

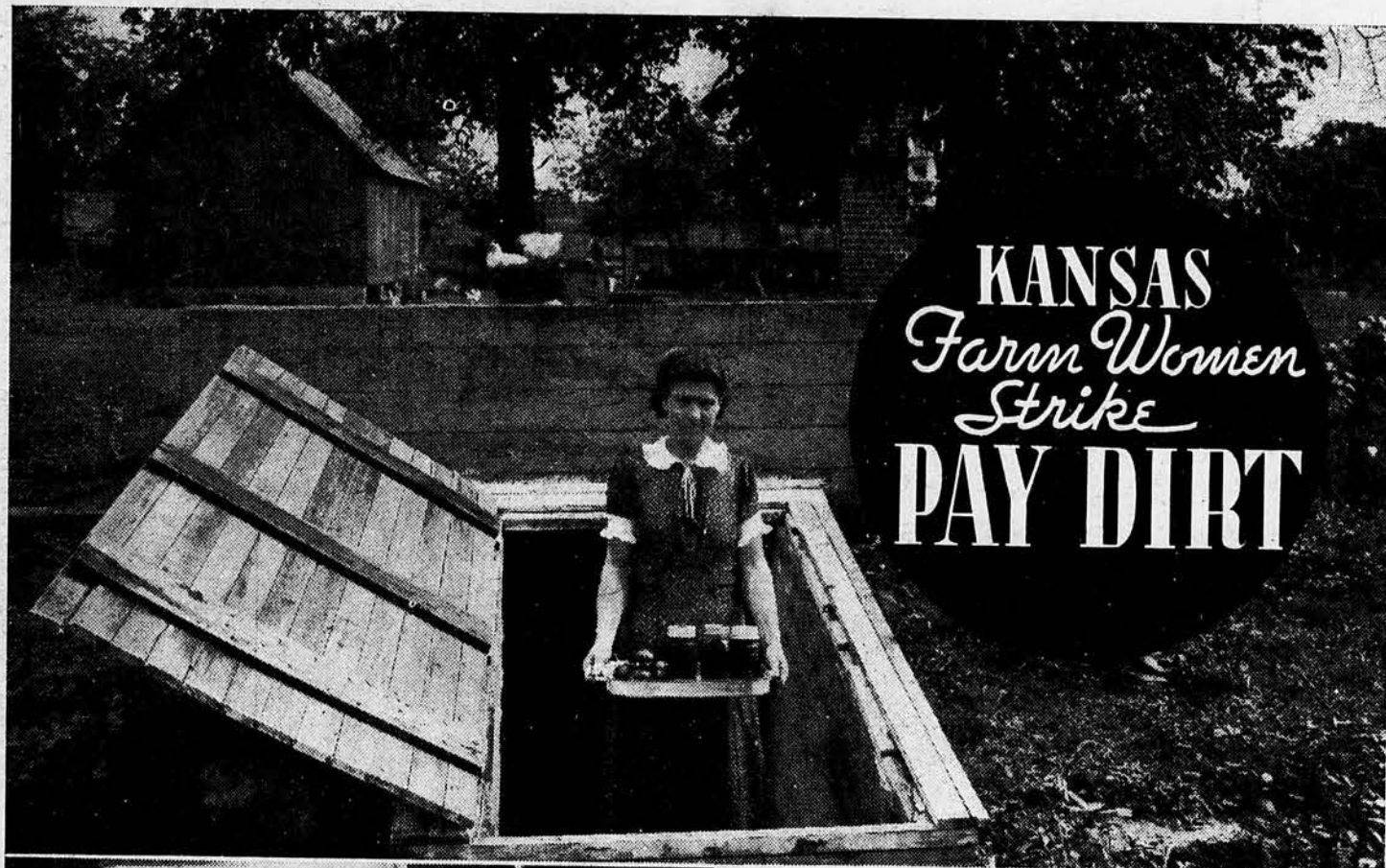
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 76, Number 8

April 22, 1939

Apr 2



KANSAS Farm Women Strike PAY DIRT

Above, Mrs. M. L. Robinson, of Dover, comes from her storage cellar with the family supper, which she "banked" there last summer.

Mrs. Robinson, left, removes from the cooker the jars that will bring ruddy cheeks, sparkling eyes and husky bodies to her family.



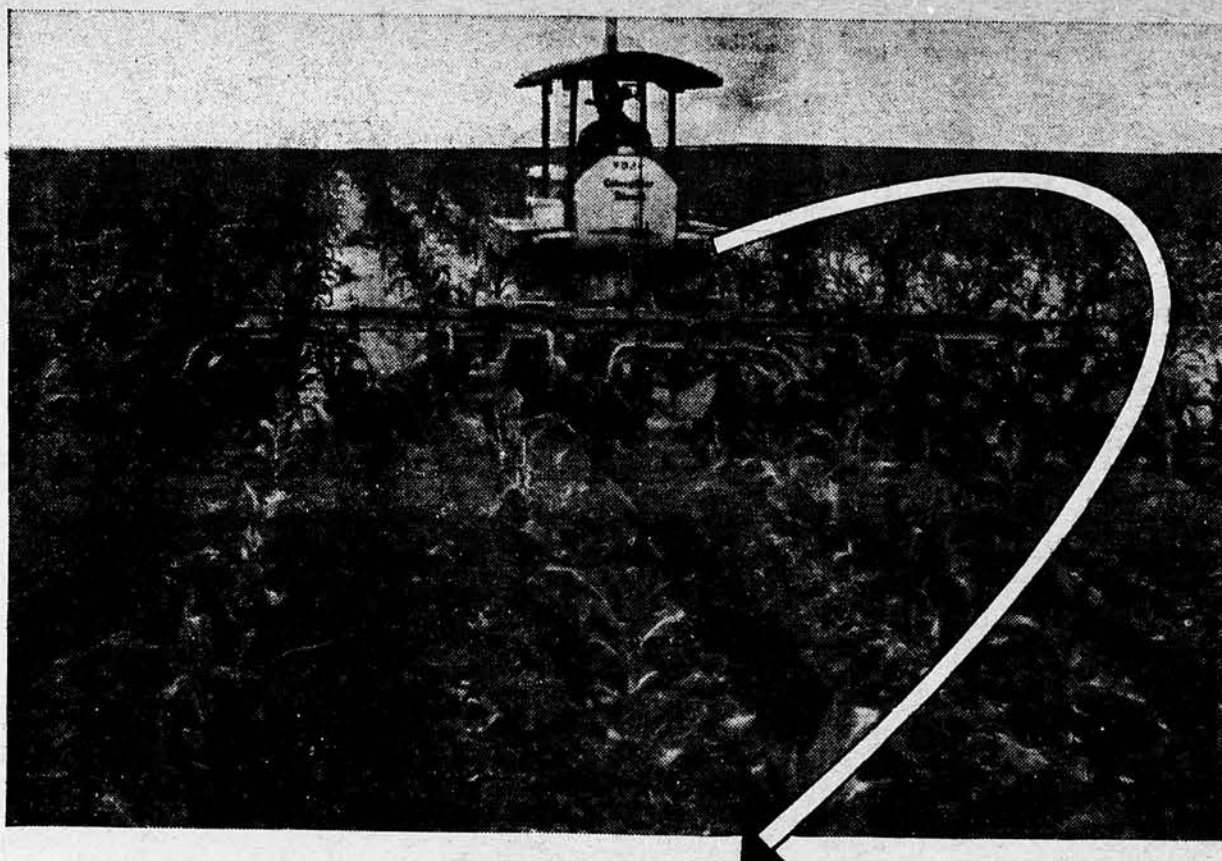
MANY Kansas farm women are finding "that long lost gold mine" isn't in the sky, as the popular song would have it. It's right in their own back yards—in the farm gardens to be exact. The farm garden has come up in the social order, since actual records kept by farm women have proved that a half-acre of good farm garden is worth \$100 to the farm family, says Vernetta Fairbairn, district home economics extension agent.

Part of the "Live at Home" program on Kansas farms includes canning such foods as cannot be stored raw, and it is not uncommon to find from 600 to 1,000 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables in the storage cellar to the family. Home demonstration agents over the state give instructions in methods of canning.

After growing your vegetables and canning them, they should be stored in a good cellar. "You got it, now keep it!" says Miss Fairbairn. What is a good storage cellar worth to a farm family? The home demonstration agent says, "It can be worth \$150 a year if properly built and properly used." So "bank" your garden products in such a place that your "deposits" will not shrivel or decay.

A Farm Bureau unit in Montgomery county prepared an exhibit of the food that should be raised, stored and canned for 1 person for 1 year, if the farm family would produce 75 per cent of its living on the farm and would have a Grade A diet. The exhibit included 100 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables, 14 pounds of dried peas and beans, 3 bushels of potatoes, 30 pounds of cabbage, 30 pounds of stored vegetables and 1 bushel of apples.

See "IT'S GARDEN TIME" Page 5



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Even though the Diesel D2 shown here replaced an efficient "Caterpillar" Twenty-Two Tractor, the owner* reports that it cut his fuel bill \$175.00—in its first 742 hours of heavy work.

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*Owner's name on request.

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Secretary Wallace Paints Farm Picture

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace appeared recently before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and painted perhaps as understandable picture of both farm problem and program as has been given at one time and place.

He appeared specifically on the question of whether this session of Congress is to appropriate (1) funds for parity payments on wheat, cotton and corn; (2) additional funds for disposal of surpluses not only of the export commodities included in the AAA program, but also for disposal of surplus of farm products marketed almost entirely inside the United States.

Proposals before the Committee for parity payments include the \$250,000,000 rejected by a close vote in the House. There also is under consideration up to \$150,000,000 in addition the \$90,000,000 which will be available next fiscal year from custom receipts for subsidizing disposal of surpluses both export and domestically consumed commodities.

Payments Aid AAA

Concerning these Secretary Wallace told the Senate Committee, in part: "If parity payments are added to the conservation payments, wide participation in the Triple A program is more certain. Second, as long as governmental powers are used by other groups to fix farmers' costs at high levels, either corresponding governmental power or federal money, or combination of the two, will be needed to give agriculture anywhere near a fair share of the national income."

"The 1939 Farm Program is being financed with the regular \$500,000,000 for conservation payments and the additional \$212,000,000 included in the work relief bill for parity payments on wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice. "With the additional \$212,000,000 available (for 1939), wheat farmers co-operating in the program will receive payments of 28 cents a bushel over the normal yield of their acreage allotment, instead of 16 cents; cotton farmers 3.6 cents instead of 2 cents a pound; corn farmers 15 cents a bushel instead of 9 cents."

Then Secretary Wallace mentions a point which often is overlooked by those who measure the AAA simply by how much of a government check the farmer gets for co-operating.

"Up to a certain point," Wallace explained, "every dollar added to the payments of co-operating farmers brings an increase of much more than a dollar in farmers' returns, thru the support it gives the acreage adjustment program, which in turn supports prices and income by keeping production more nearly in balance with demand."

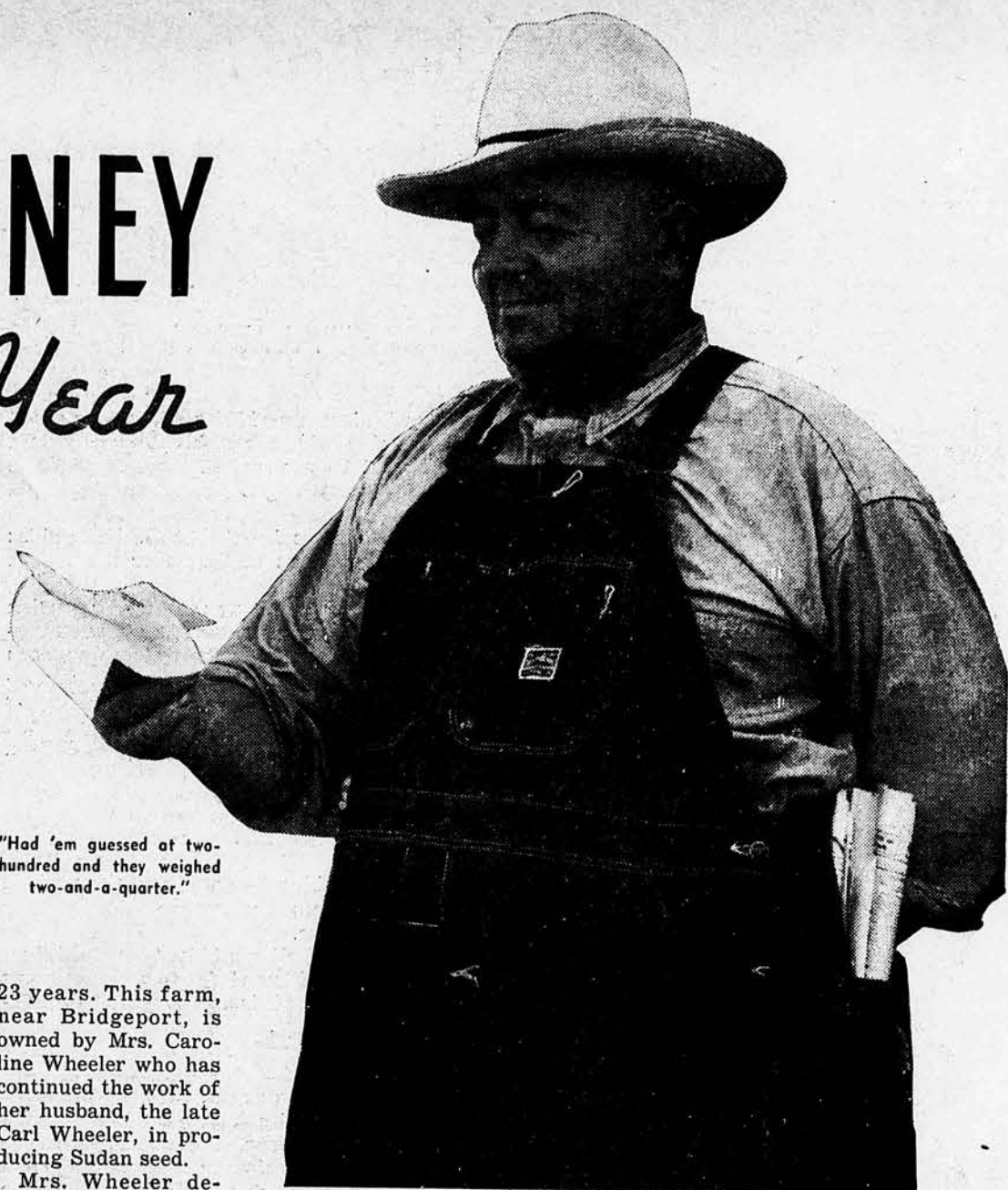
Dictators Hinder Trade Program

Dictators abroad, with their barmy policies, Wallace said, have greatly hindered the progress of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreement program. But even under this handicap, he said, Secretary Hull's agreements have materially helped American agriculture.

Discussing the National Farm Program, Wallace pointed out that "Farmers at present are assisted in protecting their prices and income and conserving their soil, by (1) the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, (2) the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, (3) the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, (4) the Sugar Act of 1937, (5) portions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 as amended in 1935."

Kansas Farmer for April 22, 1939

25 Ways to MAKE MONEY This Year



"Had 'em guessed at two-hundred and they weighed two-and-a-quarter."

DID you ever compare farming to a game of checkers? Just watch a couple of players at the squared board some time. One fellow may win a game by a series of lucky moves. Then perhaps he wins the next game by some more lucky moves. But after several succeeding tilts are decided in his favor, the word "luck" is discarded. It becomes obvious that most of the winning was not due to luck at all—it was due to "good checker playing."

What about the farmers who have been making money despite drouth and grasshoppers during the last few years? Have the winning moves of these farmers been due to luck or were they due to "good farming?" If you have any doubts about the matter hunt out a few farmers who are said to be lucky at some branch of farming. You will find them interesting to talk to, and you will be surprised at the number of places where the word "luck" is entirely out of place. Most of these men have ideas, little and big, that bring money, little and big amounts. Here are 25 "moves" that have made money—and will make more—for farmers over the state. Isn't likely all of them will fit your farm but a few of them might:

LET'S start with the idea of J. J. Malachuk, Macksville. Money direct from Chicago and other cities enabled him to increase the profits from his poultry flock when egg prices were struggling along at an alarmingly low ebb. Here's how he did it. Last fall Mr. Malachuk started sending eggs to his relatives in Chicago and in Arizona. The relatives in Chicago sell these eggs to special customers who are willing to pay a good premium for fresh country eggs of high quality. The relatives in Arizona relay their shipments of eggs on to Gallup, New Mexico, to the same type of customers. Mr. Malachuk estimates this will raise his profit to the hen from \$1 to \$1.50 annually as compared to selling locally. Mr. Malachuk has been selling nine 30-egg cases a week; expects to sell 16.

HERE'S a tip from J. M. Gish, who lets the city buyers bring their money right to his front door at the rate of \$8 to \$35 a day during tourist season. Mr. Gish sells home-grown fruits and vegetables at a roadside stand in front of his house, about 5 miles west of Abilene, on highway 40. The tip is this—he predicts that 1939 will be an unusually good year for roadside marketing because of a big crop of tourists headed toward the two expositions at New York and San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Gish report sales from their stand total as high as \$1,500 in favorable seasons. They usually open their stand during the last week of July and continue with the job until the latter part of October. In addition to fruits and vegetables, they sell ice cold melons.

THIS one has been a money-maker for years but, believe it or not, outside of one or two instances, Kansans are not taking advantage of it. With the increased use of Sudan for summer pastures, demand for Sudan seed has doubled and redoubled during the last few years. Because pure Sudan is thought to be free from the poisoning found in mixed sorghums, farmers wanting pure pasture are willing to pay a good price for certified seed. Not enough of this is produced in Kansas to supply the state's demand. One Kansas farm, however, has been sharing in this business for

23 years. This farm, near Bridgeport, is owned by Mrs. Caroline Wheeler who has continued the work of her husband, the late Carl Wheeler, in producing Sudan seed.

Mrs. Wheeler devotes about 20 acres of land to this crop each year. On moderately rich soil, she gets an average yield of 700 to 800 pounds of seed an acre. During the last few years, this seed has been selling at around 10 cents a pound. Compare this return of \$70 to \$80 an acre with the return from wheat which will average around 20 bushels an acre on the same ground. The Sudan seed is planted with a wheat drill and is harvested and threshed with regular wheat machinery, requiring no extra equipment. Mrs. Wheeler warns that it requires about four times as much work as that necessary in raising a wheat crop, but added profits of almost any kind must be obtained by some extra work. For production of a seed crop, Mrs. Wheeler plants 24 to 25 pounds an acre around the middle of May. If certified seed is to be produced, the Sudan should be grown 40 to 80 rods from other sorghum crops.

J. N. RATHBURN, Hoisington, makes money every year by harvesting ensilage with a mowing machine. No, not corn or Atlas—it's grass silage, he uses. Mr. Rathburn, who on the average has about 50 head of dairy cows and heifers along with some beef cattle, makes a regular practice of cutting some wheat, oats, rye and alfalfa to fill his silo. He testifies that the acre-value of alfalfa handled by this method is double the acre-value of alfalfa cured as hay. Mr. Rathburn should know, too, because he keeps records on his feeding operations. The different kinds of grasses are cut for ensilage at the same time when they should be cut for hay. In putting up this feed, Mr. Rathburn adds blackstrap molasses at the rate of 100 pounds of molasses to 1 ton of green feed. If you have a thin stand of old alfalfa, oats sowed in with it any time this month will pave the way for a good crop of mixed alfalfa and oats silage. Incidentally, some farmers down in Stafford county are talking of preparing some native grass ensilage.

5 IF YOU don't have a silo and don't wish to dig a trench, here's another method for getting a big yield of feed from grass crops. At least it paid big dividends for Floyd Irons, Horton, last year. Mr. Irons harvested 5 acres of oats for hay, cutting them in the soft dough stage. From the 5 acres, he obtained 15 tons of choice green hay. This hay was then put thru a hammermill grinder and, according to Mr. Irons, it proved to be an excellent cattle feed.

6 "RYE pasture on my irrigated land brings me higher net income than raising wheat." This is the declaration of W. G. Nicholson, Great Bend. Following this statement from Mr. Nicholson came an explanation of his enthusiasm over rye pastures. He had figures, plenty of them, showing net returns of from \$22 to \$30 an acre by pasturing steers on rye. He claims that rye is far superior to wheat for beef cattle grazing. This is an idea that might come in handy next fall when you are deciding how much wheat and rye to sow and how they will fit into your pasture program.

7 IF THERE is anything in Kansas more beautiful than a 640-acre field of wheat out northeast of Hoisington, in Barton county, we would like to know what it is. A solid section of ground covered with dark green wheat waving in the breeze is always an interesting sight, but this one is of particular interest because it is in a county where most of the wheat has been seriously hurt by a lack of moisture. Upon learning that this wheat belongs to J. C. and James Rexroat, we drove to the James Rexroat house to inquire whether their wheat was fertilized or whether some other reason accounted for the good crop, when so many fields of poor wheat could be seen nearby. The fact came to light that this particular field had been cultivated with a spring-tooth harrow, to kill weeds and volunteer wheat, right after a rain during the first week in September.

"The time to kill vegetation on wheat ground is when (Continued on Page 14)

By **ROY FREELAND**

Passing COMMENT

EXCHANGE of goods with foreign nations on the gigantic scale proposed by Administration officials ought to be a fine thing if kept within the bounds of reason. The United States has surpluses which are becoming greater and more embarrassing as our foreign markets dwindle.

We have more cotton and wheat than can be disposed of by any means other than complete destruction. If we can trade these two important crops for rubber and tin, or other non-competitive commodities, well and good. Some of these days we might need material for tires and munitions at a time when the high seas are infested with submarines and the skies black with bomber planes.

As originally intended, the good-will reciprocal trade pacts were designed to include only noncompetitive products. But the trading got out of hand and wheat, corn, livestock products and even cotton have been pouring over the lowered tariff wall to the confusion of domestic trade and prices.

Any deal by which raw materials can be exchanged should enhance the welfare of the nations involved. It is difficult to determine how this international swapping would help Germany and Italy, the two countries which have nothing to trade that we want, altho they are greatly in need of cotton and wheat and livestock products which we have in abundance. Britain and France have colonial possessions which produce the materials not found in quantities in the United States.

Supplying the democracies with raw products, thus helping them prepare for the expected crisis, may be a move in the right direction. For when the war comes, if it does, application of the Neutrality Act would hamper free movement of goods coming with the purview of the "materials of war" clause.

