. H. Sampson, of Topeka, was first at the American Royal in 1900. White Star, below, fitted by K. S. C., was grand champion at Royal in 1936.



Two steps in the road to better Herefords. Bolivar, bottom, born in 1901, was one of the founders of the single-standard strain of Polled Herefords. Bullion 4th, top, shows the modern double-standard type.

Later on, the bulls of the breed took to the ranges and demonstrated their ability to improve both Texans and natives, so that one can now buy as good Herefords from the range as from the average farm, and Hereford storm-troops later "blitzkrieged" the Royal show for its "benevolent protection." But, these were the tops as developed within Kansas' lifetime.

Something of the steps made in improving the breed is shown in the accompanying pictures. Bolivar was one of the founders of the single-standard strain of Polled Herefords, calved on January 28, 1895. The picture was taken on August 2, 1901, at 6 years of age when he weighed 2,000 pounds. At top, right, is the double-standard Bullion 4th, 328447-3062, that weighed 2,100 pounds at 3 years of age. Each of these was reckoned the best of his kind at the time.

These pictures show attempts at improvement in 2 directions—one in the individual, and the other in establishing a new strain of the breed that would be polled, and at the same time retain the quality of the parent stock, a decided advantage from the handler's viewpoint.

Now all of this is not saying that Herefords are better than other breeds but it is meaning that, because of their spectacular spread over the range, and their influence in improving common range cattle, they serve as a good illustration of the improvement that has come to Kansas beef stock in the life history of the state.

The Shorthorn, "The Universal Cow," that makes good wherever grass grows; "The Farmer's Cow," that broadcasts her challenge for equality in easy keeping, early maturity, on the block or at the milk pail, has all along been a vital factor in Kansas' livestock improvement, and so remains, specially useful on the farm. Nor for a minute would I forget the splendid Angus, with her ready response to feed and her benison of delicious steak which she leaves as an heritage to good care. I only speak of the breeds I have known longest and that had become most common in the state.

Two more illustrations of livestock improvement in Kansas are given, this time from Shorthorn ranks because both were bred and fitted in Kansas and both were winners [Continued on Page 15]



Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE question most frequently asked is this: "Are we going to get into the war in Europe?" The next question not so frequently asked is, "Suppose we do not get in, what will happen to us?" The present tendency is to get us into the war, but I am clearly of the opinion that the majority sentiment in the United States is overwhelmingly against such action. There is a very good reason, I might say two very good reasons, why the sentiment is that way.

First, we still have a vivid recollection of what happened to us in 1917-1918 and the years following. From being a nation with virtually no debt and very low rate of interest, so far as national obligations were concerned, we have, as a result of that war and the conditions growing out of it, a huge national debt already having reached the almost inconceivable total of 45 billion dollars and growing greater at the rate of more than 3 billion dollars a year.

We got into that war because of our claim that Germany was violating our right to sail our ships on the world seas. That we were theoretically right in our claim there is no doubt, but in the present war we have taken the sensible position that, regardless of our right, it is wise to keep out of the danger zone. And so Congress has authorized the President to fix the zones within which our ships can sail with reasonable safety. We are now involved in every world affair, and will never again be free from such entanglement.

For more than 100 years, from the adoption of the Constitution in 1789 to 1898, we had pursued a policy of political isolation. We had been opposed to large standing armies and were content with a very moderate size navy. Then we got into an unnecessary war with decadent Spain and when that was over we were mixed into world politics and necessarily into world quarrels. We were not so mixed, however, that if we had pursued the same policy about keeping our ships out of the war zone that is being pursued now, we need not have become engaged in the World war of 1914-1918.

Perhaps if we had kept out of that war it might have resulted in a victory for Germany and Austria. If so, the world would be vastly better off than it is at present. Germany was a limited monarchy and well governed. It had a free press and reasonable freedom of speech. Small nations were permitted to govern themselves and conduct their affairs according to their own wishes. We would have continued in all probability with a small army and navy and freedom from debt. There would have been no Communist government in Russia or Nazi government in Germany, and probably no Fascist government in Italy. And, also, in all probability, there would be no World war raging now.

However, all that is water gone over the dam. If we made a mistake in getting into the World

Unpreparedness

BY ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Said Lary O'Lee to Jamie O'Brown
One day as they traveled alone from their town,
"This talking of war is a terrible thing
That plunges the world into grief with its sting,
Let's kape our own children from learnin' to fight
And show the vain world it is wrong niver right."
"That is o. k. with me," said Jamie, "but then
If there was just 2, in the world, of us men
And you was a trainin' aich day how to fight
And I was insistin' that it wasn't right,
And we came to blows, it might be a sin
But any old silly could tell who would win!"

war in 1917, it is too late to rectify that mistake and the countries of Europe cannot go back to the days of 1914. The present war, in my opinion, is the result of unparalleled stupidity on the part of those in charge of the governments of England and France. Hitler could have been prevented from getting control of Germany if he had been checked in time and the job would not have been particularly difficult. Instead of checking him before he got fairly well started, nothing was done to check his course, and even after his ambitions were known and also he had demonstrated his native ability and unlimited ambition, the English government not only did nothing to stop him but did not even prepare to fight him if he should attempt to extend his powers, which it was evident he intended to do.

When finally the English government announced that it would assist any of the nations that might be attacked by Hitler, instead of doing these nations any good, they were not aided in any way, while their declarations merely provided him an excuse for further aggression.

Hitler's ability has been stupidly underrated to an extent that makes the declarations of England and France, more particularly England, seem utterly ridiculous and an incitement to laughter, if the situation were not so horribly serious.

As I write this it looks as if Hitler is certain to win the war, but there is a possibility even yet that the tide of war may turn. But no matter how the war turns out it will leave the world a heritage of millions of lives lost, billions of property destroyed, and the seed planted for future wars.

And suppose he wins. Will that mean the United States must engage in a war separate and apart from the European nations? I can only guess at the answer to that question. In his book, "Mein Kampf," Hitler indicates an ambition to Germanize Europe but does not threaten to attack the United States. My opinion is that if he feels certain that the United States will resist an attack with all its power, he will not dare to attack, but he may undertake to gain a foothold in Central and South America for purposes of trade.

There is a story that he has announced a plan of managed currency which will make Berlin the center of world trade, and the kind of currency to be used will be dictated from Berlin. In that event, according to this story, our vast accumulation of gold will be of no value. All trade will be conducted on the basic principle of barter, and money will be used only as a matter of convenience in making the trades. Of course, that would mean that the United States would no longer be the dominant financial power of the world. It would mean that we would take orders from Berlin.

I am not much afraid that Hitler will undertake to carry the war to the United States if he wins. What I am afraid of is that he will undertake to undermine us in Central and South American territory and eventually to destroy the Monroe Doctrine. He will send enough Germans to some of these South American countries to dominate the business of those countries and finally to make them subject to the Central power which Hitler intends to establish in Germany. That, in my opinion, is

the danger which threatens us. If he succeeds in his plan then our Republic will have ceased to be a real, representative government. Our independence of which we boast, and of which we and our fathers have been justly proud, will be a thing of the past, our independence and individual liberty merely a memory.

I fear that we here in the United States do not appreciate how fortunate most of us are because we were born in this country and under our Constitution and flag.

When I see a proud young father rejoicing because of the fact that the baby lying in its crib is his son, probably handing out the cigars to his friends, I have a feeling of doubt as to whether he is to be congratulated or pitied. And as for the helpless baby born into this world without being given any chance to choose whether he wanted to come or not, is he to be congratulated or pitied?

The blessings we enjoy are of such supreme importance that we should be determined that they shall not be taken from us and our children. War is unspeakably horrible and unspeakably foolish. But if it becomes necessary to go to war to protect these blessings, then I hope that every reader of the Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze will be willing to lose his life, if necessary, to protect these privileges and preserve them for his children. But do not become hysterical. Let us keep our shirts on, but let us keep our shirts.

Joint Ownership

IF A HUSBAND and wife buy a farm and the wife's name is on the deed first and the husband's name second, if the husband dies first can their children take half of the farm from the mother? This farm is in Kansas.—L. M. N.

The husband and wife in this case are joint owners of this land. Whether the husband's name appears first or the wife's name is immaterial. They are equally interested in the land as grantees. If the husband should die first, owning an undivided one-half interest in this land, as he does, if he made no will, one-half of his half would descend to his surviving wife under the Kansas law, and the other half of his half would descend to his children. If the wife died first, the same rule would apply. That is, half of her half would go to her surviving husband and the other half of her half would descend to her children, unless she willed it differently.

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Farm Matters

THERE is a lot of hysteria loose in the country today, particularly in the seaboard cities and in the metropolitan newspapers. There have been times when I have blushed to think that some of the columnists are newspaper men—and women. Some of the hysteria has been loose in Congress, altho not to the extent it has poisoned the mental balance of some of our publicists.

Not that the world isn't in a bad way. What will happen in Europe no one can say. German successes to date, while anticipated—the Germans have bent all energies for a decade toward conquest of Europe—have been more devastating and more pronounced than expected. For the first time in nearly a thousand years England faces probable invasion. But Hitler has not yet won his war, altho so far he seems to have won all his battles. But there is a good fight left in the British Empire.

In the United States, there is a united people back of the Government's preparedness program. This Congress is appropriating close to 5 billion dollars for military preparedness; additional hundreds of millions for internal preparedness against the dislocations of world trade and of our domestic economy due to the war in Europe.

If the United States is adequately prepared for its own defense, with a strongly mechanized army and a greatly expanded air force, plus additions that are being arranged for the Navy, the danger of an invasion of this Continent by Hitler is not as great as has been pictured. You may have noticed that Hitler wants to attack England by the air from air bases 20 to 50 miles from the British Isles, not from several hundred miles. And the United States, after all, is thousands, not tens or even hundreds of miles, from Europe.

After the war, there may be an infiltration into South or even Central America. That we must guard against. The American Republics must stand together against any foreign government that might have designs against the Western Continent.

President Roosevelt did the right thing in asking appropriations for national defense. I am supporting that program 100 per cent.

But I don't want the national defense program used as the basis of another and hugely expanded lending-spending spree. I feel strongly that Congress should also prepare adequately to finance these huge appropriations and to prevent war profiteering.

We must prepare to defend ourselves—I say that includes the Western Hemisphere—against aggression. We must make what sacrifices are necessary for that purpose.

We also must be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices to preserve democracy in the United States; to preserve our form of government and our government itself.

Unless the people of this country face squarely the reality that a much larger proportion of governmental spending is met by taxation—by pay-as-we-go if you please—we cannot hope to preserve this form of government. This country can and will be wrecked more speedily by a continuation of loose fiscal policies than it can or will be conquered by any foreign foe.

The United States is not at war, I do not believe it is or will be necessary for the United States to go to war. So far as I am concerned, I am emphatically opposed to sending our boys overseas to fight other peoples' wars. And I say again, this is not our war.

But the realities of the situation demand that in building up our national defense we must realize that in several fields we must conduct ourselves as if we were at war, or might be in the near future.

It is not necessary to mobilize troops by the millions.

It is necessary to mobilize our industries, our finances, our agriculture, our labor, to perfect an impregnable national defense.

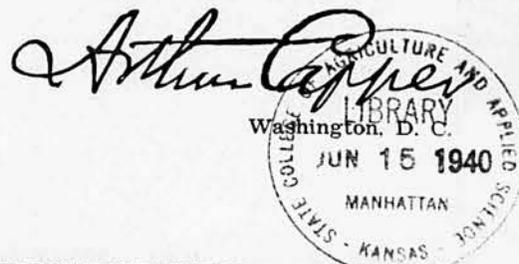
Modern wars are not fought by armed forces alone. They are not won by appropriations of huge sums alone. Modern war is industrial war. It is total war. Success depends upon how well the resources of the nation back of the line are organized and co-ordinated, as well as upon organized military forces at the front.

That is why the organization and functioning of the national defense council is just as important at this time as appropriations of billions of dollars by Congress. President Roosevelt did the right thing in asking for the appropriations. He did the right thing in creating a national defense commission. I am glad he finally has decided this commission should not be subservient to his own cabinet, but report to him alone. I hope in the near future he gives it more power and more responsibility than so far has been conferred upon it. Very frankly, I feel that there should be a head to the defense commission, subject of course to Presidential control.

I also feel that Congress should remain in session. The danger of war should not be used to cloak the President with legislative as well as executive power, any more than national defense should be used as an excuse for another and still wilder spending-lending program.

I am for national defense. I am opposed to intervention unless and until that clearly is necessary for national defense. I do not believe it is our destiny, nor within our power, to settle the age-old disputes of the Old World. Once we adopt such a policy, every generation of Americans will find itself fighting other people's wars for them.

I am not ready to adopt such a program, and I do not believe the majority want such a program thrust upon them at this time.



Montgomery VIEWPOINT

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

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

I have 1,000 bushels of 1939 and 500 bushels of 1938 corn under seal. Would you hold it or sell it?—J. R., Atchison Co.

If the corn which is now held by the government or under seal is released in the market channels this fall, substantial declines in corn prices can be expected after mid-summer. This will be especially true if the outlook is for a large crop of new corn. Corn prices in most of Kansas have been on a ship-in basis and if a large crop is produced, Kansas prices will undoubtedly go to a ship-out basis. In view of these facts, it seems probable that the next few weeks would present a good time to sell unless you wish to take a chance on provision being made for reselling of 1938 and 1939 corn. By spring of 1941, corn prices may be supported on

a somewhat higher level by increased business activity and higher prices for wheat and other commodities, but the outlook is for weaker corn prices in the next 6 to 8 months unless the new crop of corn is unusually small.

I have some plain cattle and some old cows that are in fair flesh. Should I sell them before flies get bad or wait until later?—B. H. J., Montgomery Co.

From a price standpoint the immediate sale of these cattle probably will be your best program. A marked drop in prices for the lower grades of fat cattle is expected during the next few months, and part of the usual seasonal down-trend probably will occur during June. It is doubtful whether the additional grain or grass will be enough to offset this drop in values. Relatively heavy marketings of fat cattle and the start of the Southwestern grass-cattle movement probably will depress prices during June.

I have 9 pigs that will weigh about 60 pounds. I am pushing them for a late August market. As they take a

lot of feed and feed is so high, do you think I should keep them?—N. W., Madison Co., Mo.

Considering available price factors, it is probable that hog values will advance about 20 to 25 per cent by late August. Altho feeding ratios are unfavorable, this expected price advance should be enough to yield fairly satis-

factory returns from your hog enterprise compared to the immediate sale of these pigs. Furthermore, these pigs probably would not bring butcher-hog prices if sold now, and there is possibility of somewhat lower feed costs as barley and other early feed crops mature.

What are egg prices likely to be in July and November? How are receipts compared to receipts a year ago?—H. G., Cherokee Co.

Egg prices are near the seasonal low. Prices probably will advance about 10 per cent by July. The usual advance from the seasonal low to the seasonal high in November is about 60 to 70 per cent. The advance may be greater than usual this year because farmers probably will keep fewer hens during the coming year and preparation for national defense may raise the general price level. A minimum advance of from 9 to 11 cents a dozen is expected by November. Receipts of eggs at the principal markets in recent weeks have been consistently above those of a year ago.

Trend of the Markets

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

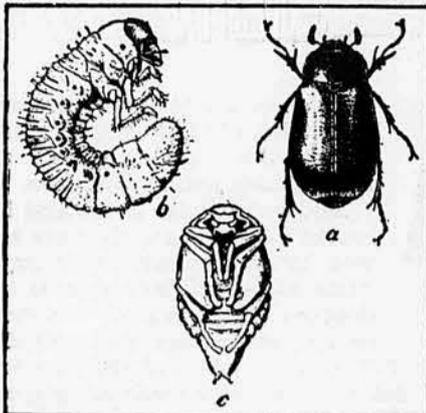
	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$10.75	\$10.75	\$11.00
Hogs	5.20	6.00	6.40
Lambs	10.75	11.10	9.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.12	.13	.11½
Eggs, Firsts	.13¼	.15¼	.14¼
Butterfat	.21	.23	.20
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.32	1.07	.71¼
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.68¼	.69¼	.52¼
Oats, No. 2, White	.39¼	.41	.35¼
Barley, No. 2	.53	.54	.44¼
Prairie, No. 1	17.50	17.50	12.00
Alfalfa, No. 1	9.00	9.00	8.50

Along the 1940 Bug Front

By E. G. KELLY

WHEAT WHITE GRUBS

THE WHITE GRUBS that attack wheat in Central Kansas are the young of a gray-colored June beetle. These grub worms appear, in outbreak numbers, the falls of the odd-numbered years. Most everyone will recall the devastated wheat fields of the falls of 1935 and 1937. The grubs did not have a chance in the fall of 1939; dry weather beat them to the plants. Best way to clear a field of these grub worms is to rotate the crop from wheat to a row crop during the spring of the even-numbered years; next time will be 1942. Summer fallow is the best way to clear the field of the grubs. The first tillage for the fallow comes in April; one in the early days of June. Tillage at the right time will destroy the grubs as they change to beetles.



