

# KANSAS FARMER

1937

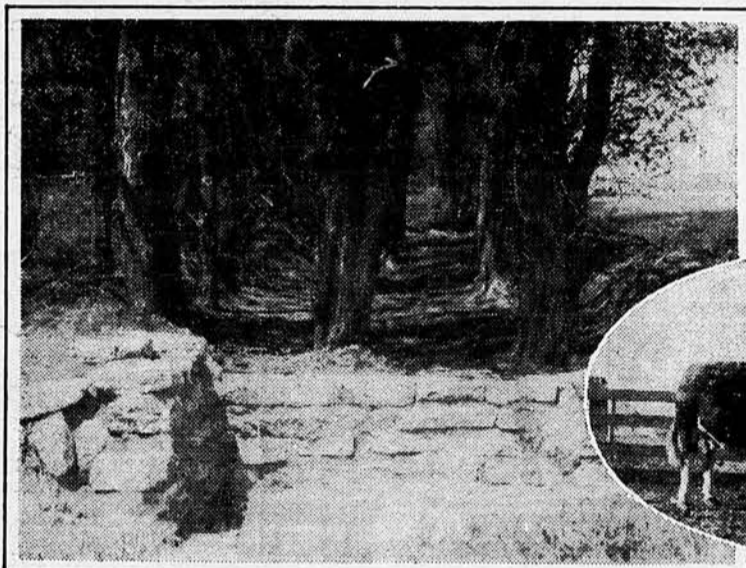
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MAIL & BREEZE

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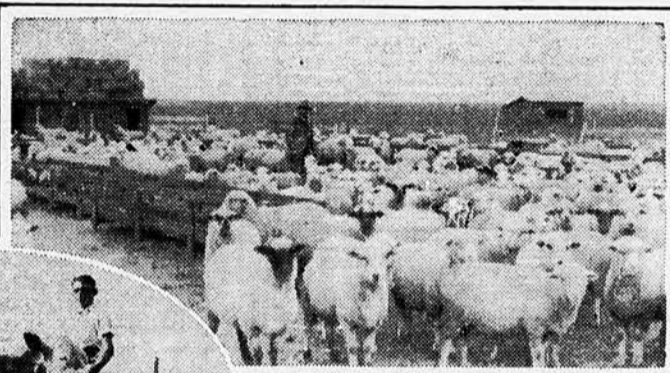
Number 32



Above—No better place to have a terrace outlet channel than down a row of trees where the water will do some good. Here is a heavy row of hedge on Edgar York's farm, Morris county. The water comes from quite a distance up the windbreak and pours into a roadside ditch over the rock dam and retaining wall. Hundreds of dams of this kind have been built in Morris county by CCC workers co-operating with farmers.



In oval—Now is the time of year 4-H club boys and girls are watching for the first signs of fat on their club calves. There are still 6 months of feeding ahead and the boy or girl who has selected a good enough calf and does a faithful and intelligent job of feeding likely will win a prize somewhere next fall. This is one of the Muths boys, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Muths, Tipton, and a good calf fed out last year.

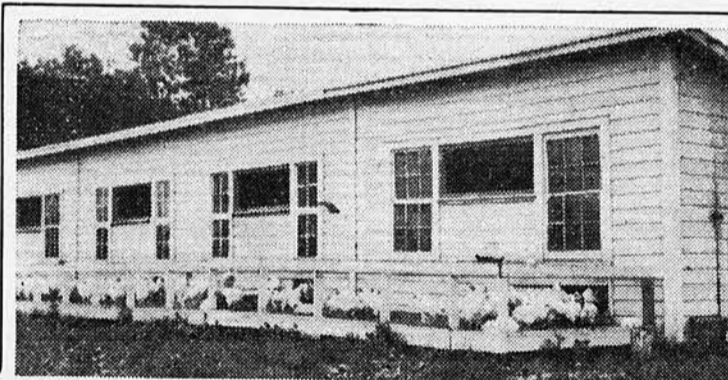


Above—Part of John Batton's flock of 500 grade western ewes on his farm near Johnson, Stanton county. Mr. Batton has stayed with sheep production thru all the dry years. He uses a heated, round-top barn for a lambing shed and the lambs begin to come in January. He sold about 250 lambs last month, and had 120 more out on wheat pasture. Pasture is the big problem in Southwest Kansas, Mr. Batton said.

Below—Fattening cockerels on raised wire floors and in clean compartments of the house is a practice used by Mrs. Ethel Brazelton, with her White Rock flock, near Troy. Here are the birds early in June and about ready for market. This practice saves labor.

Below—A scene from the musical drama, "The American Indian Version of the Shepherd's Psalm," given by Montgomery county farm women at their annual Achievement day in Independence, and by request at Farm and Home Week at Kansas State College. The Indian maiden, in costume, is Mrs. Will Akers, who gives in the Indian sign language her interpretation of what the 23rd Psalm means to her, while Mrs. Ed. McArthur, at extreme right, reads the interpretation.

In the picture: Indian Maiden, Mrs. Will Akers. Front row, left to right, Mrs. William Chism, Mrs. Fred Van Horn, Nell Stover, Mrs. Guy Kidd, Mrs. W. R. McIntosh, Mrs. Paul Murphy, Mrs. Opal Lawrence, Mrs. H. Pittman, Mrs. A. M. Landon, Mrs. Dave Hughes, Mrs. J. N. Howard, Mrs. Guy Campbell, Mrs. M. W. Hovis, and Mrs. Ed. McArthur. Back row, Mrs. J. E. McAlister, Mrs. Clarence Rusk, Mrs. Harry Magson, Mrs. John Hinson, Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. Mueller Hodgman, Mrs. Ada Hinreich, Mrs. Lloyd Fair. Twenty-nine voices make up the chorus.



# What Results May Be Expected From the New Farm Program?

THE Soil Conservation Program has one set of effects on production in drouth years and an opposite set of effects in bumper crop years, according to H. R. Tolley, administrator of the AAA. In drouth years, total feed supplies are increased more than they otherwise would be because the acreage of hay and forage is increased, and these crops are generally more productive of feed in dry years than are the grains.

Balance is found in the bumper years, too, because the acreage of legumes and forage crops tends to hold down grain surpluses. Many times this

will give farmers a chance to graze their native pastures very lightly and thus reduce the number of weeds and greatly improve the sod. Since the type of farming encouraged by the Soil Conservation Program is a better balanced one it is thus safer, particularly in years of drouth.

The first fields to be hit hard by dry weather are those which are eroded or of low fertility. The tendency under the soil conservation plan is to take these fields out of grain production and seed them to hay, grass or legumes. These crops when established will withstand much more dry weather

than if they were seeded to grain crops.

Four features of the soil program which Mr. Tolley believes will help farmers in Kansas to combat drouth whenever it occurs are, first, the provision for emergency forage plantings to replace losses of 1936 crops; second, rates of payments for planting soil-conserving crops, which will enable farmers to save nurse crops for grain or hay, in event of drouth, and still earn small payments; third, a variety of specially designed soil-building practices which will enable farmers to reduce wind erosion, and also to hold a larger proportion of the rain and snow that falls; and last, there is a flexible provision for certain winter wheat states which will allow a part of the huge 1937 winter wheat acreage to be used as pasture, thus providing more livestock feed.

Because so many acres of soil-con-

## Fertilizer Saves Fences

The average Kansas pasture in mid-summer is a place where the cows spend half their time trying to find grass to eat, and the other half trying to find a place to get out. Fertilizer can have a lot to do with keeping the cows at home and fences in repair, altho this argument isn't often made for it. It merely is additional service.

servicing crops were killed by drouth in 1936, farmers are being allowed to use such emergency forage crops as millets, Sudan grass and barley, and they will be classed as neutral instead of soil-depleting. In Kansas, payments are provided for terracing crop land, and contour planting of small grains and intertilled crops. In a number of the dry-farming counties of Kansas, payments will be made for controlled summer-fallowing, strip-cropping and fallowing, contour listing, contour listing of land going back to native grass, and planting cover crops to control wind erosion.

In addition to the Soil Conservation Program, the Western region, which includes Kansas, has the range program which encourages building of wells, ponds, and reservoirs; controlled grazing, rodent control, and a number of other practices all of which directly increase the carrying capacity of pastures or protect livestock from water shortage.

## Wheat and Conservation

LEONARD NEFF

The average farmer operating 160 acres, who seeded 75 acres of wheat last fall, is wondering how the new Agricultural Conservation Program can apply to him. During the base year this farmer had 100 acres of corn, wheat, oats and sorghums or what are known as soil-depleting crops. He still can plant that many acres in such crops in 1937 and receive a small Class II payment of \$20 to \$30 for contour drilling oats, or contour listing corn or other row crops, terracing, planting forest trees and other conservation practices.