Need More Modern Homes

THE Department of Agriculture has been making quite extended investigations into the plumbing situation in smaller towns and villages. The results are interesting and enlightening but to me not very surprising. Modern plumbing facilities in the small cities, towns and villages are not used by more than 25 per cent of the

Crashing the Gates

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

"It seems to me," said Uncle Mose
One day while reminiscing,
"That folks who move just here and there
Don't know what they are missing.
For half the time the chance to win
Is staying where you started in.

"This moving here and there takes cash,
A lot, in many cases,
Not different much from those who think
That they can beat the races.
The best horse doesn't always score—
The fixers were aware before!

"So while reports come day by day
Of some who make big money,
On this or that, on games of chance,
It seems to me quite funny
That all those suckers who attend
Soon ask for handouts from a friend.

"Forget quick riches. Go ahead,
Each day one day's work doing.
Be calm, unruffled, honest, true,
'Twill obviate all ruing.
A modest home where wife awaits—
A baby's coo! You'll crash the gates!"

(Copyright, 1939)

By T. A. McNeal

families with incomes of \$500 or less per annum. Instead of this being surprising, I am surprised to learn that 25 per cent of these low income families have anything like modern plumbing in their houses.

The investigators found that all the families with annual incomes of \$2,000 or more have modern plumbing.

A half century ago it was the rare exception in towns of 3,000 population or less to have anything in the nature of modern plumbing, even the families in the upper brackets so far as incomes were concerned. Few of them had running water in their houses. Also, I might say that it was rather rare to find a house heated by a furnace.

Three Thousand Years

THERE is nothing like studying the past. It is, as many smart men have said, the only guide to the future.

Thus it is that Italian scholars have added an imperishable bit of knowledge to what we know of the past. Perhaps it is a good guide to the future.

It was an ancient and precious bit of Egyptian papyrus they had found, dating back to 1300 B. C., about 3,000 years old. For 10 years, with furrowed brows and aching eyes, they studied the mysterious papyrus. Again and again they believed they had a clew to its mysteries, and again and again they were baffled. The message escaped them, the symbols would not jell into words.

Then finally came the day of triumph. Whether the scientist cried "Eureka!" we do not know, but suddenly the key came to him. He was able at last to read the message of the papyrus.

It was a list of taxes to be levied on the inhabitants of a Lybian desert oasis.

Ours for the Asking

A CALENDAR of 1,000 events in Europe, in booklet form, is yours for the asking," announces a travel prospectus.

Yes. A thousand events, ours for the asking! Here Willis Thornton, of NEA Service, takes the megaphone:

See the 400,000 Spanish refugees, huddled in a corner of La Belle France, starving and miserable!

See the rebuilding of what used to be historic and beautiful Spain, and the establishment on its ruins of the world's newest authoritarian state!

See historic old Czechoslovakia, and the terrorized thousands clawing in agony at its iron gates, seeking the smallest chance to escape the German rule.

See historic Russia, but don't inquire what they did to people exactly like you in the recent days when they were building the Social Utopia with a firing squad.

Bask on the sunny beaches of the Adriatic. See the concentration camps and the panic look of a man who dares not answer a simple, civil question because he knows not who may be listening, what double-crossing spy his questioner may be!

See the little children, aged 10, herded into ranks and shouting a shrill salute in their piping voices as the drillmaster begins the task of whipping them into cannon fodder.

See the gas masks hanging beside every fireplace, and hear the drone of planes overhead. It's exciting, for you never know what moment they may stop playing and begin in earnest that

spectacular "blossoming" of bombs which so impressed the esthetic Brun Mussolini.

See the suspicious custom official stopping you every 30 miles and rummaging thru your baggage. Meet the police every time you raise your camera and feel the fine contempt that will be felt for you in so many places as a "decadent" citizen of a free republic.

Who knows, you may encounter the Greater Show of All—the authentic Next World War, the Five-Ring Carnival of Carnage.

A mere thousand events in Europe this summer? Pshaw! A million!

Those Division Fences

I AM farming land in Sedgwick and Sumner counties on shares and also some land of my own. What do I have to do about division fences? Here is a quarter section I rent that had fences all around it. I have taken the outside fences and farm the land entirely in wheat. Can I continue keeping up the division fence? Can I require the neighbor to get his cattle off the land I farm? How do I proceed? What penalty there for failing to keep cattle without the help of a fence?

"If the neighbor's cattle get into my land through the fence I did not keep up on the division line, what can I do about it? I farm entirely with machinery and have no cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, dogs or cats. I live in the city and would like to know my rights and duties about the fences and deal with the neighbors without going out there very often."—E. B.

To begin with the owner of the land is supposed to keep up the fences unless he has an agreement with his tenant to take care of them. If the tenant failed to live up to his bargain the adjacent landowner could not force him to keep up the partition fences but could compel the landowner to do so.

In some of our counties the herd law is still in force, but even in such counties any landowner can fence his own land, and compel the adjacent landowner to build and maintain half of the partition fence.

If the land E. B. owns and farms is unfenced and his neighbor's land is fenced with a lawful fence and his neighbor's cattle get thru that part of the division fence which E. B. is supposed to keep up, no damage can be collected from the neighbor on account of the cattle getting into E. B.'s wheat. If, however, the neighbor failed to keep up his share of the division fence and his cattle got thru that part of the fence he might be stuck for damage on the theory that he would not have the right to take advantage of his own negligence.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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One year 50 cents; three years \$1.

FIRST prize in Kansas Farmer's garden letter contest recently closed goes to Mrs. M. E. Boley, of Mildred; second to Mrs. W. P. Genoa, Colo.; third to Pearl Chenoweth, Jennings; and fourth to A. Parsons, Burlington.

Honorable mention goes to: Mrs. S. Pomeroy, Phillipsburg; Bernice Egan, Scottsbluff, Nebr.; J. J. Eger, Galva; Flossie H. Hoppes, Island; Mrs. Margaret Sweet, Topeka; Mrs. Jessie V. Brunson, Vale; Hazel Hegendeff, Perry; G. L. Stipp, Urbana; Mrs. Edna Johnston, Summerfield; and Mary C. Jensen, Alta Vista.

MRS. M. E. BOLEY, first prize winner, gives some valuable suggestions which she uses in her successful gar-

and dig parsnips, salsify, winter onions and horseradish, and how good they do taste! Just a little later the asparagus and rhubarb come on, supplying a much more appetizing spring tonic than the time-honored sulphur and molasses.

These garden perennials are not difficult to grow and, once established, go on for years with little attention. The parsnips and salsify grow from seeds planted as soon as the ground can be worked, for they need a long growing season, and germinate best when planted early while the soil is cool. They can be used any time during the winter when they can be dug.

Other vegetables which should be planted early are carrots, onions, early smooth peas, Swiss chard, New Zealand spinach, radishes and lettuce.



Gardens should first be planted with pencil on paper. Here Gertrude Greenwood, Atchison county home demonstration agent, assists in figuring food budgets for Mrs. Lester Stutz, Mrs. C. F. Stutz, Mrs. Christian Stutz, Edna Harper, Mrs. C. C. Shrader, Mrs. Rolly Freeland, and Mrs. J. R. Cowley.



Mrs. John Keas, Effingham, kept accurate home accounts last year, and here she shows Gertrude Greenwood, Atchison county home demonstration agent, her account book, proving that she grew 73 per cent of the family living on their farm last year.

I would like to tell how I get the most from my garden—by planting carrots, parsnips, beets, cabbage and onions early; by planting them with parsnips and carrots so they find the rows before the other crops come thru the ground; and by the addition of plenty of manure.

I always plant beans when I plant my first garden. They may get frosted, but I am not out much and can plant them. I have been doing this for 16 years and have never had to cover the beans but once. I have never failed to get beans but once, and that was in 1914, and I had early beans then.

You think adding lime will not hurt a garden, try it. In 1937 my husband added lime on our garden plot. The result was 10 bushels of beans and 1 pound of seed. And peas! I grew so many. I had 8 bushels and 3 pounds of seed. Everything was the same way.

For a windbreak I plant dill, mustard, okra or corn on the north and east, and corn between tomatoes for shade. I always plant head lettuce and use as leaf lettuce until it comes to head, and then pull out and use until it can head up. Try Chinese cabbage. It is fine to use for slaw.

Set tomatoes among the onions so when the onions are dry, the garden spot is in use. Kale makes a good crop, and I think brussels sprouts better than turnips. As soon as the turnips are gone, I pull them and plant beans. I try something new every year.

MRS. W. P. LINK uses vegetables from her garden from the first spring until Thanksgiving. Here's her secret: When the first warm days of spring draw the frost out of the garden, when the stored, dried and canned vegetables begin to pall and the appetite demands something fresh and hearty, we sally forth with the spade

Even snow and freezing weather after they are planted seldom injure them. Fresh lettuce most of the time during the summer may be obtained by planting several varieties, and planting at intervals. By sowing some seed sheltered by a box-like frame covered with screen wire, the hot weather when all the rest of the lettuce "shoots up" and goes to seed, may be bridged over. This sheltered lettuce is really the most tender and delicious. After it is used, the frame is shifted to a freshly spaded and sowed location, to supply lettuce for fall.

Cucumbers are planted around an old barrel having holes in the bottom. This barrel is sunk to half the depth in the ground and filled about two-thirds full of well-rotted manure. Each day

the barrel is filled with water, which leaches the fertilizer around the roots of the cucumbers. One such "hill" will supply plenty of cucumbers for the table.

Tomato plants are set out as soon as danger of frost is past, and shaded by shingles or tin cans until well rooted. A strip of paper wrapped around the stem when they are transplanted helps to discourage the cut worms.

Altho strawberries can scarcely be called a vegetable, they have an important place in the garden and supply their luscious fruit for many weeks. However, this is only possible if there is an adequate water supply to give the strawberry bed a thoro soaking twice a week, if rainfall is deficient. It does not take a large bed of everbearing berries to supply the table, and they add much to the enjoyment of the farm family.

Even when the garden freezes up in the fall, its contribution is not ended, for tomatoes and winter melons ripen in the cellar, keeping until nearly Thanksgiving. Squashes, pumpkins and carrots stored in the cellar keep until nearly spring, sometimes even past the days when we begin again with parsnips, salsify and winter onions.

PEARL CHENOWETH gives the secret of her "charmed ground" in the third prize letter: Many times during the hot summer that has gone, people going thru my garden remarked how lucky we were to have so much good, fresh food at hand. I did not feel lucky.



Anna Wilson, home demonstration agent of Doniphan county, has introduced several new vegetables to her county thru the curiosity method. She keeps on her desk a milk bottle full of some new variety which is not being commonly grown in the county, yet which is adapted. Whenever anyone inquires what it is, she gives them a few sample seeds in an envelope. Here Mrs. Irving Groh, Wathena, is being introduced to Crowder peas, especially recommended as drouth resistant.

I felt thrifty. Gardens don't just grow.

From the first of May to November 11, we took eatables from the garden to the kitchen every day. The only real luck I had was when my good neighbor, seeing that the grasshoppers were about to eat everything the first week in July, offered to lend me her turkeys. She had 68 half-grown ones with one mother. She drove them over early one morning. The fence held them and they ate grasshoppers and nothing else until nightfall, going to roost under a plum bush. Next morning they resumed their grasshopper catching but did not find many.

Beetles Are Buried

Blister beetles came in countless hordes. I spent hours handpicking them and dropping them in kerosene. I buried them where they should be of value now as fertilizer.

The early garden was all made before the latter part of April. The ground was plowed deep, harrowed fine and marked in even rows. The cutworms had been disposed of early in January when the ground was turned over, exposing them to the surface where they consequently froze.

The only other pest which troubled was the yellow and black cucumber beetles which came early and stayed late. My remedy for them was to turn on the water, early, late and in between times so there would be more blooms than the beetles could possibly destroy. Thus we had lots of cucumbers anyway.

The first vegetables to plant are spinach, lettuce, beets, radishes, turnips, parsnips, carrots, cabbage, peas, onions and any others that tend to self-sow in the fall.

I set out a dollar's worth of white onion sets. During June sold \$4 worth of green onions to neighbors.

But as my garden was primarily for my family, and not a commercial one, I didn't sell anything else. Of course we gave our surplus to neighbors until late fall when I sold \$36.25 worth of Chinese elms that I'd planted as seedlings 2 years before.

My garden was all hand-tended with an ordinary garden hoe. This year I shall try a new wheel hoe.

A neighbor insisted my plot was "charmed ground." Charmed with a hoe it was, for I hoed continually except on Sundays and when the ground was wet.

Mine was not just a vegetable garden. There were alternate rows of four o'clocks, zinnias, touch-me-nots, cosmos, verbenas, snapdragons, marigolds, mignonette and godetia. In fact, we had just about every flower as well as every vegetable that ever thrived in a Northwest Kansas garden.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

MARKETING prospects, both foreign and domestic, for the rest of this year indicate pretty plainly to me that wheat, corn and cotton growers are going to need the so-called parity payments for the coming year, to make both ends meet. Therefore, I shall do everything in my power to have the parity payments item included in the Agricultural appropriation bill; failing in that we will try to get it appropriated in a later measure.

It would be false economy at this time to destroy farm purchasing power thru decreasing farm income to the extent that withdrawal of parity payments would mean.

I repeat again what I have often stated before—as long as Governmental powers are used by other groups to fix prices of things the farmer buys at high levels, it is up to the Government either to fix prices received by the farmer for his products at a corresponding level, or partially at least to make up the difference thru benefit or other payments to farmers. The nation cannot afford to allow farm purchasing power to drop back where it was a few years ago.

While we don't like to admit it, farm income for last year and this year—and from all indications for next year—will go to almost record low levels without Government support for prices and for farm income.

A Government Duty

I FEEL it is the duty of the Federal Government to do what it can to keep farmers on their farms, rather than to dispossess them and send them into the cities and onto relief.

Every time a good farmer is thrown off his farm, and into the breadline, the unemployment problem is made worse; the Nation loses a good productive citizen and takes on another family to be cared for at public expense.

That is why I am fighting to pass a bill to allow farmers in distress thru conditions which they cannot control, to be relieved of making principal payments on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner mortgages for the next 4 years, provided they keep up other covenants in their contracts.

I have included in this bill a provision also for 3 per cent interest on Federal Land Bank mortgages. Three per cent is all farmers should be required to pay on loans protected by farm mortgages, under present conditions. In most instances farm prices are far below costs of production. That is a point not at all difficult to prove to anyone with an open mind.

The possibility that we may be led into a war in Europe in which we have no business is a most serious menace to the future of agriculture in the United States.

The President has called a peace conference. I am for peace. I hope the conference does not become a conference with one group of nations, resulting in an agreement by which the United States is to police Europe.

Combine Co-op Agencies

I HAVE introduced a bill in the Senate to coordinate all co-operative marketing agencies of the Federal Government into one division, and place that in the Department of Agriculture. When the Farm Board was created, the division of Co-operative Marketing was taken from the Department and placed under the Farm Board. Then when the Board was abolished, the Co-operative Marketing Division went with the rest of it over to the Farm Credit Administration.

Co-operative marketing is not by itself a solution for the farmers' marketing problems, but I believe it could be a greater help than it is. Also I believe it would be better to have one strong co-operative division in the Department of Agriculture itself than have one in the Farm Credit Administration, while the Department is also making studies and trying to help co-operative marketing thru one of its small sections.

Slow on Price-Fixing

I HAVE been friendly to the cost-of-production bill but the chances for favorable action by Congress are not very good. It apparently has been side-tracked for this session of Congress by Administration forces. The bill calls for Government price-fixing. Generally speaking I hope we

can avoid attempts by the Government to fix prices on farm products or other commodities. But we had just as well be realistic about this matter.

It is not a question of whether you or I approve of Government price fixing. It is a question of whether, inside the next year or so, the present National Farm Program will bring adequate income and purchasing power to the one-fourth of our population that is trying to live and make a living on farms.

Government has enabled business, industry, transportation, utilities and labor to fix prices on just about everything that goes into what the farmer buys. In effect the farmer pays fixed prices. So I am making a prophecy that unless the farmer gets his fair share of the national income some other way, this Congress or the succeeding Congress will attempt to bring farm purchasing power by fixing prices, at least on major commodities.

Farm Voice Against War

I WISH to thank my Kansas friends for the fine support they are giving me in my stand against the United States getting mixed up in Europe's wars. We can no longer ignore the possibility. It would be foodhardy to discount the pressure that will be brought to bear on us to take up arms on one side or the other in case another idiotic war. Europe is seething with distrust. Power-crazed dictators have turned decent human beings into fear-crazed mobs in their own countries; at the same time thoroughly disrupting the peace of mind of the Democracies. The nations of that unhappy continent are on the verge of war.

Your petitions, your letters, the increasing volume in the Kansas Farm Voice against war is having its effect here in Washington. I am going to keep dumping your petitions and your letters right into the lap of official Washington every day or so until the pressure from home leaves no room for hasty action in Washington. We must study the situation with calm mind, carefully evaluate each incident and act of war, keep our feet on the ground of good common sense. Your vote against war is helping build a wall of resistance against hysteria and propaganda.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

George Montgomery, grain; Franklin Parsons, dairy and poultry; R. J. Eggert, livestock.

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

I have some hogs weighing about 100 pounds that I intend to feed out. What market do you think will be best?—G. A. C., Red Top, Mo., and A. O. C., Monarch, Ark.

Present facts indicate that the late July or early August market should be the best for your 100-pound shoats. Prices at that time are expected to be about 8 to 10 per cent above those prevailing at the present time. Federally inspected slaughter movement during March was 24 per cent larger than for the corresponding month a year ago. This indicates that favorable weather and ideal feed conditions have encouraged the rapid development of the fall pig crop, and it is probable that a substantial proportion of these pigs will be marketed before the summer

months. Furthermore, the widely-propheesied improvement in business conditions should be under way by that time.

What would wheat prices do if war should break out in Europe?—J. R., McPherson county.

When the World War started in 1914, wheat prices went up sharply after the markets recovered from the first shock. In 1917, when the United States entered the war in April, prices went up rapidly until the Government fixed prices in May. If war should occur in Europe in the near future, there probably would be a speculative rise in wheat prices, but it is doubtful whether a large advance could be maintained because of the large world supplies of wheat. Even in case of war, substantially higher wheat prices would depend upon a reduction of supplies.

What is your forecast for an October 15 market for good-quality yearling steers? I have some now, weigh-

ing about 650 pounds, which I plan to graze on rye pasture until May 15, on buffalo grass for 60 days, and then grain feed for 90 days.—E. L. W., Jennings.

Moderate returns can be expected this year from this type of cattle-feeding enterprise. While the price of good-quality fat cattle is expected to decline by June or July, a recovery can be expected by October 15. The number of cattle on farms January 1, was estimated to have increased 1 per cent over numbers a year earlier, but most of the increase was in dairy and beef replacement stock. Steer numbers were actually smaller. Cheap pasture and feed gains are expected to offset the lack of a wide price margin, and returns should be satisfactory.

Would you advise a large increase in the size of the poultry flock this year?—G. A., Independence.

Recent government estimates indicate that the number of young chickens on farms June 1, may be as much

as 8 per cent larger than in 1938. This means that more poultry will be marketed next fall than was marketed last fall. Prices may be lower. It appears that the best programs this year will be keeping the flock near normal numbers and putting special emphasis on efficient, low-cost production of growing chicks.

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	\$12.00	\$12.35	\$9.50
Hogs	6.95	7.25	8.35
Lambs	11.00	10.80	9.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.14	.17	.17
Eggs, Firsts	.15	.15½	.21
Butterfat, No. 1	.18	.20	.28
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.72	.71½	.88
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.47½	.46½	.57
Oats, No. 2, White	.30½	.31	.30
Barley, No. 2	.41	.41	.61
Alfalfa, No. 1	16.00	15.00	19.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	10.00

Kansas Farmer for April 22, 1939

What Other STATES Are Doing

Booms Blooms

NORTH CAROLINA: A "spring" for narcissus bulbs which makes produce more stems and thus flowers has been discovered. Experiments have disclosed that 3 pounds of boron—common borax—mixed with commercial fertilizer applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds an acre, so stimulates the bulbs that flower yields were increased 10 to 25 per cent.

White Attracts Insects

OKLAHOMA: Whitewash on trees actually attract rather than repel insects, research conducted in this state has found. Since insects apparently are attracted by white objects, the common supposition that whitewash will eliminate insect injury is being found false.

Fertilizing Lespedeza

FLORIDA: Lespedeza has a reputation for "bringing back" land too poor to grow crops with profit. Lespedeza, however, may be benefited by the use of fertilizer, it has been found. The fertilizer increases the growth, enlarging the pasturage and yield of hay, and benefiting the soil with the addition of more nitrogen.

Vaccine Saves 70,000 Horses

ILLINOIS: Results reported by 215 veterinarians covering the vaccination of more than 70,000 horses for sleeping sickness last summer indicates that chick embryo vaccine is efficient. More than 1 horse in 400 developed the disease following treatment. It is believed that vaccination should be done each season.

Trees Are Valuable

NORTH DAKOTA: Bert Phair, Walsh county, figures 30 acres of trees and shrubs, planted since 1936 for protection of fields and farmstead against wind, already have increased the value of the farm between \$1,000 and \$1,500. With the main purpose of controlling wind erosion, the trees are performing this function with complete satisfaction. And as they grow they will do an increasingly better job of holding the farm soil in place.

Live on Buttermilk

MINNESOTA: Feeding trials carried out recently show that creamery buttermilk is an efficient supplement to a corn ration for growing pigs. Not only did pigs fed corn and buttermilk



looks like that little calf got tired waiting again!!

Farmer for April 22, 1939

completed in this state show that this popular opinion is wrong. Of 1,358 calves born on the state college farm, representing 5 breeds, 730 were males and 628 were females. This is a ratio of 53.76 males to 46.25 females, or for every 100 females born, there are 116 males.

Portable Water Meter Now

CALIFORNIA: A portable meter, which a farmer may place in his fields to measure the irrigation water he is using, has been developed in California.

Camera Aids Dairymen

PENNSYLVANIA: Photographs of udders of young heifers are being made by a state college dairyman, which will later be compared with actual production records of cows, in an attempt to develop a method by which future production capacity can be forecast. At present, even by following the most

approved methods of breeding and management, the dairyman must wait until his animals begin production at the age of 2 or 3 years before he can obtain a definite record of their worth.

Lower Price Paid Better

ARKANSAS: Correct land use on the farm of J. W. Trimble, of Berryville, is paying dividends in increased return from a herd of dairy cows. In 1937, with butterfat at 37 cents a pound, Mr. Trimble received \$725 from his 13 cows. In 1938, with butterfat prices averaging only 28 cents, his income climbed to \$876. The increase in production that made up the difference was the result of shifts in Mr. Trimble's land-use program. Following the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service and the county agent, he changed from grain production to winter oats, barley and wheat. As a result, all the feed fed the cows in 1938 was produced on the farm.