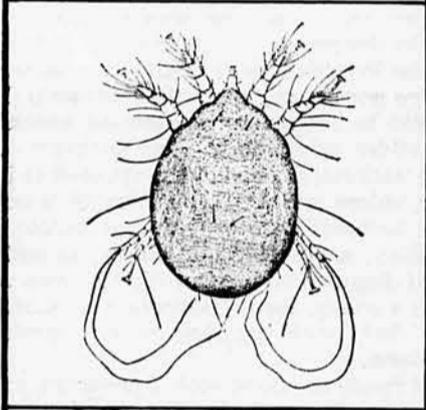
CHINCH BUGS

A SERIOUS OUTBREAK of chinch bugs usually originates in small grain fields from which the immature bugs migrate on foot to nearby cornfields. The mature bugs live thru the winter in clump-forming grasses. After the small grain becomes infested and dies, what are the best emergency crops to plant? Do not plant infested fields to corn or sorghums. Plant a quick-growing legume that will afford feed for livestock next winter. Chinch bugs will not eat soybeans, cowpeas, alfalfa, Red clover, Sweet clover, lespedeza, or any other legume. The big emergency will be the moving hordes of young bugs that must be stopped before they get to the corn. Prepare the ground for a barrier, and pour a creosote line along the top ridge. Mix 1 gallon crude creosote in 9 gallons of heavy crude oil, and make a line 1/2-inch wide. Kill the bugs by trapping in a hole into which has been placed a tablespoon of calcium cyanide.



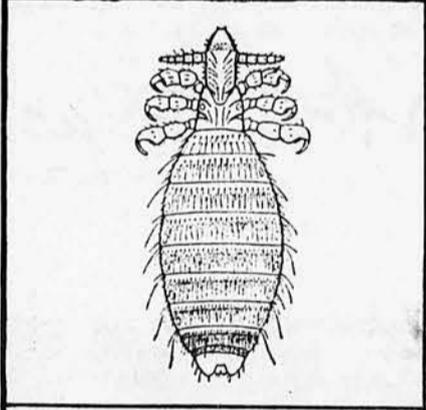
SHEEP SCAB

SCABIES in sheep is commonly known as scab or mange. Sheep scab is a highly contagious skin disease, easily transmitted from one sheep to another by contact. Sheep scab causes great losses to wool, to flesh, and in actual death of sheep. Scab is easily eradicated by proper dipping. The mites pierce the skin, which in turn causes a serum to exude; this serum hardens into a crust or scab under the wool. In the early stages, the wool becomes yellow. The sheep scratches the scab, causing blood to ooze, which may give the wool a reddish tint shortly before it drops away. When the affected skin is pinched or handled, the sheep will turn its head toward the lesion, thrust out its tongue, lick its lips, and sharply clamp its jaws. Lime-sulphur and nicotine dips are the 2 most generally used. All ready-prepared dips must be diluted and used according to the directions of the manufacturer. Be sure to repeat the dipping in 12 to 15 days.



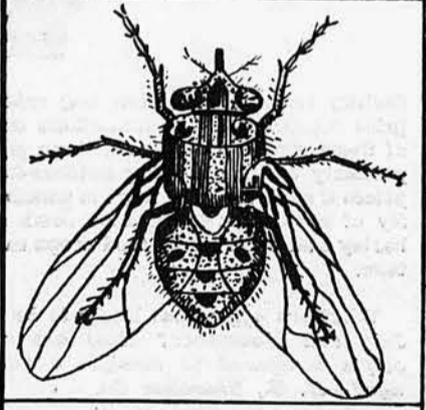
CATTLE LICE

CATTLE LICE are injurious to all kinds of cattle, but the greatest losses occur to young stock and poorly nourished old animals. Cattle lice are always bad during and following a winter when feed has been scarce and of poor quality. There are 3 kinds of lice that attack cattle, and all 3 species may be on the animal at the same time. Ordinarily, the cattle become infested in the early fall, but are not usually observed till mid-winter or early spring. Too often the grower does not realize the seriousness of the situation until the animals have rubbed off the hair. The lowering of vitality produced by lice has caused the death of numerous animals. Dipping the cattle in late fall before the weather becomes cold is the best remedy. Use arsenical dips, coal-tar creosote dips, or nicotine solution; dilute according to the directions given by the manufacturer on the package. Be sure to repeat the dipping in 15 days.



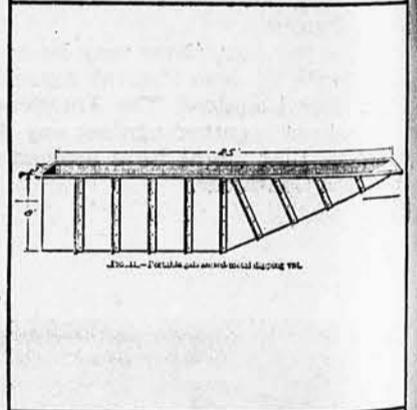
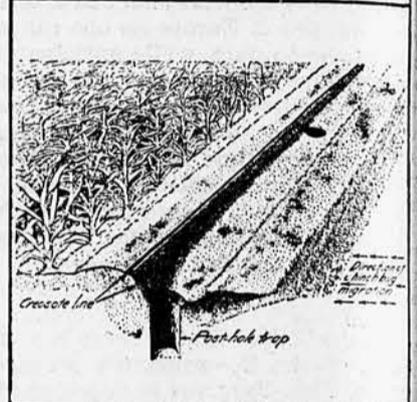
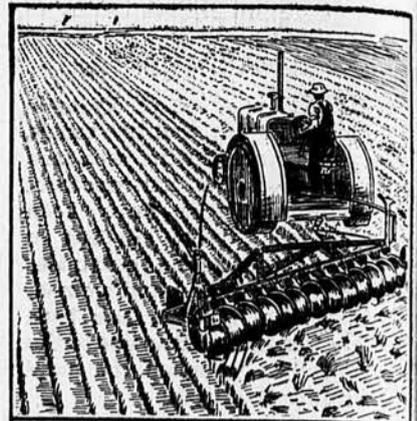
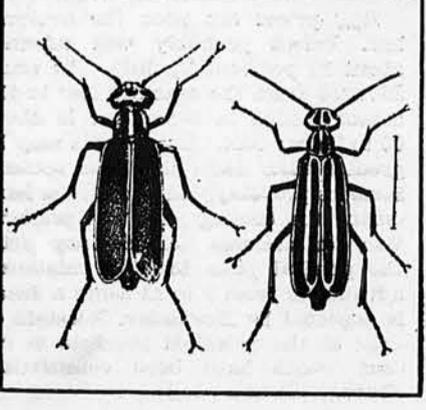
BITING FLIES

ACUTE PAIN produced by the bite of certain kinds of flies to any man should bring to him the sudden realization that such a fly has a stout piercing instrument of torture. That the fly inflicts as painful a bite to the calf as to the man is indicated by the tail switching and stamping of feet. The biting flies torment all kinds of livestock, and at times cause serious losses. During the summer after the floods in 1935, flies were so bad that milk production was reduced one-half, and many herds of beef cattle lost many pounds of flesh. The biting flies breed in old and new straw piles. They also breed in piles of straw and other rubbish, washed down from the fields by flood waters. Straw piles should be made similar to hay stacks, and rubbish piles destroyed. Flies can become numerous any time with favorable rains. The destruction of breeding places for flies is the only sure way for relief from the biting pest.



BLISTER BEETLES

THERE are many kinds of blister beetles, all having certain characteristics that distinguish them from other garden insects. The blister beetle is a long-legged, long-bodied, slender beetle with a rather soft body which, when crushed on the skin, will cause a blister. These beetles may be gray, yellow and black striped, black, black with red heads. These insects have a complicated development in that the adults are destructive to many kinds of garden plants, and their young are destructive to grasshopper eggs. This is a good example of an insect that is beneficial in one stage of its life and very harmful in another. These beetles are difficult to control. Some gardeners have kept the beetles on the move by dusting them with nicotine dust, others by dusting them with an arsenical dust applied to the bugs rather than to the plants. Sometimes they can be driven out of the garden with brushes, and at other times they may have to be brushed into a can of oil.



New Crop Varieties

Recommended at Field Days

MORE than 300 farmers who attended Agronomy Field Days at Manhattan last month gathered some worthwhile information that can be put to practical use on Kansas farms. The annual field days are arranged so that farmers may get firsthand results from experiments at the Kansas State college agronomy farm.

This year, considerable attention centered around new varieties which promise to do a better job for Kansas farmers. One thoroughly approved and recommended for farmers of the state is Fulton oats. After several years of testing, this variety was released for general planting thruout the state just last spring. Fulton oats is considered superior to both Kanota and Red Texas because of its resistance to smut. Along with this smut resistance, Fulton oats have proved to be as high yielding as Kanota. Fulton oats mature a few days earlier than Kanota, and they stand more erect.

Experiences with Fulton have shown they may be planted later than Kanota without as much reduction in yield. However, the usual planting date is considered best for Fulton, as well as for the old, common varieties.

Another new crop variety that has made a name for itself is Madrid Sweet clover. Madrid is a yellow-flower variety. As explained by J. W. Zahnley, Madrid is better than any other yellow variety and in many respects it is superior to the white varieties. In the experimental fields, it has yielded about 10 per cent more than the other yellow varieties produced.

Madrid does not yield quite as much as the white varieties, but it is superior as a pasture because it does not grow rank. The stems of Madrid are finer, and it is more leafy. Madrid Sweet clo-

ver has other advantages which are worthwhile to Kansas farmers.

Madrid grows rapidly the first few weeks after planting. This enables it to reach an early growth, which allows it to obtain sunlight above the competing weeds or nurse crop. In the fall, Madrid resists freezing much better than other varieties of Sweet clover. Because of its rapid growth and its winter hardiness, Madrid can be planted in the early fall and pastured later that season.

Results at the college fields have indicated worthwhile advantages for fall planting of Sweet clover. According to Mr. Zahnley, Sweet clover is every bit as winter-hardy as alfalfa. Planted in the fall, it gets a head start on weeds. Possibly more important than this is that seed crops may be harvested the first year when Sweet clover is planted in the fall.

Mr. Zahnley reported best seed yields can be obtained by planting Sweet clover in rows. He recommended planting with a drill, leaving 3 drill holes open, for each row, with spaces of 30 inches between the rows. If Sweet clover is to be pastured, Mr. Zahnley recommends it be drilled solid.

On the subject of varieties, R. I. Throckmorton told of efforts now in progress, to develop new and better wheat varieties. He said there is still room for considerable improvement in hardiness, insect and disease resistance and quality, to be combined with high yielding ability.

On the subject of wheat, Dr. H. H. Laude discussed the dangers of seeding wheat too early. He pointed out that early wheat in Eastern Kansas is likely to deplete the soil nitrate supply early in the season and leave a deficiency for later development of the



"One thing about us chickens—we're never out of a job! We can always go out and dig something up!"

crop. In Western Kansas early seeded wheat uses moisture that may be seriously needed later.

On the other hand, seeding too late does not allow the wheat to become properly established before frost. Dr. Laude names the last week of September to the first of October as the most desirable time in the Manhattan area. This is earlier than the fly-free date, and he advises keeping in touch with the fly situation so that the fly-free date may be observed when Hessian fly damage is threatened. Tests on rate of seeding have shown increased yields up to 6 pecks to the acre. More than that amount is not advised.

Something that will soon be of interest to most farmers in Kansas is the question of how deep to plow for wheat. Discussing experiments on this subject, Dr. H. E. Myers told the group that plowing deeper than 7 inches is not necessary. Experiments have indicated the best yields may be obtained by a plowing depth somewhere between 3 inches and 7 inches. He says if a good job can be done by plowing 3 inches deep, that is deep enough for some years. But deeper plowing should be practiced at least part of the time.

Discussing effects of different crops

on the soil, Dr. Myers says there is no evidence to indicate that sorghums are "hard on the soil." He explains that they take more water from the soil than corn, and this may influence the succeeding crop if moisture is not plentiful. However, there is no lasting effect on the soil.

For those who improve soil by use of Sweet clover, Dr. Myers suggests the most economical method is to pasture the Sweet clover, rather than turn it under as green manure. In case you do not have livestock, and wish to plow the clover under, he advises the plowing be done when the crop is only 3 or 4 inches high.

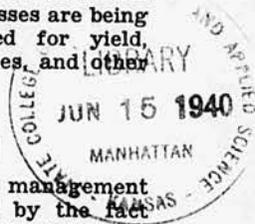
Farmers interested in improving their pastures heard Kling Anderson explain experimental work with old and new grasses. Specimens from all parts of the world are tested for possible value in this state. At the same time, our own native grasses are being improved and developed for yield, palatability, seed qualities, and other vital considerations.

Books Show Profit

Interest in good farm management in Kansas is evidenced by the fact that in 1939 the Kansas State Extension Service distributed 4,200 farm account books, supervised the conduction of 7,000 enterprise accounts, and distributed 2,500 farm inventory blanks. The monthly market outlook publication, "Kansas Agricultural Situation," went to 9,000 subscribers.

Pond Building "Booms"

A pond building "boom" is on in Kansas. County committees all over the state report that plans turned in by co-operating farmers show that more ponds are to be constructed in 1940—in many counties twice as many as in any previous year. It is one way to "lick the drouths" say the livestock men of the state.



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TOP QUALITY porkers will produce more profit if scientifically bred and fed. Likewise, scientifically-produced Standard Tractor Fuel will save you money and time, which means more profit at the end of the season.

So if you're not now one of the many thousands of power farmers who are using Standard Tractor Fuel, why not switch to this fine product? You'll find it will do the toughest job at low cost in any two-fuel tractor.

And furthermore, you'll find that this long-lasting, uniform fuel does not knock or ping under pull and does its part to prevent costly engine repairs.

Your local Standard Oil man always has Standard Tractor Fuel right on his truck, so why not ask him to bring a supply today? And when he comes to your farm, ask him to show you letters from other power farmers which prove how much they have saved by choosing this fuel after testing it in comparison with other brands.



International Winner. Above is Roger Amsler, a 4-H Club member of Jasper County, Ind., with his 208-pound Hampshire barrow, Bacon, named grand champion at the Chicago International.



Noted Hog Raiser is R. E. Williams of Iowa City, Iowa, who is shown beside his tractor, in which he uses Standard Tractor Fuel exclusively because of its power and economy. He annually exhibits his Chester Whites at the Iowa State Fair.

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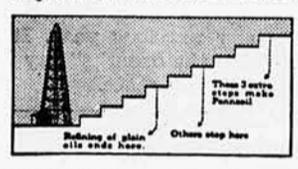
Your local dealer is ready with the correct grades of PennZoil for your car, truck and tractor. Ask him for PennZoil in 5 and 30-gallon containers — and for PennZoil's approved Diesel oils that prune day-to-day running costs.

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Packed with handy hints on the care of tractors and farm machinery, this booklet will save you time, trouble and money. Send 10c to The PennZoil Company, Oil City, Pa., or see your PennZoil dealer for order blank.



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- Also 13 other vital Chick Feed Ingredients



VICTOR CHICK PELLETS are a scientifically balanced chick ration — containing Vitamins A-B-D-E-G, proteins, carbohydrates, fats and minerals in ample amounts for chick health, early maturity and for the development of hens with a high production of quality eggs. Make 1940 a profitable poultry year for you. Starting now — feed VICTOR CHICK PELLETS.

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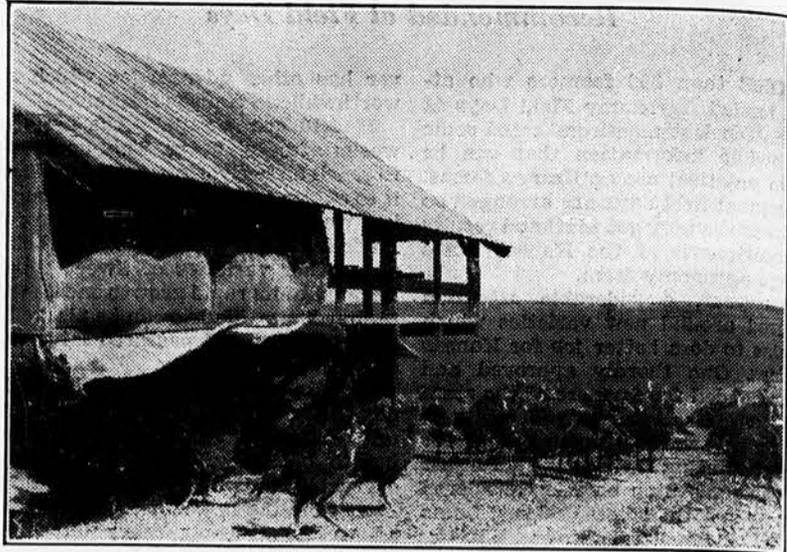
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Protects Turkeys on Range



Turkeys housed in portable shelters make profit while helping control grasshopper invasions on the farm of Otto Werner, Phillips county.

Jersey Shows Successful

SEVEN Jersey parish shows held between May 11 and May 18 were successful to the tune of 1,470 visitors and 107 breeders competing. At each of the shows a Kansas Farmer judging contest was held. Entrants in the contest got the pleasure of matching their dairy wits against the wits of their neighbors and the official judges. Those successful in the wit-matching are eligible to enter the state contest to be held at the Kansas State Fair this fall.