If he cared to obtain a larger benefit payment he might fence off 15 acres of wheat, designate it as a winter cover crop and use it for pasture only. On the average this would increase his Class II allowance to \$65 or \$100. In addition, such procedure also would entitle him to a Class I payment of from \$60 to \$100. He could fence off less wheat and receive a smaller payment.

With all feed as short as it is the wheat pasture could be as valuable as a grain crop. It should be worth as much as 1½ tons of good alfalfa for each acre pastured. Furthermore, by pasturing only a part of the wheat acreage the remainder would do better according to the experience of leading wheat growers.

## Permanent AAA Maps

An accurate and permanent map of every farm in Kansas participating in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, will be prepared this year and filed in the office of the county association to bring about more rapid and economical checking of compliance in this and future farm programs. Preparation of an accurate map this year will show the number of acres in each field on a farm and will make it unnecessary to measure the fields in following years. All that will then be necessary will be to identify the crops which are growing on each field.

This is expected to speed up compliance work in the future and also to reduce the cost to farmers who pay the local expenses of the program out of the payments they receive. Farmers in each county will be notified as soon as plans for the mapping of farms in the Western Region are complete.

## For Wet Weather Work

Wet weather delayed wheat seeding in Southeast Kansas last fall. However, Arthur Hunter, Parsons, reported one of his neighbors solved the problem. He put dual-wheels and rubber tires on his tractor and went right along where it was too wet for other power.



● FIELDS AND ORCHARDS, lanes and country roads—those were the scenes in which the Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tire passed through its "growing" stage and became a completed product.

Engineers designed the tire, of course. But not at drawing boards. They spent weeks and months on dirt farms in every section of the United States studying conditions under which it was to work.

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It was these farmers who first called it the greatest tractor tire ever built. They know that rubber on tractors saves time, labor and money. They found, in addition, that the Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tire saves *more* time, *more* labor, *more* money!

**SPECIFY** the Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tire when you buy another tractor. If your present tractor has steel wheels, talk to your Goodyear dealer about a changeover. Let him show you how Goodyear Tires will more than pay the cost.

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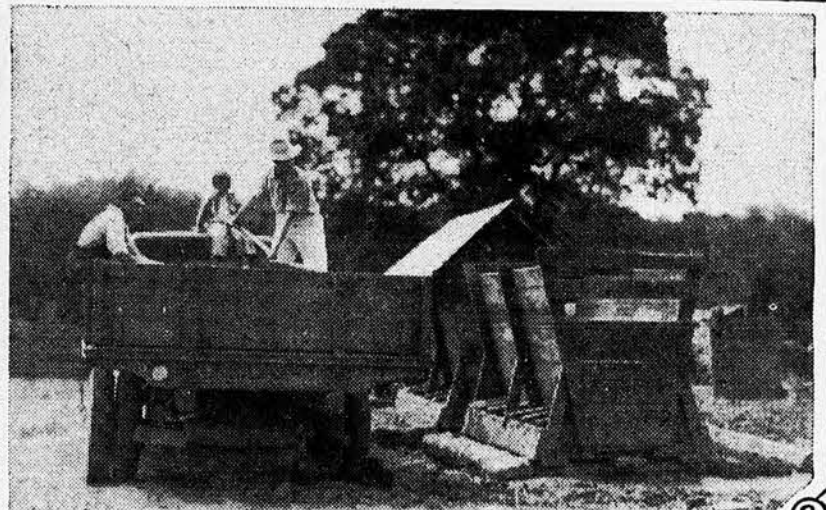
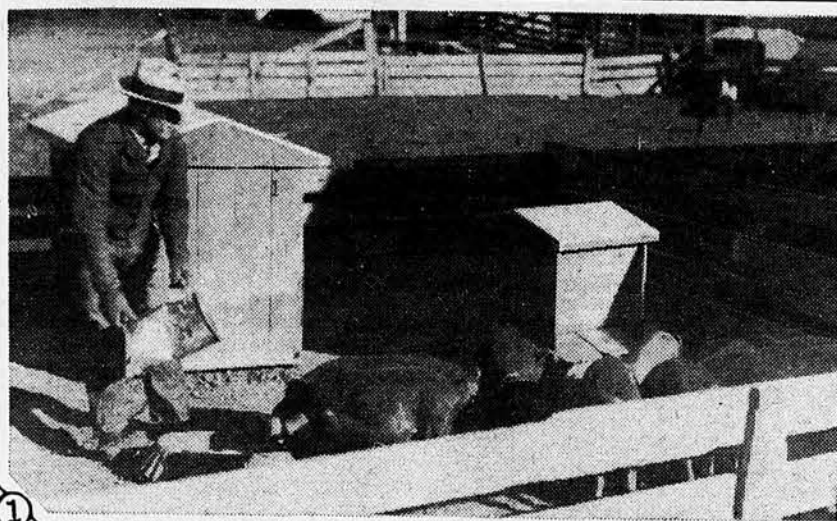
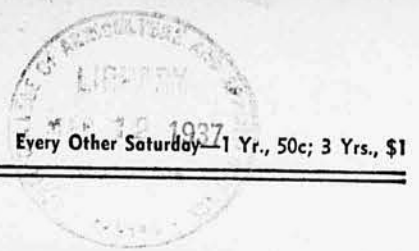
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**GOODYEAR MONEY SAVERS ON THE FARM**



## Getting Back in the Hog Business

### We Can Put Gilts on the Top Summer Market If Feed Looks too Short

#### Tudor Charles

**T**HE man who stocks his farm with a few good gilts this spring is likely to prove himself a wise "bird." During the last few months hogs have not been returning any amount of profit to their owners. This is not because of particularly "mean" prices, but due to unusually high cost of grain, tankage and feed generally. By early next fall we probably will see hog prices up where they would make a nice return on "dollar corn," and grain may sell at relatively lower levels than that figure.

So, now appears to be the time to start in hogs again—barring the possibility of a majority of U. S. farmers, living in pork-producing areas, deciding to make this move. History has shown us such a wholesale move is improbable.

On a series of trips over Kansas in recent weeks, I asked a good many farmers what their plans are for getting back in the hog business, taking for granted they had shut down pretty close since 1932 or 1933. Joseph Hemme, Newman, Jefferson county, said he and his son had been finding it more profitable to buy their hogs for feeding the last few years. They have fed some molasses, ground alfalfa, and all the grains to keep cost of pork gains down. Mr. Hemme now believes the hog picture will change soon, and it will be cheaper to raise feeder pigs than to buy them.

Earl Miley, Hoxie, has not been raising many hogs following a series of short feed grain years. How-

ever, he normally raises considerable barley, corn and some kafir, and he is all set with several Duroc gilts to get back into hog raising. L. C. Albrecht, Smith Center, has been keeping some good Duroc gilts every year with the expectation of raising more pigs when feed is cheaper. He has been buying some shoats, too, but believes it will be more profitable to raise them following a good feed crop.