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its *Perfected Knee-Action Riding System—the greater ease of operation of its †Exclusive Vacuum Gearshift... Then you'll know the reasons for the overwhelming public favor for Chevrolet! Higher quality runs all through the car, yet Chevrolet prices are lower, and Chevrolet is also more economical to operate and maintain. See your nearest Chevrolet dealer and convince yourself that the new Chevrolet for 1939 is the biggest and best buy for you!

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Turn to Co-operation

The Jews Are Building a Modern Nation

By ROBERT C. VANCE

The fifth of a series of articles on the countries of the Mediterranean by our traveling Corn Belt farmer.

PERSONALLY, I have always thought of the Jew as the world's most rugged individualist. A wanderer thru the centuries, he has gone into strange lands and made his way among strange people who, in many cases, both hated and mistrusted him. Yet, in Palestine, where they are attempting to build themselves a nation, the Jews are leading the world in co-operative endeavor.

Palestine is but little larger than the state of Rhode Island. With the exception of the potash beds of the Dead Sea there are no natural resources. The shifting white sands cover a considerable area, and agriculture is limited to land that can be irrigated. In the total population of 1,300,000 the 500,000 nomad Arabs might be classed as non-productive. Yet it was in this setting that I found a new, modern city of 160,000 people.

Tel-Aviv is a city of sunlight and the streamlined apartment houses are so designed that the sunlight reaches into every room. It is a city of gardens and the wage earner has leisure to enjoy them. It is a city without slums. During the last 4 years my wanderings have led thru 20 countries, but in Tel-Aviv living conditions for the worker seemed to be better than in any place I had yet visited. I went to the office of Isaac Katz, secretary of the Tel-Aviv Chamber of Commerce, and asked him what made these things possible.

City of Energy

"It has been made possible thru co-operation," Mr. Katz answered me. "This city was not built with money. It was built with energy. What in Europe will make 4 will make 7 in Palestine. The political gangsters in Europe who are persecuting the Jewish people have been most severe on the families of the well-to-do, who have wealth that can be confiscated. They are families who have been able to educate their children. Ninety per cent of our immigrants into Palestine are of the intellectual class. We knew what we wanted when we planned this city and we built it that way. Let me give you an example of the zeal of our people. My daughter, who is just 17 years old, left yesterday to join one of the farm colonies. There was no necessity for her to leave home to earn her own living, and certainly none for her to work as a farm laborer, but she wanted to be doing something toward building Palestine."

"Zeal is a fine thing but there must still be something else," I told him. "I have just checked the imports and ex-

ports of the Port of Tel-Aviv. The figures show that you have been importing twice the amount that you have been exporting. It doesn't balance. I'll grant you zeal and co-operation, but I still don't understand."

"What is your American saying? Oh, yes. You have to 'show me.'" Mr. Katz phoned for a taxi and then wrote an address on a slip of paper. "I will be unable to leave my office today or tomorrow so I am turning you over to the Federation of Jewish Labor. I will try and get an armored car for you, which is the way we have to travel nowadays, and I am sure you will be interested in what you will see."

Mr. Katz phoned ahead and I was met by Mr. Broshi and other officers of the Federation of Jewish Labor. We first made a tour of the two buildings that house the activities of the organization.

Big Labor Organization

The Federation of Jewish Labor plays a most important role in the life of Palestine. It has 100,000 members and is the largest Jewish organization in Palestine. It is recognized by the British government and exercises a considerable influence in the General Council and in the Zionist Congress. With the exception of a few of the smaller kvutzot, all members of the communal farm colonies belong to the organization. It is also the guiding spirit of 200 co-operative enterprises. But I had best tell of these things as I saw them during the 2 days I spent in the company of Mr. Broshi.

I was again taken out to one of the farm colonies; this time to Givat Hisheloshah, which, translated, means "Hill of the Three." The name was chosen in honor of 3 members who volunteered for arrest as hostages by the Turks and who died in prison.

Givat Hisheloshah was one of the newer colonies. Many of the workers were still living in tents and the mess hall was only a large board shack. The orange groves were coming into bearing, however, and there were two large apartment houses of concrete and steel. Also a new mess hall and a nursery were under construction. The nursery was to cost \$10,000. This was for the material alone as all work was being done by members of the colony.

A tractor driver, seeing my camera leveled toward him, obligingly halted his machine. In payment I offered him a cigaret. "It's a long time since I smoked an American cigaret," he said. He then told me that he had once been a building contractor in Detroit. He had lost everything in the panic of '29-'30 and had then emigrated to Palestine with his family.

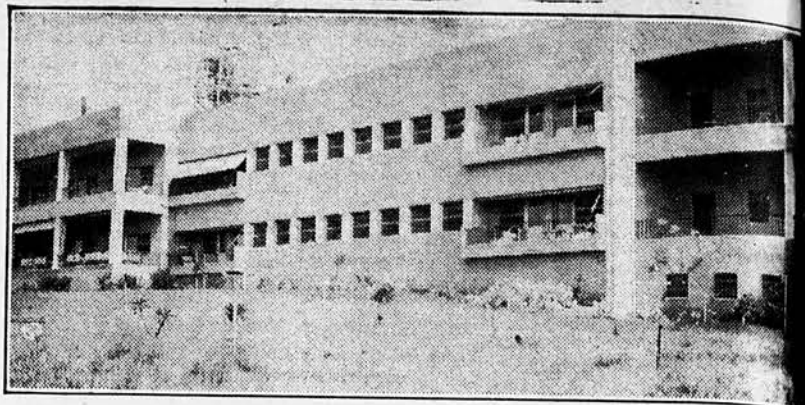
Life of Satisfaction

"I can understand how the people from Europe might be satisfied with this setup," I told him. "But you have been in business for yourself. You have lived in the States. Can you honestly say that you are satisfied here?"

"Satisfied?" I am the happiest I have ever been in my life," he answered. "When I was in business I drove myself all day and worried all night. Here, I work 8 hours a day and I haven't a care in the world. If I live until I am too old to work, I know that I will be taken care of. If some Arab sniper picks me off tomorrow, I know that my wife will be taken care of and my children educated. What more can a man ask for?"

As we drove away from Givat Hisheloshah, Mr. Broshi told me that they had brought 100,000 acres under cultivation by well irrigation. In addition to the kvutzot, the Federation has established 14 colonies where orange groves are planted for people who do not live in Palestine. Thus a person who does not care for pioneer life may hire his trees planted and emigrate to Palestine 5 years later when his grove is in bearing. These non-resident holdings now give employment to 400 workers.

Our next stop was at "moshava," or a village of independent-farmers who



One of the hospitals maintained by the Jewish Federation of Labor.

owned small farms of their own. I did not get to enter any of the homes but from outside observation it did not seem to me that these independent farmers were living as well as those of the communal colonies. At least the little cafe where we ate lunch was not up to the standard of the "kvutza" canteen.

Altho the land around the "moshava" was independently owned, the crops were marketed thru the co-operatives. A large share of the land here was in grapes which are marketed thru the "Carmel Winery," a co-operative plant.

Next, I was taken to one of the hospitals maintained by the Federation of Jewish Labor. This hospital was housed in a new modern building and would be a credit to any American city. All members of the Federation have 5 1/2 per cent of their wages set aside for a hospital fund. This entitles them and their family to hospitalization and doctor's care. At the time of our visit the hospital was mourning the doctor who was Chief of Staff. Word had just been received that he had been killed by an Arab sniper's bullet as he drove his car along the Jerusalem road. As we left, an ambulance brought in another victim.

On the second day's tour I was taken to the airport, the light plant



A couple of "Future Farmers" of Palestine at Givat Hisheloshah.

and a boys' industrial school and a girls' agricultural school.

The armed employees at the new power house made the place look like an armed camp. This plant furnishes power for the cities of Tel-Aviv and Jaffa, and also the outlying villages, and has to be closely guarded against sabotage. A high fence enclosed the grounds and everyone has to register when they are admitted at the gate. Employees take their meals in a communal kitchen.

"The world thinks of the Jewish people as traders who never produce anything," Mr. Broshi said to me, when we had gone thru the plant. "This place was built by Jewish engineers and Jewish labor. I think it demonstrates that we can take our place in the world of today."

"And there is something else," Jacob Berg, an American who was also a member of the party, pointed to an ancient wall just at the edge of the grounds. "That wall is the remains of an old Roman fortification," he said. "I have just come from Rome. I stood in the Coliseum before the Arch of Titus, within which was an engraving that showed the march of the Jewish captives, bearing articles that had been looted from the Temple. There was also a plaque that, translated, read: 'Given by Caesar to Titus, the general who destroyed Judea.' My thought was that I was standing on the ruins of Rome and a nation that is slipping

into obscurity, while in Palestine is beginning a new era with nearly twice the number of souls it had when it was destroyed by the Romans."

Even a greater contrast between the old and the new was offered at the airport, which we visited next. As a plane glided down to the asphalted runway a camel pack train plodded its way past the landing field. It was the meeting place of the world's oldest and newest forms of transport.

We were next taken to the Boy Trade School and the Girls' Agricultural School, both maintained by the Federation of Labor. At the trade, vocational training, school the boys divide their time between textbook and work bench. They also earn while learning. Articles that are used in local industry are made in this school with the first and second year students doing the rough work and the third year students doing the finishing work. Students for this school are carefully selected by the various Jewish societies. The average entrance age is 14 and at 19 they are turned out as skilled workmen. They seemed to be badly hampered by lack of room and the classrooms were poorly equipped.

Girls Do Good Job

It was the Girls' Agricultural School however, where they seemed to be making the most out of nothing. There are only 6 acres of ground attached to the school, and 50 students attend the school, which is self-supporting. It is true that 2 and 3 crops a year may be raised on this plot. Also that the city markets of Tel-Aviv pays top prices for the vegetables raised here and that people are willing to pay a little more a liter for milk and cream from the school because of its cleanliness, but a mighty good job is being done when 6 acres of ground, anywhere, can be made to support 50 people.

Grain and forage must be purchased for the herd of 20 milk cows and the flock of 3,000 hens, but the sale of milk and eggs must pay for these purchases. In the dairy barn a grinning girl signed me to take her place and finish her cow. I believe that it rather astonished her when I did so, as she had learned to milk since coming to the school and was quite proud of her accomplishment. Only 5 per cent of the immigrants to Palestine have any agricultural experience. The boys and girls that are trained in the agricultural schools are the ones who become leaders in the colonies. Most of the ones I talked with professed a real love of the soil and expected to make agriculture their life work.

In the next story I will tell you of the experiences of some of the refugees from Europe.



"A patriarch of the Kvutza."

Until DINNER Is Ready

Out of Mischief: Bob Heith, Disney, locked his dog in his car to keep it out of mischief. Restless, the dog dashed against the emergency brake, releasing it. The car plunged down a street, crashing into a store. Customers smashed the front door in their haste to get out. And the dog bit the workman who liberated him from the car.

"Bulldogs" Bobcats: Ab Landon, farmer, Idaho, has a new system of catching bobcats alive. It worked 3 times last winter. Landon hunts on horseback. When he spies a bobcat he jumps out of his coat, drops from his horse as he comes even with the cat—like a cowboy bulldogging a steer—and covers his prey with the coat.

Still Honest: People today are still pretty honest. A gust of wind whipped \$100 from a woman's pocketbook and scattered \$10 and \$20 bills among passing pedestrians in Philadelphia. The woman screamed. Men and women grabbed for the money—and returned every bill!

Gassed Berries: Gas-protected strawberries and raspberries will be shipped from Minnesota to dealers in the Dakotas, Iowa, Illinois and other states this year. Three years of experience proves this can be done. Liquid carbon dioxide gas keeps the berries firm, bright in color and free from mold.

War Ruins Onions: The Spanish war has put Spain out of the onion business in the United States—to the great benefit of Idaho and adjacent Western states which have increased their production.

Wired Help: The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture reports: An electrically-driven corn cultivator, electric scalding and waxing equipment for poultry, an electric poultry floor scraper, an automatic poultry feeder, an electric pig

Farms in Demand

Farm sales of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita reached the high point in the bank's history during March when 131 units were sold, reports Roy S. Johnson, President.

Compared with March 1938, last month's sales represent an increase of 100 per cent. The pickup in the market for land bank farms, which began last December, is gaining strength. Farm units sold by the bank's real estate department during the first quarter of 1939 totaled 343 which is an increase of 73 per cent over the same period a year ago. Monthly sales last year averaged 75. The monthly average thus far in 1939 is approximately 115.

The increased volume of farm sales is due to the outlook for better farm prices, and the generally improved moisture conditions and crop prospects in the Ninth Farm Credit District.

brooder, electric heat for laying houses, electric steam boilers for the dairy, bug traps, seed corn driers, freezers for fruits and vegetables, an all-electric greenhouse, electric milk pasteurization, and electric home cooling.

Soft Harvest: A bean harvester with soft rubber rollers is reported doing good work in California. The rollers don't crack the beans. Same harvester also has been used for flax.

Field Shelled: Corn combines may show up on many farms in the future. One has been tried out in Illinois, which picks the corn in the field and shells it.

The sheller is mounted on a 2-row husking machine and an elevated tank holds the shelled corn.

Spring Vacation: The Jump and Run community school near Kingston, N. C., lived up to its name when a windstorm blew a tree down on the building. Eighty Negro students jumped and ran. None were hurt.

More Frozen Vegetables: The new method of freezing vegetables to keep them fresh is growing more popular. There were more than twice as many frozen vegetables in storage in the U. S. last month as there were a year ago.

Iceland Farming: By using natural hot springs for heating, farmers of Iceland produce, under glass, large quantities of tomatoes, strawberries, cucumbers, grapes, melons, mushrooms and early flowers.

Flirtations Abe: If Abe Lincoln winks at you from a \$5 bill, beware. John Osborn, secret service agent, says that if he does the bill is phony. The counterfeiters forgot to put a pupil in his right eye.

Revived Trade: The chimney sweeping business has been pretty slow in recent years, but air-conditioning houses has brought a revival of the old trade.

Gardening Helps

For timely information on gardening, shrubs, rose diseases and pests, any one or all of the following bulletins are free to our readers. Simply print your name and address on a post card, list the numbers of the bulletins desired, and mail to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will receive prompt attention.

- No. 172—Growing Tomatoes in Kansas.
- No. 270—Hardy Trees and Shrubs for Western Kansas.
- No. 959—The Spotted Garden Slug.
- No. 1547—Rose Diseases: Their Causes and Control.
- No. 1563—Cucumber Growing.
- No. 1567—Propagation of Trees and Shrubs.
- No. 1673—Farm Gardens.

Popeye Weds Olive: Popeye, the sailor, finally won his lady fair, Olive Oyle. Jack Mercer, 24, who speaks for Popeye in movie cartoons and Margie Hines, 21, who speaks the pieces Olive Oyle fires back at him, were wed last month in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

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Four-Way Stabilization and Knee-Action, assure a smooth, safe, comfortable ride, even on rough, rutty roads. Everything about the "Sixty" speaks for quality, for it's built to traditional Oldsmobile standards in every way. Next time you're in town, ask your Oldsmobile dealer to show you why an Olds is the buy of the low-price field!

**\$777
AND UP***

* Delivered price at Lansing, Mich., subject to change without notice. Price includes safety glass, bumpers, bumper guards, spare tire and tube. Transportation, state and local taxes, if any, optional equipment and accessories—extra. General Motors Installment Plan.

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Alta Vista John Cooper	Fredonia Fredonia Implement Store	Leavenworth Leavenworth Motor Co.	Pittsburg The Berry Wilbert Mfg. and Service Co.
Anthony Swinson Motor Co.	Garden City Nolan Auto Co.	Leoti Western Hardware & Supply Co.	Pratt Swinson Motor Co.
Arkansas City Holt Motor Co.	Garnett Perkins & Son	Liberal Doll Motor Co.	Russell Webster Motor Co.
Baxter Springs Pruitt Motor Co.	Girard Lashley Motor Co.	Lyndon Williams & Tiffany	Sabethwa Ewing Tire & Accessory Co.
Beatrice Tunison Service	Goodland Keppel Motor Co.	Lyons Lyons Motor Co.	Salina Davis-Child Motor Co.
Bellevue Burke & Ross	Great Bend Davis-Child Motor Co.	Madison Madison Service Station	St. John Johnson Sales Co.
Brewster Keppel Motor Co.	Greensburg Swisher Motor Co.	Manhattan Manhattan Motors Co.	Seaside Anderson's Garage
Burlington Gray Brothers Oil Co.	Harper Wingfield Garage	Mankato Campbell's Triangle Serv. Sta.	Scott City Western Hardware & Supply Co.
Burlington Zebelle Brothers	Hays O'Loughlin Motor Sales Co.	Marysville Venn Leopold Motor Co.	
Caldwell Motor Inn Garage	Hamorton Deal Motor Co.	McCreckon Ryan Motor Co.	
Chapman Mosko Service	Hiawatha Stearns Auto Co.	McPherson Fred D. Cook	
Cheney C. T. Webb & Son	Hill City Trevel Oil Co.	Meade Doll Motor Co.	
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Let's VISIT a minute

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THERE is a great deal of favorable comment about the AAA's all-risk wheat insurance. The deadline for payment of premiums for 1939 is April 29. Payments are due at county AAA offices by that date. So far 127,000 wheat growers in 30 states have paid for policies. This is the first test for nation-wide crop insurance.

By May 15, wheat growers of Kansas and other states will know whether it

will be necessary for them to vote on marketing quotas for the marketing year which begins July 1. A referendum on quotas will be necessary, under rules of the AAA of 1938, if it appears by May 15 that the total supply of wheat on July 1 will exceed a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 35 per cent. All farmers having wheat quotas will be eligible to vote in case a referendum is held. It will take two-thirds of the

wheat growers voting to put over marketing quotas. (Note: This doesn't mean two-thirds of all wheat growers.)

If the vote is "yes" on marketing quotas, the quota for your farm will be set. You will be free to market your quota of wheat however you wish. Wheat sold in excess of your quota will be subject to a penalty of 15 cents a bushel. However, wheat produced in excess of the marketing quota will be eligible for a government loan, or it may be fed to livestock without penalty. If quotas are not approved by two-thirds of the wheat growers voting in the referendum, if held, the quotas will not go into effect and no government wheat loans will be available during the marketing year starting July 1.

There is a first-hand, state-wide picture of crop conditions in Kansas starting on page 18, this issue. Fifty-eight of Kansas Farmer's own crop reporters took a special survey of conditions in their counties. While everything isn't rosy, things look pretty good for wheat and spring crops. And everyone seems mighty interested in having livestock on more farms, and farming to feed

the family first, two things Kansas Farmer editors find important on the most successful farms. Every few weeks we will bring you other state-wide crop reports. And speaking of feeding the family, you will be interested in our cover page and page 5, this time. Kansas farm women certainly know how to grow the vegetables to "set the best tables" you ever saw.

Everyone in the Plains states, including Kansas and our close neighbors, seems to have the tree-planting bug this season. During this season which will taper off in late May up north of us, and including Uncle Sam's tree planting campaign, there will be something like 48 million new trees set out in the Midwest states. In the previous years something like 86 million trees were set out in these states.

First assignment handed Roy Freeman, our new associate editor, was to go out and hunt up "25 ways to make money this year." He struck out west and got as far as Garden City before heading back toward the office. We believe you will agree that Roy packed a lot of good ideas into his first Kansas Farmer feature appearing this time on page 3.

Folks have written in asking where the Vance travel articles have vanished. One man wanted to know whether the cannibals had gotten Farmer-Traveler Vance. Thank goodness he's safe and sound. And on page 8, this time, is another one of his very interesting articles. More coming.

Answering another question: Yes, the bill taxing federal and state employees on their incomes has passed Congress and has been signed by the President. Tax experts figure this will add about 17 million dollars a year to the Federal income. This allows the Federal government to tax the salaries of state officials and employees, and state governments to tax the salaries of Federal officials and employees. Now if they would just whack that much off the farm tax bill it would be a pretty satisfactory job all around.

—KF—

Fire Injures Pastures

Many letters were received giving opinions on whether or not to burn bluestem pastures. Most were not in favor of burning. Thomas Singular, Clifton, says burning bluestem pastures gives a poor crop for 1 or 2 years after burning. It gives the weeds a good chance. "The old stubble protects roots, holds moisture and insures a heavier crop of hay," he adds.

J. Frank Stevens, Humboldt, agrees with Mr. Singular in not burning. His reasons: "Burn, and you plant weeds. Burn, and you lay bare the soil for destructive erosion by all early spring rains. Burn, and you lay the soil free for early depletion of top moisture and frost upheavals. Burn, and you have no mulching for moisture carryover during periods of drouths. Burn, and you have no 50-50 mixture of mature (dead) grass with the new (watery) grasses, thus resulting in disturbed bowel movements of the cattle. Burn, and you get 'burned' in many ways."



"I just washed it and I can't do a thing with it."



• THIS THOUGHT, expressing the appreciation of a Farmall owner in Michigan, has come to us in many letters from enthusiastic owners who have proved the value of their Farmalls. During the years since the original Farmall was announced, thousands have taken the trouble to write us. Each added feature or improvement has brought new praise.

Right now, farmers all over the land are at work with their Farmalls, enjoying the power and performance that extends the reputation of these handsome red tractors year after year. These owners will tell you it pays to pick the genuine Farmall, the only tractor that brings you all of these valuable features:

- 1—Patented automatic steering-wheel cultivator gang shift. Clean cross cultivation at four miles an hour.
- 2—Most complete line of direct-attachable machines to choose from.
- 3—Unmatched ability for all row-crop work.
- 4—Outstanding economy on distillate or other tractor fuel.
- 5—Smooth 4-cylinder power—valve-in-head efficiency.
- 6—Replaceable cylinders.
- 7—Steering operates wheel brakes automatically when making pivot turns.
- 8—Unequaled record for long life.
- 9—High resale value.
- 10—Complete nation-wide service.

Ask the International Harvester dealer in your community to demonstrate a McCormick-Deering Farmall. There are three Farmalls to choose from: F-14, F-20, and F-30.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois



TREES for Every Purpose

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Troy, Kansas

INCLUDED in our tree plantings at Echo Glen Farm this spring were 2 new and interesting varieties of apples. One was the recently introduced variety called Lodi. Originating at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, it is destined to replace the ever popular Yellow Transparent which is one of its parents. Yellow Transparent ripens early in July, the first commercial apple on the market, and generally brings good profits when it attains the proper size. Size on Yellow Transparent is difficult to get but easy on Lodi which ripens at the same time. Lodi apples average up to 1/2-inch larger than Yellow Transparent which should mean 35 to 40 cents extra on every bushel. Expert horticulturists claim there is no noticeable difference in the appearance, color, shape or taste between Lodi and Yellow Transparent which has long been popular as an excellent cooking apple. Lodi is somewhat of a dwarf grower, bears young and does not require an especially rich soil.