Following is a list of winners and exhibitors:

Northeast Kansas Jersey Parish, Holton
Exhibitors—C. H. Gilliland, Mayetta; D. L. Wheelock, Holton; Hallmark Farm, Kansas City, Mo.; G. W. Smith and Sons, Highland; D. A. Rider, Bethel; Donald Schesser, Horton; Ralph L. Smith, Stanley; John Ingenthron, Topeka; Hunter Rawlings and Russell Rawlings, Denison; T. P. Stevens, and C. H. Thompson, Vinland; Dean Thorson, Everest; and B. A. Hart, Goff.

Blue ribbon winners—C. H. Gilliland, D. L. Wheelock, Ralph L. Smith, Hallmark Farm, D. A. Rider, G. W. Smith and Sons, and Russell Rawlings.
Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—John Ryan, Leavenworth; G. H. Smith and Fred Smith, Highland; Geo. C. Cooper, Stanley; and Mrs. C. G. Thompson, Vinland.

Southeast Parish, Oswego
Exhibitors—W. A. Lawellin, C. S. Denton, Dannie Richardson, Leland Bradley, Betty Jean Williams, Harold J. Smith, Don Kabrey, John Brader, Chas. Bolen, Keith Denton, Elsie Jean Bolen, Byron Denton, J. O. Monroe, and D. E. Richardson, all of Oswego; Herman L. Bonine, Erie; Paul Hunter, Labette; Windmoor Farm, Edna; Jay Riepe, L. E. Reinhart, F. A. Ohles, Norris Chandler, Will Hunter, of Parsons; Claude Gray and Lela Gray, Altamont; O. B. Reitz, B. H. Jones, Bobby Jones, W. A. Knox and A. F. Brown, of Coffeyville; W. A. Coons and Lloyd Coons, Columbus, and Margaret Ellen Clark.

Blue ribbon winners—Betty Jean Williams, Windmoor Farm, W. A. Lawellin, D. E. Richardson, John Brader, J. O. Monroe, Paul Hunter, Dannie Richardson, Don Kabrey, and Lloyd Coons.
Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Will Hunter, Labette; Mrs. Harley Reece and Harley Reece, Earleton; J. O. Monroe and Mrs. D. E. Richardson, Oswego.

East Central Parish, Eureka
Exhibitors—Knoepfel Jersey Farm, Colony; D. M. Wallace, Jaaula Jersey Farm, Bill Ryan and Calvin Ryan, all of Eureka; E. R. Summers, Howard; Beal Brothers, and Wallace Patrick, Carlyle; Harry E. Clark, Gridley.
Blue ribbon winners—Knoepfel Jersey Farm, Jaaula Jersey Farm, Beal Brothers, Harry E. Clark, Bill Ryan.
Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Philip Rundolp, J. M. Beal, and Eugene Rigg, Eureka; E. R. Summers, Howard; and Wallace Patrick, Carlyle.

South Central Parish, Augusta
Exhibitors—A. O. Jacobs, Harper; John Weir, Jr., Geuda Springs; Elmer L. Reep, Wichita; Frank L. Young, Ruth Young, and Quinten Young, Cheney; O. Emerson; J. E. Jones, Wellington; Marvin Wilson, Murdock; L. D. Rigg and Son, Leon; C. A. Ewing, Conway Springs; Davis Brothers, Rock; R. M. McClellan, Kingman; and Cecil H. Werneke, Caldwell.
Blue ribbon winners—Elmer L. Reep,

Frank L. Young, John Weir, Jr., L. D. Rigg and Son, R. M. McClellan.
Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—R. M. McClellan, Kingman; Frank Rigg and Dale Rigg, Leon; Harry Randolph, Nashville; and C. A. Ewing, Cheney.

Central Parish, Ellinwood
Exhibitors—H. J. Carey, and Bobby Gould, Nickerson; Ray Smith, Lewis Davis, and W. S. Watson, Hutchinson; W. C. Isern, Mr. Kennedy, and Geo. Heckel, Alden; Arthur McClelland, Geo. Moore, J. K. Muse, McPherson; D. W. Boster and A. W. Miller, Larned; Elvin Knope, Ellinwood; James Coleman, Abbyville; Glenon Zimmerman, Levi Zimmerman, and Sunflower Better Sires' Club.
Blue ribbon winners—H. J. Carey, W. S. Watson, James Coleman, Ray Smith, Sunflower Better Sires' Club, Geo. Heckel, Elvin Knope, W. C. Isern.
Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—D. W. Boster, Larned; E. S. Kimple, and Mrs. Ed Kimple, Lyons; Arnold H. Voth, McPherson; and James Coleman, Abbyville.

Northwest Parish, Phillipsburg
Exhibitors—Lawrence Morgan and C. C. Whitsitt, Phillipsburg; Lester Davis, Logan; Reed Grauerholz and Floyd Schwenn, Kensington; and Frank Pattern, Glade.
Blue ribbon winners—Lawrence Morgan, Lester Davis, C. C. Whitsitt, Reed Grauerholz, Frank Pattern, Floyd Schwenn.
Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—Clarence Morgan and Reed Grauerholz, Kensington; Lawrence Morgan, C. C. Whitsitt, and Lawrence Whitsitt, Phillipsburg.

North Central Parish, Abilene
Exhibitors—Dale Bowyer, John Bowyer, and Rowena Bowyer, Manchester; E. H. Taylor, Erwin Schurle, Raymond Schurle, J. H. Taylor, and George Schurle, Manhattan; Harold Mars, Longford; Edwin Livingston, Junction City; George Chase and Allen Ayers, Abilene.
Blue ribbon winners—Dale Bowyer, Harold Mars, Erwin Schurle, E. H. Taylor, Geo. Schurle, John Bowyer, Edwin Livingston.
Kansas Farmer judging contest winners—John Bowyer, Manchester; E. H. Taylor and Mrs. Geo. Schurle, Manhattan; Harold Mars, Longford; Mrs. Alice Chase, Talmadge.

Vacation Land Calls

If a motorist set out this year to travel all of the highways and truck trails in the 160 national forests, it would take more than 4 months of steady driving, 12 hours a day, at an average of a little better than 40 miles an hour.

Then, if he stopped driving and set out to walk the trails which are used by fire fighters, shepherders, cattlemen, recreationists, and others of the millions of visitors to the national forests each year, it would take a little more than 15 years traveling 20 miles a day, says the Forest Service.

Even then the visitor would not have seen all of the 273,000 square miles of Uncle Sam's forest lands, altho he would have passed some of the 70,000 miles of trout streams, and many of the thousands of lakes, and would have visited all of the 3,600 developed camping and picnic grounds. Vacation facilities in the U. S. are vast.

Sizing Up Soil Saving

Deep Ditches and Gullies Vanish

TOURING the countryside in trucks and autos, hundreds of Kansas farmers spent May 31 "sizing up" results of soil conservation practices. The day was set aside as All-State Conservation Day, and big tours were held in 13 areas and districts where the Soil Conservation Service has initiated practices to prevent erosion and to conserve moisture.

Typical of these 13 events was the Jefferson County Soil Tour which started from Oskaloosa. Two of the significant stops on this tour were at the farms of Charles B. Hamon and Walter Hefty, both near Valley Falls.

As explained by Mr. Hefty, both of these men attended the first meeting at which terracing and conservation work was discussed in that county. That was 14 years ago. Both men became interested in the possibilities of saving their soil and both initiated a program of terraces and contour farming on their places.

Within 6 years, Mr. Hefty had terraced every field on his 160-acre farm. It was rather slow, tedious work—most of it was done with horses, pulling a scraper and an old road grader. But he considered the value of such work well worth the trouble. As neighboring farmers drove over Mr. Hefty's place May 31, they saw terraces that were 8 to 14 years old, in fields free from gullies and ditches.

Mr. Hefty explained that 1 ditch had been so deep that a team and wagon could be completely hidden in it. After the field was terraced this ditch filled, and the space was healed over. Now combines and other implements travel over the place which is available for crop production. Another field that was considered nearly past usefulness 10 years ago is now producing crop yields equal to other good fields of that neighborhood.

At the Charles Hamon place, the touring farmers saw strip-cropping of wheat, oats and alfalfa, along with the terraces and contour cultivation. Mr. Hamon is also producing Brome grass as a soil conserving crop which may be used for pasture or for a cash return in the form of seed. To fit his soil conserving practices, Mr. Hamon produces livestock and keeps a large per cent of his land devoted to pasture and legume crops. On the average, about 40 per cent of his land is in pasture, 25 to 30 per cent is devoted to legumes, and about 30 per cent is used for production of row crops. The feed is utilized by beef cattle produced on the place.

Speaking to the group gathered at Mr. Hamon's place, C. D. Davis, of the college agronomy department, declared best conservation and land use is realized thru use of a livestock program such as that practiced by Mr. Hamon.

He pointed out the economy of legume and pasture crops which improve and protect the soil while producing feed for profitable stock.

L. M. Schruben, in charge of Kansas Farm Management work, discussed sound, practical considerations which tie in with all farming and conservation work. He mentioned Mr. Hamon's plan of producing calves at home, on feed most of which was raised at home in the form of crops which protect the soil. According to Mr. Schruben, such a plan is worthy of high praise because it requires light cash expenditures.

At various stops thruout the day, farm owners displayed contoured fields in which the point rows have been planted to alfalfa, Brome grass or some other grass or hay crop. They ex-

plain that this practice eliminates difficulty in cultivation of row crops in such places. Many farmers proudly showed fences built on the contour with their terraces. This allows more convenience in farming on the contour and in running roads that will not start gullies on the slopes. It is believed that putting fences on the contour is a big factor in learning to manage a terraced farm to best advantage.

Other farm owners displayed successful sodded terrace outlets, masonry structures, farm ponds, diversion ditches, woodlot plantings, pasture furrowing, and other projects, all of which improve the value and productivity of their farms. Kansas farmers and the Soil Conservation Service is proud of progress made.

Twelve other tours held on All-State Conservation day were in the following areas: Parsons, Neodesha, Iola, Burlington, Ottawa, Wellington, Council Grove, Marysville, Kingman, Mankato, Hays, and Liberal.

New Market for Soybeans

Coffey county soybean farmers will have marketing made easy for them with the completion of a soybean processing mill now under construction at Emporia. County Agent Art Leonhard says that soybeans are well adapted to his county and is encouraging his co-operators to grow more of them.

A Lot of Dirt

Every 24 hours, the Colorado River carries away 1 million tons of dirt. The Colorado River is the chisler of the mile-deep Grand Canyon.

Terrace Trail Grows

Extension rural engineers reported the terracing of more than 63,000 acres of Kansas farm land in the 1939 program. This figure is independent of the work done by agencies other than the state Extension Service.

Truck Buyers Demand Facts—

CHEVROLET TRUCKS

are backed by Certified Proof!

100,000 MILES

at less than 1/2¢ a ton mile!



STOCK MODEL—Representatives of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association selected engine and chassis at random from the assembly lines at Flint.

NEVER before was a truck subjected to so conclusive a test as that which a stock model 1½-ton Chevrolet, with a 2¼-ton load, underwent between January 11, 1938, and January 19, 1940, covering 100,015.9 miles under working conditions.

Every mile was under the observation of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, whose certificates of performance are recognized in this country and abroad as official.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



UP PIKES PEAK—After 52,319 miles of the test, the truck, with 2¼-ton load, climbed to the summit of Pikes Peak without trouble of any kind.



OFFICIAL LOGGING OF RUN—Every item of cost was entered in detail by A.A.A. observers on the truck throughout the test.



AT CANADA'S CAPITAL—The truck left Detroit January 11, 1938, for Ottawa, Canada, to start its good-will trip to Mexico City.



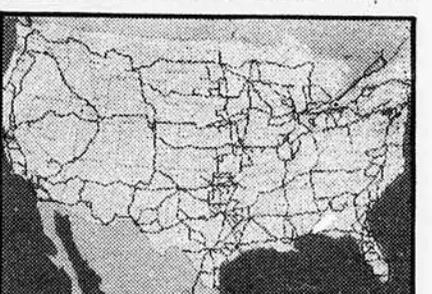
AT DEATH VALLEY—The test went from 14,000 feet altitude to 280 feet below sea level—meeting every condition of highway.



STILL GOING STRONG—At the finish, the truck was running perfectly. For the last 10,000 miles, the oil mileage was better than for the whole run.



INSPECTION AT FINISH—A.A.A. technicians certify that many working parts were still within production dimensions; none was unfit for further service.



100,000-MILE TEST ROUTE—Canada and Mexico were included in the truck test. Each of the 48 States was visited at least twice.

Here's the Record!

Number of miles	100,015.9
Payload	4590 lb. (exclusive of driver and observer)
Gross weight	9260 lb. (with driver and observer)
Average speed	33.07 miles per hour
Average miles per gallon of gasoline	15.10
Miles per quart of oil consumed	1072
Oil actually consumed	93.29 quarts
Total operating cost per ton mile, including gas, oil, lubrication and repairs and replacements (including twelve tires)	\$0.00419

Soybeans in Kansas

Soybeans are adapted to the eastern fifth of Kansas. No other grain crop in Kansas will produce so much protein to the acre. The bulletin, Soybean Production in Kansas, No. 282, discusses seedbed preparation, inoculation, varieties, cultivation, harvesting, and threshing. Anyone interested in this Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin, or the others in the list below, may have a free copy of any of them by requesting from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. 253 — Tame Pastures in Kansas.
- No. 113—Chinch Bug Barriers for Kansas Conditions.
- No. 167—Judging Dairy Cattle.
- No. 180—Evaporation and Spray Systems of Cooling Cream.

Testing for MORE PORK TO THE LITTER

IF IT pays to keep heifers from your highest-producing milk cows, it should also pay to keep gilts only from the highest-producing brood sows. This is the reasoning of members of the Washburn Duroc Breeders Association, of Topeka. They consider it is worth while to have records on the pounds of pork produced by your brood sows, just as dairymen record individual milk production of their cows.

Formed as a subsidiary to the Future Farmers organization at the Washburn Rural high school, this association has adopted a plan of testing and approving the ability of brood sows. By saving gilts from proved sows and by eliminating those that do not qualify, the youthful Shawnee county farmers hope to develop a concentration of breeding stock that can be depended on for consistent production of big, heavy litters.

It is not a completely new idea. In fact, 3 leading breed record associations in the United States have already established standards for a production registry program, based on weight of litters at weaning time. A standard of this kind formulated by the United Duroc Record Association is used as a guide for boys in the Topeka association.

To pass the requirements, gilts up to 15 months of age at farrowing time must raise not fewer than 8 pigs to a litter weight of at least 300 pounds, on the 56th day. The litter must be at least 20 pounds heavier for each additional pig above 8. Sows, older than 15 months at time of farrowing, must raise 8 pigs to a 56-day litter weight of 320 pounds. In this case the litter must be 25 pounds heavier for each additional pig above 8. A boar becomes eligible for production registry when he has sired 8 daughters that meet the requirements for sows.

To make their work effective, the Washburn Duroc Breeders Association is organized with officers and committees to enforce their regulations and



Trying for a record! Weights are determined by holding the pigs, one at a time, while standing on small, bathroom type scales. In this picture Charles Sheets holds the pig, and Byron Cazier records the figures, while H. A. Stewart looks on.

standards. The president is Burton DeBaun, and other officers are Lyle Engler, LeRoy Sidfrid, and Richard Kneale. H. A. Stewart, vocational agriculture instructor, is adviser and leader of the organization, which was formed less than a year ago.

Their first important action was the approval of 16 purebred gilts owned by 15 members in the association. Next came the problem of a herd sire to be used co-operatively by the members. To fulfill this need, Mr. Stewart and a committee went to Iowa, where they purchased a thick, deep-bodied purebred boar from a litter of 11 pigs.

With weighing time just past, the boys report their heaviest spring litter was from a gilt owned by Byron Cazier. This gilt raised 12 pigs. At 56 days old, the litter weighed 456 pounds for an average of 38 pounds each. Sec-

ond heaviest was a litter of 10 pigs raised by a gilt belonging to Dick Sheets. At the 56-day mark this litter weighed 346 pounds. Another litter that qualified is owned by Mr. Stewart.

From sows that qualified this year, the boys have 17 gilts. According to previous agreements, these gilts from the heavy litters will be distributed among the boys of the association. Following this plan year after year is expected to result in strains that are definitely consistent in producing big litters and higher profits. Rules of the association specify that boys must castrate all boar pigs except those approved by a committee. This regulates quality of breeding stock sold.

Mr. Stewart has observed that production record work is valuable from the standpoint of feeding as well as breeding. It pays to feed for rapid gains, and such feeding is necessary if litters are to qualify under this plan. Byron Cazier's litter that weighed 456 pounds at weaning time was creep-fed with shorts, ground corn and a protein supplement, on oats pasture. To help with their feeding problems, the Washburn boys mixed their own protein supplement and mineral feed on a co-operative basis.

Farmers and breeders are watching, with interest, the progress of this sow testing work. By pioneering production records in Kansas, the Washburn Duroc Breeders Association may per-

form an important service for hog raisers in this territory. Their work may establish an area capable of supplying breeding stock that can be depended on for "more pork to the litter."

Goat Show June 24

The Kansas State Dairy Goat Show will be held in Emporia on June 24. At the same time the Kansas Dairy Goat Society, Inc., will hold their annual meeting. Every Kansas dairy goat owner is invited to compete in the showing. An equipment demonstration and exhibit will be one of the features of the event. Another attraction will be an exhibition of some of the prize-winning goats from America's largest and most famous goat shows.