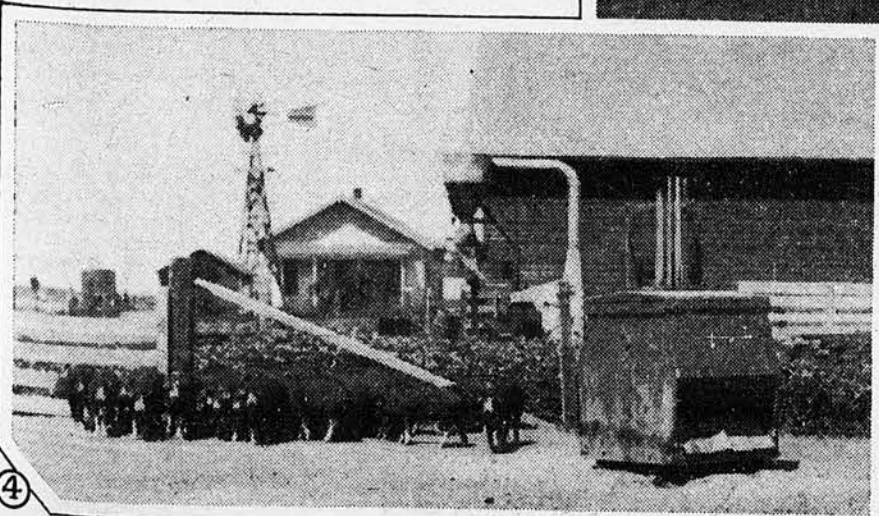
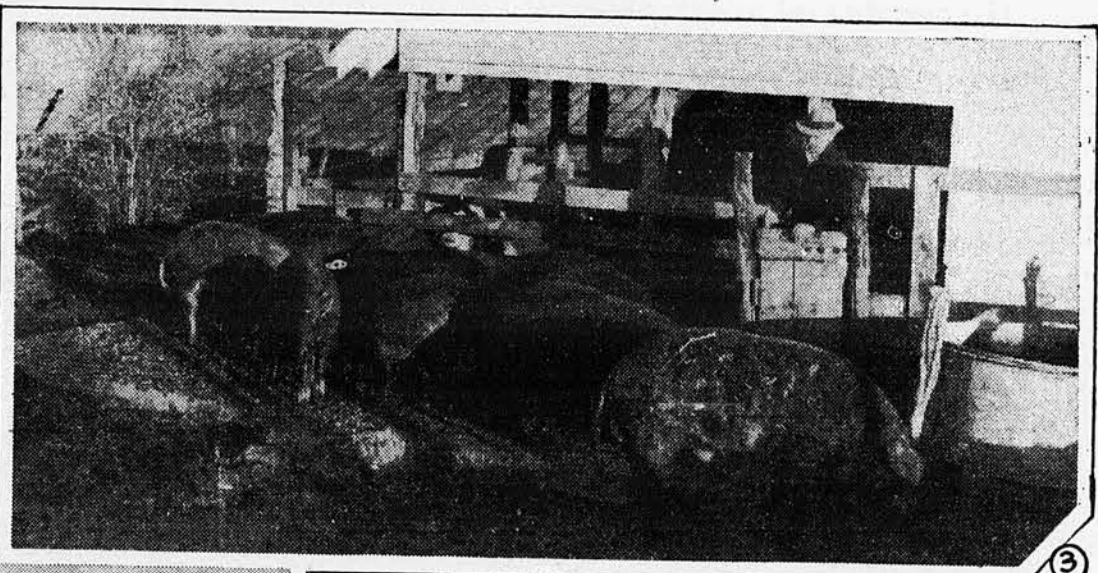
Frank McGonigle, of Nickerson, has been raising good hogs every year, but said there are few hog men left in his community, and production of feed grain, mostly corn, is giving way rapidly to wheat. I suggested wheat as a feed, pointing out that we are likely to have somewhat cheaper wheat prices with increased acreages and limited export, and considering the fact many farmers intend to use or sell wheat as a feed grain in case it is as cheap as corn. Mr. McGonigle said he had thought of that, too, and with his alfalfa fields all fenced for hogs he rather expected to go ahead in hog production along an even keel if

grain becomes a little cheaper. He uses pasture for his hogs every chance he gets, and to good advantage.

We are not without our farmers who have been able to make as much profit from hogs as other classes of livestock, even in recent years. Walter Claassen, of the Claassen Brothers partnership, near Whitewater, showed me their fall pigs and said their records prove hogs had paid well for the feed they consumed. They have kept 20 sows regularly every year. They have excellent type hogs—big-boned, medium-build, and strong arched backs. The fall shoats were on a self-feeder containing ground wheat. All of the hogs run on alfalfa and wheat pasture most of the time.

It is well to remember that good shoats you raise yourself may do better than the hogs you buy, thus making up for what appears to be a loss in raising your own pigs.

Near Parsons, Arthur Hunter has a dairy farm well suited to hog (Continued on Page 30)



1—Twenty head of gilts are kept every year on Claassen Brothers farm, Butler county. Here is Walter Claassen feeding a little ground barley. Hogs have paid well for feed each year on this farm, Walter said.

2—Feeding hogs has been Ben McCammon's surest source of profit on his Shawnee county farm. Here, Tudor Charles, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, lends a hand with the unloading, while Ben and young Nancy Ann look on.

3—Early morning in A. N. Claassen's breeding pen, near Potwin. The male hog in the foreground shows excellent type and came from W. R. Huston's herd, Americus. Ten head of choice gilts complete the herd.

4—Part of these 1936 Poland China pigs were kept for breeding stock by Ted Bourquin, Colby, who has stayed with purebred hogs thru several years of short feed crops. Now he is ready to get back in the hog business along with other Kansas breeders.

# These Modern Cattle Trails

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

**T**WO decades ago the term "driven in" as applied to livestock arriving at the terminal markets, meant that cattle, hogs and sheep were herded over the roads to the stockyards. Naturally, the distance that potential meats could be transported under their own power was very limited. Growers living more than 10 to 20 miles shipped by rail.

Then came the motor truck, and the trails over which livestock could be "driven in" widened to the horizon and beyond. In 1916, only 2 per cent of the livestock received at the 17 principal markets arrived by truck. But in 1936, 56 per cent of the cattle, 67 per cent of the calves, received at these markets, came by truck. More than 70 per cent of all the hogs were transported by truck. The Chicago stockyards was the only large market in the Corn Belt where more hogs came by rail than by truck, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Because of the longer hauls, the proportion of truck arrivals of sheep and lambs has not been so large as with other kinds of livestock. In 1936, a little more than 30 per cent of the sheep and lambs were sent to market by truck.

Increase in use of motor trucks in transporting livestock to market, the bureau economists say, is largely a reflection of improvement in public highways and of developments in manufacture of trucks suitable for hauling livestock. Greater flexibility of this method of transportation as compared with shipment by rail also has tended to increase use of trucks.

## Streamlined Cattle Rustling

**C**ATTLE stealing has reached a volume in the past decade never attained in the old days when rustlers preyed upon ranchers and drove their contraband animals into inaccessible hideouts. The use of the automobile and motor truck has increased the returns of cattle rustling many fold, and created a problem that cannot be handled by any one state.

Thefts no longer are confined to the large outlying ranches, but to farms in thickly populated areas. The thieves descend upon the farmer's piglot or corral and quickly slaughter a few animals and before dawn are several hundred miles away. Sales are made to remote construction camps, or to dishonest butchers in small towns. Many head of stolen livestock reach the terminal markets, altho it is more difficult to sell at the reputable markets. The rapid growth of community auction sales has given the rustlers an easier market for their stolen livestock.

Authorities all over the Middle West are aroused over the increase in cattle thefts. Enactment of the interstate crime commission laws allowing closer co-operation between the states than heretofore, will aid materially in putting the rustlers out of business.

Under the provisions of these laws, pursuit of criminals across state lines will serve to make the streamlined rustlers scarcer. In the old days, men who stole cattle or horses were given short shift at the end of a rope. In these modern days, certainty of prison and long terms will aid materially in ending a crime that is a hangover from frontier days, with modern refinements.

## Social Credit Bubble Bursts

**P**REMIER ABERHART of "social credit" fame has given up in despair and confessed that he cannot keep his campaign promise to give all adult citizens of Alberta, Canada, \$25 a month. He now is asking his supporters what he should do about it. Political opponents will be barred from expressing their opinions.

Probably no more "cock-eyed" scheme ever was evolved, as a vehicle on which to ride into office, than this "credit dividend" idea. It struck a responsive chord in the minds of a majority of discouraged citizens in the province, suffering from crop failure and economic depression. Probably they did not stop to ask themselves where the money was coming from—more than likely they didn't care.

When he rode into office on the absurd pledge, Aberhart asked for 18 months to put his program into operation. He proposed to increase individual purchasing power, eliminate profiteering, regulate price spreads, increase internal credit, prevent foreclosures and lower indebtedness.

Obviously, this Utopian scheme was doomed to failure. Had the premier owned a fabulously productive gold mine he could not have delivered. He

can only admit now that "we have been unable to introduce social credit as we had hoped." He probably wishes that he had not been so free with his pledges, made for the sake of votes.

Aberhart is not the first demagog who rode into office on impossible promises. Even the astute politician sometimes stretches his imagination in his stump speeches, but in most instances the electorate weighs the evidence before voting. Our guess is that Aberhart's most ardent supporters will vote at the next election to "turn the rascal out." At least it will be very unusual if they give him another chance.

## Too Many Tax Collectors

**E**VERY motorist in the country should approve the resolution introduced in Congress by Senator King of Utah, asking the President to call a conference between federal and state officials for the purpose of studying ways and means of eliminating the present duplication of taxes. Motorists today are paying more than a billion and a quarter dollars in special taxes under many forms, particularly as regards registration fees and gasoline taxes.

For several years the American Automobile Association, by the way, this was the first A. A. A. organization for co-operative effort, has been demanding that only states levy special motor taxes and that the Federal government withdraw from this lucrative revenue source. The A. A. A. has spoken for motor car owners since 1902, and always has opposed the duplication of taxation by both Federal and state governments. But as the gasoline tax and registration fees proved easy means of raising money, the levies were increased, until now the motor car and its necessary fuels, carry the largest rate of taxation known to government.

It is time to call a halt, and if a Federal and state conference will study the problem from all angles, doubtlessly the desired remedy can be applied. At any rate, it is worth serious consideration by Congress.