Anoka Bears Early

Anoka is the name of the other new apple. We bought 8 trees of this variety and set them in the Duchess block to replace trees killed by recent frosts. They were placed with the Duchess because they ripen at about the same time in August. The Anoka has been called "The Old Folks Apple" because there is no waiting 8 or 10 years for it to come into bearing. It often bears the first year.

George Schneider, a fruit grower living 4 miles north of Wathena, planted a few of these trees in his orchard 4 years ago. Last August he harvested a large crop of apples from them. The fruit was of good size, well formed and far surpassed the Duchess in coloring. Mr. Schneider's experience would indicate that Anoka is a heavy bearing variety, producing full sized crops when young. This was the second year of our 3-year planting plan for peaches. The 5 varieties set out this year were Polly, Rochester, Golden Jubilee, South Haven and Champion, all selected for their hardiness and dependable bearing habits. The Polly is a new, white freestone of large size and luscious flavor. It bears young and heavily and withstands more bitter cold than any other variety.

New Peach Is Popular

Rochester is a popular, midseason yellow freestone. It is a prolific bearer and a desirable canning peach. Golden Jubilee, a recent introduction, was originated at the New Jersey Experiment Station, the result of a cross between the famous Elberta and the hardy Greensboro. It seems to have inherited all the finest qualities of both parents. The South Haven is a handsome yellow freestone, hardy and productive. The Champion is an old standby. It is one of the old timers that has never lost its popularity. It is a beautiful white freestone with a red cheek, sweet and juicy.

In planting trees about the farm home let's not overlook the evergreens with all their wonderful possibilities. There is an evergreen for almost every purpose. For windbreaks, the spruces are, perhaps, most widely used and of these the Norway spruce seems to be most popular for giving real protection and warmth. The Norway spruce is beautiful in background groups and screens and makes a fine living Christmas tree. The Black Hills spruce is a great favorite for specimen planting on the lawn as is also the graceful Colorado Blue spruce.

Then there are those staunch monarchs, the pines. A specimen or 2 will work wonders to any landscape. In the

front lawn at Echo Glen Farm there are 2 fine old White pines that were majestic trees when we came to this place 20 years ago. And I well remember the picturesque old Scotch pine that stood, like a sentinel, beside the walk at my boyhood home in Wathena.

The Red cedar, famous native evergreen, is beautiful in almost any setting but in this part of Doniphan county we must not use it in our landscaping work because it is host to Cedar Rust, a fungus disease which spends a part of its life cycle on the leaves and fruit of the apple. The Yews, with their lustrous, feathery foliage are fine for shady nooks and borders.

What could be more beautiful than evergreens in bright sunshine after a heavy snow? In fact, the spruces, pines, hemlocks and firs are attractive the whole year around. In summer they suggest coolness even on sweltering days when the lawns are parched and cooked. Rural Kansas cannot have too many evergreens for they add a distinctive touch to the landscape that even the most indifferent of us can enjoy as we pass along the road.

For foreground and foundation plantings the dwarf evergreens are used. Outstanding among these are the junipers, most popular of which are Pfitzer's, Koster's and Savin. Besides being especially adapted to foundation planting these junipers will gracefully edge borders and give perpetual color and beauty to your rock gardens. The Mugho pine is a picturesque dwarf pine that grows into a compact ball.

—KF—

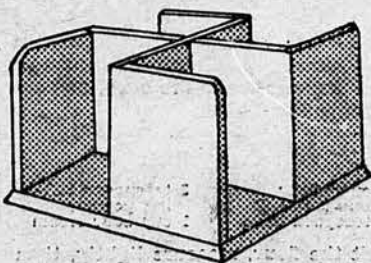
Making Books More Attractive

MOST of us do not read as many books as we should. Maybe the reason is that we do not have an attractive, modernistic rack in which to keep the books handy. A beautiful book rack will make you proud to display books in your living room, and will invite you to browse among them in your spare moments.

Kansas Farmer has blueprints of many lovely little pieces of furniture, among which is a modernistic book rack on the same blueprint with a china rack. We also have blueprints of furniture which will modernize your kitchen, as listed:

End Table
Radio-Stand-Book-Rack
Kitchen Work Table
Modernistic Book Case
Plate Rack and What-Not Shelf
Nest of Tables
Dressing Table and Bench
Combined Toy Rack and Wardrobe
Studio Couch End Table and Work Bench on one blueprint
China Rack and Book Rack
Modernistic End Table
Breakfast Table
Breakfast Bench
Bedside Night Table and Clothes Drier on one blueprint

Order these blueprints by name, enclosing 10 cents each, from Kansas Farmer Blueprint Service, Topeka.



This modern book rack will make books more attractive to your family, and will add a homely touch to your living room.

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SCIENTIFIC CARE of your motor begins with a scientific motor oil . . . high quality oil that is clean when it first goes on duty . . . and then stays clean for the longest time possible.

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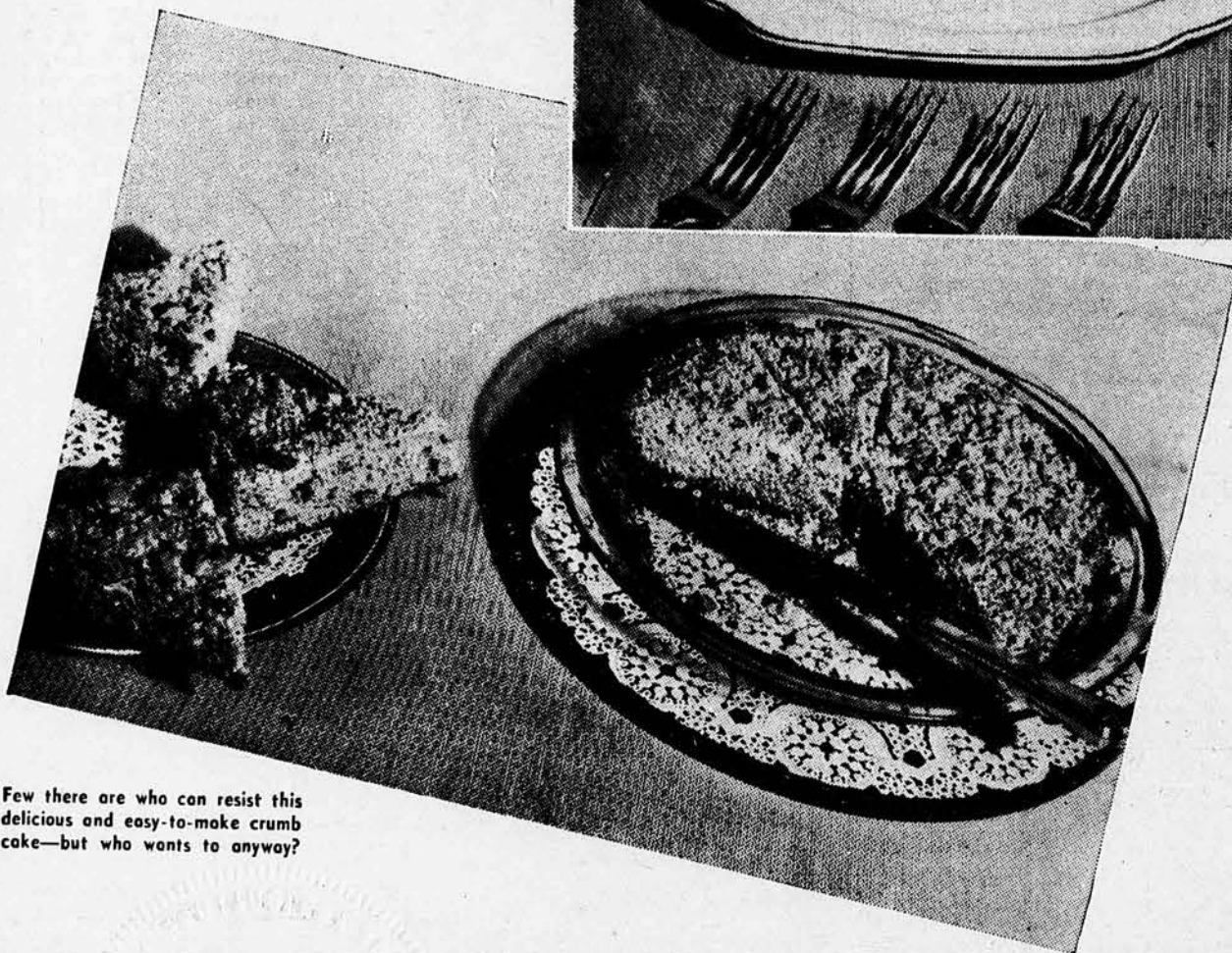
The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.

Quick, Easy and GOOD

Why Worry If the Milk Sours, When
There Are Limitless Ways to Use It

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN



Few there are who can resist this
delicious and easy-to-make crumb
cake—but who wants to anyway?

MANY a dull dish is basically good. All it needs is a bit of "make-up" to lift it out of the ordinary and make it attractive and delicious. Sour milk and sour cream, that versatile pair of kitchen cosmetics, will promote many a dish to the head of the class.

Sour milk and sour cream have the culinary virtue of "mingleability"—the ability to mix well with many kinds of food, producing a texture and an elusive flavor which add a distinctly different quality to many dishes.

Try making your next cup cakes, muffins and biscuits with sour milk and see how velvety they are. The acid in the sour milk helps soften the elastic gluten of the flour. Have you ever tried baking a nice plump chicken in a lake of sour cream? If not, there's a treat in store for you and your family! Meats, tightly covered, cooked long and slowly in sour cream are more tender than those cooked in water. Cabbage cooked quickly until tender, seasoned with a skillful hand and then tossed lightly in thick, sour cream is another "quickie" not too hard to take. Sour cream has the very good quality of keeping baked goods moist. Indeed, the possibilities of this pair are endless. They will put new life into your meal-time planning.

Milk soured quickly has a thick soft curd and possesses better flavor than that soured slowly. When sufficiently soured the milk should be placed in a refrigerator or cool place where it will remain fresh enough for baking purposes, for three or four days. It is easier to produce a light fluffy batter if the milk used is cooler than room temperature.

Buttermilk may be substituted to

excellent advantage in sour milk recipes. If it is not sour enough after churning, allow it to stand in a warm room until thick and sour; then store in the refrigerator or a cool place.

Russian Cream

1 cup whipping cream	½ cup water
¾ cup sugar	1 cup sour cream
1 tablespoon gelatin	Few grains salt
	1 teaspoon vanilla
	Fresh fruit

Heat the sweet cream in top of double boiler, add sugar. Soften the gelatin in cold water and add to hot cream. Stir until dissolved. Chill. Fold in the sour cream which has been slightly whipped, the salt and vanilla. Turn into a ring mold. Chill. When ready to serve, unmold and fill center with fresh fruit, preferably strawberries or raspberries.

If the dry ingredients are measured and stored in a tightly closed screw-topped jar, it's a simple matter to have fluffy, tender biscuits in no time at all. And no cutting—just roll out mark in squares or diamonds, bake as usual, then break apart where creased.

The following recipe with its jiffy topping, may be baked in a loaf pan or as cup cakes. Topping and spices omitted, it's grand for short cake.

Sour Cream Spice Cake

1 cup brown sugar	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup thick sour cream	1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 egg	1 teaspoon nutmeg
1½ cups flour	½ cup chopped nuts
1 teaspoon soda	½ cup raisins
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar	

Sift the flour, measure, combine all of the dry ingredients and sift together once. Combine sugar and sour cream, blend and add the slightly beaten egg. To this mixture add the dry ingredi-

ents, nuts and raisins. Stir only until well blended. Longer stirring tends to cause tunnels and makes the cake peak. Pour into a well-oiled pan and spread evenly. Cover with topping and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. for about 45 minutes.

Topping

1 egg white	¼ cup coarsely chopped nuts
½ cup brown sugar	½ teaspoon vanilla

Beat egg white until stiff. Sift the brown sugar and add gradually to the egg white, beating well between additions. Add vanilla. Spread on cake before baking and sprinkle with the nuts.

Ice Box Gingerbread

½ cup butter	2½ cups sifted flour
1 cup sugar	½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs	½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup honey	½ teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon soda	1 teaspoon ginger
½ cup sour milk	

Cream butter, adding sugar gradually. Add well beaten eggs and honey. Beat well. Stir soda into sour milk and when it begins to foam add to mixture. Add dry ingredients sifted together. Place in a bowl, cover tightly and store in ice box. A portion may be baked and the remainder returned to the ice box. It will keep nicely for a month or more. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees for 25 minutes.

Sour Cream Biscuits

2 cups flour	3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt	1 cup sour cream
½ teaspoon soda	

Sift the flour, measure lightly, then sift dry ingredients together. Add the cream and mix to a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board, knead

How about taking "time out" for a piece of icebox gingerbread that fairly melts in your mouth? Better put on the coffee pot, too.

vigorously about one-half minute. Roll out to ¾ inch thickness, mark in squares or diamonds. Place on oiled pan and bake in hot oven, 450 degrees F. 12 to 15 minutes.

Buttermilk Rolls

2 cups buttermilk	1 teaspoon salt
½ cup mixed butter and shortening	½ teaspoon soda
¼ cup sugar	24 prunes
1 cake compressed yeast	1 tablespoon cinnamon
4½ cups sifted flour	¼ cup melted butter
	Sugar

Heat buttermilk to lukewarm, add butter and shortening, sugar and crumbled yeast. Sift flour, measure and resist with the salt and soda, add to yeast mixture, knead slightly, put in a greased bowl, cover. Let stand in warm place until double in bulk. Roll out one-half inch thick, cut in three inch rounds, place a pitted prune on one side of each round, fold over, pressing the edges together. Brush with melted butter. Let rise until very light. Again brush with melted butter, dust with cinnamon and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in quick oven, 400 degrees until nicely brown.

Crumb Cake

2½ cups sifted flour	2 teaspoons baking powder
1¼ cups brown sugar	1½ teaspoons cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt	1 egg
½ cup shortening	½ cup sour milk
½ teaspoon soda	½ cup nutmeats

Combine and mix the flour, sugar and salt, cut in the shortening and continue mixing until mixture resembles cornmeal. Save ¼ cup of this mixture for the tops of the cakes. To the remainder, add the baking powder, soda, and 1 teaspoon of the cinnamon. Mix well. Beat egg until light and fluffy, add sour milk and beat into the dry ingredients, mix thoroughly. Pour into two well-oiled layer cake pans. Add the remaining cinnamon and very finely chopped nutmeats to the crumb mixture which was reserved for topping. Sprinkle over the tops of the batter in the two pans. Bake in hot oven, 400 degrees F. for 20 to 25 minutes.

Banana Nut Bread

½ cup butter	3 tablespoons sour milk
1 cup sugar	½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs	1 cup nutmeats
1 teaspoon soda	3 bananas
2 cups sifted flour	1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar well. Add eggs and beat until light and fluffy. Dissolve soda in the sour milk and add to the mixture. Sift flour, measure and add salt, and stir into mixture. Mash bananas and add with vanilla and nutmeats. Pour into oiled pan, lined with waxed paper, which extends over the two sides to aid in removal from pan. Bake one hour at 350 degrees F.

Kansas Farmer for April 22, 1939

Let's Plant Some Garden Herbs

By MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

REALLY good cook does not consider a plentiful supply of sage as all-that's-necessary herb supply. She knows the value of various sorts of herbs used in culinary efforts. In our home, when a favorite dish is started, we never find that some cherished herb, called for in the recipe, has been previously used and we have neglected to order another supply. All of the most useful herbs are raised right in our own garden, and we always have a plentiful supply of them. Most of them are perennials and, after being once established, require little or no care. Aside from the utilitarian value of a herb garden, the sentimental value of these old-fashioned plants our grandmothers raised is not to be ignored.

Herbs are planted much the same as any hardy vegetable, except that they should be located where it will not be necessary to move them. They may be planted in rows 2 feet apart, and thinned out until they stand 8 inches apart in the row. Most of them require a very light covering of soil, but sage is an exception; it should be covered to the depth of about 3/4 inch. We find sage, dill, sweet marjoram, summer savory and thyme most useful. For years we have had 2 sage plants in the garden, and they supply all the sage we and several neighbor families use. It requires virtually no care. It is quite hardy. We gather the leaves

while in blossom, and then the sage is spread out on a paper in the sunshine in front of an open window. When well dried it is put in a can or jar with a tight fitting cover. Tea and coffee cans serve admirably for this purpose. Sage, unlike many leaves used in flavorings, is healthful, and a good nerve quieter.

Everyone knows the value of horehound in the treatment of colds and coughs. In fact, its medicinal qualities are quite marked. The leaves are gathered just before the plant begins to blossom. We dry them carefully in a dry room, and pack in a container that will exclude the air.

Dill is valuable for use in soups, but perhaps its greatest use is in pickles. The stems are cut just before the seeds are ripe enough to fall. Dill is an annual, so has to be planted each year, but it is very easy to raise.

Sweet marjoram is easily grown from seed, but it may also be kept as a perennial. It is decorative, and has a delightful fragrance. The leaves may be used either dry or fresh. They are not picked for drying purposes until the earliest blossoms have formed.

Summer savory may be used for garnishing instead of parsley. It is just as attractive and just as tasty as parsley. Both the leaves and the shoots are used in salads, sauces and soups. The leaves are not picked until the first blossoms begin to appear.

Win Friends and Influence People," by Dale Carnegie; "Listen! The Wind," by Anne M. Lindbergh; "Song of Years," by Bess Streeter Aldrich; "Remember the End," by Agnes S. Turnbull; "The Yearling," by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings; "Importance of Living," by Lin Yutang; "Rebecca," by Daphne Du-Maurier.

Others suggested for reading are: "Alone," by Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N.; "Grandma Called It Carnal," by Bertha Damon; "Madame Curie," by Eve Curie; and "A Peculiar Treasure," by Edna Ferber.

The list was chosen by the Women's Advisory book committee. Its members are Mrs. Lloyd Miller, Anthony; Mrs. Home Humbert, Danville; and Mrs. James Prouse, Bluff City. A training school was held for Unit Book Review leaders March 28 by Harper county women.

A "Bookshelf" is maintained for use of Farm Bureau women by the Women's Advisory Committee and the Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Ruth E. Crawford. Many books were lent during the year for reviewing and personal enjoyment of the readers. The books chosen for this year will be available in the public libraries in the county and on the Farm Bureau book shelf.

"Every Woman Read One Book" is the goal set by the committee. Another activity suggested is that groups of eight or ten women desiring to read a certain book contribute their share of the purchase price, then after each has had the opportunity to read it, the book be given to the community library.

Time and Temper Saver

By MRS. GARDENER

If you have left your trowel one place, scattered your seed packets here and there, perhaps covered them up while digging, and misplaced that ball of string, you will enjoy having a garden apron. Fashion it from oil-cloth, making it short—so it won't annoy you by getting under your knees while you are working—and with a row of not-too-deep pockets on the lower edge. Bind all raw edges with bias tape and attach ties. Pack your apron with your favorite small tools, seeds and string and work merrily on your way with no time out for hunting.

I've the Best Children

By STYLISH MOM

I felt conscience-stricken the day I sold my geese and a smart young woman clerk sold me a pretty new coat. Buying a new coat for myself when Tim and Joe and Elizabeth needed so many things! "I'm downright mean!" I told myself.

But you should have seen the kids eyes light up when they saw me coming towards the car. Bless their hearts, the idea had never once entered their heads that \$14 would buy a lot of over-shoes and underwear, caps and gloves—even toys. "You look so nice, Mom," they all cried delightedly. And if they didn't talk their dad into getting me a permanent!

Those Wallpaper "Spots"

MRS. WAYNE THOMPSON

To clean a grease spot on wallpaper, remove the soiled spot of paper, carefully match a new piece to put in its place, sandpaper the edges to blend in with the old wallpaper and paste it in place. Paste on an irregular piece to make it less noticeable. If the spot is only a small one it can usually be removed by applying Fuller's earth mixed to a paste with ammonia.

A few drops of kerosene in the water for window washing will remove the grease film on the glass.

Green is a restful shade for a south bedroom, while if you are painting or papering a north room you'd do well to warm it up with rose or yellow.

We All Need Vitamins in Our Diet

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.



Dr. Lerrigo

EXPLORERS and seamen of olden times learned by bitter experience that the only way to prevent mysterious diseases when far off from civilization and ordinary diets was to see that their men were given abundant supply of potatoes and other vegetables, or the juice of lemons and oranges. They did not know about vitamins but had a painful realization that something was necessary for health.

The doctor who now insists that our baby be given regular amounts of orange or tomato juice does recognize the necessity of vitamins and for this purpose makes his prescription. It is not to make the bowels act, as many others suppose, but to supply vitamin C in necessary quantities. Tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, all are rich in vitamin C, the essential preventive of scurvy.

Mothers often wonder why doctors prescribe fish oils for fat, healthy babies. Here, again, they are watching the vitamin effect. Codliver oil and codliver oil are great carriers of vitamin A, and even more for vitamin D. Vitamin A is abundant in butterfat and in egg yolk, but you may not expect it in lard or vegetable oils. Most green plants such as spinach, cabbage, lettuce or green peas are rich in it. Milk has vitamin A, yet a baby not getting well on milk alone may be much improved by codliver oil as well as by vegetable soups, because of the additional vitamin A.

In addition to vitamins A, D and C, another one of great importance comes in the alphabet, being known as vitamin B. This is one of the great agents for correcting deficiencies in diet and has now been closely studied for more than 25 years. It is especially applicable in the prevention of diseases of the nervous system and has been demonstrated as a spectacular cure for beriberi.

Physicians are now using it to cure the vague pains of neuritis, and it has had wonderful success as a preventive of pellagra. Parents must bear in mind that vitamin B is always needed by babies, and whole milk is the chief

agent of supply. Pasteurization does not destroy vitamin B in milk, but boiling the milk will. Vitamin B is in yeast, milk, most cereals, especially "unmilled," leguminous vegetables, and egg yolks in good supply.

Find Cause of Trouble

I have heart trouble and wonder whether there is anything I can do to help it. I am 20 years old. When I get excited it is very hard for me to get my breath.—Janie.

Heart trouble is a vague term. At your age it is highly important to have your condition checked by a well-equipped physician to find just what causes your trouble. Perhaps the cause may be removed.

Not Very "Low"

What is the cause of low blood pressure? Is 144 sufficiently low to cause a dull, drowsy, tired, aching feeling constantly? I am a married man 32 years of age, 6 feet tall and weigh 200 pounds. Am bothered some with constipation.—F. M. J.