L. E. Pendleton, Dodge City, will judge the show. J. W. Taylor, vocational agricultural instructor at Emporia high school, will conduct a judging contest for 4-H members and F. F. A. boys.

This Kansas Show was a pioneer in buck shows and claims the distinction of being America's first and largest buck show, according to Carl W. Romer, president of the Kansas Dairy Goat Society.

For further information address R. Froelich, secretary of the Kansas Dairy Goat Society, Halstead; or R. R. Pooler, Shawnee Goat Dairy, Topeka, who is superintendent. Entries should be sent to Carl W. Romer, Admire.

New Way to Judge Wheat

A NEW wheat quality class has been established at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, it is announced by Maurice Jencks, general manager of the fair, and Preston Hale, superintendent of the agricultural department. At most grain shows, county and state fairs, and even at the International Grain Show, Chicago, wheat has until recently been judged on its general appearance and on its weight to the bushel. This is not a sound basis from the standpoint of utility. Samples of wheat entered by Kansas farmers in the new class will be milled and baked, and the prizes awarded on the basis of milling value and baking quality. This is in line with the old proverb, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

In establishing this new wheat quality class, the Kansas Free Fair is following the lead of the International Grain Show, Chicago, where a similar utility class for wheat was established in 1938 and continued in 1939. The Montana State Fair pioneered in this practical method of judging wheats in 1923. It was first used at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, in September, 1939.

Mr. Jencks and Preston Hale have appointed a special committee to take charge of the new class of wheats at the Kansas Free Fair. Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association is general chairman of this committee. Dr. E. G. Bayfield, head of the Department of Milling Industry, Kansas State College, is chairman of the technical judging committee. Other members of this committee are: L. P. Reitz, plant breeder, Kansas State College; W. C. Meyer, cereal chemist, the Ismert-Hincke Milling Company, and T. R. West, cereal chemist, the Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka; and Harlan Deaver, Master Farmer, Sabetha. Mr. Deaver has served as president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. He grows pure seed of Kawvale wheat and is very active in crop improvement work in Kansas.

The samples entered in this new class of wheat at the Kansas Free Fair will be milled on the experimental mill at Kansas State College under the direction of Dr. Bayfield. Protein and ash determinations on wheat and flour will be made by T. R. West in the laboratory of the Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka. Baking tests will be made by W. C. Meyer in the laboratory of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Topeka.

Prizes in the two divisions of this

new class are as follows: Hard Red Winter Wheats, \$10, \$9, \$8, \$7, \$6; Soft Red Winter Wheats, \$10, \$8, \$6.

Regulations in this new wheat quality class are as follows:

1. Entries shall consist of bushel lots—60 pounds—of 1940 Kansas wheat.
 2. The wheat in this class must be received at Topeka, Kansas, by August 1, transportation paid.
 3. Not more than 15 entries or more than 3 samples from one county will be accepted.
 4. All wheat is to be graded by the Kansas Grain Inspection Department, and shall be considered worthy of exhibit before it will be allowed to enter.
 5. Portions of the samples entered in each class will be milled and baked as part of the judging procedure.
 6. Awards will be given to 5 samples in the hard winter wheat class and 3 in the soft winter wheat class.
 7. All samples become the property of the Kansas Free Fair.
- This is a new department for the Kansas Free Fair this year. It requires considerable advance preparation to make it a success. Based on his experience at Chicago, Hutchinson and at other fairs and grain shows, Dr. Parker believes this new feature at the Kansas Free Fair will interest men and women, city folks and farmers; in fact, all bread eaters.

Care of Sheet Metal

A few simple, common-sense rules for use and care of sheet metal equipment always pays the owner in reduced operating costs. A booklet recently published by The American Rolling Mill Company offers many suggestions, with illustrations, on the care and use of sheet metal on the farm, such as stock tanks, poultry and hog waterers, cisterns and storage tanks, water systems, roofing, and metal silos. There are also suggestions regarding the painting of galvanized sheet metal and painting uncoated sheet metal; cutting sheet metal as well as welding and soldering. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet free to anyone interested. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Top—Officers of the Washburn Duroc Breeders Association plan and direct sow testing work practiced by members of the organization. Left to right: H. A. Stewart, adviser; Lyle Engler, vice-president; Burton DeBaun, president; LeRoy Sidfrid, secretary; and Richard Kneale, treasurer.

Below—"Soup's on" for this big family owned by Byron Cazier. Good feeding helped make the litter of 12 pigs weigh 456 pounds at weaning time.

Gains, Costs, Net Returns

Ready by Cattle Feeders' Day

THE twenty-eighth annual Kansas Cattle Feeders' Day will be held at Kansas State College, Saturday, June 22, 1940. The date is considerably later than usual because this year a series of 3 tests will be completed in which heifer calves have been wintered well and then full-fed 50 days—one group in a dry lot and one group on pasture. In view of the fact that one group has been quite profitable each year, and since Kansas cattle feeders have not had an opportunity to see these heifers at the end of the 50-day full-feeding period, it was decided to postpone this year's Feeders' Day until the end of this period. Other tests conducted this year were started on a date that would permit completion about the same time the heifer feeding test was completed and ready for inspection.

A second report that will be made at this year's Feeders' Day will be based upon a test conducted the past winter in which soybean oil meal has been compared with cottonseed meal and a mixture of half cottonseed meal and half soybean oil meal as protein supplements in cattle fattening rations. In view of the increased acreage of soybeans in Kansas and the many inquiries received relative to the value of soybean oil meal as a protein supplement in cattle fattening rations, this report should reveal information of considerable interest and practical value to cattlemen thruout this section of the country.

A third report will give the results of a test conducted the past winter in which full-feeding calves was compared with full-feeding yearlings. In this test, each group will have been fed long enough to reach a desirable market finish. This comparison will be reported in detail with special emphasis on rate of gain, cost of gain, and net return for each group.

A fourth report relates to the possibility of utilizing roughage and grass by wintering calves, grazing and selling as feeder yearlings in the fall. This procedure does not necessitate feeding any grain and, if a profitable method,

is splendidly adapted to many Kansas farms and ranches.

The cattle involved in reports No. 1, 2, and 3, mentioned here, will be on exhibition Feeders' Day and visiting cattlemen will have an opportunity to study these cattle just before they go to market. The yearlings involved in report No. 4 are the calves that were wintered without grain, grazed during the summer of 1939, and used in the test which is the basis for report No. 4.

In addition to the 4 reports described, a fifth report will be made on a second test in which heifer calves, wintered without grain, grazed 90 days and then full-fed 100 days in a dry lot, were compared with steer calves wintered with grain, grazed 90 days and full-fed 100 days in a dry lot. The results of this test indicate that it is an excellent method of fattening heifers for market, not only because of the large net return but also because it provides an excellent market for considerable roughage and grass and requires a minimum of grain. These cattle were marketed last November when the test closed.

These reports will be one feature of this year's Cattle Feeders' Day program. A second feature will be addressed by persons prominent in the livestock and closely related industries who will have something to say of interest and value to livestock producers. The program in detail will be announced later.

The Department of Animal Husbandry of Kansas State College extends a most cordial invitation to the cattlemen of this section of the country to attend this meeting, Saturday, June 22, 1940.

"Clean" System for Sows

The "clean" system of farrowing sows was adopted by 83 county groups in Kansas last year. Production practices recommended by the Kansas State Extension Service were adopted by 12,352 pork producers.

Boys Show Feeder Stock

AN ANNUAL event looked forward to by 4-H members in Osage county is the Spring Feeder Show. On May 4, they gathered for the third consecutive year at the farm of B. N. Cooper to compare their stock and have them ear-tagged for fall showing.

With many sons and daughters of Osage county cattlemen participating, the baby beef project is highly popular among the 4-H'ers of this county. At the recent show, 3 classes of beef calves were judged and 4 classes of calves where shown in competition.

Other important features of the day included a fat lamb show, and a noon basket dinner at which the mothers served more than 300 4-H members and parents.



Two good lambs in Osage county's feeder show were exhibited by Lyle Dubois, of Burlingame. Lyle is holding the lamb at right, and Virgil Silver is holding the other lamb.

In the beef judging contest, 3 contestants had perfect scores. They are Jack Wells, Bert Davenport, and Howard Clark. The grand champion calf of the show was a Shorthorn, junior yearling, belonging to Lawrence Walquist. Reserve championship honors went to Eugene Wells on his junior yearling Hereford. Wayne Baker showed the winning Angus entry and Dean Cooper exhibited the best senior calf of all breeds. Other winners included Charles Butel, Robert Artz, and Eugenia Hepworth.

Lyle Dubois won first and second with 2 top entries in the lamb show, and third place went to Robert Tindell. All official placings of the day were made by Prof. Boyd Cathcart of the animal husbandry department at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.



Winners of Osage county show: Right to left—Lawrence Walquist with his champion Shorthorn; Eugene Wells and his Hereford, the reserve champion; Wayne L. Baker, with the Angus; and Dean Cooper with his junior Shorthorn calf.

The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

Your Mileage Merchant has the Conoco Mile-Dial for You—Free!

THEY'RE FREE AS THE AIR! Get your Conoco Mile-Dial while the supply lasts! Have one on any car and truck you own. Here is the easy, accurate way to figure the true mileage you can get from Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline. No more

"bookkeeping," heavy arithmetic or memory work needed to check and prove your actual gasoline economy. Let Your Mileage Merchant install a Conoco Mile-Dial today. Goes *inside* your car or truck—not a license plate "ad-gadget."

Work Done Without Lost Time!

THIS TIME OF YEAR, the fellow who suggests a way to save time is practically putting money in your pocket. For this is the season when anything that helps you keep going, pays off in dollars. So if you depend on machinery—whether you're a rancher or a farmer—here's a timely, profitable suggestion: Cut down costly time-outs by OIL-PLATING your engines with Conoco Germ Processed motor oil. And for a little proof-of-the-pudding, just read why others who have a lot of the same problems you do, are Conoco boosters 100%.

John Gardner, for instance, is foreman of the ranches run by Joe Miller & Co., some 20 miles west of Laramie, Wyo.—a big operation, and a big responsibility. You can bet he's had plenty of proof of performance in his more than 10 years using Germ Processed oil. That's why he writes, "Nothing that I have used, would I exchange for Conoco products." He goes on to say that Conoco has always helped them get jobs done, "without lost time."

6 YEARS ON THIS FARM. Then here is a letter from Merton Gross of Kersey, Colo., who says, "My business is farming... I have used Conoco Germ Proc-

essed motor oil for the past six years because this oil gives better lubrication.

Statements like those make you stop and think. "What about this oil?" you ask. Simply this: Conoco Germ Processed oil gives engines OIL-PLATING. And OIL-PLATING all up through an engine helps keep wear down. There's a costly extra man-made substance in this regular-priced Germ Processed oil which makes lubricant become bonded direct to metal. That's your engine's inner shield of OIL-PLATING, a great guard against harsh metal-to-metal contact all through your engine's insides.

OIL-PLATING reminds you of the chromium that's plated to your car's bumper. Just imagine the inner engine surfaces PLATED with a lubricant that is attached just as closely as chromium-plating, and you'll get some idea of OIL-PLATING... the result of changing to Conoco Germ Processed oil in your engines. OIL-PLATING stays up on the working parts even when engines stand idle. Then when it comes to starting up again there's no waiting 'til the oil pump puts lubricant back on the job. For OIL-PLATING just doesn't quit its job, but STAYS PLATED UP on guard against the perils of dry starting—all the while you use Germ Processed oil.

Thus you can understand just why and how a change to Conoco Germ Processed oil "pays off." So OIL-PLATE your engines now, simply by changing to Conoco Germ Processed oil, which you can promptly get by phoning your local Conoco Agent to come out, or by driving in to Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station.

Miss Elsie Fay Gardner doesn't feed her favorite horse at the Conoco Bronz-z-z pump, but after seeing all of the "rolling stock" fill up here, maybe he's a little jealous. Her Dad is foreman and manager of the 72,030-acre ranch that ranges some 5,000 head of cattle.



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 \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

A hack saw blade, sharpened to a knife edge and held in the frame, makes a handy tool for cutting auto tires and other heavy materials. H. E. Barlow, Bois D'Arc, Mo.

You'll find Your Conoco Agent ready to make quick deliveries of Germ Processed oil in barrels, 5-gallon buckets, or 5-quart and 1-quart dustproof cans. He can also supply you with Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline, Conoco tractor fuels and Conoco greases. Phone him today. That's an idea that may save you many a dollar. Continental Oil Company.

The Grease Master Says:

"Conoco's lubrication experts are always asking, 'What's new?' That's how they solve so many problems in advance. For example, when hypoid rear axles were introduced a few years ago, Conoco was ready with special patented Hypoid Gear lubricant*—a product made to 'cushion' these gears against far greater 'squeeze' and 'wipe' than they would ever get in actual use.

"All rear axles, including all hypoids—all transmissions, too—can be lubricated correctly with Conoco Gear lubricants. So cushion the gears with the right specialized Conoco lubricant to keep them quiet and to lengthen their life. Write me at The Tank Truck, care of this paper if you have any lubricating problems."

*WARNING—Never mix different brands of hypoid lubricants. Each brand has a different chemical composition, and mixing may cause them to thicken or become stringy.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES



"SUMMER SORES"

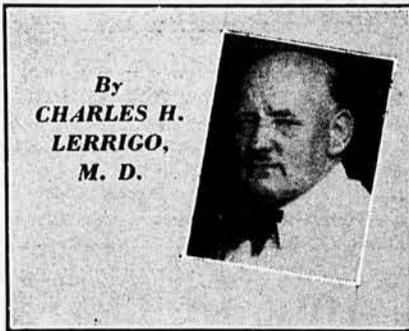
Spread by Contact

POSSIBLY you pay little attention to your skin; but everyone else does. Appear in public with bruises, sores or discolorations and you invite comment on every hand. One of the skin troubles that bothers children a great deal every summer is called by physicians Impetigo Contagiosa, tho mothers generally call it "summer sores" because it flourishes most in the summer months.

Impetigo is a contagious disease, but to catch it there must be actual contact. Either the child must rub up against some of the sores or he must use towels, washcloths, or some article of clothing worn by a patient. The trouble usually shows up first as a blister, a little eruption containing clear fluid. Sometimes the fluid is cloudy, and pus shows. This lesion soon breaks and a moist red surface is seen, a surface that throws out a yellow serum. When the serum dries it becomes a yellow crust.

Sometimes the edges of these crusts curl up and the eruption looks as if it were just "stuck on" and could easily be picked off. There may be only one or two such eruptions or there may be a good many. They seem to like to come around the mouth and are often called "cold sores" at first. Face, hands and legs are the commonest places. It must be remembered that the patient can re-infect himself by picking at these sores, and allow the discharge to spread over other parts of his skin.

When a child has this disease be sure he sleeps alone and uses separate washcloths, towels, and clothing. The "crusts" should be cleaned up every day by thoro, altho gentle, washing in



By
CHARLES H. LERRIGO,
M. D.

warm soapsuds, followed by a mild antiseptic ointment such as ammoniated mercury. If promptly recognized and treated the disease need not spread and may disappear in 10 days. It is best to consult your doctor and get him to make sure of the diagnosis and supply you with the necessary materials. Impetigo is contagious. The child must be removed from all sources of infection, whether it be old clothing, towels, bed linen, playmates with sores, or family pets.

It May Only Be Itch

I would like to know what will cure salt rheum as I am bothered with it between my fingers. I have doctored with many doctors but get no relief.—B. R.

Salt rheum is an old name for eczema. This is a constitutional disease that can only be cured by getting to the bottom of things, removing every irritation that could react upon the skin and putting the patient in general good health. The fact that your trouble is between your fingers suggests to me that it may

not be eczema but old-fashioned itch, for this is quite a favorable location for the itch mite. Have your doctor examine.

Depends on Individual

What is the comparative red and white cell blood count. How little would be considered serious?—J. R. S.

Relatively in normal blood there are 1,000 red cells for 1 white. When doctors speak of the number of cells in a blood count they refer to the number found in a measured quantity of blood. This should be about 5 million reds for only 5 to 7 thousand whites. The decision as to how serious a deviation may be rests with each individual case and circumstances.

Three Different Things

What is the difference between Impetigo and Pityriasis Rosea? Is it necessary to have anyone in quarantine who has any of these skin diseases, or what precautions should one use? Is anyone of these like the old-fashioned itch?—Mrs. W.

Impetigo Contagiosa is most common in children and generally begins on the face. It is passed from one child to the other by using the same towels and wraps. It begins with little flat vesicles that form pus and become crusted. It does not need quarantine but the child should stay out of school until well. Pityriasis Rosea is a skin disease with rosy, scaly patches and a little fever. It does not much resemble Impetigo and should not be easily confused with it. It is non-contagious and needs no quarantine. Itch is entirely different, being due to a burrowing parasite, the itch-mite.

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

Cake to Dream on

By BRIDE OF LONG AGO

The custom of distributing small pieces of the wedding cake as souvenirs to be taken home and "dreamed on" expresses a lovely bit of sentiment. If the budget, already painfully strained, cannot be stretched sufficiently to include tiny white cardboard boxes, in which to pack the souvenirs, there is another way to present these dainties to the guests. Select dainty lace paper doilies in white and soft pastel colors and lengths of narrow ribbon in similar tints. In the center of each doily, place a piece of cake—it's nice to have it wrapped in waxed paper, too—thread the lacy edges with a bit of contrasting ribbon, and pulling them close, tie a dainty bow.