## A Prayer That Came too Late!

**I**N APRIL, 1936, Bernarr Macfadden, erudite publisher of "Liberty," made this fervent prayer: "No more experimentation, for God's sake!" That prayer knocked a screw loose somewhere in my thick skull and the wheels have been whirring ever since. That experimentation is odious can be easily proved. For instance, at some remote period in human history when some smart alecky ancestor of ours, impelled by either hunger, fear or avarice, first raised a small rock in his hand and, using his arm as a lever, hurled it at some other object, he had begun an odious experimentation that has led to the development of almost all the implements of human warfare, and is directly responsible for the taking of untold millions of human lives.

"When the founders of the U. S. A. signed the Declaration of Independence they began an odious (?) experimentation in Democratic government that almost every statesman in the world at that

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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time considered foolish and inexpedient—George III considered it a criminal act. And if those intrepid gentlemen had not signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776 the people of the U. S. A. never would have had the opportunity to make all these odious (?) experimentations in 1936.

"If that smart alecky ancestor of ours who hurled the first rock had only been as wise as our modern Mr. Macfadden, the current revolution in Spain with its attendant horrors would be mentally and physically impossible, simply because men would have no implements with which to fight except tooth and claw. They would not even know enough to hurl rocks at each other. However, we can excuse this prehistoric ancestor on the ground that he had no "lamp of experience" by which he could guide his actions.

"Experimentation is odious, but, alas! Bernarr Macfadden's prayer comes too late! Far, far too late!—Frank Gray, Sr., Alamosa, Colo."

I do not think Mr. Macfadden meant that experiments should cease. Of course, to quit experimenting entirely would be to stop progress. It also is true, however, that continual experimentation is almost as disastrous as to refuse to make any experiments at all.

## More Evidence of the Truth

**E**XCERPTS from his diary, published in his birth month, reveal another of George Washington's many sides. Historians now point out that the Father of His Country loved nothing better than a bit of fishing.

It is pleasant to note, too, that Washington's diary of his fishing ventures jibe with his reputation for never telling a fib. In his notes, there is none of your typical Izaak Walton exaggeration.

On one day, for instance, he records mournfully, "caught little or no fish." On another, "No fish were to be caught today neither."

In a complaining note, "Caught only about 30,000 last night." Note that he did not mention the 50,000 or so that got away, or go into detail about the tremendous scraps put up by the 30,000. Apparently not even the exhilaration of angling could lure him from plain, matter-of-fact truth.

## Safety Everybody's Problem

**U**NIFORM safety laws, if rigidly enforced, will go a long way toward eliminating the risks now present on every highway in the land. But unless the 10 per cent of the driving public that causes the accidents becomes converted to safety, the shameful toll of death will continue.

It is unfortunate that we have not yet learned to enjoy the automobile, a marvelous instrument of transportation, without paying a tremendous price. Year after year the traffic death record grows worse. That it did not improve in 1936, at a time when most encouraging advances were noted in law enforcement and traffic engineering in general, indicates but one thing—that highway safety is a problem which will not yield readily to wholesale solution. It must be solved by each individual for himself.

The traffic problem is your problem. Your stake in it is high, for it is your very life. Do not substitute chance for caution, uncertainty for safety, either in driving or walking. Let's join in ending this senseless lottery.

## Altruism at Its Best

**O**NLY the most altruistic Kansans will appreciate Emil and Louis Patzner, bachelor farmers, who place more importance upon human welfare than upon the piling up of great wealth. These two fine farmers of Central Kansas declined for a time to lease their land for oil, even when derricks were pumping black gold on three sides of them. They preferred to keep their fertile acres unstained by oil and the attendant evils of the average oil field.

Finally, the Patzner brothers signed a lease, but not at the highest price offered. A group of Wichita friends were given the right to explore the farms for oil, but under restrictions which will not interfere with the daily life of the farmers. And, instead of adding more wealth to their already bountiful store of money, the Patzners will expend their oil money for charity. Kansas is to be congratulated upon having among its citizenship two men like Emil and Louis Patzner.

# Farm Matters as I See Them

## Ten Things Can Be Done

**I**N CONNECTION with the farm tenancy program now under consideration in Congress, there are at least 10 things which can be done by the states to improve landlord-tenant conditions.

The Federal government's part in the tenancy program will be based largely upon (1) improving farm conditions as a part of the national farm program; (2) creating a loan fund available to selected tenants for the purchase of farms on long-time payments at a reasonably low rate of interest. I am following the progress on legislation in Congress closely, and am going to insist on adequate financing at the lowest possible interest rate, when the measure comes before the Senate committee on agriculture.

It is a proper function of the National government to protect the future welfare of the Nation by encouraging ownership of farm lands by the farmers who operate the farms. Just as conservation of the soil fertility; government assistance in working out a proper balance of production and consumption; and government assistance in attaining and maintaining parity income for agriculture is a proper function of government, as I see it.

But there also is a place in our agriculture for the tenant-operated farm. There are, and always will be, perfectly good farmers who will do well as tenants. Also, the young men and women in farm communities, in many instances, can make a better start as tenants than as land owners, if they have to start from raw, as many of them do.

There is much more to the farm tenancy problem than having Uncle Sam finance the purchase of farms. For that reason I am suggesting to you the following decalogue of what can be done at home, rather than thru Washington, to help this situation. I might say that these suggestions have been formulated by the President's Farm Tenancy committee. They are well worth our careful consideration; most of them should be translated into action.

Here are 10 points that are presented for state and local action, most of them requiring state legislation:

1. Require farm leases to be written.
2. Improvements which are removable, made by tenant while on farm, shall be removable by him at end of lease period.
3. Landlord shall compensate tenant for specified improvements not removed when the tenant leaves; certain types of such improvements should have been approved by the landlord before being made; of course.
4. Tenant shall compensate landlord for deterioration and damage brought about by factors over which tenant has control.
5. Adequate accounts or records shall be maintained on outlays for which either party might claim credit or compensation.
6. Farm leases shall be terminable by either party only after due notice given at least 6 months in advance.

7. After the first year, payment shall be made either party for loss occasioned by termination of the lease without due cause.

8. Where rental payments are not based on a sliding scale, the landlord's lien shall be limited during serious emergencies such as crop failure or sudden and disastrous falls in prices.

9. Renting a farm on which the dwelling does not meet certain minimum standards of housing and sanitation shall be made a misdemeanor—tenant's dwelling should be well roofed, have sanitary outside toilets, be screened, and so forth. These requirements should be only those necessary for the maintenance of health and sanitation; it is not intended to require landlords to erect palaces for tenants.

10. Provision shall be made by law for the settlement of landlord and tenant differences by local boards of arbitration, composed of reasonable representatives of both landlords and tenants. Their decisions, of course, should be subject to court review where considerable sums of money or problems of legal interpretation are involved.

## Modernizing Farm Homes

**U**NLESS more satisfactory and satisfying farm living are the fruits of your labor, you are under-paid. Cheated. The point I wish to make is that farm families not only deserve, but should have, the best there is available in modern conveniences that make for comfort.

I hope soon to see great progress in modernizing farm homes. We take a certain pride in recounting the experiences of pioneers in their log-cabin era. Those folks "could take it," to use a popular expression. There wasn't much available in the way of conveniences in those days. But now it is different. Conveniences are available for use in farm homes.

Farm homes need the radio, telephone, running water, electricity, furnace heating, insulation against cold and heat, air-conditioning, frequent painting inside and out and numerous other things. Hard years have delayed these home improvements. Improving farm income will bring many of these things into farm homes in the next few years. There certainly is a tremendous accumulation of needs along this line.

In this connection I heartily commend the idea of running a "Better Farm Home Train" this spring. It will be operated by Kansas State College and the Santa Fe Railroad from May 10 to 22. That train will be made up of new ideas for satisfying homes. I am sure no agencies are more interested in the welfare of Kansas farmers than our Kansas State College and the Santa Fe Railroad. I hope you will visit the train, and that this season will make it possible for you to include many of the improvement ideas in your home.

## Security—Especially on the Farm

**T**HE only thing in the future to count on is "insecurity." I quote that statement from a New York educator. Frankly, I don't believe it is true. It says dark clouds that gather over us periodically have no silver lining. It doesn't do American people justice. It means our intelligence is at such low ebb we cannot overcome our present difficulties and proceed on a sound road. Quoting again: "Train children for insecurity,

since that is what this troubled world is offering." Perhaps our New York friend didn't mean just what this says. I hope not. Of course, many folks have been so burdened with troubles in recent years that they can see no good in the future. Their resistance has been broken down and their outlook on life is clouded. But I am convinced, as I believe you are, that these scourges of financial depression, drouth, floods, pests, strikes and economic unrest will be cleared away as they have been in the past, leaving us full measure of strength and determination to forge ahead to better things.