Low blood pressure usually comes from wasting diseases, anemia or general debility. One hundred and forty-four is not low for your age. It is rather high. You are 25 pounds overweight. You may feel better if you get down to 180 pounds.

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.

"Book Shelf" Maintained

BY FARM BUREAU WOMEN

It is quite evident that women in Harper County Farm Bureau units enjoy reviews of fine books from this list of books chosen for reviewing the coming year: "All This, and Heaven, Too," by Rachel Field; "Horse and Buggy Doctor," by Dr. A. E. Hertzler; "The Citadel," by Mr. A. J. Cronin; "How to



● The name "Dexter" on a Washer is your guarantee of added years of satisfying, trouble-free wash days. They give you bigger value at small cost. Dexter Washers are "Tops" in farm popularity. Available with 1/2 H. P. Briggs & Stratton Gasmotor or complete with electric motor.



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The H. D. Lee
NOON NEWS
Daily at 12 Noon
with
Elmer Curtis

GENE SHIPLEY

The WIBW market service to farmers and businessmen is fast becoming one of the most widely heard reports in the Midwest. Man behind the scenes is Gene Shipley, here, who is heard Mondays thru Saturdays at 12:15 noon. Shipley, a recognized marketcaster for several years, came to the station a few months ago. Having all the experience necessary, he has built an efficient and valuable market period. The program, sponsored by International Harvester, offers up-to-the-minute news from principal marketing centers.



6:30 a. m. (T., Th., Sat.)
Allis-Chalmers
6:45 a. m. (T., Th., Sat.)
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"Put Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL Tablets In Our Drinking Water"

It pays to take care of your baby chicks! So right from the start, put Phen-O-Sal Tablets in their drinking water.

Based on Dr. Salsbury's original prescription, Phen-O-Sal is a balanced blend of antiseptic and astringent drugs. Dissolves quickly—chicks get the full benefit of the medicine every time they drink.

Insist on genuine Phen-O-Sal Tablets. See your dealer today!

FREE Dr. Salsbury's "First Aid to Poultry"—a new 36-page book. See your local dealer or write us.

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa



Tongue Lock Concrete Stave Silos



are the silos that have been giving such outstanding service for the last twenty-six years.

If you contract to buy a silo this month for future delivery, you will get a large discount. Write for further information.

McPHERSON CONCRETE PROD. CO.
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Field to Thresher

Quickly with an EPOC Sweep Rake!



Write for catalog and prices on our new Steel Tractor Sweep Rakes made for nearly all makes of Tractors—just the thing for sweeping grain shocks or any kind of hay; also Wood and Steel Stackers and Horse-drawn Sweep Rakes.

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NATIONAL Vitriol Silos

Everlasting TILE SILOS

Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Steel reinforcing every course of tile.

Blowing In Buy Now

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Freezing Immediate Shipment

Roller Roller Bearing Knife Cutters.

Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY

518 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

THE HAY "GLIDER"

Attach to any car or truck. Move hay or bundle grain. Thoroughly proven on hundreds of farms. Write for special introductory price.

STOCKWELL HAY TOOL CO. KANSAS
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SAVE FEED and CHORES

World's greatest self feeder—Feeds Ear corn, grain, ground feed or tankage—any 2 feeds at a time.

SUCCESSFUL HOG FEEDER. Bigger Capacity. Pat. features. No clogging. Self-cleaning sides, etc. 4 sizes, low as \$19.75. See your dealer or write for free circular.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 245 E. 2d St., Des Moines, Ia.

Try an Advertisement in the Kansas Farmer Market Place

What to Do for . . .

SLEEPING SICKNESS

SLLEEPING sickness in horses and mules, known technically as Equine Encephalomyelitis, has been in for all kinds of investigation. The disease has brought fear to horsemen. During the past year it has discouraged advancement and trade in the horse business. But, happily, solution seems near.

Any person who wishes to make a careful, altho brief study of the sleeping sickness situation, can find the information he wants in a small pamphlet entitled *Control of Sleeping Sickness*. This is published by the Horse and Mule Association of America, and a copy may be obtained for 3 cents. Send a 3-cent stamp to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. It is worth the price to any man owning horses or mules.

The following release comes from Dean R. R. Dykstra, of Kansas State

forenoon and afternoon as well, if animals are working near the breeding places of insect pests.

For horses on pasture, the University of Illinois has for many years used with good results a mixture consisting of "100 parts of fish oil (cold pressed oil is best), 50 parts of oil of tar (must be from pine trees), and 1 part crude carbolic acid. Mix carefully and apply lightly and thoroly with a paint brush twice weekly." The brushing should be with the hair, and not against it. The mixture is not suitable for horses at work, if applied where it will come in contact with harness or other equipment.

The question of resorting to immunization by vaccination is largely an economic one and should be decided after a conference between the animal owner and the veterinarian. Areas having had the disease for the first



Typical poses of horses afflicted with equine encephalomyelitis, or sleeping sickness. At left, the horse is beginning posterior paralysis. Right, horse assumes base-wide attitude.

College, and may be considered the latest and most authoritative information available to Kansas farmers:

A year ago the first outbreak in Kansas of sleeping sickness in horses was reported about May 1. Experience demonstrates that a region invaded by this disease during any summer is likely to have a more extensive outbreak the following year. Altho after this there are fewer numbers of affected animals. If Kansas horse and mule owners wish to protect their animals from a recurrence of the serious 1937 and 1938 outbreaks, they should begin making their plans now.

There are 2 general methods of prevention which are almost 100 per cent perfect if they are used in combination before the disease makes its appearance; that is by preventing biting insects from attacking animals, and by the use of a vaccine.

Insects Transmit Disease

It has been established that the disease is transmitted by biting insects such as mosquitoes. These insects may migrate as much as 15 miles. During the first few days of an attack of sleeping sickness, the virus of poison causing it is in the animal's blood. If during this stage a mosquito should suck some of this blood and then shortly thereafter bite another non-immune horse or mule, the chances are that the susceptible animals will contact the disease.

The first thing to do, then, is to protect animals from these biting, blood-sucking insects. From the time that biting insects appear early in the spring, until heavy frost in the fall, horses should be kept in screened enclosures, and when they are working they should be covered with muslin fly-nets. In addition, on horses at work use a mixture consisting of 1 gallon of fish oil, 2 ounces of pine tar, 2 ounces of pennyroyal, and 1/4 pint of kerosene. This is to be applied morning, noon and night, and the middle of the

time in 1938 are likely to have a more severe outbreak in 1939. Thousands of dollars have been spent in the past for worthless remedies and preventives.

There is only one vaccine—in general it is known as the chick-embryo anti-encephalomyelitis vaccine—that according to veterinarians affords a high degree of protection if injected into animals before the causative virus has been introduced into their blood stream by biting insects. Statistics indicate that only 30 horses contracted the disease out of 30,000 horses immunized with this vaccine. It is administered subcutaneously in 2 doses with an interval of a week or 10 days between the two. It requires at least 1 week after the last injection before the immunity is fully established.

Vaccine Protects Six Months

If properly administered, say early in April, the vaccine, with negligible exceptions will protect for at least 6 months, or beyond the first killing frost in the fall. Interested horse owners should at once confer with their veterinarian about this vaccination. Do not be misled by unqualified persons by claims for worthless preparations. Veterinarians know that even a good vaccine may become practically worthless if it is not at all times protected against unfavorable conditions such as exposure to warm temperatures.

After an animal has become affected with the disease, good care and nursing, and as early treatment as possible by the veterinarian will hold the mortality rate to a minimum.

The entire question of sleeping sickness of horses has assumed a much more serious aspect since it has been demonstrated that human beings also are susceptible to this disease. The consensus now is that both humans and animals contract the disease from some common reservoir, altho the identity of this is not known at this time.

How Bills Are Paid

Production budgeting, a scientific sounding term, is used in practical fashion by P. P. Kimball, Wabaunsee. He keeps 12 to 15 dairy cows to pay the expense of family living. Hogs have the responsibility of meeting taxes and interest. About 7 sows are kept. They bring 2 litters a year, which are made ready for market in August and April—seasonal peaks for price. With these two sources of income carrying the fixed charges and the living, Mr. Kimball devotes the remainder of his time and land to production of beef cattle and wheat. Any profit from them, after paying operating expenses, is a net gain for the farm.

25 Ways to Make Money This Year

(Continued from Page 3)

vegetation is young," Mr. Rexroat declared. "Anyone can raise wheat in a year when rainfall is plentiful, but in a dry year it takes some real work to get a crop. If vegetation is allowed to grow on the land until seeding time, enough moisture may be taken out to spoil chances of having a crop." That cultivation after the rain cost the Rexroats some night work but it will probably pay them back in the language of many extra dollars.

8 IN LINE with the Rexroat way of making money is a suggestion by H. E. Myers, of Kansas State College. Dr. Myers urges that the practice of summer-fallowing be continued diligently again this year altho the dust bowl and other parts of Western Kansas are enjoying more rainfall than has been received in many years. "Farmers in Western Kansas have been doing a good job of fallowing, and I hope that getting moisture will not cause them to desert the practice," he says. "Farmers in the West will make money by fallowing some of their ground every year and this year will not be an exception to the rule."

9 J. D. JOSEPH and Son, of Butler county, ship about 4,300 calves into that county each year to be distributed among cattle feeders, principally in the vicinity of Whitewater. Most of those feeders follow the deferred feeding system, which you have been hearing about of late, and most of them will testify that the plan makes them money. Here's their system, briefly. Start in November with medium-weight, good quality calves, and put them thru the winter on a ration that includes all the silage they want, about 2 pounds of good legume hay, 1 pound of protein supplement and 4 to 5 pounds of grain to the head. Ground limestone may be substituted for some of the legume hay, and native or alfalfa hay is sometimes substituted for the silage, along with proper revisions in amounts of grain. In May, the calves are transferred to pasture and all feeds except grass are discontinued. Around the first of August the cattle are transferred to a feed lot and within 3 weeks are on full feed, preparatory to marketing around the middle of November.

10 IF YOU really want to make some money and don't mind having to make an investment first, you can double or possibly triple your crop yields by rigging up an irrigation system. Hundreds of farmers are doing it and they are assured of a crop each year, regardless of whether the weather is wet or dry. If your farm is over a shallow water region, or if your land lies near a good stream, you might profit by investigating the situation. A good way to make money on this is to check up with engineers at the State Board of Agriculture and with Agri-

gricultural Engineers at the college be-
fore you invest any money.

1 INEXPENSIVE irrigation on the
farm of W. D. Luke, of Scott City,
secures his family food supply and can
be practiced by anyone who has a wind-
mill and a good well. Mr. Luke has a wa-
ter storage reservoir which is nothing
more than a mound of dirt thrown up in
a circle. During seasons when water is
needed, he lets the windmill run almost
continuously, pumping water into this
reservoir. When enough water is col-
lected it is used for irrigating the fam-
ily garden and also for irrigating a 5-
acre pasture on which Mr. Luke grazes
dairy cows for providing the home sup-
ply of cream and milk.

2 MEMBERS of the Luke family
have another method of saving
money by increasing their home supply
of vegetables. Each year, Mrs. Luke
raises a fall garden. Having lettuce,
cabbages, and other fresh vegetables at
this season of year is effective in reduc-
ing their grocery bill. This plan could
be used much more extensively by peo-
ple on Kansas farms for commercial
purposes. Vegetables best adapted to
the plan are Chinese cabbage, winter
cabbages, spinach and beets. These vege-
tables require from 65 to 70 days to
mature, and all but spinach should be
planted during the latter part of Aug-
ust. The spinach can be planted as
late as September 15.

3 THIRTEEN is said to be an un-
lucky number, so let's make this
one unlucky for grasshoppers. E. G.
Kelly, Extension entomology specialist,
reports that infestation of the ground
with eggs indicates many parts of Kan-
sas will have more trouble from grass-
hoppers than was experienced a year
ago. Along with this comes word from
H. Copenhaver, Stafford county, that
spring hatching of hoppers has already
begun. Here's what Dr. Kelly says
should be done about it and he assures

us that doing it will make plenty of
money for Kansas farmers. He sug-
gests that the hoppers be poisoned
when young. "Get them before they
have time to grow up and it will save
a world of feed and help prevent the
hoppers from getting out of control
later in the season," he says. Dr. Kelly
recommends that spreading of poison
bran be started around the first of May.
More than 700,000 tons of bran will be
supplied to Kansas farmers at half
price this year.

14 GRASSHOPPERS are just one
enemy that we have to contend
with. Another that is becoming more
serious each year is screw worms. The
heavy infestation in Kansas starts
when cattle from Texas and other areas
are brought into the state for grazing,
so we are on the threshold of the fir-
ing line right now. Dr. Kelly informs
us that Kansas farmers can make "big
money" by carefully inspecting all cat-
tle brought in, and by treating the ones
with screw worm infestation. The same
treatment will apply to farm yards all
over the state when this trouble strikes.
All you need is some benzol. Pour it or,
by some method or other, get the ben-
zol down into the wound and Mr. Screw
Worm will do the suffering.

15 "SWIM here at your own risk!"
This one comes to us without a
guarantee and we're not supplying one.
You might like it, so here it is. Prof.
R. J. Eggert, livestock marketing spe-
cialist, expects hog prices to hit a low
during the last part of this month and
the first of next month. After that, he
expects the market to take the cus-
tomary seasonal upward trend for 2 or
3 months before the fall decline begins.
The corn-hog feeding ratio is still fa-
vorable and Prof. Eggert considers
there is good possibility of making
money if you could buy winter or late
fall pigs weighing around 100 pounds
and fatten them out to be sold in late
July or early August. Prof. Eggert has

another tip. He says to have your spring
pigs on the market before October this
year, and the sooner the better.

16 WHILE we're on the subject of
marketing, here is an idea that
has proved a sure-fire wage earner in
many Kansas communities during past
years. If you have cream to sell, you
could probably realize a premium of 3
to 6 cents a pound of butterfat on it by
selling to a co-operative creamery.
Here's one of the 20 or so examples in
the state now. Following the success-
ful operation of a co-operative cream-
ery at Sabetha, farmers farther east
decided that they wanted to get in on
this profit, too.

Cream producers from Brown, Doni-
phan, Atchison and Jackson counties
got their heads together and organized
the Sunflower Co-operative Creamery
at Everest. Stock was sold, a relatively
inexpensive but efficient plant was
constructed, truck routes were estab-
lished, and those farmers soon found
themselves in the butter business. If
you don't have one in your territory,
visit one of the co-ops in another area
and see what they are doing, because
farmers in these cream co-operatives
are really enthusiastic about their sys-
tem of "getting more money for their
cream."

17 SPEAKING of cream, do you
know it is estimated that weed
flavor in cream cost Kansas farmers
\$200,000 last year? Two hundred thou-
sand dollars is a pile of money, and
J. W. Linn, extension dairyman, sug-
gests that saving this loss would be a
good way to make money. This is of
special importance in Central Kansas
where conditions became so serious
last season that some creameries even
refused to buy the cream. This trouble
is due to start again, and will last until
about the middle of June.

To fight the weed flavor, temporary
pastures are recommended as about
the best weapons. If you have had trou-



"It's my idea so Farmer Brown won't be for-
gettin' I'm here at feedin' time!"

ble, it might pay to leave some oats,
barley or wheat strictly for pasture.
Oats and barley used for this purpose
will class as neutral in soil conserving.
acres in the AAA program, too. Do-
ing this will help you in two ways. It
will protect your cream from weed
flavor until the danger season is over,
and at the same time it will strengthen
your permanent pastures by giving
them a chance to get a good start in
the spring.

18 THIS pasture subject brings to
mind a relatively new method of
supplying your stock some good graz-
ing. On a patch of irrigated ground,
E. H. Gardner, of Garden City, has
some perennial grass pasture, the re-
sult of seeding 6 pounds each of Brome
grass, Orchard grass and Crested
Wheat along with 2 pounds of alfalfa,
to the acre. He uses it for pasturing
hogs and cattle and reports it to be a
good way of having summer pasture.
Brome grass has returned \$20 an acre
in Washington county. It is less expen-
sive to grow than wheat, it does a good
job of holding the soil and it provides
excellent fall and winter pasture.

(Continued on Page 22)

**FAMOUS FOR
GUERNSEYS AND
TERRACING
KANSAS FARMS**



Famous in the Cattle World are Roy E. Dillard and J. J. Vanier, co-owners of the famous Jo Mar Farm Guernsey herd at Salina, Kans. They are shown above with Crusader's Treador, noted Guernsey herd sire. Mr. Dillard is in active management of the dairy and farm, while Mr.

Vanier divides his time between farming and business interests. They are both boosters for Standard Products, including gasoline, motor oil, Bovinol, and tractor fuel. "Standard Tractor Fuel has proved to be the most economical," they declare.



Help Other Folks Have Better Farms. Above are P. B. Fundis and his son Burton of Coffey County, Kans., who are noted for the work they do in terracing farms in their

locality. "When we work 'under load' we need plenty of power, and we certainly get it from Standard Tractor Fuel," Mr. Fundis, Sr., said.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Stanolind Stove and Lighting Naphtha
Ideal for Gasoline Appliances
Approved by United Laboratories.
See Your Standard Oil Agent.

**"YOU'LL RUN YOUR TRACTOR
AT LESS COST WITH
STANDARD
TRACTOR FUEL"**

That is, in substance, what thousands of farmers are
saying, because they have proved to their own satisfac-
tion that Standard Tractor Fuel will go farther, will not
smoke, knock, or form excessive carbon. Ask your local
Standard Oil agent to show you written reports of how
much others are saving—how much extra power they
are getting with this fuel at no extra cost.

Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhodes' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses raising baby chicks. Read her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks so thought I would tell my experience. My chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko Tablets. They're just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. I raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and \$1.00.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 22, Waterloo, Iowa



Chases Thief in Movie Style

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

CLEAR thinking and quick action were the 2 weapons used by L. B. Streeter, Rt. 1, Wakefield, to bring a grain thief to justice. What put Mr. Streeter to thinking was a remark made by Leon Manley, a hired man on the Streeter farm. Manley asked whether there had been any chicken stealing in the community. After the hired man had gone on his way, Mr. Streeter recalled the remark and decided he had better keep a close watch on his property.

While he was investigating one night, he found Manley and a partner, Warren L. Cox, in the act of hauling away some ground grain. Mr. Streeter rushed to his own car and pursued the thieves. They attempted to gain speed by throwing out sacks of the grain as they fled. Streeter pursued until the car in which the criminals were riding went into a ditch. The men escaped but Mr. Streeter took the key from the abandoned car and later brought about the capture. The result was a 6-month jail sentence for the offenders.

All of the \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was sent to Mr. Streeter with congratulations for his excellent work in protecting his property. He put into effect one of the precautions the Protective Service recommends constantly. That is, he kept a close watch on his property, thereby giving the thieves no time to complete the job.

Steals Milk Bucket

When a few small articles such as a milk bucket and some eggs were stolen from George Kebert, Neodesha, he went over one by one the persons he

knew who might perform such a job. John Holmes had spent some time in prison, so his name was turned over to Sheriff William Chamberlain. Holmes was watched for a while, then the sheriff arrested him. Convicting evidence was found. He was required to serve an indefinite penitentiary sentence. The reward of \$25, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed among the owner of the property and the arresting officers.

In its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$28,862.50 in rewards for the conviction of 1,193 criminals who have stolen from posted premises of members.

—KF—

Kite Catches Goose

Benjamin Franklin found electricity with his kite string. Day Hubert, of Delphos, Kan., was flying his kite near his home when a flock of geese flew by, comparatively low. One goose became entangled in the kite string and fell to the ground, breaking a wing. Hubert put the broken wing in splints and the goose, rapidly recovering, will soon be on its way again.

—KF—

Range Shelters Save Brooder Space

SEVERAL of the most successful Kansas poultry raisers have met the problem of providing additional space for their growing birds by constructing inexpensive portable shelters, now commonly referred to as range shelters. These shelters vary in size and shape, but all include a few fundamental features, says W. G. Ward, state extension architect.

Portability is an essential, and in most instances the structure is constructed on skids or runners, although some are found mounted on old machinery wheels. Open sides are customary as warm weather usually prevails by the time the range shelters are needed. Inch mesh poultry netting is commonly used to cover the sides.

For occasional cold or windy days, 2 adjacent sides may be covered with burlap or canvas. A rain-tight roof is, of course, necessary, but experience indicates this may be of almost any desired material. Boards, sheet metal, shingles, or any other material which will withstand wind may be used for the roof.

Roosts placed at a convenient height occupy virtually the entire space. The



birds are protected from rodents, and at the same time kept off the droppings by means of 1½ or 2-inch mesh placed several inches above the ground. A wire-covered door at one end can be closed and locked at night.

The range shelter provides comfortable shade for hot weather and is suitable for use until the birds are ready to move to the laying house in early fall.

—KF—

More Eggs From Flock

C. L. Gassert, who lives 3 miles north of Arkansas City, does not guess about the egg production of White Rocks in his flock. For 3 years by the use of trapnests he has kept an accurate record on every hen and pullet. This year he is keeping his records under the supervision of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association.

In the 7 months since Mr. Gassert's pullets came into production last fall they have averaged 116 eggs to the bird. Two years ago in the same period they laid 88 eggs, and last year the production was 98 eggs to the bird. By using as breeders only hens with high records, and mating those to male birds from high record strains, Mr. Gassert has been able to increase the egg production of his flock.

—KF—

Kansas Farm Calendar

Club Leaders' Conference, Manhattan, April 24-28.
Cattlemen's Round-up and Feeders' Day, Fort Hays Experiment Station, April 29.
Cattle Feeders' Day, Manhattan, May 6.
Lamb and Wool School, Kansas City, Mo., May 18-19.
Soil Conservation Field Day, at various Soil Conservation projects, June 2.
4-H Club Round-up, Manhattan, Week of June 5.
World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, July 28-August 7.



I BOUGHT A NEW RUG
FOR MY LIVING ROOM
WITH MY EXTRA EGG
PROFITS LAST YEAR!

RECORD POULTRY PROFITS
ARE REPORTED BY
DELIGHTED FEEDERS!

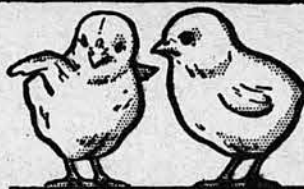
VICTOR CHICK PELLETS

From everywhere in this area have come enthusiastic reports from feeders of VICTOR CHICK PELLETS—of record low chick mortality—of short growing period—of the production of healthy hens with a high yield of fine quality eggs. Invariably these successful poultry raisers attribute their splendid egg and poultry profits to the fact they fed their chicks VICTOR CHICK PELLETS.