Piled lightly on a mirror tray for distribution, these pastel bits of lacy loveliness remind one of the bride's bouquet itself.

When the Folks Come

By MRS. R. A. L.

My husband doesn't pay me compliments on my cooking. At least I didn't realize what they were until we had been married several years. He has never said I bake better bread or cake or pies than his mother does. Ordinarily, he eats and says nothing about it. But sometimes, when I've tried out a new recipe or improved an old one, as he reaches for a second helping, he says, "You'll have to make some of this when the folks come over."

I've come to know that a food excellent enough to serve "when the folks come over" is a food that will show his mother that his wife can really cook!

To Sew Organdie Binding

By MRS. LETA WILLIAMS

When sewing organdie binding on a garment try the following way and see whether it isn't easier to do than the ordinary way and also neater looking. To make the binding: First cut true bias pieces 1 1/4 inches wide of the material you are going to use for binding, sew the bias pieces together diagonally

and press the seams open. Fold the binding thru the center, bringing the raw edges together, and sew these edges in a narrow seam placing the binding to the right side of the dress. After the binding is all sewed on, trim the seam evenly, to about 1/4 inch of the stitching, turn the folded edge to the wrong side, hold or baste it in place and stitch from the right side, close up against the binding, but not on it. When the binding is ironed, press from the outside in on the binding and the stitching will be entirely concealed.

No More Ruined Shoes

By MRS. NEILL ADAMS

After more or less damage to several pairs of shoes, during gardening and watering activities, I have found a pair of old swimming shoes to be just the thing for wear. They are easy to slip into; I can water, weed and hoe to my heart's content; then wash them off and they are ready for another session.

The Belle of Her Crowd

THREE-IN-ONE PATTERN



Pattern 8674—If there's a 2-to-6'er in your family, she'll like and can use not one but several outfits like this. It's so comfortable and makes her look cuter than ever, for there's something just irresistible about that button-down-the-back effect. The pattern includes a blouse, panties and pinafore, and the pinafore may be worn as a sunback frock, without the blouse. We've spread out the pinafore part of the pattern, in the small sketch, to show how easy it is to make. The sweet little blouse is bound with narrow ribbon and finished with bows. Make the pinafore and panties of percale, gingham or seersucker; the blouse of mull, dimity or batiste. Sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 35-inch material without nap for pinafore and panties; 1 1/2 yards for blouse; 2 1/2 yards of ribbon.

Pattern 15 cents. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

IF YOU LIKE BREAD WITH GLORIOUS OLD-FASHIONED FLAVOR TRY MACA YEAST!



New Fast-Acting Yeast That Keeps Without Refrigeration Gives Bread The Rich, Old-Time Flavor Men Love

IF YOU WANT to learn a priceless secret about baking bread with the kind of old-fashioned flavor men really "go for"—try Maca Yeast the very next time you bake. Here's a yeast that's winning new friends every day, because it acts fast and keeps without refrigeration. But the most important reason women use Maca Yeast again and again, is that it gives bakings the rich, delicious flavor that brings back old-time memories.

Remember the glorious treat you knew was in store when mother baked bread in the old family kitchen? Remember the aroma that told you those nut-brown loaves were soon to be taken out of the

oven? Remember the flavor of those feather-light loaves? Well you can be sure that every red-blooded man has the same fond memories—memories that easily are awakened with bread or rolls you can easily make with Maca Yeast.

It's easy to use Maca Yeast too—nothing new to learn! Just follow your favorite straight dough recipe. But think of the convenience of keeping MACA on the pantry shelf, with no worries about refrigeration! And don't forget: MACA is ready to go to work right after you stir it in a cup of lukewarm water!

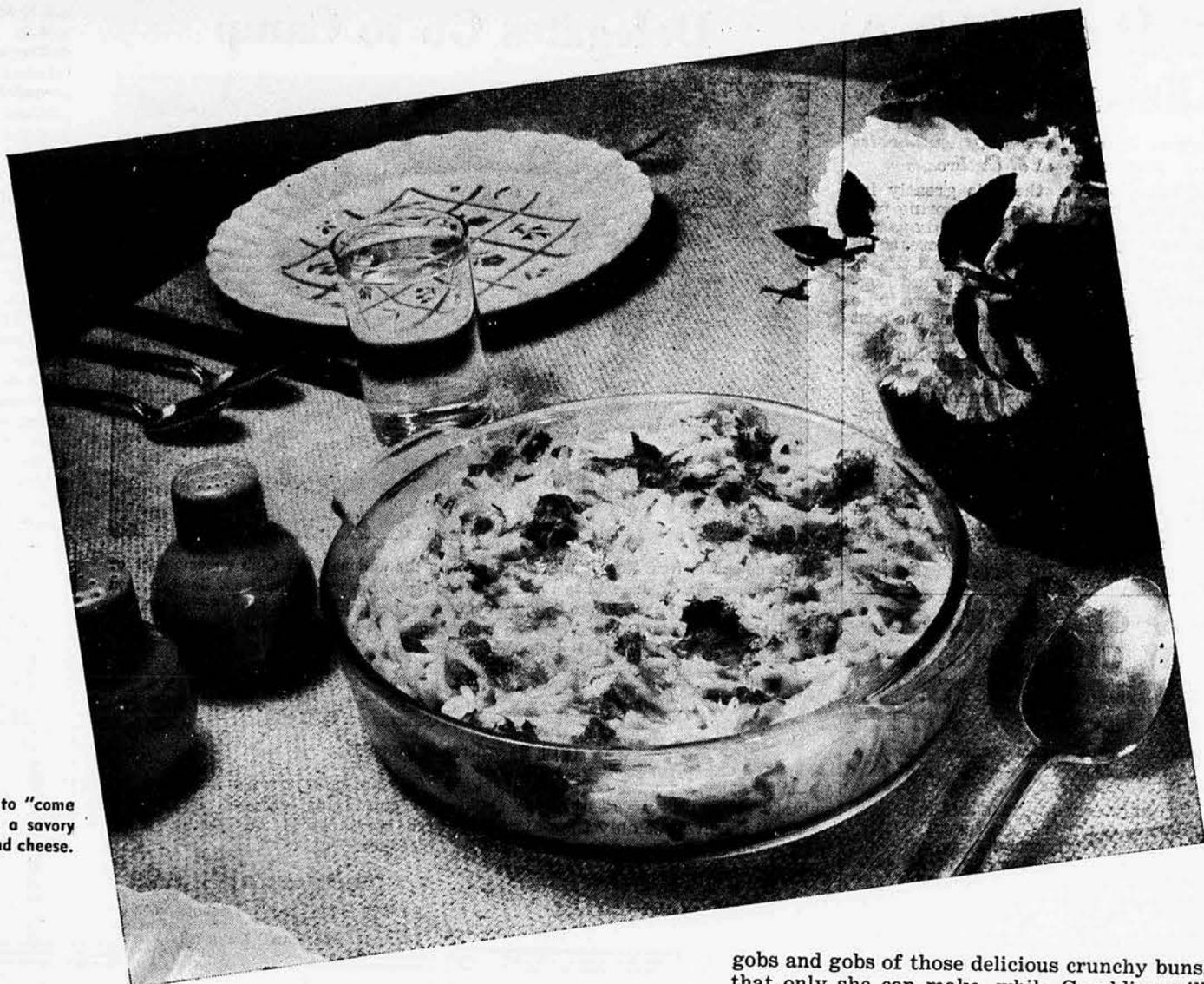
Until you've used Maca it's pretty hard to realize what a remarkable difference this new yeast makes in baking. So try it the next time you make bread or rolls. You can get Maca Yeast at your grocer's.

maca YEAST

NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

EAT MACA, TOO In addition to its baking use, of course, Maca can be eaten. It contains vitamins B₁ and G and the other vitamin factors of yeast, all naturally present.

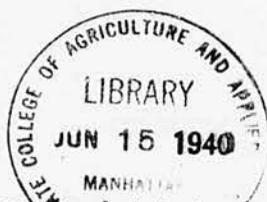




Folks won't need a second invitation to "come and get it" when the potluck dish is a savory combination of spaghetti, dried beef and cheese.

WHY DON'T YOU TRY A POTLUCK DINNER?

By VERA SPRINGER



THERE is no better "get-together-er" than the potluck dinner. Whether it be a church potluck, or a political rally with a potluck supper before the "speakin'," or a purely family affair, almost any excuse will bring the gang together once the word gets round. A birthday is a good excuse for a potluck. And always, when former residents of the community arrive for a visit, there's no better way they may visit everyone than by the potluck system. Or, getting down to bedrock, perhaps, tiring of home fare, someone will slyly suggest: "Why don't we have a potluck dinner?"

One of the pleasing features about potluck dinners, or suppers, is that both quantity and quality of delicious food appear, almost by magic, without the usual wear and tear on the hostess' nerves. The payoff is equally easy on the pocketbook, since no one family is expected to supply all the food.

First question to arise: "What shall I take?" Usually, at a church dinner or a political rally, each woman brings whatever dishes she prefers. Strangely enough, however large the crowd, the food is seldom duplicated, and the dinner, rarely, if ever, runs to all sweets and salads, with the meat end of the table looking apologetically bare.

We have found it a good plan, in giving smaller potluck dinners, to talk over what each one expects to bring. Since Sunday seems to be a favorite day for high noon potlucks, following attendance at Sunday school or church,

if everyone knows exactly what she is expected to bring to the dinner, there is no duplication of dishes, and we know there'll be a nicely balanced meal, without any last-minute fuss or frantic rushing about.

In our community we find it a good plan in these family-gathering potlucks, to buy the meat—then apportion the cost to each family—unless our host and hostess, for some particular reason, feel they want to contribute the meat course. With the meat course out of the way, Lucille says she will bring her favorite escalloped potatoes, Grace promises to bring salad, Laura takes on the responsibility for



gobs and gobs of those delicious crunchy buns, that only she can make, while Geraldine will contribute dessert. Then we're all set for that moment, when, after a protracted period of vague wandering about, our men folk and youngsters hear the welcome call: "Come and get it!"

Another nice feature of the potluck dinner is that it is confined to no certain season of the year as is the picnic. Potlucks, after all, are simply picnics extended thruout the changing seasons. So it matters not whether we spread our food beneath the shade of the sheltering oak, on the long table our host has prepared especially for potlucks and hamburger fries—both served in utmost informality—or whether we hunt out the extra leaves of the dining table and press them into service as the coffee perks to desired perfection.

Regardless of season or condition of weather, our potlucks are always served buffet style: Plates, cups and saucers, glassware, silver and napkins—paper ones, of course—cream and sugar, or lemon and sugar, at one end of the table. Meats are next. Then vegetables, followed by salads, and last, but never least, the dessert.

Children and the young people are served first. They betake themselves to card tables, kitchen tables—no need worry, they'll get all settled and be back for second helpings before we elders even approach the salad.

Since most of the food must be carried, sometimes many miles, it is a good plan to serve the food in the same dish in which it is cooked. All baked foods lend themselves nicely to this plan.

How much food shall we prepare? If attending a large potluck affair, we usually prepare a greater amount of one particular food than for the smaller get-togethers. That is, prepare one dish—and plenty of it!

It is really surprising the number of potluck dishes that are all-season favorites. And now for the recipes, souvenirs of many a heart-warming potluck dinner.

If ever you happen to be a candidate's wife, wondering what in the world to take to the [Continued on Page 14]

With plenty of steaming hot coffee and an abundance of crunchy rolls, it's a poor sport who isn't willing to chance his luck on the rest of the meal.

CHOLERA Season Here

Serious Losses Feared, as Authorities Report Trend of Outbreaks

From now on, there is greatly increased danger in allowing spring pigs to go without being vaccinated against Cholera. Last year's 25% increase in outbreaks is a real threat. And this is the time of year when this dread hog-killer starts in earnest. For there is no cure, once cholera strikes. Yet the cost of vaccination is so little that a hog raiser is foolish not to protect his pigs BEFORE an outbreak occurs.

But, be sure your vaccinating is done by a Veterinarian. Unskilled immunization may give only partial protection. Only a Veterinarian can determine if the pigs are in shape for the treatment, and do the work reliably, safely, and properly. Such skilled service costs little, and in the long run, is the best policy.

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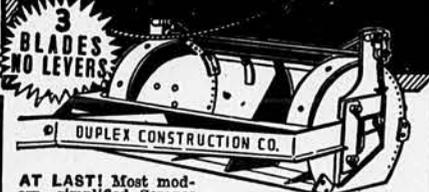
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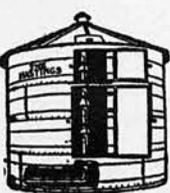


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Delegates Go to Camp



Four delegates from Kansas who are attending the national 4-H Club encampment at Washington, D. C., June 12 to 19, are: Left to right, Junior Archer, Great Bend, Barton county; Dorothy Fisher, White City, Morris county; Lourie Shoffner, Kipp, Saline county; and Harold Stadt, Ottawa, Franklin county. Each year 4 delegates are selected on the basis of their 4-H work, leadership being a main essential.

Try a Potluck Dinner

(Continued from Page 13)

political rally, let your offering be this velvety cake, and we assure you that you will receive not only the entire female vote of the assemblage but that of the men folk as well.

White Velvet Cake

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter
2 scant cups sugar
3 cups flour
1 cup water
3 level teaspoons baking powder
4 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream the butter and sugar. Measure flour after sifting once, then sift four times with baking powder. Add flour and water alternately to butter and sugar until all is added. Add vanilla. Lastly, fold in the beaten egg whites. Bake in moderate oven 25 or 30 minutes.

Harvest Moon Icing

1 cup brown sugar, Whites of 2 eggs
firmly packed $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water or lemon extract

Beat all this up together. Cook in a double boiler for 7 minutes. Beat constantly with rotary egg beater, while it is in boiler, until mixture stands in peaks.

January or June, tuna fish and potato salad will never go begging.

Tuna Fish and Potato Salad

12 boiled potatoes
4 hard-boiled eggs
2 cans tuna fish
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise
1 cup chopped sweet pickles
2 cups diced celery
1 large onion diced fine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter
Salt, pepper, and vinegar to taste

Sweet pickle liquor may be used instead of vinegar, and gives a better flavor. Heap the salad in a huge chop plate. The gayer the color, the better. Flank it on one side with a stack of pimento cheese sandwiches made of wholewheat and white bread. Pile a stack of potato chips on the other side. Fill in the remaining cavities with sweet pickles and olives.

Chicken and dumplings—on a warm June evening! Whoever heard of it? Well, I happened to see the mass dash made by a full hundred already surfeited-with-food potluckers, when a belated country judge and his wife arrived at the rally, bearing a steaming dish of this favorite. Not a thimbleful of that creamy dumpling gravy went home with the pot!

One hot dish never is amiss, and this one combining chipped beef, cheese, and spaghetti is a grand budget-stretcher.

Dried Beef and Spaghetti

1 package spaghetti
1 pound American cheese
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Dash of cayenne
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound dried beef
Grated cheese

Cook the spaghetti in boiling salted water about 20 minutes, or until tender. Drain and rinse with cold water. Melt the cheese in the upper part of a double boiler over boiling water. Add milk gradually, stirring after each addition. Add seasonings and dried beef cut up into small pieces; combine with spaghetti. Place in a well-greased baking dish. Sprinkle the top with grated cheese and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for about 20 minutes. This amount serves 12.

As the hour for the potluck dinner advances, the eyes of the men folk just naturally turn ovenward, when the detectable odor of buns in the baking begins to permeate the kitchen. One potluck friend of mine is always designated to "please bring buns." This is the way she makes them:

Butter Buns

1 cake yeast
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
1 cup butter or shortening
6 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups warm milk (not scalded)
1 egg beaten

Mix all together. Put batter in the icebox overnight. It must set in the icebox overnight to be stiff enough to handle. Keep covered in icebox. Let set 3 hours after rolling out. In rolling out the dough, roll it in a circle. Divide the circle into 4 parts. Then divide each section into quarters. Beginning with the largest end of the section, roll toward you. Place the buns fairly well apart in pan to allow for raising. Grease pan just enough to prevent sticking. Bake 12 to 15 minutes.

Just a word about desserts and drinks. During the summer season it is best to serve simple, easily prepared desserts. A large bowl of strawberries—or dewberries—or raspberries, glistening in sugar. Serve with plenty of cream; add cake or cookies, and who could ask for more? An ice-cold watermelon, cut in rounds, will get an equally rousing welcome.

Of course, the men folk will always eat pies and cobblers regardless of season, but these should be reserved for fall and winter potlucks, when a huge peach cobbler, or apple or mince pies will disappear in double-quick time.

When the potluck is to be served

outdoors, you'll find nothing nicer than a big, 2-gallon pot of steaming hot coffee made on the host's outdoor oven. Of course, if the weather is cool, there's something mighty pleasing about the sibilant bubble of coffee coming from the percolator.

"But how do you entertain yourselves, after all that food?" Now that is a fair question. Children usually have plans of their own for the afternoon or evening. We older gals, after the dishes are done, may take a nice long drive, or a hike, if the season is fall or spring. In summer we go swimming. The men usually take a nap; after which there's the host's latest venture in livestock to be inspected and approved. If the potluck is given by town friends, the men survey the latest building project. One thing—potlucks are never dull!