I would say this: Teach children how to meet adversity and setbacks with courage, of course; but let them expect their birthright—in the United States—of security. This country has used past hardships as stepping stones to progress. Pioneers in Kansas didn't yield to disaster. That is why we enjoy the privileges this state and this country now offer. Mothers and fathers today grin and bear their individual and collective burdens so their children will have a better chance than they had. As parents meet these troubles with fortitude, they are teaching the younger generation to expect some reverses, yet to meet them courageously and with a healthful outlook on life.

And something is being done every day, every month, every year to provide future security—particularly on the farm. I mentioned in a recent issue of Kansas Farmer the work that is being done toward breeding crops to resist disease. We are headed toward great things in this field. Already results are making future farm living more secure. There is much of security to gain in the use of fertilizers.

And livestock breeding stands out as a shining example for the progress it has made. There is security in our ability to breed sheep, hogs and cattle that produce higher quality meat than could be expected from the livestock grown a few years back. Yet the field of farm research points out that the future will bring much better quality livestock and poultry; animals that will reproduce true to form. That unquestionably is desirable progress—aimed at future security and nothing less.

We are more inclined now to change and improve our ways of doing things. For example, when it is proved that contour listing on pasture increased the yield of buffalo grass nearly three times over unlisted sod, we see listing done on hundreds of pastures. We see and hear of very encouraging results from strip-farming; we are using numerous ingenious methods of holding our soil and its fertility for future security.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# More Groceries From Cream Checks

## 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.....	\$12.50	\$10.75	\$ 8.25
Hogs .....	10.20	10.00	10.40
Lambs .....	11.25	10.25	10.00
Hens, Heavy.....	.16½	.14	.18
Eggs, Firsts.....	.20	.20	.16
Butterfat.....	.31	.31	.28
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.40	1.44½	1.06
Corn, Yellow.....	1.23¼	1.20½	.67
Oats .....	.52¼	.58	.29
Barley .....	.92	.96	.49
Alfalfa, Baled.....	27.00	22.00	14.00
Prairie .....	17.50	14.50	6.50

forecast for the next few weeks. Milk production during the winter held up much better than was expected in view of feed conditions, and this will discount the possibility of increased cream receipts from spring pastures.

During 17 years since 1920, according to the economics department of Kansas State College, March butterfat prices have been higher than February prices 8 times and lower 9 times. So it appears from the historical standpoint the market has about a 50-50 chance of being some higher. The average advance in butterfat over February prices has been 1.9 cents, and the average decline has been the same.

Higher prices for most grades and classes of cattle are expected during March. The important factors indicating stronger prices on all except choice fed steers are continuation of the generally advancing price trend; an unfavorable feeding ratio in January and February which, sometime ahead, will further reduce the supply of fed steers;

and some improvement in consumer demand for beef as well as country demand for replacement cattle.

Last week most kinds of cattle were 25 cents higher, and considerable interest developed on better grades of stockers and feeders.

Steady to higher sheep and lamb prices are expected in March. Breeding ewes, feeding lambs, fat lambs, spring lambs and wool, usually follow the same upward price trend during March and April. The monthly Sheep and Lamb Situation, just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, observes that altho the number of sheep and lambs on feed on January 1, 1937, was slightly smaller than a year earlier, the number of stock sheep was larger. This was the result of much larger numbers in Texas, where the total number of sheep and lambs on January 1 reached a new high record.

Marketing of new crop lambs from California probably will be later than usual this year because of unfavorable

## Market Barometer

Cattle—Improvement on all except top classes.

Hogs—Just steady prospects. Too much optimism last fall.

Sheep—Looks as if spring peak is still ahead.

Wheat—Most conditions working toward higher levels, except the fine prospects for the new crop in Kansas.

Corn—Limited supplies lend strength, but Argentine shipments and close of winter feeding season do not.

Butterfat—Steady for awhile.

Eggs and Poultry—Lower eggs and higher poultry.

weather and feeding conditions. However, a large number of grass-fat yearlings from Texas during April and May is probable.

**T**HE lifting blanket of snow and unusually warm days have combined to bring small grain pastures on rapidly, and dairy feeding costs will fall sharply this month. Even so, steady dairy product prices are

# How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things On the Other Side of the Ocean

ROBERT C. VANCE

*A Day in the People's Court. Article No. 11 in the travel series by Mr. Vance.*

**M**Y LAST article told about 16 men who were executed for the murder of one of Stalin's aides. Looking thru my notes, I find it necessary to correct that report. Those men were executed for plotting against the government, not for murder—if that makes any difference to them now. Under the Soviet criminal code murder is punishable by only a 10-year prison sentence. This is the maximum sentence for any crime, provided that it is not considered one against the government.

Months later, I read a newspaper story about a Moscow automobile driver being shot for speeding. This was no doubt considered a crime that endangered the safety of the state. Well, let's be fair and admit there are some very good ideas coming out of Soviet Russia.

With a small party of other foreigners I spent the most of one day visiting the People's Court and the marriage and divorce mills. Soviet justice was explained to us in a long lecture by one of the People's Judges, translated by our girl guide. After the lecture the judge patiently answered questions for nearly an hour.

Crimes fall into two categories. The first includes all crimes against the government. These are considered the most dangerous and may be punished by death. As the government owns and operates virtually all business, almost any crime might be considered to be against the government, and hence be punishable by death.

The second category includes all crimes not considered dangerous to the State. The maximum sentence for thievery is 2 years; embezzlement, 3 years; and murder, 10 years. Few convicted criminals serve their sentences within the walls of a penitentiary or prison. Instead, they are assigned to work in some factory or on some collective farm and are paid one-third of the standard wages of the craft. Since they are supplied with food and clothing also, which the free workers are not, it would seem that serving a criminal sentence does not entail any great hardship. In fact, the judge emphasized this point. "The criminal legislation of Soviet Russia does not aim at punishment and vengeance," he said. "We repudiate the idea of revenge which is the basis of bourgeois penal codes. Soviet criminal legislation must on no account cause physical suffering or personal degradation."

For every 2 days of work well done the prisoner is credited with 3 days on his sentence. Thus the maximum sentence for murder, with time off for good behavior, is about 6 years.

There are 175 People's Courts in Moscow. The judges get 700 rubles—\$175 a month. They are elected by the people and 48 per cent of them, at present, are women. Lawyers are appointed by the State and are paid an average monthly salary of 1,000 rubles. Any person who needs a lawyer to defend him in court is provided with one by the government and charged a fee for the service.

According to the judge, the communists' first theory was that all persons have an equal earning power. During the first years of Soviet organization everyone was paid the same wage regardless of the class of work. But that did not work out. When unskilled manual labor was paid the same wage as highly skilled or technical workers, there was no incentive for anyone to take the trouble to study or prepare for a better job. Some people were industrious and some were shirkers. So the Soviets have had to adopt some of the capitalistic ideas they tossed into the discard a few years ago. Wages now are paid according to earning capacity.

I was told repeatedly that wages vary from 250 rubles a month for unskilled labor to 1,000 rubles a month for the most highly skilled technical help, also that 1,000 rubles is virtually the top salary even for the high government officials. But this does not coincide with my observations.

In Soviet Russia, as in other countries, there are well-fed and well-dressed people. Out-numbering these a hundred to one

are people in rags with faces bearing the stamp of hunger. I have seen hundreds of factory workers making their meal from chunks of sour black bread and raw cucumbers. I have seen other men dining in the swank restaurants on meals that, including the wine, must have cost 100 rubles.

The difference in the wage scale does not explain the difference in the living standard. It cannot be explained by unemployment, for there is no unemployment; in fact, there is a scarcity of workers in all trades. Neither can it be explained by saying that these men were business men, for private business as we know it does not exist in Russia. Private capital has no part at all in trade. Such private trade as exists is limited to small producers—the poor and middle-class peasants and artisans in the handicraft trades whose operations do not involve the employment of additional labor. It is against the law for one private citizen to employ another; this is deemed exploiting your fellow man.

But let's get back to the People's Court! After the judge's lecture we were taken into a courtroom where a man was on trial for embezzling funds from the Paper Trust, where he was employed as a bookkeeper. Two privates of the Red Army, with bayoneted rifles, lounged against the judge's desk. One of them produced a package of cigarettes and passed it to his comrade. On its way back to the original owner the package was intercepted by the judge, who selected one and borrowed a match from one of the lawyers. This was done while the defendant was making an impassioned plea to the Court.

One of our party chanced to be a Russian-American from New York. Our guide made no effort to translate the defendant's plea, but this chap told me that the prisoner was trying to convince the judge that his offense was just a plain case of thievery and not an offense against the State. Whether he is "doing time" in some factory now, or hugging 6 feet of Russian soil to his chest, depends on how that plea was received by the judge. Perhaps his fate even depended upon the flavor of that mooched cigarette.