This year — feed YOUR chicks VICTOR CHICK PELLETS—and see what a big difference it will make in YOUR egg and poultry profits!

WRITE FOR THESE NOW

Without obligation—NOW—write for our new Poultry Booklet—and how you can get a Chick Fount or Chick Pellet Hopper FREE with VICTOR CHICK PELLETS.



CONTAINING ALL THESE

GREENMELK
(Dehydrated Cereal Grasses)
MANGANESE SULPHATE
COD LIVER OIL
IODINE
BUTTERMILK
LIVER MEAL
KILN-DRIED CORN MEAL
Also 14 other vital Chick Feed ingredients

The CRETE MILLS CRETE, NEBRASKA

Woodland Trails Offer Hobbies

By LEILA LEE

GOLDEN sunshine, grass greening, flower shoots peeping thru the earth, flashes of gay-colored feathered friends, sounds of thrilling bird songs, a soft sweet fragrance everywhere—all these are just Mother Nature's way of telling us spring is here again. It's time to be outside enjoying and exploring woodland trails.

The out-of-doors offers so much to see and do. There are any number of nature study hobbies open to all of us, hobbies that bring a great deal of pleasure and enjoyment.

Take bird calls, for instance. Many birds have more than 1 call, and each sound or call has its own special meaning. Make note of bird calls as you hear them—what do they mean? A call to a mate, a cry of distress, a note of warning when danger threatens, a melody of happiness. A hobby of learning and interpreting bird calls will give a greater understanding of the lives of our songsters.

Learning to know our bird friends by sight as well as sound provides many happy hours. Observe and make

notes of habits of certain birds, when they arrive near your home, how long they stay, what they eat, their nesting habits.

The study of any of nature's little wild creatures offers interesting hobbies. Squirrels, rabbits, insects—do we really know all about our woodland neighbors?

Plant life studies also are interesting. See how many different samples of bark or twigs of trees you can find in your neighborhood. Study trees to learn when the leaves appear, the bloom and the fruit. Flowers delight us with their beauty and fragrance. Further study will reveal marvels of petal construction, delicate color harmonies, intricate root systems, relationships to other flowers.

"The world is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings." You learned in school, perhaps, this poem of Robert Louis Stevenson's. Nature is the most wonderful of all these things in our world. A study of nature will enrich and make our lives happier and more satisfying.

"We Want No War"

Letters Say Keep Out of Europe

DOZENS of letters have been pouring into the *Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze* office voting for the United States to keep out of war in Europe. Of the letters received, not one wants war, and all say the United States should do everything to keep clear.

All of these letters and petitions will be forwarded directly to Senator Capper at Washington where they will do the most good. But let's have more letters and votes. We want to flood Senator Capper with anti-war letters, so that his peace efforts will have substantial backing. Get your friends and neighbors to sign the petition below and mail it to Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka. If everyone will do his little bit, we may yet bring "Peace on Earth."

Here are samples of the many letters we have received:

"I hope and pray that the U. S. officials will do everything in their power to keep us out of war. I think they have many serious problems to solve here at home. I fear the growth of the Communistic power and agitation in this country. I feel that this is our greatest enemy, and I fear they will eventually cause a revolution, especially if we don't find work for our unemployed."—Mrs. Gladys M. Gibson, McCune.

"Our boys and men of the common rank of life shouldn't be forced to slay one another in this enlightened generation. We should be trying to bring peace, joy and happiness. That is the only way we can be really true American citizens."—Mrs. R. A. McEathron, Pomona.

"Europe is trying to feed us poison by telling us some lies to get us stirred up. Let's tell them to mind their own business."—Mr. and Mrs. David Burns, Pomona.

"I am opposed to war and want you to do everything in your power to keep us out. We will certainly do all we can. We do not want our boys or neighbors to go to war. It is wicked, and no Christian should engage in war of any kind."—Mr. and Mrs. Jake Lemon, Wilmore.

"Please put me and my family, 5 adults of voting age, as strictly against any foreign entanglement or European wars and in favor of strong neutrality

laws. I think that more space should be used in all papers and magazines to arouse the people to the fact that America is being railroaded into another European war. And for what purpose? I do not think that such a little space as in the last issue of *Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze* sufficient to warn the public of the danger that confronts us today."—George Pianalto, Lester Pianalto, Louise Pianalto, Lawrence Pianalto, Agnes Barenberg, and Clara Pianalto, Atwood.

"We are opposed to war, and do not see why anyone could want it. Nothing is gained by war. We will never recover from the last one, and it was supposed to be a war to end war."—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Amlin, Oberlin. "P. S. Tell our governor to make war on this booze and gambling business and Sunday picture shows. There are plenty of them. Clear them out. What's become of our Vance man? Did the cannibals eat him?"

Editor's note: Mr. Vance has not been eaten by cannibals, thank goodness, but he did have a tough time with the Arabs in Palestine. We will have more of his travel articles soon.

"If we attend to our own business, we will not be drawn into another war. The Bible tells us that the devil is the agent of war. Paul told the soldiers to do violence to no man."—J. A. Denton, Amanda Denton, Genoa, Colo.

"I say it is too expensive for the United States to go to Europe for anything, as there isn't anything over there that we want. I think we can well afford to lose our export markets rather than fight another war on European soil. We have a big job here at home keeping our own shores protected, also to keep down the 'isms' that seem to be growing here. I am with Senator Capper in his stand for keeping out of European wars. I am only sorry we don't have more such Senators as Capper."—Rolland H. Lutz, Yuma, Colo.

"We agree with J. S. Moor. We do not want war with any country any time."—M. Bryan, J. E. Bryan, and J. D. Bryan, Conway Springs.

"Let us preserve this dear country under the Stars and Stripes right here on this side of the ocean. Yours for peace."—Mr. Veat Jilka, Mrs. Emma Jilka, and Alma Jilka, of Wilson.

Kansas Farmer War Ballot

To the Congress of the United States

Earnestly desiring to save this nation and its people from being drawn unnecessarily into foreign wars in which we ought not to be embroiled, we, the undersigned, petition your honorable body to:

Strengthen, not weaken, the Neutrality Act;

Mind our own business and keep out of foreign wars; follow the sound foreign policy laid down by Washington of avoiding foreign entanglements and alliances;

Stop all loans or credit advances to foreign governments at war;

Enact effective legislation to take the profits out of war, as provided for in a bill introduced by Senator Bone, Senator Capper and 48 other Senators;

Keep our battleships and our soldiers out of foreign war zones;

Stop all shipments of war supplies to Japan or any other nation engaged in war;

Submit to the people for early ratification the War Referendum Amendment, introduced by Senator Capper and 11 other Senators, which would return to the people the sole power to declare or engage in wars, except when an attack or threatened attack is made upon the United States, or any of its territories, or upon any nation in the Western Hemisphere by a nation or nations outside the Western Hemisphere.

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Assures Longer Life

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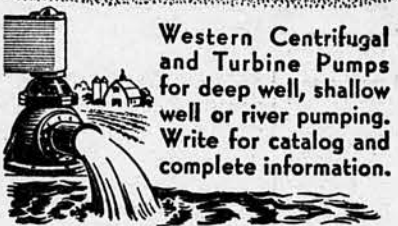
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Our Crop Reporters Say ...

Allen—Recent rains have improved wheat prospects to normal. Abandonment will be light. Normal acreages of oats and flax sown. Fruit prospects good. Enough water in ponds to stop water hauling. Chickens, hogs and dairy cows below normal in numbers. —Guy M. Tredway.

Allen—Pasture will be 2 weeks earlier than usual. Most corn ground ready to plant. Most farmers and dairymen keeping their heifer calves. More chickens being hatched than usual. About all the kick you hear from farmers is high taxes. —T. E. Whitlow.

Anderson—Several good snows this winter, over 2 inches of rain so far in April, wheat coming on well, oats coming up, lots of hybrid corn being planted, more spring pigs than last year, usual number of chicks, stock came thru winter in fair condition. —C. E. Kiblinger.

Barber—Plenty of moisture for crops and spring planting, wheat good, more oats seeded than usual, many have seeded alfalfa this spring. Small increase in hogs and sheep, cattle and chickens normal. Will be small increase in turkeys. —Albert Felton.

Barton—Five farmers here will raise sugar beets this year. Great Bend's annual tractor and implement show big success April 18 to 20. Good moisture and everything coming along in fine condition. —Alice Everett.

Brown—Most farms leased for oil. Wheat spotted, some have seeded oats where wheat was killed, others will plant to corn. Not many colts, more mules than horse colts. Pig crop increasing slowly. Usual number of calves. About 30 to 40 per cent of corn planted will be hybrid. —E. E. Taylor.

Chautauque—A good general rain, more than 2½ inches. Corn planting about completed. Many drilled oats in very poor wheat. Usual number signing up on the AAA. This county lost its very efficient county agent, Lot Taylor, who has gone to Butler county. Mr. Taylor leaves many friends here who wish him great success. Live pigs to the litter saved this spring were fewer than usual. Many raising more chicks this spring due to 2 new hatcheries at Sedan and Cedarvale. —Cloy W. Brazle.

Cherokee—Most all pastures growing, lots of wheat no good but what is left looks fine, so do the oats. Quite a bit of corn being planted. —J. H. Van Horn.

Clay—Buyers bid very low for horses, mules sell much better. Rural electric lines are to be built this summer. Pasture men asking for cattle to pasture, seems to be a shortage of livestock as so much calf stuff is being fed for slaughter. Plenty of moisture this spring. Some wheat good, other fields spotted, some have been planted to

oats and barley, and more will be listed to spring crops. Considerably more pigs this spring than for several years, weaning pigs high, fat hogs going down, cattle selling well, calves and grain-fed stuff sell high. —Ralph L. Macy.

Cheyenne—Conditions point to favorable crop year, ample moisture, considerable oats and barley seeded. Summer-fallow wheat came thru winter in good condition. Some increase in spring pig crop. Cattle also on increase. Cattle and hogs sell fairly well at community sales. —F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—Moisture situation is best in 5 years; some fields with 5 and 6 feet of moisture. Forty per cent of wheat made a good stand; worms and dry weather hurt balance. More feed crops will be planted than usual. About 20 per cent decrease in hogs, 25 per cent in cattle, sheep have increased 25 per cent, poultry about normal. Cattle and hog prices are all right. —G. P. Harvey.

Cloud—Plenty of moisture. Some good fields of wheat. More than the usual amount of barley planted. Some increase in numbers of all kinds of livestock. —Leo Paulsen.

Coffey—Sheep numbers are about the same as last year, but an increase in poultry. More are complying with the Farm Program than have before. Plenty of moisture, but need stock water. Wheat looking pretty good. Ground in fine condition for spring crops. Will be about the same amount of feed crops planted as last year. Some increase in hogs but not much in cattle. —C. W. Carter.

Coffey—General crop conditions good. Plenty of moisture for wheat and good prospects. Oats up to a good stand. Usual amount of sorghums will be planted and a larger acreage of corn. More hogs this spring than last, also cattle, sheep and poultry. —James McHill.

Cowley—Plenty of moisture for growing crops, wheat looks good, oats coming nicely. Cattle coming up from Texas for pasture. Seems to be a good supply of hogs yet as community sales indicate. More farmers interested in sheep. Eggs cheaper than usual. Rough feed is plentiful. —K. D. Olin.

Dickinson—Wheat looks fair, oats small but a good stand, more corn will be planted than usual, some hybrid varieties. A lot of chicks being raised. Cattle prices good. Quite a few little pigs, prices unsatisfactory. Eggs plentiful but price not so good. —F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Snow and rains put ground in very good condition for planting spring crops. Wheat making good growth. Because of moisture, many farmers plan to seed more alfalfa than has been done for several years. Hybrid seed corn is being planted on many farms. Wheat growing nicely. In addition to regular crops farmers will plant more soybeans and black-eyed peas. —Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—Plenty of moisture. Wheat prospects not good altho crop may surprise us. Quite a lot of oats and barley planted. Good prices for cattle. Horses and hogs scarce. —C. F. Erbert.

Ford—Moisture conditions best in years. Wheat stooling well, looks like prosperity is in the farmer's favor in 1939. Spring crops being planted and many early gardens already up. With more than 60 irrigation plants, more feed will be raised for dairy cattle. More hogs being raised, sows can be found on most farms and crop of pigs is biggest since the slaughter a few



"The boss said to put shoes on him—but somehow, it looks silly to me."

years back. More cattle, and the sales pavilion handles a thousand head each Friday. Sheep more popular than ever. Thousands of turkeys being raised and many are incubator stock. Farmers declare there is nothing in farming but show you the new car or tell of fixing over the house. Most all praise AAA wheat checks. —Cressie Zirkle.

Edwards—Plenty of moisture, wheat small and thin except on fallow land where it is excellent. Oats up, barley planted. Many farmers have planted shelterbelt trees and are now cultivating them. Poultry increase over last year is expected. Also in hogs, sheep and cattle raising. —Myrtle B. Davis.

Finney—Ideal spring, best since 1931, well supplied with subsoil moisture, which averages from 2 feet to 10 feet deep. Wheat conditions around 95 per cent, best since 1931. Prospects for spring crops good. Hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry increasing about 100 per cent for this county. —Joseph J. Ohmes.

Franklin—Plenty of moisture. Wheat on good land sure looks fine. Oats look good. Lamb crop is excellent. W. H. Kristenson has an ewe that gave birth April 3 to 4 lambs, all up and going strong. A good many pigs. Folks buying a great many baby chicks. More farmers signing up for crop payments. Good horses bringing fair prices. Cattle of all sizes, sorts and colors selling well. Hogs not quite so high. Many eggs being marketed. —Elias Blankenbaker.

Geary—Plenty of surface moisture but subsoil is not soaked very deep. Most bottom wheat looks fairly good, upland wheat is mostly spotted, small and thin stand. More barley seeded than usual, about usual acreage of oats. More corn acreage than last year but not as much as normal. Rather large amount of hybrid corn being planted. Pastures in best condition for several years. About two-thirds of land complying with Agricultural Conservation Program. —L. J. Hoover.

Greenwood—Plenty of moisture and stock water. Wheat conditions good, crop making rapid growth, oats up and growing nicely, a large acreage. Farmers satisfied with livestock prices, good prices for grain by feeding to livestock. Shortage of cattle and hogs. Everyone raising chickens. Most farmers have signed up for Soil Conservation Program. Lots of new tractors and implements being sold. —A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Wheat in excellent condition, plenty of moisture, about half of the farmers are co-operators with AAA wheat pro-

Ready Help for Readers

Kansas Farmer Will Get Information for You on Any Subject Pertaining to the Big Job of Farming

THERE is an important fact about many of the advertisements in Kansas Farmer. More often than not, somewhere in the ad is mentioned an offer of free literature or catalog which contains information much too detailed to be included in the advertisement itself.

This feature is designed as a means of supplementing the advertising, to give you the full details so you can buy intelligently. It's a simple matter to address a post card to the address given in the ad and ask for the information or to fill out the coupon.

Here is a list of advertisers in this issue together with the information they have. Be sure to write your name and address plainly.

Real savings offered in the Caterpillar Tractor Company ad on page 2; send for specific information by checking the coupon.

See your Chevrolet dealer's display of new 1939 models and read the ad on page 7 carefully.

Ask for a Farmall demonstration at the nearest McCormick-Deering dealer and read about this tractor on page 10.

Have you seen the new Oldsmobile? There is an advertisement on page 9 and a dealer nearby.

Look for your neighboring Dexter Washing Machine dealer in the ad on page 13.

Be sure to write for the free yarn samples and instructions offered by the F & K Yarn Company on page 13.

Have you sent for your free copy of Dr. Salsbury's "First Aid to Poultry"? See the Phen-O-Sal ad on page 14.

You will be interested in the discount offer of the McPherson Concrete Products Company on page 14.

Catalog and price list of Epoc Sweep Rakes described in the Western Land Roller ad on page 14.

The National Tile Silo ad on page 14 will be interesting to anyone thinking of buying a steel reinforced tile silo.

If you need a buck rake, don't fail to write for the special introductory price offer in the Stockwell Hay Tool ad on page 14.

Send for the free circular describing the Successful Hog Feeder advertised on page 14 by the Des Moines Incubator Company.

Chick raisers will want to send for the new poultry booklet prepared by the Crete Mills and the interesting offer made in their ad on page 16.

If you are irrigation-minded you will want to send for the Western Pump catalog described on page 18.

It's getting close to combine time. Be sure to send in the John Deere coupon on page 19.

Your handy ideas may be worth money. See the Conoco ad on page 24.

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With increased horsepower, higher compressions and tightly fitted parts, modern tractors and motor equipment give oil a harder job to do. If your oil breaks down, it gums up moving parts, and that spells t-r-o-u-b-l-e.

Save money on oil, fuel and repairs! Use Pennzoil—the Pennsylvania oil refined by 3 extra refining steps that remove sludge-forming impurities and give it an extra margin of safety.

Ask your local dealer today about Pennzoil in 5 and 30 gallon containers—and for Pennzoil specialized lubricants.

DIESEL OPERATORS! Pennzoil's special Diesel oils save on operating costs. Ask your local dealer.

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DEPEND ON UNITED TO KNOW

As you'd expect, the world's most experienced airline know how to keep planes in top shape. United's entire fleet has been lubricated with Pennzoil for years.

BONDED PENNZOIL DEALER

100% Pure Pennsylvania

PENNZOIL

Safe Lubrication

Oats above average in condition, will be an increased acreage of corn, larger acreages of legumes and sorghums. No increase in hogs, cattle in good condition and farmers putting more on pasture than for sheep. More sheep and lambs, season has been more favorable for lamb crop. Decided increase in baby chicks, tendency more and more to raise poultry in brooder houses. Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Moisture condition fine, wheat crop good, oats coming on well, listing corn this week with ground in fine condition. More feed will be planted. Little increase in hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry. Some new improvements being made as well as repairing of buildings.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Top soil well watered and less listing of stock water. Wheat prospects good, also oats and other spring crops. Less sorghums and more corn will be planted due to a belief that rain will be more abundant than for a few years. More hogs, low price expected for wheat but prices of cattle and hogs are pleasing. Not so on sheep. Pastures better than might have been expected and what few alfalfa fields there show a satisfactory growth. Much grass being seeded.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Jefferson—Ample moisture in top soil, but subsoil dry and hard. Wheat crop spotted, much lespedeza being seeded, many acres will be planted to sorghums. Alfalfa looks promising. We are hopeful of a fruit crop. Shortage of livestock of all kinds.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Jewell—Plenty of moisture this spring, subsoil dry. About half of wheat acreage seeded last fall is dead, but most of this abandoned wheat ground has been sown to oats and barley which are up and look fine; wheat left looks good. Not much increase in corn, largest acreages of oats and barley. Jewell county ever has had. Many planting hybrid seed corn. About normal acreage of sorghums, with many farmers planting Colby milo; it did so well in this county last year and there is plenty of seed. Pigs and calves sell well at all sales, horses are cheap. Hatcheries doing a very good business. Many plan to go back into poultry business because feed is cheap. Very little alfalfa being sown because of fear of the grasshoppers and high seed. Many plan to sow this fall.—Lester Broyles.

Lane—Moisture conditions most satisfactory in years, wheat that survived until pasture came in is in good condition. Much abandoned and thin wheat ground drilled with barley, making an unusually large acreage. Considerable row crops and much extra feed seems likely. Nearly every farm report on cattle and hogs. Farm prices not satisfactory with exception of cattle. Some new improvements and considerable remodeling being done. Many dams have been built but thousands more are needed.—A. Bentley.

Lincoln—Considerable increase in number of hogs over last few years, more cattle in county than at any time since the beginning of the drought. It is evident that we need more livestock as county papers are thousands of acres of pasture land offered for rent. Acreage of alfalfa is very small. Where wheat got a good start last fall, it is very rank and shows a lot of promise. Later wheat is backward and small. Acreages of oats and barley probably the greatest in history of the county, due to the poor prospects of wheat. Rain this year has been slightly above normal. Due to abandonment of wheat there will be more row crops planted than usual. R. W. Greene.

Linn—Wheat coming out better than expected, oats and pastures good since rain, early gardens good, more corn planted than usual, most all flax is seeded. Milk cows selling for good price, gilts selling well and to find what few good horses are left are high. Plenty of hay and corn. Fewer spring pigs than usual and are selling well. W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Lots of moisture, wheat looking well, large acreage of barley seeded. Will be about the same amount of feed seeded as last year and a lot of milo will be planted. Spring crop much larger than for several years, sheep on the increase, cattle and poultry about the same as last year.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Rains and snow in March and April good on wheat, oats and pastures. Wheat and oats growing well. Most potatoes planted and some gardens. About the same acreage of wheat and oats seeded. Stock doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Plenty of moisture. Growing wheat looks good, except some late sown flax. Corn planting about finished. Many farmers planting hybrid corn. Many pigs for sale. More poultry being raised than last year. Plenty of feed. Livestock in good condition. Good horses and cattle bringing good prices.—H. A. Gaede.

Marshall—Plenty of moisture. Wheat, barley and oats look fine, good prospects for bumper crops. No demand for feed. Big increase in hogs, market is low and will be lower. Cattle sky high, sheep fair. County sales going over big, lots of stock at every sale. Lots of tractors being sold.—J. D. Hanz.

Miami—Moisture situation fairly good, wheat looks good, cattle grazing on many fields. Good sized acreage of corn already planted. Some hybrid fields up. Average feed crops will be planted. Some increase in hog crop, cattle about the same as last year, not much activity in sheep, about the average number of baby chicks.—W. T. Case.

Montgomery—Splendid rains, wheat now promises a full crop. Large acreages of oats seeded and making fine growth. Corn planting in progress with some coming up. More hybrid corn being planted than usual. More strawberry plants being set this spring than at any time in the last 10 years. The freeze recently did little or no damage to the fruit blossoms. Livestock, especially feeders and breeders, are much in demand at farm sales and public auctions. Farmers getting tired of being told what to plant and what not to plant by a few irresponsible nincompoops at Washington. Under the guise of farm relief they have relieved the farmer of about all he ever had.—F. L. Kenoyer.

Neosho—Plenty of moisture for growing crops. Subsoil insufficient. Wheat looking first rate, not such a good stand. Oats and flax in good condition, greater acreage than usual. Some corn planted. Some frost damage to early gardens, peaches and pears. Average feed crop being planted. Usual amount of hogs, cattle and sheep, increase in poultry.—James D. McHenry.

Nemaha—Plenty of moisture, most wheat looking good, oats and barley coming up in fine condition, quite a bit of Sweet clover, alfalfa and other legumes being sown this spring. Most farmers keeping more brood sows than usual. Milk cows and cattle in general are on the increase. Farmers hope for a good quality wheat this year so it can be sealed by the government, as the general feeling is that the price will be low around harvest time. Quite a bit of painting being done. Lots of feed left, sells cheap.—E. A. Moser.