If you don't feel up to a potluck, there's always the hamburger supper, which can be thrown on the spur of the moment, outdoors, indoors, any-time, anywhere—and any season!

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

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Phosphate Boon to Alfalfa



Tests in Meade county indicate application of phosphate fertilizer is effective in increasing alfalfa yields of Southwestern Kansas. The picture shows J. E. McCollm, county agent, with samples of alfalfa from the same field. Sample at the right was grown on fertilized soil, while the other was grown without fertilizer.

T-Bone Steaks

(Continued from Page 3)

at the American Royal, and hence representatives of the best in the breed at that time. Tony Brown, fitted and shown by the late C. H. Sampson, of Topeka, was born on May 2, 1900. In his 2-year-old form he won first prize at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, and that fall he was first at the American Royal, and the heaviest steer in the show. White Star, fitted by Kansas State College at Manhattan, was grand champion Shorthorn steer in the American Royal of 1936. These were the top animals in their time, and show something of the improvement made in only 36 years.

When Kansas was born, there were no beef cattle in the world such as we now have. Even the purebreds, imported direct from Britain, were slow in maturing, deficient in conformation according to present standards, and would probably rank as culls in many modern herds, and yet they had the elements of perfection bred in them. The concept of "baby beef," and the development of animals to produce it, is so new that men now living can remember its origin and have watched its progress.

In the dim light of memory there revolves a moving picture showing the buffalo doing a fadeout, and Texas longhorns advancing to occupy the land in feral hoards, as they made the weary trek from their arid homes in the Southwest to fatten on Kansas bluestem and form the basis of early-

Save Those Chicks

"I have always had better luck with the Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks, than with any I have ever used. Would certainly like to have another copy of the leaflet as I lost mine when our house burned last July."—Mrs. C. H. Taylor, R. 1, Seibert, Colo.

This is only one of hundreds of letters Kansas Farmer has gotten praising the Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks. This method tells in 1, 2, 3, style exactly what to feed and when to feed it. It is so clear and concise you cannot make a mistake. For your copy send a 3-cent stamp for mailing costs to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

day prosperity. I see the long lines of covered wagons, bearing settlers with plows to restrict the range, and with barbed wire to protect their homes, thus sounding the knell of the open range and marking an epoch in Kansas agriculture.

The reel changes and upon the screen there glows a view of contented cows, grazing on Sudan or sweet clover in summer, and the luscious wheat in its early growth, with winter rations of corn, sorghum, alfalfa, silage, which made glad the heart of the owner and which the Texans never had.

Fence Makes Changes

As the barbed wire excluded the inferior animal from use of the land, it also enclosed and compelled the feeding and better care of the grade, or even the "native," which succeeded the Texan, and thus showed the co-ordination between improved implements and improved livestock, for barbed wire, as well as the silo, must be classed as a farm implement. Something similar may be said of crops, for alfalfa and the grain sorghums were unknown in Kansas, and corn was not fully acclimated in all sections. Transportation felt the influence of improved livestock, and railroad cars have doubled in size and trains in length, to handle the better classes of stock.

But these long-horned Texans made money, and men grew rich in their ownership. They had bred and fed themselves for 3 or more years at no cost, except the cowboy hire and the freight bill on the last few miles to market, where they classed about like modern canners and made tough eating for even our iron-jawed pioneers. But they built the stockyards, packing houses, commission houses, and banks, and laid the foundation for Kansas' prosperity as a cattle state.

Contrast all this with the height of accomplishment in livestock improvement, as represented by the Hazford Herefords, and you have the picture. Outstanding among all improvements made by the Hereford breed during the lifetime of Kansas, is that accomplished by the late Robert H. Hazlett, of El Dorado. In the course of 20 years as an exhibitor at the more important fairs and stock shows, he had won more than 200 championships, more than 750 first prizes, and more than 400 second prizes, and climaxed his record by winning both male and female grand championships at the International Exposition at Chicago in 1936, an un-

precedented record for the International.

When this great herd was sold after Mr. Hazlett's death, an average price of \$505 was received for the 604 lots sold, in appreciation of what was well considered the greatest herd of Herefords in America, if not in the world. His show herd, consisting of 5 males and 5 females, was auctioned off as a unit at an average price of \$1,880 a head.

Herds Have Made Good Records

Other herds of other breeds in Kansas have made outstanding records, as did the great Tomson herd of Shorthorns at Dover and Wakarusa, with its consistent record of sales and prize winnings for nearly 60 years in the same ownership. These, and others, of perhaps shorter history or of other breeds, have brought Kansas from a state of half-wild cattle in millions, to rank third in purebred Herefords and Shorthorns in the last half of the state's history, and the experience has been well worth its cost.

Thruout the long years of transforming creatures of bone and sinew into the modern cattle of today, with perfect forms, early maturity, and superb quality, the farmers earned untold praise, while a tribute goes forth to the State Board of Agriculture, which studied methods, exchanged experiences, and published information and encouragement; to the *Kansas Farmer*, which boosted the breeds and recorded their advancement for more than 7 decades, and for the outstanding work of Kansas State College in later years. To each of these belongs the commendation of all who enjoy T-bone steaks.

Many Study at Home

Offering 19 credit courses last year, the Home Study Department, Kansas State College extension service, read 22,777 papers submitted by 997 students.

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Guarding Against Crooks

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

THIS letter from the cashier of a bank, came to the Protective Service in this week's mail: "At the request of Mr. we are writing you to inform you that he has been defrauded out of some money thru a certain man who presented himself as a salesman for the Company of This alleged representative obtained an order from Mr. for \$41.99 for dishes. The buyer, being satisfied that the agent was all right, gave him a check in this amount. The check was cashed, but the purchaser never got the dishes. What can you do for Mr.? Please let him hear from you. I thank you."

What can be done for all of the Mr. Blanks who pay out their money to unknown agents before they receive the goods they are supposed to be buying?

Rackets That Get Your Money

In line with this thought, we would like to invite all members of the Protective Service to read an interesting and instructive book written by George M. Husser, manager, Better Business Bureau, Kansas City, Mo. The title of Mr. Husser's book is "Rackets That Get Your Money." The introduction by E. Haldeman-Julius starts out with this paragraph: "Claude Callan once wrote, 'When you start out to make your living off suckers, don't pass up the little fellows. You don't get much out of each little sucker, but there are a lot of us. We bite easily, and so many of us bite that the net result is very



satisfactory. Offer to tell our fortunes or to bring us prosperity, health and happiness for a dollar bill and the money is yours."

Billions Lost Thru Fraud

The first chapter of this interesting book begins with these startling statements: "Last year, as for a number of years before, the American people contributed some 2 billion dollars toward the prosperity and financial security of gentlemen whose business might be described as that of 'fleecing the suckers'. This annual tribute of about \$70 a family is more than the average wage earner pays in both federal and state income taxes. The 'take' of fraudulent scheme promoters is even more staggering when it is realized that it is more than the annual loss in America from forgeries, credit losses, burglaries, and petty larceny thefts.

Shun "White Collar Bandits"

"Violent crimes such as bank robberies and kidnaping attract much attention because they are often spectacular. In comparison with the crimes of non-violent swindlers, or 'white collar bandits', holdups and abductions are few, and the booty from victims relatively small. Stories of swindles seldom are publicized because they usually lack the dramatic suddenness found in some other crimes.

Chiselers Dog Your Footsteps

"In Ellison and Brock's book, 'The Run For Your Money,' present day

conditions are described as follows: 'Chiselers dog the footsteps of the private citizen to an extent that he has never even suspected. When you entertain the young lady who was 'sent by Johnny's teacher'; when you pay double price for a bottle of vanilla you don't need because it 'helps support 150 crippled children who have neither father nor mother'; when you jump at a furniture bargain because the owner is 'breaking up housekeeping'; when you're tempted by an attractive 'business opportunity' advertisement; when your pulse quickens on reading in what appears to be a conservative financial journal, that Shenanigan Common is 'on the way UP'.

Will You Pay Your Part?

"When you're offered life insurance, with no medical examination, at far below standard rates; when a genial salesman assures you he has a market for your real estate at a better price than you paid for it; when an automobile club offers you liability and accident insurance, a 'drag' in court, bail bond service and free road service for \$15 a year; when you're told of the wondrous opportunities whisky investments have become since repeal; when you lend an ear to the furtive deliveryman with the 'genuine silver fox'; you may be on the point of paying your share of the enormous toll the racketeer is levying on the national income."

We Put You on Your Guard

For fear that some of our readers may not have the opportunity to read the book, "Rackets That Gets Your Money," we advise you again when in doubt, ask the Protective Service to investigate. A high-powered salesman may lead you to believe that unless you "Place your order today," you will lose the opportunity. Don't be misled. Take time to write to the Protective Service, for in all probability the great bargain you have heard about will keep a week or so if it is worth keeping at all. If you and your neighbors believe you are being defrauded by a fake salesman, have your sheriff pick him up for questioning. Don't wait until your money has disappeared, then ask what can be done about it; for all too often, nothing can be done about it at that stage of the game.

Prizes for Pet Letters

By LEILA LEE

WHAT is your favorite farm pet? Is it a dog, a pony, a pig, a cat, or perhaps some wild creature from the woods that you have tamed? One thing is certain, whatever your favorite pet, you are sure it is the best pet any boy or girl ever had.

To prove your point, won't you send a picture of your favorite farm pet, together with a letter telling why you know your pet is best? If we print both your picture and letter, we will send you a prize of \$2. If we cannot use the picture, but your letter is good enough to print in Kansas Farmer, we will send you \$1 for it.

Here are the rules of the contest. All pictures and letters must be sent in by boys and girls of not more than 17 years old. Be sure and state your age in your letter. Letters must not be more than 300 words long. Pictures should be good and plain, and taken rather recently, last year or this. Please do not send negatives. If you wish your picture returned, please include a 3 cent stamp for this purpose.

All entries in this contest must be in by June 29. Address your letter to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Club Eradicates Pests

The Stick-to-it 4-H Club of Decatur county recently conducted a pest-eradication contest as a conservation project. Sides were chosen, with James

Staley and Effie Orr as captains. During the cold season, the greatest sport was shooting rabbits and saving the ears. The total number was 398 pairs. Later, most of the time was spent in catching mice, rats, gophers, and other rodents. Mice counted 1 point, rats 5 points, and gophers 5. Staley's team remained a few points ahead throughout the contest and is soon to be treated to a party by the losers.

Swing Your Partner!

Modern dances can't beat the dances which livened the hearts of our forefathers when they were building our country. These old folk dances are lots of fun for community entertainments. A group may put them on to entertain an audience, or the whole gathering may join in. Send today for our leaflet of old folk dances, which may be obtained for a 3-cent stamp to cover mailing costs. Another leaflet which is valuable for community entertainment is "Just for Fun," which contains 5 easy stunts. A 3-cent stamp is all that is required for this leaflet, too. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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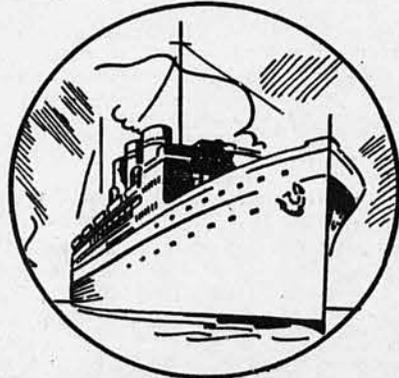
Aug. 7 to Aug. 22

Plan to go North this summer to cool, colorful Alaska, America's last frontier. See our own Pacific Northwest and then twelve glorious days at sea aboard the S.S. Aleutian, flagship of the Alaska fleet. Visit with us all the principal Alaskan cities, including Seward.

You will sail fully 1,500 miles farther this summer than on the usual cruise to Alaska. The trip includes a visit to the mighty Columbia glacier, greatest spectacle of its kind in the world. You are never out of sight of majestic snow-clad mountains. In the heart of the salmon-canning season, you will see at first hand how Alaska's biggest industry functions.

Through Inside Passage

And our route passes through the famous Inside Passage with the water as calm as a mill pond, thanks to the chain of islands



which protects this great Alaska seaway from wind and wave.

You can rest and relax as never before. The Aleutian will be our floating hotel for 12 full days and nights. Shore excursions at all principal seaports.

This is the sixth annual trip sponsored by Capper Publications, Inc., to Alaska for their friends and subscribers. This year, cost is lowest though ocean fares have been materially increased. Also, you can ride air-conditioned tourist Pullmans, if you desire, with further saving.

Route to Seattle includes start at Kansas City with westward journey through Denver, Cheyenne, Pocatello, Boise, Columbia River Gorge, and Portland. Convenient stops across Kansas for passengers who desire to join party. No trip to Kansas City necessary.

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On return to Seattle, members of our party can return home over a variety of routes, including California, Glacier National Park, Yellowstone, or across Canada. Railroad cost only slightly higher.

Those who are unfamiliar with travel, will find a hearty welcome with the Capper party. Trained travel experts always at hand to take care of everything. You don't have to even bother with tips—they are all included in the low-cost all-expense figure.

Write for Free Booklet

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CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, Inc., TOPEKA, KANSAS

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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
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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.

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Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks, U. S. Approved, Pullorum tested. Prepaid per 100—Leghorns, Anconas, \$5.40; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, \$5.90; Giants, Brahmas, \$7.40; Heavy assorted, \$5.15; Leftovers, \$4.40. Also sexed chicks. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Better Chicks—White and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, \$5.50 per 1000. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites, Hybrids, \$6.50 per 100. Sexed chicks and sexed chicks—they are better. Kensington Hatchery, Kensington, Kan.

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 308, Clinton, Mo.

Anconas, Leghorns, \$5.50; Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Hybrids, \$6.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

Summer Chicks: Book orders now. Circular free. Bozarth's Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

AUSTRA-WHITES

AAA Austra-Whites—The fastest-selling hybrid. Better layers than Leghorns. Cockerels make fine 2-lb. broilers in 8 weeks. Customers report raising 98 per cent. Pullorum Tested. Postpaid. Chicks as hatched, \$5.95 per 100. Taylor Hatcheries, Box D, Iola, Kan.

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200-315 Pedigreed, Sired Pullets

Baby Pullets	2 weeks old	4 weeks old	Cockerels
\$7.95	\$13.00	\$18.00	\$2.00
per 100	per 100	per 100	per 100

FREE CATALOG
SPECIAL PRICES ON O.P. SIBLING PULLETS
NICE LEGHORN FARM, GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI

MINORCAS

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Rose Comb Rhode Island Red chicks, \$6.50 hundred. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

Giant Pekin Ducklings. Mammoth poults. Ship anywhere. Mammoth Hatcheries, Denver, Colo.

TURKEYS

TURKEY POULTS FROM CHOICE STOCK

	100 & Over	500 & Over	1000 & Over
May 1 to 17.....	35c	34c	34c
May 18 to June 1.....	32c	31c	30c
June 1 to 15.....	30c	29c	28c
8 weeks old.....	95c		
10 weeks old.....	1.25		

STEINHOFF HATCHERY, Osage City, Kan.

Turkey Poults: Broad breasted that live, grow and top the market. Feight Turkey Hatchery, Clyde, Kan.

Bronze Eggs and Poults. Reasonable. 1500 per week. Haug Bros. Turkey Farm, Vermillion, Kan.

Purebred Bourbon Red Poults 25c prepaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

Baby Turkeys, \$25 hundred. Jewell Co. Hatchery, Mankato, Kan.

SQUABS

Get Weekly Squab Money. Thousands wanted. Luxury prices. Marketed only 25 days old. Ask Rice, Box 319, Melrose, Mass., for eye-opening free poultry book.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

Abortion Protection one calfhood vaccination. Government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Also sleeping sickness vaccine. Free literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

PERSONALS

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

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

MACHINERY

BARGAINS USED TRUCKS

Large stock of good used Pickups and 1 1/2-ton trucks—1934-35-36-37. Priced from \$135 up. Heavy duty trucks and some good passenger cars cheap.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.
114 N. Kansas Phone 2-1156 Topeka, Kan.

Rebuilt, Shop Worn and Used machinery priced to move. Model D John Deere tractor No. 114053, rebuilt, \$400. Model B John Deere 1939 like new \$575. Holt Caterpillar \$100. 15-30 McCormick Deering \$150. 3/4 yard Marshall concrete mixer, good, \$450. 8 ft. Russell grader, good, \$200. 8 ft. Killefer Rotary scraper, good, \$150. Scarifier hoe, 20 Caterpillar size, \$50. 5 1/2 ft. White truck, new tires, \$250. No. 5-12 ft. John Deere combine on rubber, \$590. 26-46 Case steel thresher, fair shape, \$100. 28-44 Rumely steel thresher, fair, \$100. Gleaner 12 ft. combine, \$150. 5510 Fairbanks 5 inch centrifugal pump, like new, \$65. 601 John Deere three row listed corn cultivator, like new, \$50. Two, three and four bottom tractor plows, cultivators, listers, potato diggers, potato sorters, grinders, engines. Write for our free bargain list. What do you need? Perhaps we have it. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Farm Supplies Wholesale Prices. Binders twine, bale ties, wholesale prices. Complete stock of highest quality merchandise. Cultivator shovels with backs, per set (4) \$2.24; set of (6) \$2.50. Box 20 motor sections, 4 rivets, \$5c. A 5-ft. mower knife \$2.05; 6-ft. \$2.20. Upper elevator canvas \$3.17. Combine canvases for every machine. Barb wire, 80 rod galvanized 12 1/2 gauge \$3.25; Hog \$3.40; fencing 19c per rod up. Free catalog. Western Merc. Co., 1606 Liberty, Kansas City, Mo.