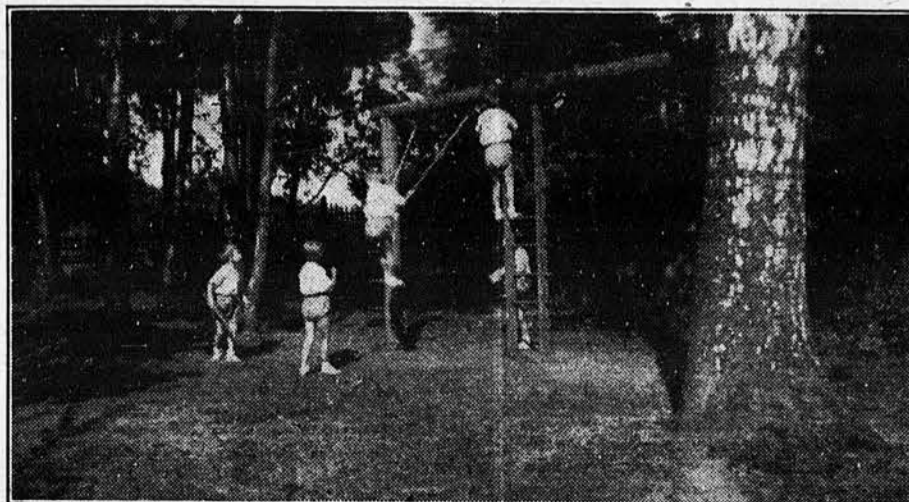
**W**E WERE getting into our automobile at the door of the People's Court when an old woman stopped and mutely stretched out her hand. She was so ragged and pathetic that I gave her a ruble.

"Your judge took 15 minutes to tell us about Social Security and what has been done for the workers," I told the girl guide. "What about that old woman? She doesn't look as if she is being taken care of."

"But she is not a worker," the guide answered. "Her period of usefulness is past. She is of no value to the state." And that settled that.

Another contradiction of the judge's lecture came to my attention on the Moscow subway. The judge had said: "While women have equal rights with men, their employment is forbidden in the dangerous trades such as mining." A group of women entered my car when the subway train stopped at the end of the line. They had been working underground in an extension of the subway. Still, in strict interpretation, 135 feet underground in a subway may not be considered a mine or even a dangerous place to work.

The Russians are a sad-eyed people; they rarely



A children's playground in Moscow—and there also are many family groups of father, mother and youngsters.



The old Russian nobility laid out many formal parks and gardens as proper settings for statues of themselves.

smile. I am glad to say that I brought a ray of sunshine into the lives of these lady "sand hogs." They not only smiled, but they laughed out loud. And they were laughing at me.

They had entered the car directly from their work. They were wearing leggings, closely woven from braided hemp, and canvas coats, and every one was covered with mud and slime from head to heels. As they found seats opposite me in the car, one of them pointed to my white silk socks and made a remark. Faces that would have spoiled a jar of sour pickles were split with wide grins. I speak no Russian, but the lady's remark needed no translation. It could have been nothing else than, "Oh, lookie what the he-men over in America are wearing."

From the People's Court we were taken to the Marriage Court. In that marriage mill two persons are welded into one in something less than 1 minute flat.

In Soviet Russia everyone carries an identification card showing his or her name, residence and place of employment. Couples standing in line moved up in turn to seat themselves at a small table opposite the judge. He glanced at their identification cards and then asked each one, "Are you satisfied with this person's health?" The answers being in the affirmative, he filled out a form in his book and shoved it across the table for them to sign. They then arose and made way for the next couple.

After being married the two are assigned living quarters, which, on account of the lack of housing, seldom is more than one room. I was told that frequently two or more couples have to share one room. In some of the larger buildings, rooms are set aside as community kitchens and are shared by several families.

Everyone works in Soviet Russia. While there is no law compelling the wife to work, economic necessity usually compels it. Since the wife is self-supporting, a young man assumes very little responsibility when he marries, unless there are children.

Birth control information is free to all, but abortion, which until 3 years ago was legal and in common practice, is now severely punished. I doubt whether the moral viewpoint had much to do with this change; dictators the world over, whether Nazi, Fascist or Communist, are encouraging the growing of cannon-fodder.

In fact large families now are being encouraged in Soviet Russia. Upon the birth of a child, the mother is granted a 4-month's holiday with full pay. When she returns to work, the baby is cared

(Continued on Page 7)

### Will Change to Tractor

A visitor at the Wichita Tractor Show on February 24, was J. J. Clarke, Medicine Lodge. Mr. Clarke was particularly interested in the combines. He and his neighbor bought a combine between them 8 years ago and have used it every year since. They also have pulled it with 8 head of horses, which is unusual. But good care has given them their money's worth, and Mr. Clarke is using the knowledge of combines he has naturally picked up over a period of 8 years to select another satisfactory machine. He said he will pull the next combine with a tractor.

### Sorghum Protects Alfalfa

An idea for getting alfalfa stands on large fields likely to blow, is to plant sorghum in strips across the field, running at right angles to the prevailing winds. Plant one-third, or less, of the land to sorghum. Follow the remaining ground or raise a spring grain crop on it. Then in August plant to alfalfa. Take the sorghum off, not too close, in October. Don't graze. The following year plant to alfalfa in the spring; or follow the sorghum land, and seed alfalfa in the fall. The following program will put the soil in much better condition from a moisture standpoint, but if grasshoppers happen to be serious, they may damage the newly-seeded strips along the edges of the alfalfa seeded the year before.

### To Spread Bait Cheaply

A grasshopper bait spreader is described by V. R. Oline, Gray county agent. The machine was built by R. E. Werner, of Gray county. It spreads bait over a wide swath and does the job better than it can be done by hand. Mr. Werner says he can trail it behind a car or truck at 20 miles an hour if the field will permit.

It consists of an oil drum container for bait, in which is an agitator. This is mounted on a trailer made from the rear axle and wheels of an old car. The agitator and the spreader disc are driven by the sawed-off drive-shaft of the trailer. The bait is fed thru an opening in the bottom of the oil drum, onto the whirling disc spreader which scatters it.

### U. S. Farmer Sees Things

(Continued from Page 6)

for in the factory nursery during her working hours and she visits the nursery to nurse the child.

Bonuses are paid by the government for large families. After the seventh child the mother draws a pension of 2,000 rubles a year for a period of 5 years. This bonus is increased to 4,000 rubles for the eighth child, 6,000 for the ninth, 8,000 for the tenth, and 9,000 for the eleventh.

But the proud father of 11 children is not always able to rest on his laurels and retire on his wife's pension. Any time she gets tired of seeing "that man" around, she may get a divorce by going to court and asking for one. This rule works both ways; the husband may get a divorce just as easily. No alimony is allowed the wife, but if there are children the father must give one-third of his salary for the support of each minor child. The judge did not say what would be done if there were four children, each one entitled to one-third of the father's salary.

### Divorce Grows More Costly

With the gradual tightening of the marriage laws there is a corresponding movement to lessen divorce. This is done by making it more costly. The first divorce may be obtained for 50 rubles; the second costs 150; the third, 300; and so on up the scale. No reasons for divorce, other than the wish, are necessary.

In all fairness to the Russian people, however, I wish to say that I saw a lot of family groups that looked as if they might have been living together for a long time. In the parks and formal gardens, laid out by the old nobility as proper settings in which to erect statues of themselves, one sees groups made up of father, mother and the kids. And I could see little difference between them and similar groups in other countries. It will take more than the passage of laws to do away with family affection.

Next time I will tell you about the life of the Factory Workers and the Russian Air Armada.

Kansas Farmer for March 13, 1937

# RUTS, MUD, SNOW-BANKS ON R.F.D. ROUTE PROVE PLYMOUTH IS BUILT TO LAST

*The Car that Stands Up Best-*

6 days a week, A. Earl Jackson of Richland, Mich. covers 55 miles... finds Plymouth costs less to run than 15 previous cars... got 23.65 miles per gallon on vacation trip!



## Still Greater Reliability in Big 1937 Plymouth

**E**ACH WEEK-DAY Earl Jackson drives a 55-mile R.F.D. route in Michigan. Mostly back roads... snow-clogged in winter...hub-deep mud ruts in spring.

He had 15 different cars before he got his first Plymouth, "Not one," he says, "touched Plymouth for economy...and reliability."

Yes, Mr. Jackson, you have a great car. And the 1937 Plymouth is the greatest Plymouth ever built! New rubber body mountings, airplane-

type shock-absorbers and scientific sound-proofing stop vibration, bumps and noise.