Norton—Considerable moisture this spring but could stand more. All livestock scarce and high. Wheat good on summer fallow, other wheat poor. Large acreage of barley, will be lots of row feed crops planted. I hope the U. S. keeps out of European trouble. It's a crime to spend money for war when so many don't have enough to eat.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—Mild, dry winter was easy on stock. Plenty of moisture, ground is in ideal condition for spring crops. About 60 per cent of the wheat will be left for harvesting. Considerable barley sown in thin wheat. More oats seeded than usual. Will be larger acreage of grain sorghums than usual. Many farmers will sow small plots of hybrid corn and more corn will be planted. Our grasshopper tests show below normal deposits of eggs. Price of cattle and hogs have been satisfactory, but prices of grain and produce too low. A considerable increase in pigs and lambs this spring. Usual number of baby chicks being raised.—N. C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Wheat looks good where sown early, late wheat not so good, prospects probably 75 per cent for Pawnee. Barley 100 per cent and large acreage seeded. Very few oats seeded but look fine. Plenty of feed and lots will be left over and stacked for next winter. Stock wintered well. Some alfalfa seeded this spring, prospect very good in Pawnee but the subsoil is rather dry and we need a good general rain over this county.—E. H. Gore.

Pawnee—Most wheat looks good, being benefited by recent rains and snows; wheat sown late looks promising. About the usual acreage of oats and barley were seeded. Probably not so much feed will be planted this summer on account of large carryover. Cows are doing well on wheat pasture, but cream price is discouraging. The fight on bindweed has started.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—Moisture good, wheat looking fine, quite a little winter kill in wheat; too early to make any report on wheat crop. Prospect good for spring crops as we are getting moisture and not much wind. There will be a lot of feed carried over. Most folks had wheat pasture. Some increase in spring pigs as prices are good on all hogs. Cattle selling well at sale rings. A good many sheep in the neighborhood, more than usual.—J. A. Kelley.

Rebo—Moisture situation very good, ground in fine condition. Wheat rather spotted, spring crops looking good. More feed being planted this year due to soil conservation program. Hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry holding about regular. Cattle and hog prices are all right but prices of wheat and poultry aren't so good.—J. C. Seyb.

Rice—This county needs a good general rain. Changeable weather has been hard on wheat. Considerable wheat has been plowed up and put to oats and barley. Wheat in general looks fairly good. About an average feed crop will be planted. Livestock of all kinds bringing fairly good prices at community sales, but interest in poultry seems to lag, probably because of prevailing low prices in recent months. Increased activity in oil drilling.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Riley—Plenty of moisture, oats and barley coming up fine, lots of barley planted, much more than a year ago, wheat looking fine. Not many spring pigs although more than a year ago. Sheep flocks becoming more numerous. Some cattle on feed. Hogs going lower and so are dairy products.—Henry Bletscher.

Roos—Plenty of top moisture, scant subsoil moisture. Wheat on summer fallow looks good. Wheat seeded on ground prepared last fall is thin. Quite a bit has been seeded to oats and barley. A large acreage of forage crops and corn will be planted. Some decrease in hogs and poultry. Cattle will about hold their own. Some increase in sheep is probable.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—A very dry winter followed by above normal precipitation has resulted in wheat being later than usual. Subsoil moisture deficient but enough on the surface for present needs. Wheat fields varied, some good and some poor. Oats and barley excellent and above normal acreage. More feed and spring crops will be planted than usual. Increases in hogs, sheep and poultry. Cattle about normal and looking good. Few horses left in county.—William Crotinger.

Smith—Ground in best of condition, rains

coming slow and all soaked up. Wheat spotted; some good, some fair. A large acreage of oats and barley seeded. Prices on heavy cattle and cows sagging, young cattle still a good price. Hogs slipping in price. A large number signing on the Farm Program.—Harry Saunders.

Summer—Wheat and oats in excellent condition, plenty of moisture for spring crops, larger acreages of oats and corn, all kinds of sorghums for feed and grain yet to be planted. There is feed—grain and hay for feed and seed, except corn seed, obtainable on farms. More hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry this spring on farms. Alfalfa is good prospect, first crop should be cut by May 15. Livestock will go to pasture in good condition. Pear and plum trees blooming full. Gardens and potatoes coming on fine. Ground has been in good condition for spring work.—J. E. Bryan.

Trego—No subsoil moisture but plenty of top moisture, wheat prospects good in south part of county, summer-fallow wheat shows up well. Large acreages of barley and oats planted where wheat failed to make a crop. A few farmers trying spring wheat. Majority have signed up on Farm Program although not entirely in accord with program.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wabunsee—The new Farm Program is quite a help to farmers. They plan to plant more feed. More farmers going into raising hogs. More cattle and sheep also being raised. Wheat poor in the fall but recent showers are helping it greatly. Many little chicks being hatched.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

Washington—Freeze did some damage to the early oats, barley and early fruits. Plenty of moisture. Some increase in number of brood sows to farrow this spring. Shortage of stock cattle, especially calves and yearling steers.—Ralph Cole.

Wilson—Wheat doing well, good stand of oats. Will be early cutting of alfalfa. Late planted alfalfa is good but a later cutting. Some being seeded this spring. Corn plowing and planting in progress. Early gardens doing well. Had a nice rain, made some stock water.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—More pigs this spring than for several years. Many horses being treated to prevent sleeping sickness. About usual number of heifer calves being raised. Few farms being sold. Oil companies busy seeking leases. Community sales growing in volume each week. Many chicks being raised. Wheat making excellent growth, especially where fertilizer was applied.—Warren Scott.



- LEADERS
in
GOOD WORK
and
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Well, well... If it ain't the fellow that ran
over my chickens last summer!"

Kansas Farmer for April 22, 1939

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10.....	\$.80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
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14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
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Superfine Chicks. White Giants, Black Giants, New Hampshires, Buff Minorcas, The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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Famous Imported Barron's Trapnested, Pedigreed, Winterlay English strain; purebred, ROP sired, bloodtested, state inspected, Missouri approved White Leghorns; guaranteed to lay two eggs to common chickens; one or money refunded; triple A chicks anybody can raise, 8½c, prepaid, insured; catalog, Dr. Cantrell, Snow-white Eggfarm, Carthage, Mo.

English Barron White Leghorns mated with Hanson's Record of Performance males. Chicks \$8.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs \$3.50 per hundred. Postpaid. The best that money can buy. Morrison Bros., Chapman, Kan.

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White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.
AAA Grade..... \$6.50 Per 100
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White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, AAA Grade..... \$6.90 Per 100
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10 years' blood-testing, breeding for high egg production, livability, early maturity, 100% live delivery, 2-week replacement guarantee. Free circular.

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Long Distance Laying Leghorns

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Sired by R.O.P. males with dams' official records up to 314 eggs, progeny tested for livability and years of profitable production. True-value chicks of all best business breeds. Sexed or straight. Pullets guar. 95% accurate and uninjured. Males 3/4c ea. up. Lowest prices quality considered. You get what you pay for at Potter's. Satisfactory delivery date or money refunded. Be fair to yourself; get our prices before buying. Chick raising guide free with price list.

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Box 163 Chanute, Kan.

Sunflower Vitalized Chicks

Sunflower quality, large type, vitality bred chicks from vigorous 100% blood-tested farm range flocks. Bred for high egg production and long distance laying.

BIG DISCOUNTS ON ADVANCE ORDERS
12 POPULAR BREEDS, SEXED, NON-SEXED
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Don't Order Any Chicks without our slashed prices. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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Day Old Bronze Turkey Poults, 35c. Edith Cox, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

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Bush's Ozark chicks, 95% sexed guarantee. 100% live delivery. Leftover Cockerels, \$5.00 up. Customers report outstanding results. Approved blood-tested flocks. Bush's famous White Leghorns, 20 other breeds. Low prices. C.O.D. FREE CATALOG.

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Straight run, sexed, hybrids. World's largest hatcheries. Lowest prices. Cockerels low as 3c. Big catalog, illustrated with 115 pictures. FREE. Hatches daily. Quick shipments. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

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Also non-sexed chicks. Bloodtested. Bred for high egg production, livability, early maturity. Husky Turkey Poultry, Low prices. Young's Elect. Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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FREE LOW PRICES 48 varieties SEX-LINKED and PUREBREDS: BABY CHICKS, Pullets or Cockerels, also STARTED CHICKS, BABY TURKEYS, Mature Fowls and Hatching Eggs. ALL FLOCKS BLOOD TESTED FOR BVD. Write quick for this free book. GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY, Box 34, Salina, Kans.

COVALL'S CHICKS FROM AAA FLOCKS
Bloodtested and accredited. May delivery. Reds, W. Wyan., W. Rocks, Buff Orp., R. I. Whites, Austra Whites, Buff Minorcas, \$6.75; 500-\$32.50. Big type English W. Leghorns or assorted heavies, \$6.25; 500-\$30.00. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Covall Hatchery, 1950 Parker, Wichita, Kan.

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Do It With Squabs

Easily, steadily raised in 25 DAYS. Write a post-card, get our EYE-OPENING Free Pictorial Book. Why cater to ordinary trade when these great luxury national markets are wide open for all the SQUABS you can ship, every day in the year? Go after this desirable, profitable, trade now.

RICE FARM, 319 H. St., Melrose, Mass.

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Large Bronze Eggs 20c each. Pearl guinea eggs \$2-\$1.00. Dark Cornish May eggs 100-\$3.50; June \$3.00-100. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kansas.

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Bargains! Choice, aged chewing or mellow smoking, 12 pounds \$1.00. Broken leaf from best grades, 15 pounds \$1.00. This tobacco guaranteed. Going fast. Order now. Willis Farms, Fulton, Ky.

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Amazing New Farm Radios. No aerial, no ground no batteries to charge. A 1.5 volt radio with 1,000 hour battery pack \$16.44. Guaranteed by oldest exclusive manufacturers of farm radios in America. Farmer agents write Department I for information. L'Atro Manufacturing Company, Decorah, Iowa.

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English Shepherd Puppies. Natural heelers. Guaranteed. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

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Treat your old crankcase oil with AEROLENE, the non-acid chemical oil re-refiner. Save up to 90% of your old oil. Simple process. No machinery necessary. Send name and address on penny postcard to AEROLENE COMPANY OF AMERICA, 724 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. Pay postman \$1 plus few cents postage. We pay postage on cash orders.

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PLANTERS SEED COMPANY

513 Walnut Street • Kansas City, Mo.

Hardy Kansas Grown ALFALFA SEED

Alfalfa Seed \$9.60. White Sweet Clover \$1.20. 60-Lb. Bushel. Track Salina. Bags Free. Write for samples. KANSAS SEED CO., BOX 997, SALINA, KAN.

Red Clover \$9.50; Alfalfa \$10.00; Sweet Clover \$3.50; Alsike Clover \$8.75; Timothy \$1.75; Mixed Alsike or Red Clover and Timothy \$3.40; Korean Lespedeza \$1.15; Hybrid Corn \$1.50; Sudan Grass \$1.60. All per bushel. Complete price list, samples and catalog on request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Atlas Sorgo: Kansas certified, grasshopper proof, sandy or bottom land crop, more seed, more feed, more ensilage per acre, kafir head with large cane stalk. Write for sample and price. E. F. Bowman, Box 2001, Wichita, Kan.

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Outstanding New Seeds. Colorado Sweet Stalk Kafir (very early) white seed, sweet stalk \$2.50; Russian Sumac cane, \$2.25; all per 100 lbs., track Concordia. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

Farr's Forage Fertilizer. Early strain, 20c lb. Late leafy strain, highest yielder, \$1.00 per pound, postpaid. Quantity prices. Samples on request. I. N. Farr, Stockton, Kan.

High Yielding Strain Blackhull. Grown from certified seed. Took first prize at Kansas Fair 1938. Germination test 91%. \$1.00 bushel. E. W. Hayden, Clements, Kan.

Choice Warranted Atlas Sorgo, grown from certified seed. State laboratory germination 95%, purity 99.66%. Price \$1.75 per hundred. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

Certified Seed. Atlas Sorgo, 86%, 2½c lb. Blackhull kafir, 87%, 2c lb. Non-certified Pride of Saline corn, 99%, \$1.25 bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kansas.

Finney Milo (wilt resistant) Kansas certified. Germination 88%, purity 99.26. \$3.00 per cwt. FOB Kingsdown. E. A. Stephenson, Kingsdown, Kansas.

Club Kafir, purity 99.35%, germination 86%. Wheatland milo, purity 97.25%, germination 83%. \$2.00 cwt. Geo. Whitcomb, Cedar Point, Kansas.

Pure Certified Early Sumac cane, Pink kafir and Wheatland Milo seed of high germination and purity. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

Certified Kansas Orange Sorghum. Twenty years producing Certified Seed. Write for prices and further particulars. J. H. Stants, Abilene, Kansas.

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Seed Corn: Certified Reid's, Laptad's 90-day Red, and South American pop corn. Laptad's Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Stadt's Certified Midland seed corn, \$2.00 bushel. Non-Certified, \$1.25. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

Certified Atlas Sorgo, Germination 88%, purity 99.91%. \$3 cwt. Rates on larger orders. Fred Schwab, Manhattan, Kan.

State Certified Club Kafir, 3½c pound. Certified AK soybeans, \$1.50 bushel. Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha, Kan.

Seed Corn: Pride of Saline, Reid's Yellow Dent, germination, 99%. Henry Bunch, Everest, Kansas.

Certified Colby Milo, 5 cents per lb. G. L. Vandeventer, Mankato, Kan.

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Two Dozen Geranium Plants planted in your yard or garden will brighten up your surroundings this summer. We will send them to you postpaid for \$1.25. Any color or mixed. Buckley Geranium Co., Springfield, Illinois.

Gladstone Bulbs \$1 special prepaid, 65 medium, outstanding exhibition spikes, most popular varieties, complete color assortment. Season close-out, better hurry. Forslund, Rt. 1, Kansas City, Missouri.

Dahlia Special: 15 mixed \$1.00; 12 giant labeled \$1.00; 100 Glads \$1.00; 15 Delphiniums \$1.00. Catalog. Clarksburg Dahlia Gardens, Clarksburg, Indiana.

Dahlias—12 Giants, different, labeled, \$1.00. Catalog. Mrs. Cortis Ray, Greensburg, Indiana.

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Lumber and Shingles, mixed car lots direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

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

Capper Tour
July 29 - Aug. 16

THREE days traveling in a luxurious Pullman from the starting point across the prairies of Montana, the Rockies and Cascades of the Pacific Northwest. Eleven glorious days sailing the beautiful Inside Passage to the Land of the Midnight Sun... days and nights filled with strange enchantment aboard a floating palace of pleasure... immense glaciers sparkling in the sun... snowcapped mountains rising sheer from the water's edge... sun-filled valleys massed with beautiful flowers... fascinating cities rich in historic and scenic interest. Come with us for the vacation of your lifetime!

That's a fitting way to describe in a few short sentences the Capper Tour which begins at Kansas City the evening of July 29, and ends August 16.

The trip to Alaska this summer is the fifth annual event of this character. Almost 300 Kansans — some of them in your neighborhood — have taken this wonderful vacation and will tell you not to miss it if it's humanly possible to go.

Passengers from the Kansas prairies will get first-hand opportunities to study farming conditions in Minnesota,

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana as well as Washington. And then there is Seattle, one of the busiest seaports in the world, whose harbor holds ships from the four corners of the globe. Ample time will be taken there for sightseeing.

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

Space on the S.S. Alaska very shortly will be at a premium. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that reservations be made immediately. The trip is very much in demand this year, more so even than in 1938, with the result that the finer accommodations are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Every cent of the money paid toward the trip will be refunded if you are unable to go. The cost of the tour, however, is so reasonable that no one can afford to miss this glorious vacation. Write for descriptive literature now. It would be better still to make your reservations NOW with the Tour Director, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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

For a Glorious Vacation

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

Name..... Address.....

Name..... Address.....

Name..... Address..... K21

25 Ways to Make Money This Year

(Continued from Page 15)

19 KANSAS farmers who are familiar with the sheep business are passing up an opportunity to make money by producing purebred mutton-type rams, according to R. F. Cox, in charge of sheep work at the college. "We are raising more lambs in the state every year, and we do not have enough purebred breeders to supply the demand for rams," Prof. Cox says. "It's not a business to get rich 'overnight' and it is not for someone who is unfamiliar with the sheep business. At the same time, more good purebred sheep breeders in Kansas could take the money that has been going to breeders in other states." H. E. Putnam, Delavan, and J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, are 2 Kansans who have been taking in extra dollars each year thru the sale of good purebred breeding stock.

20 FOLLOWING the ram idea is one that makes the rams needed. If any crop of livestock production has been consistently good in Kansas of recent years, it has been the production of spring lambs. We could give a long list of experienced sheepmen who have made money at this enterprise, but how about hearing it from a newcomer to the game who bought ewes last fall, handled them by recommended practices and is marketing his first crop of lambs this spring. Cecil Grubb, of Ellsworth, purchased a flock of more than 100 Western ewes during the first part of August last summer. He flushed them early and bred them to lamb in February so the lambs could be sold on an early market. Mr. Grubb's initial investment for housing was held at a minimum by making a warm but inexpensive straw sheep shed. Some poles cut out of the timber and straw was about all that was needed. In this shed he installed a simple lighting system by use of an old reflector, a light bulb and a storage battery. This aided him in caring for his flock at night during lambing season. His enterprise has proved a profitable venture and he considers spring lamb production one of the best ways to make money on Kansas farms, if the ewes are bought early and are handled so the lambs will be ready for an early market.

21 ELLSWORTH county comes to the front with another movement which is attracting considerable attention. Farmers in that county are insuring their water supply and especially water for their stock by building ponds. The best part of it is some of these ponds are not costing the farmers any money and none of them cost the farmer more than about half of the actual expense of construction. The ponds are being built as a means of qualifying for soil building payments under the AAA program. More than 35 ponds have been started in the county already this spring, and plans are being made for several more. Some good ponds on the right farms would have made hundreds of dollars for farmers in different parts of Kansas, where water for stock was hauled daily in tank wagons last year.

22 FOR an idea that will make you money and provide pleasure for the whole family, we are indebted to David L. Mackintosh, in charge of meats work at the college. He suggests that farmers who have access to refrigerator locker plants can work out a meats program for the year that will provide them a choice selection of meats the year around at reduced cost. Considerable money can be saved by stocking up your locker space with different kinds of meat at seasons of the year when that particular kind of stock is selling at a low price on the market. For instance, poultry prices usually slump to low levels in June. That is a good time to kill a supply of chickens and store them in the locker. While you're enjoying fresh fried chicken

next winter the prices probably will be considerably higher. Likewise, your pork supply can be built up during the late fall and early winter, after the usual fall decline in hog prices. The same idea can be carried out in your entire meats program by killing lamb and beefs at timely intervals.

23 LAST year nearly 10,000 Kansas farmers used chemicals or practiced clean cultivation to eradicate bindweed on their farms. Judging the testimony of these farmers would pay to join the group if you have any bindweed on your place. The law provides funds for half the expense of chemicals used, and county bindweed supervisors are provided to advise and help you in ridding your farm of this pest, so now is a good time to do the job. According to C. C. C. O'Connell, farmer near Eldorado, bindweed doubles its area about every year by means of underground growth. Every year you save in fighting the patch will reduce labor and expense of fighting a larger patch next year.

24 WE HAVEN'T relayed many suggestions for beef cattle production so here's one that might fit in. Neal Rucker, Larned, has made money by following a pasture program on his native grass land. He doubled the grazing capacity on acres of range land in only 2 years. This was accomplished by resting the pasture in the summer and pasturing it only in the fall, along with a system of contour furrowing. This plan paid so well that Mr. Rucker plans to tate the system on his entire range area until all of his pastures have been rested during 2 summers. By pasturing in the fall, seed is tramped in the ground and this helps to re-establish a stand of grass.

25 NOW let's consider an idea of a group of farmers in Ford county. These farmers reduced the cost of digging their irrigation wells by co-operatively renting a drilling rig and then helping one another with the work. The idea needn't be limited to well digging; why not save by co-operating the same way on other jobs and implements such as terracing machine. Farmers have been classed as a group of people who wouldn't co-operate. Events of recent years have disproved that old idea.

—KF—

Profitable Wedding Gift

If you plan to buy a wedding present this spring, give the happy couple a heifer. When Ray Myers, of Salem, was married many years ago, he and his bride received, in addition to the usual run of cake stands and cold meat forks, a nice heifer from each of their mothers. No exact records were kept, but Mr. Myers, now past 50, figures the 2 heifers, in addition to supplying dairy products for the table, earned more than \$4,000 in calves produced and butterfat sold.

—KF—

Restores Health

Hyposulphite of soda is used by Fremont Steffel, of Norton, for sorghum poisoning of cattle. He says one must be sure to use "hyposulphite" and not "hyposulphide" of soda, however, as the latter is poisonous. Hyposulphite of soda is cheap and the results gratifying. He drenches the cattle with a heaping teaspoon dissolved in a quart of warm water.

SELLS ALL BUT ONE BULL

H. D. Sharp, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Great Bend, writes as follows: "Thanks for the advertising service. We are all sold out except one dark red yearling bull and think he will go soon."

DURO HOGS
HOOK & SONS' DUROCS
 Fancy World's Champion bred medium type hogs. Everything in breeding class. For maximum results buy your hogs now. Registered, guaranteed.
HOOK & SONS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Duro Fall Boars and Gilts
 The easy feeding kind, with showyard quality. Better bred. Also a yearling show boar. Pigs to book for May first delivery. Consistent with quality.
M. M. ROGERS, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

MILLER'S DUROCS
 Registered and immunized fall boars shipped on approval. Short legged, heavy bodied, quick fattening kind. Photos furnished.
Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC GILTS
 Purebred but not registered. Priced right for quick sale.
L. King, Farm Bureau Office, Topeka, Kan.

DUROCS OF ROYAL BLOOD
 Superior serviceable boars, fancy bred gilts, heavy bodied, shorter legged, easier feeding type, immunized, registered, shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Photos. Catalog.
W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

BERKSHIRE HOGS
QUALITY BERKSHIRES
 Bred gilts, fall pigs and weanlings, either sex. Every-thing registered. Note: Berkshire boars are excellent for breeding. For description and prices write to:
C. Frewitt and P. A. Graham, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

POLAND CHINA HOGS
Better Feeding Polands
 127 spring pigs on 16 sows, in pairs or lots sold, vaccinated and ready to go.
E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
Spotted Poland China Pigs
 Sale. The farmer's type, nicely spotted, reg. and immunized. Priced right. Buy now and save expensive shipping charges.
Leo Schumacher, R. 2, Herington, Kan.