Fords Portable Hammermill Operators make regular weekly net earnings \$50, \$75, \$100 and more. Ford's exclusive Molasses impregnator gives operators big competitive advantage. Equipment may be purchased 25% down, balance on earnings. Write for particulars about this safe, sure, profitable year-round business. Myers-Sherman Company, 1414 12th, Streator, Illinois.

For Sale: Allis-Chalmers All Crop harvester, cut less than 175 acres, price \$410.00. Also one nearly new Allis-Chalmers 2 row tractor lister \$175.00. Price \$135.00. Gupton Chevrolet Co., Oxford, Nebr.

26' Case Thresher. M & M 8 ft. combine. Several all-crop W. C. Allis-Chalmers tractors. Also new and used M & M and A. C. machinery. Phone 18, Madi Implement Co., Baldwin, Kan.

Irrigation Pumps, Water Systems, lighting plants, engines; new and used for rent or sale. Sterling Machinery Corporation, 411 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Free 1940 Catalog of improvements, attachments and repairs for all combines, harvesters. Richardson, Cawker, Kan.

Twelve Baldwins, two Minneapolis-Moline combines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

Potato Grader: Brand New, for \$33.00. Write Elida Lumber & Implement Co., Elida, Ohio.

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

Baldwin Combines, sold on acre basis. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

TRACTOR REPAIRS

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

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

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

SEEDS

Hardy, Recleaned Alfalfa Seed, \$10.30

Grimm Alfalfa, \$11.00; Sweet Clover, \$3.20; Red Clover, \$8.50. All 60-lb. bushel, track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied.

GEO. BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

Genuine State-Certified Sudan grass seed, Kansas grown, in sealed bags, \$8.00 cwt. 50 lbs. \$4.25. E. H. Hutchinson, Address Ralph Young, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

Pure Certified Wheatland Milo, cane and of high germination and purity. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

White Proso Millet, \$3.00 per 100 lbs. track Concordia. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

Fancy Milo, Kansas Certified. E. A. Stephenson, Kingsdown, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

SILOS

Dehner Concrete Stave Silos

Last a lifetime. Stronger, more hoops, more convenient to fill and empty. Washed river sand, especially graded for mixing with cement. Staves made under power tampers. Only skilled workers employed. Guarantee with every silo. Write for catalog.

DEHNER CONCRETE COMPANY
Concordia, Kansas

PHOTO FINISHING

FREE extra set of prints from each roll. Any 6 or 8 exposure roll 25c.
LEONARD PHOTO SERVICE
Box K-990, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

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

15c Develops & Prints 8 pictures from any 6-8 exposure roll, or two prints each and enlargement coupon 25c. 20 reprints 25c. 5x7 enlargements 10c from negative. Coin. Immediate service. Malters on request. Guaranteed finishing. 20 years' experience. Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kans.

Prompt Service—Guaranteed work. Two beautiful Portrait Type Doubleweight enlargements, eight neverfade gloss prints, each roll 25c. Dubuque Film Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

Two Beautiful Professional double weight enlargements, eight lifetime prints, 25c. Prompt, careful. Film malters free. May's Photo Shop, Box 870-AC, LaCrosse, Wis.

At Last! All Your Snapshots in natural colors! Roll developed, 8 natural color prints, only 25c. Reprints, 3c. Amazingly beautiful. Natural Color Photo, Room 31, Janesville, Wis.

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

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

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

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

Two Beautiful Prints from each picture on roll 25c. Twenty years of satisfied customers. Quick service. Lens Photos, Dept. J-1, Janesville, Wis.

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

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

One Print and One Free 4x6 enlargement of each or all six or eight negatives on a roll, 25c. Jumbo Laboratories, Box 426, Lincoln, Nebr.

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

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

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

Beautiful Enlargement from each picture on roll 25c. Cut Rate Photos, Dept. A-4, Janesville, Wis.

REBUILT TELEPHONES

Farm Telephones: Save 50 to 75% by using our guaranteed rebuilt telephones. Free bulletin. Agents wanted. Farm Telephone Co., Dept. J, Rogers Park Station, Chicago.

DOGS

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

Scotch Collie Puppies, also English Shepherds. Natural heelers. F. Barnes, Solomon, Kan.

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

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 200 recipes and suggestions—10c Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

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

Learn Electricity by doing real laboratory and shop work. Write or visit our school. Sheddan Electric School, 1322 East A, Hutchinson, Kan.

Auto Mechanics, Diesel, body, fender repairing, welding. Low rates. Stevenson's, 2008-1 Main, Kansas City, Missouri.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

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

TOBACCO

Guaranteed Best Chewing, pipe or cigarette smoking tobacco five pounds \$1.00; ten, \$1.50. Send no money, pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Ford Tobacco Company, Sedalia, Ky.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Baby Chick Hatchery For Sale—Established in 1919. Always a money maker. Will invoice about \$7,000. Write for full particulars. E. J. Olander, owner, 314 Kansas, Topeka, Kan.

SPARROW TRAPS

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

HELP WANTED—MALE

Make Your Own Job—be your own boss. Make money with small investment, grinding feed with Gehl portable mill—new or used. In the new single motor Gehl mill one engine operates both truck and hammer mill. Good profits. Terms to responsible parties. Write for particulars. Martin & Kennedy, 1304-B West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted—Man With Combine to cut three hundred acres of wheat. Must be reliable with good equipment. Also want one thousand steel bin. R. A. Mauser, Lyons, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

Farmer Agents Sell World's Largest wind-electrics and batteries direct from factory to user. Write Wind-Electric Factories, Lohrville, Iowa.

LAND—KANSAS

821 Acres—Manhattan—modern improvements, 375 cultivated Blue River bottom, balance pasture, \$45,000. 1280 acres Greenwood county, improved, 120 cultivated, 55 meadow, 1105 pasture, \$22,400. 400 acres Miltonvale, no improvements, 50 cultivated, part bottom, 350 pasture, living water, \$8,000. Marty Agency, Longford, Kan.

320 Acres, good buildings, 100 plowed, 200 fine bluegrass pasture, 20 hay, all weather road, near Emporia, \$30 per acre. Dairy farm. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND—MISSOURI

Registered Jersey Farm. Many show winners. 194 acres, highly improved, stock and equipment \$16,000. Easy terms, 20 years to pay. McKinney's Realty Company, Springfield, Mo.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Federal Land Bank Farms

Sensible security for you! Buy a productive farm easily and economically through the Wichita Land Bank. Easy—a small down payment and the balance on long terms at low interest. Economical—all farms priced at actual valuation. No trades. Write for information about real farm values in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado. Tell county and state preferred.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK

Wichita, Kan.

Farm and Ranch Opportunities in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Northern Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write for dependable information and land lists. E. B. Duncan, Dept. 602, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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 SERVICE

Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

Time Out for Thrills

Summertime is a busy time. But that is all the more reason a little fun is important. So rest a minute, and enter this thrilling game. You might win \$2 in cash, simply for writing a last line for a jingle. That is absolutely all there is to it!

All you have to do in this contest is look thru the advertisements in this issue and get some ideas. Then write a bunch of last lines for the jingle below, list them on a post card or letter,

and mail to Missouri Ruralist. Tell us the name of the ad which gave you your idea. Easy! And just bushels of fun! Enter today! Get in line for that \$2 cash prize.

First prize of \$2 for the May 18 contest goes to Mrs. Floyd H. Funston, Solomon, for this last line: "In a 4-Square barn now 'Bossy' slumbers." Next in order were Mrs. Ezra Lorenz, Durham; Mrs. Victor Schmanek, Alma; Mrs. Herbert Kottwitz, Peabody, and Evelyn Missimer, Enterprise. Congratulations, winners!

To save postage, you may order bulletins or leaflets in your letter. Get the whole family to try. Address: Jolly Jingleer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Here's the jingle for the next contest. Write several last lines and send them in.

The tractor balked for Sam Sewall,
He was mad enough to fight a duel,
But he re-filled his tanks,
Now he's filled with thanks—

Books for Farm Libraries

By JANET McNEISH

The Blind Side—By Patricia Wentworth. Lippincott, \$2. Lee Fenton awakens one morning to find her foot covered with dried blood and footprints leading to the door where a man was murdered. Not until the end do you discover the real criminal.

Johnny Got His Gun—By Dalton Trumbo. Lippincott, \$2.50. This novel has a real story to tell. Very unusual.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULLS FOR LEASE

We say, "Our lease helps you, and it helps us." Here is an illustration:
In 1938 we leased a young bull. Since then his sire has been proven the highest production index bull in Kansas & 13th in U. S.; his dam has broken 4 Kans. State Records for production with 2 over 600 lbs. Fat in yr.; his maternal sister has made 2 yearly records over 400 lbs. Fat as a 2 & 3-yr.-old ea. with 4.2% test; his full sister has an aver. test of 3.8% on official test, and his daughters are an improvement over their dams. The lease expired recently and this bull is now one of our Junior Herd Sires.
SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY
Accredited Topeka, Kansas Certified

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

From 1 to 10 months old. Sired by or out of daughters of King Bess DeKol Conductor, with records up to 460 lbs. fat. Herd averages 477. Priced for quick sale.

HARVEY BECHTELHEIMER
Sabetha, Kan.

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

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

REG. HOLSTEIN BULL

For sale, 2 years old, 6 nearest dams average 772 lbs. butterfat. Good individual and gentle. Price \$90. P. G. Hiebert, R. 1, Hillsboro, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Calves Four choice unregistered month-old Guernsey Heifer Calves and purebred Bull Calf same age, not related. The 5, price \$122.50 delivered, C. O. D. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

GUERNSEY BULLS

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

Registered Guernsey Bull

Alderman's Duke of Jo-Mar, 3 1/2 years old. Grand sire Crusader, sire Alderman's Crusader. A real proven producer. **CLARENCE SKILLING, Penolos, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE

Eagle's Ivanhoe of Oz

A full brother to the Eagle son mentioned last week, is down at Mr. Frank Young's at Cheney, Kansas. Mr. Young is a dean of Kansas breeders in this section so I felt honored when he took "Ivanhoe" home with him.
A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys
Hutchinson, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls Offered

Purebred and of good quality. Brown Swiss cattle are the best for the West. Priced reasonable.
HELM SISTERS, Box 13, ELLSWORTH, KAN.

Reg. Brown Swiss Bulls

For sale: 2 Brown Swiss Bulls, 6 mos. old, good individuals, and of choice breeding. Jesse Vowell, 233 N. Main, Wichita, Kan. Tel. 2-1497

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banburys (Hornless) Shorthorns

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Gammell's Prize-Winning Polands

Offering 2 choice herd and show boars, 4 good serviceable fall boars, 10 good bred and open fall gilts, and a number of outstanding spring pigs, both sexes. Priced right.
GEO. GAMMELL, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

March Duroc Boars and Gilts

75 head production tested litters. Pairs unrelated. Best of world breeding and type. Suited for 4-H Club work. \$10 per head while they last.
WASHBURN DUROC BREEDERS ASSN.
Topeka, Kan.

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

Livestock

Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

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

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

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

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kan.

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager
Livestock Advertising Department

National Defense Comes First

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a general way, here is the national farm picture. Exports markets, badly shot, with little favorable in sight for near future. Domestic demand, somewhat better than a year ago. German drive against England and France makes future very uncertain.

Farm prices responded erratically to the invasion of the Low Countries; at first, gains predominated, altho cotton prices declined. Later, extreme weakness developed in grain markets.

General level of farm prices was 98 per cent of pre-war, same as last September; 9 points higher than a year ago. During the year prices paid by farmers advanced only 3 points; index of farm purchasing power rose from 74 to 80 per cent of pre-war purchasing power.

Government is preparing for a determined effort, apparently, to sustain farm income during the coming fiscal year. Conservation payments of \$500,000,000; parity payments of \$212,000,000; Farm Security funds between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000; surplus disposal funds amounting to close to \$200,000,000 which may be increased to a half-billion if necessary to sustain prices; are expected to be supplemented by commodity loans anywhere up to a billion dollars.

President Roosevelt is emphatic in press conferences that his administration will not yield an inch in pushing the national Farm Program during war conditions.

When the national defense commission was named, the President announced that Chester C. Davis, of the Federal Reserve Board—he formerly was AAA administrator—would have a three-fold job: (1) To see that farm products needed are available; (2) that they would be placed where needed; (3) to watch farm prices.

Also on the Defense Commission is a woman whose job is to protect consumers against price raises—"the vicious spiral of ascending prices," the President put it.

But in the next breath the President told the newsmen that Davis, and the government, would keep in mind that the national Farm Program called for parity prices for farm products. In other words, an increase in prices of farm products would not be a part of a "vicious spiral" until after parity prices were reached.

Will Sustain Farm Prices

At a later press conference President Roosevelt emphasized that Chester Davis's job was to help sustain farm prices, as well as to oversee the production and distribution of farm products.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's share in the national defense program is defense of Agriculture, which generally suffers most of any part of the national economy during—and especially following—a major war.

General course in the past has been the pattern of the World War. In the opening year of that war farm prices slumped. In the closing years farm prices went skyward; production was increased to keep pace with an artificial war demand in Europe; then after the war the demand went off, production continued; prices dropped sickeningly.

Whatever may be said of other policies and practices of the New Deal Administration—and plenty is being said—that administration has set up a lot of machinery that can be used by Wallace, with the backing of the White House and Congress, to defend farmers and farm prices and farm income, from the worst effects of violent fluctuations in demand and in prices.

The AAA and the marketing agreements are expected to discourage overproduction—they cannot provide for-

eign markets, nor offset the loss of foreign markets.

In the price maintenance field, Wallace has at his command marketing agreements, crop loans thru the Commodity Credit Corporation, and as a last resort the pegging of prices thru the grain exchanges.

The Department of Agriculture also has machinery to stimulate domestic consumption of farm products—the food stamp plan, the cotton stamp plan, purchase of goods outright by the surplus commodities corporation, and distribution of these to relief groups.

This machinery will be backed by federal funds for payments and purchases amounting to 1 1/4 billion dollars, with probably another billion available for loans to sustain prices.

But even with all these government aids, those in Washington are pretty much worried over the effects of the war on farm prices, especially in the immediate future.

And after the war, win, lose or draw, the prospects are for trade wars that will curtail still further the American farmer's foreign markets. If the Allies win the war, they are expected to adopt the German barter system in some form to dispose of their industrial products, particularly in South America and in their dominions and colonies. If that happens, American agriculture will be faced with some adjustments even more difficult than during the last 15 years—and those seemed bad enough.

Wheat Exports Off

Here are as good estimates—guesses may be a better term—of probable exports for the coming year:

Wheat, prospective exports, 15 or 20 million bushels; this year, 40 to 45 million, last year 110 million bushels. Estimated crop this year, 675 million bushels, carryover of 274 million bushels, plus crop insurance reserves about 15 million bushels, or 949 million bushel supply for coming year. Domestic disappearance is estimated at 665 million bushels; shipments to possessions, 3 million bushels.

Corn, probably less than 35 million bushels, unless subsidized, which is possible. Department has asked increase in tariff to shut off imports of Argentine corn, which is selling at 25 cents under American price. Wallace can increase tariff protection under provision in the Agricultural Adjustment Act to protect national corn program. Commodity Credit Corporation has subsidized sale of 25 million bushels to Canada this spring.

Pork, around 100 million pounds, compared to 165 million pounds this year, 110 million last year; Canada took a lot this year.

Lard, not much more than 200 million pounds, if that much. Exports this year same as last, 240 million pounds.

Department of Agriculture is working hard to find export outlets. Uncle Sam is going to purchase strategic war supplies, some 29 listed by Army and Navy. Wallace hopes to work in some farm products in exchange for the war materials, but main consideration in this business will be to get the strategic and critical war materials, rather than to protect American Farmer. National Defense will come first.

How farm program is modified will depend upon duration of war and its effects on national economy. Administration program is expected to be to insure plenty of foodstuffs to meet all domestic demands, with reserves for refugees; to hold up farm income by subsidies and loans rather than by too rigid curtailment of production for the purpose of upholding farm prices.

Some of these days, whether soon or late no one can say, the United States is going to supply foodstuffs in large quantities for European refugees. If

STATE FARM PAPERS MAKES 85 PER CENT OF HIS SALES

J. E. PREWITT, Berkshire hog breeder of Pleasant Hill, Mo., tells Jesse Johnson, livestock fieldman of the Kansas Farmer, that the 2 state farm papers, MISSOURI RURALIST and KANSAS FARMER, are responsible for at least 85 per cent of the sales made at his farm. During 1939 this breeder recorded 63 Berkshires, and transferred 83 head. Twenty boars were sold for cross-breeding purposes and buyers did not care to have them registered, but these boars were all eligible. Since January 1 of this year, a number of Berkshires have been sold and transferred. Hogs have been sold in many parts of Missouri as well as Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, and Iowa.

large European populations are in danger of starvation when the war ends, you may look for huge appropriations by Congress to send food to them. This will save lives abroad, make for better farm prices at home in the post-war depression sure to follow this war, no matter who wins.