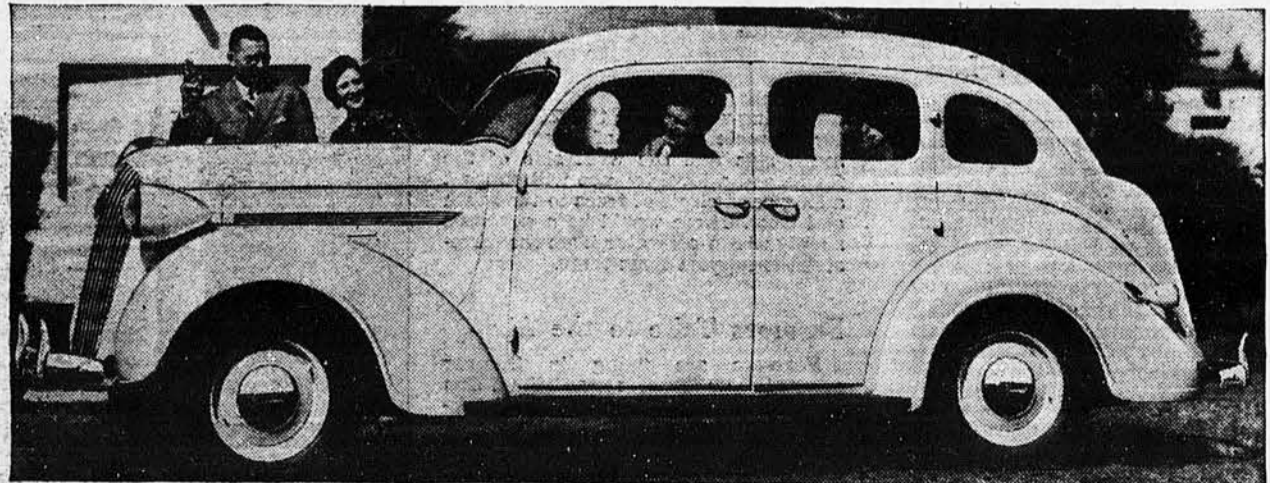
And it's the world's safest low-priced car...all-steel body...double-action hydraulic brakes!

Owners report 18-24 miles on gas...low oil consumption. And Plymouth's resale value is highest.

Compare "All Three"...see the extra value Plymouth offers!—PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Mich.

### BEST BUY OF "ALL THREE"

Today, you'll find Plymouth is priced with the lowest...and offers very convenient terms. You can buy a beautiful, big new Plymouth on remarkably low monthly payments. The Commercial Credit Company has made available—through De Soto, Chrysler and Dodge dealers—terms which you will find fit your budget...and make it exceptionally easy to purchase...and enjoy...a new Plymouth today.



BEAUTIFUL INSIDE and out! Roomy...smooth-riding...De Luxe 4-Door Touring Sedan, with spacious built-in trunk.

## PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

# But Trees Did Grow Out West As Gray County Folks Prove

V. R. OLINE

TREES can't be grown successfully west of the 100th meridian," Forestry Service men were told when the Federal shelter-belt project was being considered. As a result, plantings made by the government in Kansas were east of this line. Yet several farmers in Gray county have proved trees can be grown west of the 100th meridian. They have been successful in starting wind-break plantings on their farms and have obtained excellent development during the last 5 years.

The principal hazards to successful tree growth in the West are drouth and high winds. Any attempt to grow trees in this region should be accompanied by every possible effort to minimize these two hazards. First, plant a hardy variety of trees. Second, use clean cultivation so the trees get all the moisture that falls without having to compete with weeds. Third, plant trees along terraces on sloping land where a greater volume of water can be made available than they would get from normal rainfall.

The most successful wind-break plantings in Gray county have used only the first two of these principles and have obtained remarkable results considering the severity of the last few years. Much of the native Buffalo grass died out, but these tree plantings have thrived. Plantings on the farms of A. C. Hitz in 1929, A. E. Kinnamon and W. W. Mitchell in 1932, and Mason McGlade since 1929, all bear evidence of what can be done by the application of these two principals. Other farmers who planted hardy varieties, but did not keep them clean cultivated, lost most of their plantings.

## This Subdues the Winds

The hazard of high winds can best be minimized by plantings which are grouped fairly close together in the row and with several rows in the planting. The taller growing varieties of trees should compose the middle row or rows, with the shorter growing varieties in the outside rows. This arrangement of plantings provides the maximum protection to individual trees against the ravages of high winds.

The wind-break planting on the farm of A. C. Hitz, southwest of Ensign, was made in 1929, using Chinese elms. He watered them a little the first year, but since that time the only water they have had has come from rainfall. Mr. Hitz said his records show little more than 8 inches of rain for the year of 1933 and a little more than 10 inches for each of the years 1934 and 1935. Last year was some better, but still was several inches below normal. He has lost only one of the trees he set, and today they have a height of 15 or 20 feet.

Mr. Hitz attributes his success in raising trees to the fact he has kept them clean cultivated constantly. He believes a lot of trees could be grown in Southwest Kansas by building level

terraces on sloping land to concentrate run-off water, and planting a row of trees just above the terrace channel and just below the terrace ridge. This would insure the trees getting more water.

A. E. Kinnamon, Cimarron, set a wind-break planting of Chinese elms in the spring of 1932. The trees are now 8 to 12 feet high. They were planted along the north and west sides of the farmstead in four rows about 20 feet apart. The trees were set at intervals of 8 to 10 feet. Mr. Kinnamon, like Mr. Hitz, has kept his trees clean cultivated so they have had the use of all rainfall that came.

Mason McGlade, Copeland, came to Gray county about 8 years ago from Stafford county, where trees grow quite readily. Mr. and Mrs. McGlade set out to develop the farmstead as they would like to have it. As a result, they have a lot of tamarix wind-break plantings around their garden and house, as well as a variety of other plantings which include shrubs, vines and trees.

In commenting on their experiences, Mr. McGlade said he thought other people could do what they have done if they would give as much thought and consideration to the planting and care of their tree crop as they give to their wheat and other crops. He stated



Chinese elms planted in 1932, on A. E. Kinnamon's farm, south of Cimarron. The trees were watered by hand the first year, but never have been irrigated. Clean cultivation has been followed every year, and the elms now are at least 12 feet tall.

It is especially necessary that the trees be fenced to protect them from livestock.

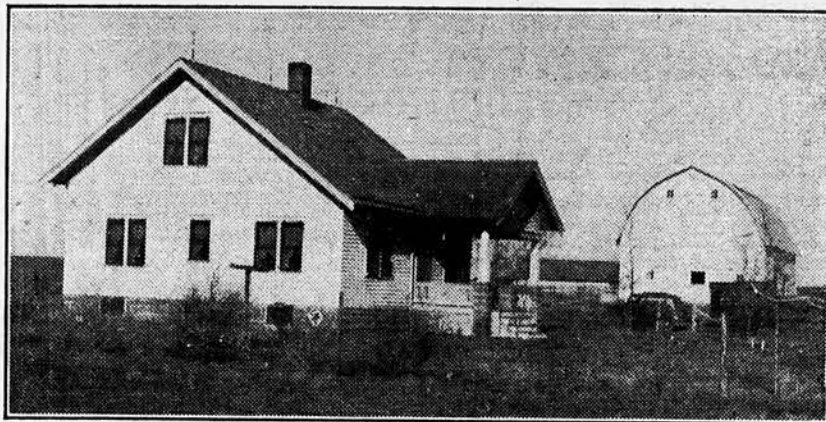
A neighbor, W. W. Mitchell, has a wind-break like that of Mr. Kinnamon, planted the same spring, 1932. It consists of two rows where Mr. Kinnamon's was four. It has suffered more from wind damage and there has been a higher death loss, but he still has a good many nice trees left.

Success in raising trees is encouraging others to make wind-break plantings. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ferguson will plant a wind-break to use run-off water that concentrates in a small draw north of their farmstead.

E. E. Benton, Cimarron, is planning a wind-break planting along terraces. His farmstead is ideally suited to such a development. The slope is to the south and west. A considerable draw passes the buildings on the west and swings to the east at the south side of the farmstead. His plan calls for a terrace on the north side of the house intercepting water from the ditch to water a couple of rows of trees. On the south side and the west side of the farmstead a level terrace will support a long semi-circle of trees to the south and west. There would be a generous supply of run-off water from the farmstead to support these trees.

## Farmers Take to the Air

Farmers are flying in Sumner county! Four farmers near Milan, Don Drumhiller, Ray Bunker, Leon Ammann and Lawrence Kline, not only have purchased cabin planes for personal use, but have constructed their own flying field. They have runways, hangars and signals. Alonzo Stewart of near Argonia, is responsible for this enthusiasm for airplanes. He has owned a ship for some time and taught the others to fly. Drumhiller and Bunker own a ship apiece while Ammann and Kline own one together.



House and main barn on Harry May's farm, Smith Center. He keeps his buildings well painted as seen by this picture. Just beyond the barn is an unusually large farm pond which will be nearly a quarter of a mile long when filled. The native sod spillway lying alongside the pond is 100 yards wide just below the level of the dam.