Spotted Poland Boars, Gilts
 Now farrow for sale. Reg. and immunized. Best of breed—priced right. Deliver free part way to Kan. buyers.
Henry Bliescher, Bala (Elroy Co.), Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS
O. I. C. Pigs
 HEAVY, BLOCKY TYPE.
PETERSON & SON, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE
Best of Angus Breeding
 and correct type. 25 bulls from 6 to 24 mos. old. Bred and open heifers and cows. 300 to select from.
L. E. LAFLEY, Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-K

Kleef Aberdeen Angus Farm
 Proven herd bull, and young bulls from 8 to 12 mos. old. Quality, type and the best of breeding.
A. LATZKE & SON, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE
4 HEREFORD BULLS
 DOMINO and BEAU BLANCHARD breeding.
MARK BROWN, WILMORE, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE
Wisconsin Dairy Calves
 Selected Guernsey and Holstein month old heifer 2 for \$12.50. Express charges paid by us.
WILKINSON FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

Fancy Dairy Heifers
 FOR SALE, \$10 PER HEAD.
SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Texas

BROWN SWISS CATTLE
BROWN SWISS BULLS
 For sale, from calves to serviceable ages. 100 head in herd. D.H.I.A. records.
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, ELDOADO, KAN.

Brown Swiss Reg. Heifers
 A Brown Swiss Heifer, in first lactation period. Also registered bull calves, weighing 400 lbs. each.
W. E. VOWEL, 233 N. MAIN, WICHITA, 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, Kansas
 Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
 Livestock Advertising Department

IN THE FIELD
Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

Henry Bliescher, of Bala, offers registered Spotted Poland China spring boars and gilts.

Leo Schumacher, Spotted Poland China breeder of Herington, offers registered spring pigs.

Gerhard Hanson, Wamego, offers milking-bred Shorthorn bulls. They are of good production breeding and are ready for service.

Peterson and Sons, of Osage City, have one of the strong herds of registered O. I. C. hogs in the entire territory. They breed them of the farmer's type, low set and blocky.

The Brown Swiss canton shows will be held at Eldorado May 15, and Pretty Prairie, May 16. Brown Swiss cattle are rapidly taking their place among the leading dairy breeds of the state, and the above shows will be anticipated with unusual interest. It is expected that around 75 head will be exhibited at each show.

Wm. Rogers, of Junction City, has a message in this issue for 4-H boys and girls. He has fall boars and gilts of approved farmer type but with showyard style. Also a fine lot of spring pigs now about ready to ship. They are of Streamline, Monarch Masterpiece and other prominent bloodlines. Write Mr. Rogers at once.

I have a nice letter from my good friend, S. B. Amcoats, of Clay Center. Mr. Amcoats has bred and sold registered Shorthorns in every part of Kansas. It would be difficult to estimate the number of good bulls he has put on the farms in this and adjoining states. He has done his part in the matter of improving the beef cattle of the country. Just now he has some choice bulls for sale from 10 to 14 months old. He also offers females of different ages.

I have just received an interesting letter from J. T. Morgan, breeder of Polled Milking Shorthorns. Mr. Morgan lives at Densmore, in Western Kansas. He recently advertised in Kansas Farmer and says: "I sold the bull calf, Thorndale Signet, for \$150 to the first party who came after the advertisement appeared in your paper. They offered me the same money for a bred heifer but I couldn't spare her. The bull went to Earnest Kysar, of Tribune."

The Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association will hold its annual show on the fair grounds in Council Grove, April 27. About 75 head of cattle from the various herds of the county will be exhibited. Morris county, located in the heart of the Flint Hills territory, has within its boundaries many of the best herds to be found in the entire country. This show, as in the past, gives every attention to 4-H boys and vocational high school students. Prizes will be offered in judging contests. It will be a big day and one of exceptional value from an educational viewpoint.

A letter from Gene Sundgren, manager of CK Ranch, states that the 63 head of Herefords in their April 10 sale sold for an average price of \$132. R. L. Mortimer, of Gypsum, was the winner of first prize in placing the 10 high bulls and 5 females selling. He placed 8 of the 10 top bulls correctly, also 2 of the high selling females. Second prize went to John Engelhard, of Sterling; third, W. H. Willis, Lyons; fourth, Lawrence Willis, Lyons; and fifth to S. L. Quinby, Sun City. E. A. Hibert, of Hillsboro, won the special prize for the best guess on the price of the top bull and top female.

E. D. Hershberger, of Newton, writes that 90 per cent of the buyers at his recent sale of unregistered purebred Guernseys were farmers. About 250 people were present. The rain of the night before and threatening weather kept many from a distance away. The entire offering of females, over half of them baby calves and under yearlings, and including 3 cows, sold for an average of \$73. The top female sold for \$120, going to Olin Eby, of Newton. One heifer brought \$122. The little bull calves averaged \$20.60, and the entire offering averaged a little more than \$67. Mr. Hershberger continues with a herd largely of registered Guernseys. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer. Mr. Hershberger says, "I was well pleased with everything connected with the sale."

W. A. Lewis, successful Milking Shorthorn breeder of Pratt, will hold a reduction sale on his farm Friday, May 5. In this sale will go some of as well bred cattle as can be found anywhere. Much of the offering was sired by the bull, Walgrove Lewis, bred by the Walgrove Farm, Washingtonville, N. Y. He is backed by a great line of producing cows and is a choice individual, having placed second in a strong class at Kansas State Fair last season. A fine lot of heifers, heifer calves and young bulls sired by the present herd bull, Pearl Dukeclose. This with the large amount of Northwood breeding is within itself a guarantee of the quality and production to be found. Mr. Lewis is making a fair division with the buyers and putting in much of his best stock. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Seventy-five registered Herefords were entered in the Dickinson County Hereford Breeders' fourth annual show at Abilene, April 12. The polled cattle stood up well in competition with their horned cousins. The T. L. Welsh horned cattle were well out in front in most classes. From 250 to 300 vocational agriculture and 4-H Club boys placed the animals, and then compared their placings with B. M. Anderson, Kansas City, the judge. From the cattle shown at Abilene a county herd will be selected to exhibit at Kansas fairs this fall. Last year the Hutchinson county herd stood third at both Hutchinson and Topeka. Secretary Roy Lockard, President Jesse Riffel and Vice-president T. L. Welsh, assisted by other members of the committee, including the county agent, did excellent work in carrying out the program.

Jo-Mar Farm received prices in keeping with their splendid Guernsey offering. The sale was held April 6 in a comfortable, well lighted pavilion and was attended by a crowd of about 200. The cattle went to buyers in 15 Kansas counties. Two head went to Missouri, 3 to Nebraska and 7 to Oklahoma. A. F. Unruh and E. M. Moundridge, paid \$275 for the top female, Jo-Mar Beth, an outstanding 2-year-old heifer sired by Cooper's Fancy Africaner. The entire offering of females, including some cows with considerable age and some heifer calves,

KANSAS FARMER
 Publication Dates, 1939

May	6-20
June	3-17
July	1-15-29
August	12-26
September	9-23
October	7-21
November	4-18
December	2-16-30

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

sold for an average of \$110.77 a head. The bulls, all under 1 year old, averaged \$84.60, with a top of \$115. McMurry and Knarr, of Jewell, were the buyers. The average on the entire offering of 39 head was \$106.75, which included 9 grades. Roy Dillard interpreted the pedigrees, and his comments on the different animals selling invariably stimulated bidding. It is a real pleasure to have a part in helping to distribute cattle such as sell in Jo-Mar sales. Boyd Newcom did the selling, assisted by E. E. Germain and C. W. Cole.

The Jas. B. Hollinger Aberdeen-Angus sale to be held on the farm near Chapman, in Dickinson county, Wednesday, May 17, will be the biggest and most important Angus event of many years in Kansas. The Hollinger herd has been making history and giving prized prominence to this state for more than a dozen years. The herd has come to be known wherever big fairs and stock shows are held. No herd anywhere in the Middle West has obtained more prominence based on winnings in the strongest kind of competition. For this sale, Mr. Hollinger has selected 60 outstanding individuals, 50 of which are real foundation females. Much of the offering will be bred to the 3 almost undefeated show bulls—Irenolou of Wheatland, Revermere of Wheatland 17th, and Revermere of Wheatland 19th. This great trio of bulls shown as a group won second at the Chicago International last December. All of them were grand champions at one or more of the best big state fairs during the year. This sale will be full of attractions for the young man wanting to start a herd or for the breeder in need of replacement stock. Mr. Hollinger invites all who believe in good cattle to attend whether they are buyers or spectators. Write at once for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

The CK Ranch Hereford sale held near Brookville was a revelation to many Hereford breeders who in the past have considered their cattle too high priced for the farmer and small commercial grower. CK Ranch believes that the kind of Herefords grown on their farm are suited to the needs and fit well in the program of general farming and stock raising. Every one of the 34 bulls went to Kansas buyers, scattered over 20 Central counties, with a general average of almost \$130 a head, although 21 of the number were under 12 months old. The names of many new buyers were in the list. The top bull, a January last calf, brought \$225, going to Tom Madden, of Salina. The 27 heifers sold for an average of \$139, all of them staying in Kansas except 2. W. L. Allen, of Littleton, Colo., an out-of-state buyer, took one at \$475 and one at \$250. Col. A. W. Thompson, of Lincoln, Neb., did the selling, assisted by Boyd Newcom, of Wichita. Names of buyers together with addresses follow: Tom Madden, Salina; Dr. J. F. Wagner, McFarland; J. B. Beeler, Glen Elder; S. & S. Sales Company, Wichita; Paul Schmanke, Alma; Barton M. Gibson, McPherson; W. Todd, Clay Center; F. C. Harrington, Sun City; Joe Walker, Lincoln; Albert Halg, Salina; Snyder Johnson, Lindsborg; Frank Rizec, Belleville; F. W. Costello, Ellsworth; Roy E. Ellis, Coldwater; Ray Schlick, Bennington; Henry Simpson, Holyrood; E. Merryfield, Minneapolis; C. V. Threlkeld, Gypsum City; E. J. Barnes, Collyer; J. Geer, Potwin; Chas. Heller, Hunter; W. J. Craig, Natoma; Richard Peterson, Marquette; Frank Heyka, Belleville; J. B. Leaton, Kanopolis; Joe Zeller, Brownell; T. L. Welsh, Abilene; Floyd Sowers, Vesper; Henry Madden, Salina; E. Sundgren and Sons, Falun; and W. L. Allen, Littleton, Colo.

SLEEPING SICKNESS
 Encephalomyelitis
 IN HORSES
 New chick type vaccine (western strain) provides protection for the year. Gov't. licensed product. Literature free. Order now. Complete 2-dose treatment (per horse) only \$1.70. Ten head or more \$1.50 each. Also Government licensed abortion vaccine. Free literature.
FARMERS VACCINE & SUPPLY CO., Dept. P., Kansas City, Mo.

Milking Shorthorn Reduction Sale

10 Cows in milk—others to freshen within 60 days, choice open heifers, heifer calves and some choice young bulls.

On farm, 2 miles north and 6 miles west of Pratt, Kan.

Friday, May 5

6 head will freshen in September and October. Offering includes a choice 2-year-old bull (grandson of NORTHWOOD PRIDE 4th, dam a choice Clay bred cow). Typy heifers sell. Offering includes several daughters of the great bull WALGROVE LEWIS, whose seven nearest dams average between 12,000 and 13,000 pounds of milk and 531 fat. CLAYTON OXFORD, a red grandson of Northwood Pride, sells as an attraction.

Everything selling as well as our entire herd abortion and Tb. free by test.

For catalog write

W. A. LEWIS, Owner, PRATT, KAN.

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom and Art McNary Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
TYPE and PRODUCTION
 Two-year-old State Fair Junior Champion cow. Four-year-old, fresh, 4th at State Fair. A 6-month and yearling son of Mountain Reeves—3 dams average 16,081 milk, 625 fat.
HARRY H. REEVES
 Hutchinson, Kan.

Milking Bred SHC Bulls
 Young Bulls, dark reds, some with spots, 18 to 28 months old. By outstanding sires and dams of heavy production. Priced right for immediate sale.
GERHARD HANSEN, WAMEGO, KAN.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls
PARKER FARM, STANLEY, KAN., offers bulls, 2 months and older, out of Record of Merit and Grand Champion cows. Sired by outstanding bulls, including Imp. Hilda's Trickster. (Carl Parker, Owner.)

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls
 7 to select from. 2 reds, 2 whites, 3 roans. Four months to one year old. \$40 to \$75. Cattle bred on the same farm since 1906.
A. L. WITHERS, R. 1, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE
 Sired by Brookside Champion 5th, son of the Canadian bull Nera's Champion. Out of cows equally well bred. Also females.
H. A. RAHRER, Junction City, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
20 BULLS Weaned and up to choice herd bulls, \$60 to \$200. Females—not related. One of the largest and oldest herds. Baurhury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. (22 mi W. and 6 S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

SHORTHORN CATTLE
Dispersion
Dual-Purpose Shorthorns
 20 head of Registered Cattle will be sold at auction Friday, April 28, at Community Sale, Quinter, Kansas. Herd Sire, Collynie Sultan, polled, 3 years old. 10 Cows, 2 to 5 years. 9 Bulls and Heifers, yearlings and under.
MRS. MERLYN MANN, QUINTER, KAN.

Abortion-Free Shorthorns
 Young Bulls and Heifers, sired by SNI-A-BAR SIGNET, also a few good Cows bred to the same sire. Good colors and in nice condition. No culls offered.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
GUERNSEY BULLS
 We have some Guernsey bulls for sale out of cows with records. Write for list.
Sun Farms or Fess Dairy, Parsons, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Dressler's Record Bulls
 From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat.
H. A. DRESSLER, LERO, KAN.

Holstein Bulls for Sale
 from calves to serviceable ages; sired by a double grandson of CARNATION SENSATION and out of record dams. Ira Ranz & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

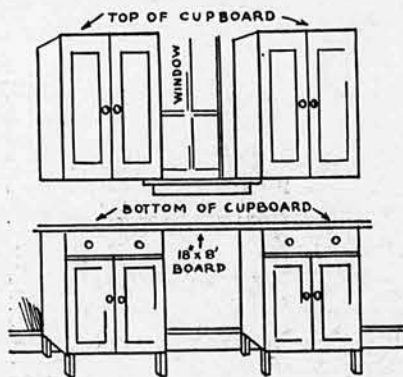
SADDLE HORSES
American Saddle Bred STALLION
 for sale. 2 years old, weight 900 lbs., color bay, two white stockings white feet, sired by CHERRY HIGHLAND 2nd, son of Cherry Highland 10855; out of an Arabian bred sorrel dam.
ULRICH BROS., Owners, LURAY, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS
BERT POWELL
 AUCTIONEER
 LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
 715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

Handy IDEAS

by FarmFolks

Builds Kitchen Cabinet



I made an excellent built-in cabinet for my kitchen from 2 kitchen cupboards that were bought at an auction sale for a song. The cupboards were sawed in two just above the drawers and boards fastened on to make bottoms for the wall cabinets. Then these were securely fastened to the wall with a window between them. An 8-foot board was placed on top of the lower cabinets and under the window making a large, handy work table. The cabinet was painted ivory with a red trim. —Mrs. McKinley Mitchell.

Scrapes Scales From Fish

Three bottle caps tacked on a small stick of wood makes a handy scraper for scaling fish. —Mrs. William Rauber.

Leads Cattle Easier

The usual practices of twisting the tail, whipping and yelling in loading or leading stubborn cattle often give no results. I have found that putting small ropes around the front legs of the cattle above the knees, and pulling or sawing with the ropes while pulling with the halter makes cattle unbrace their front feet and move when loading into a trailer or while leading. One rope around the front legs pulls the legs together and is not as satisfactory as 2 ropes. —Harold Scanlan, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Many Uses for Oilcloth

When buying a new oilcloth for the kitchen table I never discard the old one until I cut out the brightest unworn pieces. These I make into chil-

dren's washable toys, baby's waterproof bibs, little sister's aprons and pretty scalloped doilies for my flower pots. Cushions covered with bright oilcloth are fine for porch swings and are easily cleaned and waterproof. —Mrs. Lulu Dix, Neosho Co.

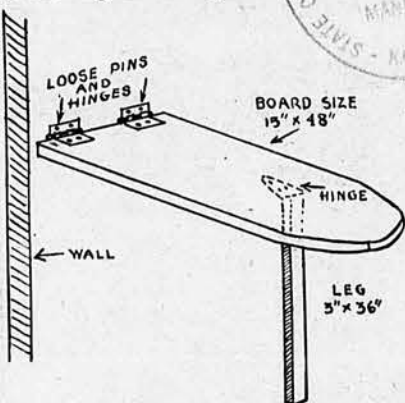
To Revive Dried Plants

If your cabbage plants are received dried out and in bad condition, it is desirable to give them a thoro soaking in water and then leave them in a cool cellar for a few days. This treatment will work wonders in reviving them. —Mrs. Cleve Butler.

Tape Mends Shades

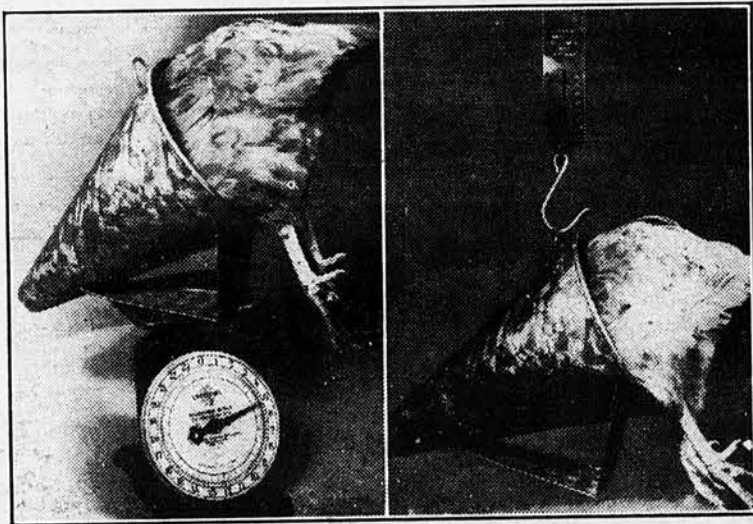
I have found it easy and worthwhile to use adhesive tape in mending fiber window shades. I take a piece the length of the tear and press it down firmly. This holds it together and prevents it tearing farther. I also use adhesive to label canister sets and other things around the kitchen. It stays on a long time and can be removed if necessary. —Mrs. Paul Robertson.

Folding Ironing Board



To make a handy ironing board use a 15-inch board 4 feet long. Trim 1 end wedge shape. Fasten 1 side of 2 loose pin hinges to the square end of the board and the other sides of the hinges to the wall 3 feet high. Fasten a board 3 by 36 inches for a leg to the ironing board with a common hinge. When not in use this board can be taken down by removing hinge pins and put away in a closet. —Mrs. M. M.

Funnel for Weighing Chickens



Accurate weight is obtained in a minimum of time thru the use of the handy funnel shaped device shown above. It is impossible for the chicken to flap its wings. Made of 28-gauge galvanized iron, it measures 12 inches in length, 8 inches in diameter at the large end, and 2 inches at the opposite end. The standard soldered to the funnel makes possible its use on ordinary household scales, as at left. The ring at the top adapts it for weighing on spring type scales, as at right. —Mrs. Benj. Nielsen.

The Tank Truck

NEWS FROM YOUR CONOCO AGENT



THRIFTIER ENGINE OPERATION

NO matter how rugged your tractor may be, the length of its life and the cost of its upkeep depend very largely on the motor oil you feed it.

And there are just two true yardsticks to use in selecting a motor oil. One is its cost. Not its price, mind you, but what it costs you per hour or mile of service.

The second factor is its efficiency in fighting wear.

Farmers who know say that Conoco Germ Processed oil stands out alone on both counts... that engines protected by patented Germ Processed oil's oil-PLATING seldom need repairs, yet run far longer between oil changes.

Typical Economy

"I have used Germ Processed oil exclusively since I bought my 1½-ton V8 truck except for four quarts of another oil," Ray Lindquist of St. Cloud, Minnesota, wrote recently. "When I found this other oil lasted only half as long as Germ Processed, I switched right back."

"My motor now has 82,000 miles on it, nine-tenths of which was between 50 and 60 miles per hour. I still have original pistons and bearings, and have had only one valve and ring job. My truck still runs perfectly, without a knock."

In tractors, Germ Processed oil is setting records just as impressive. Many farmers whose engines are fairly well protected from dust, write that they get as much as 100 hours. Scores have written that they get from 30% to 50% more hours' use out of this oil.

"Germ Processed oil," says G. Riley Stout of Clovis, New Mexico, "is the only oil I've ever used that answers all purposes. I use it in the truck, car and tractors and find it to be 100% O. K. It has greatly reduced my costs."

Here's Why It Does:

Patented Conoco Germ Processing makes the regular type of oil-film extra-tough, and gives engines something entirely extra... the only OIL-PLATING. Fastening to every working surface like an inbuilt part of the engine, OIL-PLATING will not drain down even when an engine stands idle for weeks. So, naturally, it's ready to protect even before the engine turns over... ready to battle starting wear even before wear can begin. And as you know, the prevention of starting wear is the biggest help there could be in keeping engines out of the repair shop — and off the junk pile.

For Germ Processed oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets, and dustproof 5-quart and 1-quart cans, just get in touch with your Conoco Agent.

Best Oils For Diesels



Another booster for the economy of OIL-PLATING is V. Z. Clinger, Rexburg, Idaho, shown here on his "Caterpillar" Diesel, lubricated with Conoco Diesel Engine Oil.

The tremendous pressure in a diesel tractor engine—7½ times that in a gasoline engine—puts an extra-heavy load on connecting-rod ends and piston rings. And that makes regular mineral oils more helpless than ever.

But Germ Processed and Conoco Diesel Engine Oils are ideal, because they and they alone, OIL-PLATE engines. And OIL-PLATING stays on like the surface of the metal itself. It does not drain down or squeeze out. What's more, these two oils last far longer... and do not pile up heavy carbon and gum.

The only choice between these two Conoco lubricants depends on the make of the diesel tractor and particularly on the type of bearings it has. Never guess! Ask your Conoco Agent which is right for your diesel.

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 pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

To Mend a Water Tank

Find a bolt just about as big around as the hole to be mended. Cut a good-size leather washer and fit it on the bolt. Ram bolt through hole in tank, and fit another washer on the outside. Screw nut down tight. Herman Bogaard, Leighton, Iowa.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