Kansas Farm Calendar

- June—Dairy Month.
- June 21-22—Second National Conference of Percheron Judges and Breeders, Kansas City, Mo.
- June 22—Kansas Cattle Feeders' Day, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
- June 24—Kansas State Dairy Goat Show, Emporia.
- June 24—Kansas Dairy Goat Society, Inc., Meeting, Emporia.
- July 15-17—National Dairy Council, Annual Summer Conference, Chicago.
- September 2-7—Southwest Free Fair, Dodge City.
- September 8-14—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.
- September 14-21—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.
- September 30-October 6—Dairy Cattle Congress, and National Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.
- October 1-3—St. Joseph Inter-State Baby Beef and Pig Club Show, St. Joseph, Mo.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



W. G. "BILL" BUFFINGTON, successful Shorthorn breeder of Geuda Springs, is recovering from an illness that has lasted almost a year. A large part of the time he has been confined to a hospital. During his illness the herd has been reduced some, but nothing has been sacrificed as to the quality of cattle.

The annual ram sale sponsored by the RENO COUNTY SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION will be held on the Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, July 25. A judging contest will be held in connection. See next issue of Kansas Farmer for particulars. Or write H. H. Schrag, sale manager, Pretty Prairie.

Monday, June 24, is the date of the NEBRASKA MILKING SHORTHORN SHOW to be held at Seward, Nebr. Judging and type discussion will feature the show. Cattle will come from as far as 200 miles, according to C. B. Callaway, of Fairbury, president of the association. Folks interested in Milking Shorthorns are invited to attend.

JOHN WEIR, Sr., AND JOHN WEIR, Jr., own and operate a registered Jersey herd in Cowley county, near Geuda Springs. John, Jr., won the 1939 Kansas 4-H dairy championship and was awarded a trip to the National Dairy Show held at San Francisco. The Jersey herd now numbers about 30 head, with the bull, Greek Double Design, in service. This bull was sired by a son of the classified Excellent sire, Greek's Bride

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

Bergstens' Reg. Hampshires
Wills Standard (son of Will Rogers Natl. Grand Champion) in service. Sows carry the blood of Smooth Clan, High Score, etc. 85 weaned. Immuned pigs for sale. Inspection invited.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

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

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

Kansas Farmer for June 15, 1940

room. The Weir bull has for a dam the classified Excellent cow, Astor's Design Carmel. With a butterfat record of 700 pounds, the cows in the herd are of Nobly Born You'd, and other leading strains.

COL. N. G. KRASHEL for years prominent as livestock auctioneer, later as governor of Iowa, attended the Jas. B. Hollinger sale held at Chapman recently. Governor Krashel is back in the auction business and says the livestock outlook is the best it has been for some time. He says, "Growing and feeding cattle is the only thing that has brought farmers of my state profit for the last 20 years."

GRAHAM FARM, near Harris in Anderson county, is one of the larger livestock farms of the state, comprising 2,000 acres and handling around 700 head of livestock. There are 200 head registered Herefords, 150 dairy cattle that are registered, as well as a band of Percheron mares headed by the great show stallion, Damascus. Mr. Graham, 22 years old, is manager of this farm and breeding establishment.

CHARLEY COPELAND, of Waterville, is one of the Jersey cattle breeders who has stayed constantly with the better kind. His last 4 or 5 herd bulls have been proved sires, and the herd shows not only careful mating but constant care. Thirty cows in milk averaged more than 100 pounds of fat for May. The bloodlines are mostly Fauvic and Blonda. The herd has been a D.H.I.A. test for many years.

J. C. BANBURY AND SONS, leading Poland northern breeders, authorize Kansas Farmer to claim October 15 as the date for their annual sale of bulls and females. The cattle are doing well on the best pasture for years, and this fall's offering will be up to the standard of other years, or even better. The Banbury herd is located at Plevna, 22 miles west and 6 south of Hutchinson.

RAYMOND APPLEMAN, of Linn, Kan., authorizes Kansas Farmer to claim October 15 as the date for the **WASHINGTON COUNTY OLSTEIN BREEDERS' ANNUAL SALE**. This county is well known as one of the leading Olstein centers in the entire country. Breeders of Washington county were among the first breeders of the state to become interested in improved bulls. Linn, in Washington county, is the home of the first co-operative creamery in Kansas. Mr. Appleman says individual consignments the fall sale should be better than ever. Grass plentiful, and the outlook for all kinds of stock is the best it has been for several years.

An important draft horse event will be the **SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PERCHERON JUDGES AND BREEDERS** and field trials sponsored by The Percheron Horse Association of America at Kansas City on June 21 and 22. The morning of Friday, June 21, will be spent at Hotel Phillips at Kansas City and the day event will be opened at that time. The afternoon and judging contest will open Friday morning at Smith Farm, Stanley, Kan. An all-day meeting and judging contest will be held at Ballerest Farm, of Liberty, Mo., on Saturday, June 22. This farm is 18 miles northeast of Kansas City. Everyone interested in draft horses and especially Percherons is invited to attend.

EMMETT KING, member of the firm of KING BROS., Shorthorn breeders of Delphos, reports the purchase of a herd bull from the R. J. Egger herd located at Roca, Neb. The bull was sold at the Nebraska combination sale held a short time ago. The bull, Charity Rambler, is a bull of excellent quality. He is a son of Scottish Highland, the sire of which was an imported bull of recognized bloodlines. The King bull was first in his class in the show held same day as the sale, and was third from champion in a class of 50. Mr. King reports crops fine in his part of the state. King Bros. are to be congratulated on the ownership of such a bull individually carrying the blood of Brownland and Imp with Boy.

A visit to the **BLUE VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH** at Irving reveals the constant improvement this herd has made during the 40 years the writer has been calling on the owner, **FRED COTTRELL**. The herd now numbers more than 200 head. Improvement has been made by a persistent system of culling and using the best type herd bulls. For several years bulls from the Robert Hazlett herd have been in service. The young bulls now on hand are largely the result of the low-set, thick Hazzard Tone bull. They are out of dams by the senior bull, Rodna's expert. The Cottrell cattle are always in the hands of farmers and commercial growers like and dependable, and the prices are within the reach of such buyers.

We are sure Kansas breeders of dairy cattle will be interested in the successful sale of the **MISSOURI GUERNSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION** held at Columbia on May 31. This was the 3rd state sale and the best one ever held. The average was \$219.20, with a top of \$885 for an 8-year-old cow. A bull reached the \$400 mark. This average was \$21 a head above last year's average. J. W. Loving, of Pueblo, Colo., is the heaviest purchaser, as he owned 13 head at the close of the sale, including the \$400 bull. Malcolm M. Boyle purchased the top female, and went to his Lakewood Farm, at Mundelin, Mo. Both of the high selling individuals came from Meadow Lodge Farm, of Oklahoma City. Auctioneers were Roy Johnson, of Indiana, Bert Well, Topeka, and E. E. Germain, Hutchinson.

The famous **COLLINS HOLSTEIN FARM**, Betha, Kan., now owned and managed by **RAY BECHTELHEIMER**, continues to be headquarters for one of the strongest and most productive Holstein herds in the entire country. A new milking machine has just been installed, and 65 acres of choice alfalfa is being harvested. The cows in milk, all but a few lighters, of the great bull, King Bess DeKol fat for May and 47.5 pounds for the preceding month. The herd has been on D.H.I.A. test many years and on herd test for 4 years. The average was up to 477 pounds of fat have been made. A large per cent of the females are descended from Old Conductor, and every animal of one or 2 were bred by the present owner, Ray Bechtelheimer. Holsteins stood well at the recent parish show; about 5 blue and as many as were won.

The big tent at **ROLLING ACRES FARMS HERSEY AUCTION**, near Willard, Mo., was well filled with a crowd estimated at between 300 and 400 people, when **CLIFFORD FARMER**, the manager, led the first of his well-bred Jerseys into the sale ring. June 1 was the day of his second sale, and while no sensational prices were made, the average was satisfactory. J. F. Hughes, of Bolivar, Mo., paid \$200 for a half interest in the Royal Fair Sultan, a 5-year-old bull that

SELLS 40 BULLS IN 40 DAYS

Maryville, Mo.
May 14, 1940.

Mr. Jesse Johnson, Livestock Fieldman, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Jesse: I have sold 40 bulls in the last 40 days, averaging a bull a day. This reduces the bulls on hand somewhat, but we still have some choice ones left. Please change my advertisement in the next issue of Missouri Ruralist and Kansas Farmer. Note advertisement for next issue.

Very sincerely yours,
Rol M. Evans.

Mr. Evans is one of the well known breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle in Northwest Missouri and has sold registered Angus over a wide territory.

has proved himself a great sire. This bull will continue to do service jointly between the Clifford Farmer herd and the Hughes herd. Six bulls, from 6 months to mature bulls, averaged \$142. Twelve females, 2 years old and older, averaged \$156, with a \$285 top. Twelve heifers, from 12 to 24 months, averaged \$83, with a \$175 top. Heifers under 1 year averaged \$72.50. Three blemished cows averaged \$70. Three bull calves dropped after April 1 of this year averaged \$27. Six head were sold outstate, the rest going to Missouri buyers. Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Ia., was the sales manager. The sale was conducted by Bert Powell, Topeka, assisted by Art Radford, of Jasper, Mo., and L. J. Boyd, of Morrisville, Mo. Clifford Farmer will continue to breed high-class Jerseys, as he has done in the past.

ROTHSCHILD FARMS HEREFORD SALE to be held at the farm, near Norton, on June 24 and 25, will be of interest to Hereford breeders, commercial cattlemen and farmers. When 512 head of registered Herefords sell there will be an excellent opportunity for a selection to suit the prospective purchaser, regardless of the number of head wanted or the breeding desired. This sale is held to settle the estate of L. P. Rothschild who died in 1934.

The sale is of unusual importance as it includes the sale of the ranch as well. This 6,000-acre ranch is being offered as a whole, and sealed bids of so much an acre will be received on this farm until 10 a. m., June 24. More information may be obtained by writing to L. S. Rothschild, 10th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo. The Herefords selling are of the breed's foremost bloodlines, and the individuals are good enough to suit the critical buyer.

Everything sells in this 2-day auction, and with the number selling there is bound to be registered Herefords sell that will suit you and at a price you can afford to pay. Four hundred twenty-nine females and 83 bulls make up one of the largest sales of registered Herefords ever held in the state. If interested in a catalog, write to L. S. Rothschild at once.

Thirty-three of the 45 head of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle sold in the **J. B. HOLLINGER SALE** stayed in Kansas. The top female, Chimera of Wheatland 9th, went to Mrs. John Epple, of Columbia, Mo., for \$2,005. The bull, Revemere 2nd of Wheatland, topped the bull sale at \$875, and was purchased by L. R. Kershaw, of Muskogee, Okla. L. A. Billings, of Bonner Springs, Kan., bought Repeater of Wheatland 13th, for \$340. No. 3, Barmer of Wheatland, sold for \$300 and went to Frank Zimmerman, of Russell, Kan. Leinweber Bros., of Frankfort, Kan., paid \$385 for the past yearling bull, Repeater of Wheatland 16th. George and Grace Hetzel, of Kinsley, selected and bought bull No. 7, a son of Pride Irenmere of Wheatland, for the bargain price of \$235. Hans Janssen, of Lorraine, bought bull No. 6 for \$160. Among the best Kansas buyers of females were A. J. Schuler, Junction City; H. Gless, Arnold; Kenneth Rieter, Peabody; J. W. Smith, Caldwell; John Simon, Maize; W. A. Chain, Abilene; and Latzke Stock Farm, Junction City. Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Neb., bought one female, No. 45 in catalog, at \$215, and L. A. Paxson, of Joplin, Mo., one. The 7 bulls averaged \$426 and 38 females averaged \$254. The entire offering sold for \$12,615, an average of \$280. Roy Johnston did the selling, assisted by Jas. T. McCulloch, Col. N. G. Krashel attended the sale and made a short opening talk. The large number of new buyers and bidders indicated the growing popularity of Angus cattle.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Holstein Cattle**
October 15—Washington County Holstein Breeders, Raymond Appleman, Sale Manager.
- Milking Shorthorns**
October 2—Lawrence Strickler Estate, Hutchinson.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**
June 17—E. H. Liston Estate, Walker, Mo. Sales Manager, Lester V. Galbraith, Webb City, Mo.
October 7—Nodaway County Angus Breeders Association, Maryville, Mo.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
October 18—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
October 19—Tomson Bros, Wakarusa.
October 23—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center.
- Hereford Cattle**
June 24, 25—Rothschild Farms, Norton.
- Folled Shorthorns**
October 15—J. C. Banbury and Sons, Plevna.
- Poland China Hogs**
October 17—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe.
- Sheep**
July 25—Reno County Ram Sale, Herman H. Schrag, manager, Pretty Prairie.

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1940

June	1-15-29
July	13-27
August	10-24
September	7-21
October	5-19
November	2-16-30
December	14-28

Advertising

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

SURVEY SHOWS... farm telephone is real money saver



I WANTED TO SEE HOW MUCH OUR FARM TELEPHONE COSTS US, SO LAST MONTH I KEPT A RECORD AND FOUND -

... THAT OUR TELEPHONE SAVED US 19 TRIPS TO TOWN. IT'S 4 1/2 MILES TO TOWN SO IN THE MONTH WE SAVED 171 MILES OF DRIVING

THE COST OF GASOLINE ALONE TO GO THAT FAR IS ABOUT \$2.50 NOT TO MENTION OIL AND OTHER EXPENSES OF RUNNING A CAR

ACTUALLY YOUR TELEPHONE DOESN'T COST YOU MONEY-IT SAVES YOU MONEY



AND IT'S SUCH GOOD COMPANY, TOO

The farm telephone is a timesaver — and farmers who keep records know that it's a money saver too. Cold facts and figures prove that it costs you money to be without a telephone on the farm.

See your telephone people today about getting telephone service on your farm.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

512

Registered Herefords at Auction
June 24 and 25
Complete Dispersion of
Rothschild's Hereford Herd
6 Miles West, 9 Miles North of
NORTON, KANSAS

THIS DISPERSION SALE INCLUDES 83 Bulls - - 429 Females

6,000-Acre Ranch for Sale at Private Treaty—Write for Details

L. S. Rothschild, 10th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Tom Paterson, Manager
Jesse R. Johnson, Representing Kansas Farmer

HEREFORD CATTLE

Cottrell Offers HEREFORD BULLS

14 yearlings, sired by a HAZFORD TONE bull, and out of RONDA'S RUPERT dams. Not fat but in nice breeding form. Priced to sell quick.

FRED COTTRELL, IRVING, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm
Bulls and Heifers of choice breeding and type. From a herd whose culls consistently top best markets.
E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE

Dairy Bulls for Sale

Best of breeding, Holsteins or Jerseys, nice individuals, ready for service. 25 head, your choice while they last for \$60 cash. Farm on highway 31.

GRAHAM FARM, HARRIS, KAN.
(Anderson Co.)

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

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

Kansas Farmer for June 15, 1940

WHEN YOU NEED SPEED

- you need high compression!



Good farming means taking advantage of today's sunshine *today!* That calls for the time-saving performance high compression can give you. Remember, there are two basic reasons why high compression tractors save time, do work faster:

First, because high compression gives you more *power*. You pull more tools or pull the same tools in a higher gear. You work more acres per day, finish field jobs faster, catch up on work which has been delayed by weather, and get your crop to market earlier.

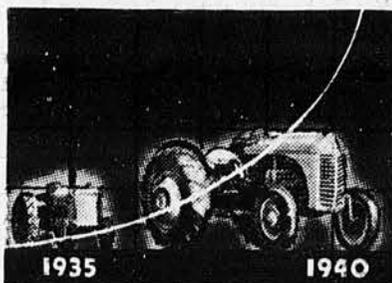
Second, high compression tractors are designed along automotive principles to use good *gasoline*. You save time because they warm up easily, aren't likely to stall and don't require constant fussing with the radiator curtain. Gasoline power also is better adjusted to the speed and load require-

ments of many different types of farm work. But time-saving is only half the story of high compression. You can get *more work* out of a gallon of good gasoline than you can out of a gallon of tractor fuel. Gasoline-driven tractors also show big savings on oil consumption because there is less crankcase dilution.

When you consider buying your next tractor, talk these facts over with one of your neighbors who has a high compression machine.

Arrange for a demonstration with a dealer who sells high compression tractors. That's the way to find out what time-saving performance and economy in farming really mean.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N.Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.



SEE HOW THE TREND to high compression has speeded up. High compression tractors made their first commercial appearance only a few years ago. Today all farm tractor manufacturers offer models having high compression engines, either standard or optional, for use with good gasoline.



PLOW IN A HIGHER GEAR! Get a high compression tractor in time for your fall plowing—or see your dealer about changing over your present machine to high compression. Many farmers have told us that the extra power of high compression and good gasoline permits them to plow faster in a higher gear. Others pull three plows instead of two at the same speed. Either way you'll save valuable time!

**GET MORE HORSEPOWER
 AT LESS COST THROUGH
 HIGH COMPRESSION**

TUNE IN EVERY MONDAY NIGHT—Tony Martin, Kostelanetz and his orchestra, featured on "Tune-Up" over coast-to-coast network, Columbia Broadcasting System.