# Shock 'Em Into Staying at Home

M. M. JONES

ARE electric fences safe and practical and what are some of the advantages of them? Will they really turn stock as claimed? These are two questions being asked.

Many farmers have found electric fences practical and satisfactory, particularly for temporary fences. They turn cattle, horses and hogs, altho they do not seem to work so well with sheep. There appears to be no question about the safety of battery-operated units.

Altho there may be an element of danger with some units operating from 110-volt sources, it is doubtless very small as hundreds of them have been sold and used satisfactorily.

Most farmers who have used electric fences are very enthusiastic about them because of the low cost and ease with which temporary fences can be built for pasture rotation, hogging down corn, pasturing ditch banks and dividing fields.

Other points and novel uses mentioned by users of electric fences are that they train animals to stay away from barbed wire, thus avoiding cuts; keep hogs from rooting under fences, stop fence jumping, crowding and reaching over; good for separating colts from mares at weaning time; and keeping animals from wearing paths along the fence rows.

## Low Cost Tractor Power

Clayton Robertson, Montezuma, used a Diesel tractor in drilling his wheat last fall. He said he drilled 500 acres in 48 hours and 45 minutes and used a total of 76½ gallons of fuel at 5 cents a gallon. He pulled three drills and could have pulled one or two more. He believes the Diesel tractor is the coming thing for the farm.

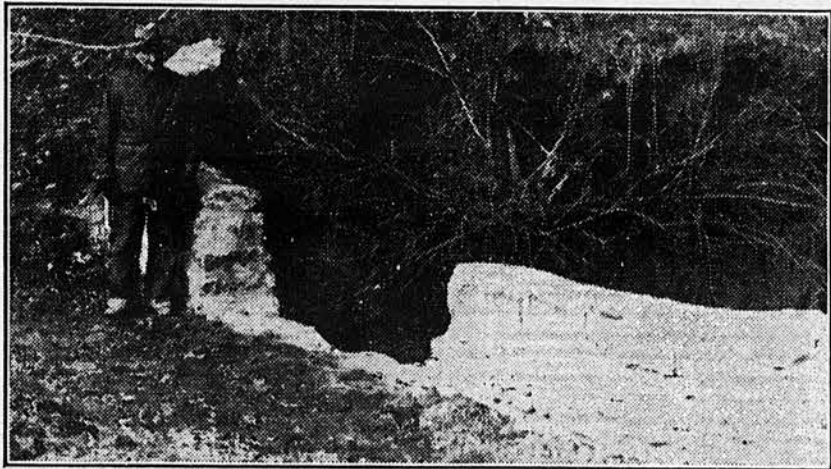
# Rock Walls Hold Run-Away Soil

A GREAT deal of Joseph Hemme's 800 acres of pasture was formerly Jefferson county upland farms. He owned some native sod and by adding worn and low quality farm land to it he has 815 acres, almost in one block, but sub-divided by several fences, which are convenient for grazing. Bluegrass has come back quite well in the old crop land and while the virgin sod is best the other eventually will be fine pasture.

One thing Mr. Hemme has done is to build two large retaining walls across a couple of bad ravines. These walls were made of native stone and mortar and are about 15 feet high. They extend from below the bed of the ravine, almost to the top.

These walls are about 3 feet lower in the center than at the sides. This is so overflow water will get away more quickly. As the ravine above the wall fills in with soil up to the level of this low point, the wall will be built up higher. Eventually the floor of the ravine above the wall will be nearly level with the sod around it.

This plan holds the soil in the ravine, on the owner's farm. It could be used on many farms as a supplement to a program designed to first check run-off soil back on the fields. This can be done by terracing, contour furrowing, check dams in small gullies, and by sodding sloping land down to grass. Every low-cost method which will reduce soil loss should be used.



Joseph Hemme, Perry, standing beside a retaining wall he devised to hold run-off soil in ravines. Below the wall is a 10-foot drop. This was the depth of the ravine 3 years ago at the point where Mr. Hemme is standing. The opening in the wall is ready to be closed now, since the gully has filled up to its level.

## But the Habit Will Last

H. UMBERGER

The greatest contribution that agricultural conservation can make to Kansas is not 17 million dollars in payments. It is spreading of a good habit—the habit of soil conservation. Legumes seeded to earn AAA payments will die within a few years. But the habit of farming with a legume rotation will not die. Many of the farmers who are taking part in the program today will be farming other land next year or the year after. They cannot take with them the alfalfa they planted, the terraces they built, or the fallow rotations they started. But they will take with them an appreciation of the value of these practices. They will be an influence for the good of our greatest asset—the soil—wherever they go.



## Lespedeza for Thin Land

MAURICE L. WYCKOFF

Korean lespedeza and Sweet clover are two important soil-building crops on the B. F. Cardwell farm, in Labette county. A thick stand of lespedeza which reached a height of 12 to 14 inches, was produced on land so thin and rocky that even weeds would not grow. Mr. Cardwell is thoroly sold on lespedeza and uses it in pasture mixtures on all of his pasture land.

Lespedeza can be grown as a legume crop on land which will not support other crops and thus build up the soil fertility. Sweet clover is seeded on the steep, badly eroded slopes of this farm as it forms a greater root system, thus giving protection from soil erosion during winter and spring. It also is a heavy-yielding pasture crop and an excellent soil improvement crop. A good soil and pasture program will include seeding of poor land to permanent grass, reseeding when necessary and protection of pastures by mowing weeds before they mature.

## It Is a Good Sign

W. J. DALY

Owners of local limestone pulverizers in Linn county report more business than at any time since 1928 and 1929. That certainly is good news for lime is the key to a good soil improving program. Nearly all upland soil in East Central Kansas needs lime. The present Agricultural Conservation Program will pay co-operators out of their soil building allowance \$3 an acre for applying 2 tons of lime or more an acre. This is an opportunity a person can't afford to miss.

With plenty of lime soil will grow good Sweet clover, our best soil-building crop. After liming much land also will grow Red clover. With lime, alfalfa is very profitable on well-drained fertile upland soils. These are the crops that make a prosperous agriculture. To grow these legumes at their best we also must use inoculation and apply phosphate fertilizer.

## Aids in Holding Soil

Soil blowing can be controlled even in dry years by working the stubble in early spring for feed crops or summer fallow, believes G. C. Lynch, Minneola. This year he expects to till his feed-crop land with a moldboard plow instead of the one-way, as he believes it will leave it rougher. Good summer-fallow seems to be the solution back of most soil blowing as it will permit the growth of a good stubble and thus leave something on the ground for the next winter. Wheat seeded on well summer-fallowed land should make enough growth that it won't blow during the winter or early spring unless started by a neighboring field.

## Soil Builders Paid \$869

Thirty-eight acres made \$869 for George Horttor, of Blue Mound, last year. This much seed was sold from 18 acres of Red clover and 20 acres of Sweet clover. The Red clover made 15 bushels of seed and the Sweet clover 115 bushels. Two bushels of Red clover and 7 bushels of Sweet clover were held back by Mr. Horttor. In addition, he had 8 tons of Sweet clover straw for roughage. The Red clover seed crop was from the first cutting which probably was the reason he was able to invest any seed at all in a year like 1936.

## Above the Fly Line

There is a high, rocky knob of land on one of Emmet Womer's farms in Smith county. This rough spot looks worthless to most passersby. However, it lies close to the barns and feedlots and makes a wonderful place for summer feeding. Cattle walk up on the highest point during the heat of the day and rest with little annoyance from flies.

## Soybeans Rank Fourth

It is difficult to realize that soybeans, a new crop within the memory of many young farmers, now ranks fourth in value of all crops produced in the United States. Cotton, corn and wheat outrank soybeans in value, as they also outrank in acreage. But few of them can outrank the soy in sureness or in improving soil fertility.

A Candid-Camera Tour of



Standard Oil Customers

# "You don't pour out money when you pour in Standard Tractor Fuel"

says John C. McQuillan, R. R. No. 1, Clearwater, Kansas, in an interview with our Farmer Reporter-Cameraman.



John C. McQuillan is regarded as an outstanding farmer not only in Sedgwick County but the whole state of Kansas. His farm consists of 12 quarter sections (1,920 acres). 1,030 acres are in wheat, 320 in row crops, and the balance in pasture land. Mr. McQuillan's hobby is "handling, buying, and selling mules"—and last year he sold some 1,800 head.

All through the 1936 fall plowing season Mr. McQuillan used Standard Tractor Fuel in his two tractors. "Standard Tractor Fuel furnishes such economical, dependable power," he said, "that in the long run it costs less to use than cheaper, less dependable fuels. I believe I covered 70 acres more, using Standard Tractor Fuel!"

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## MEATS IN STORAGE

**P**RACTICALLY no beef or lamb is placed in what is commonly termed as "cold storage" by Swift & Company for selling as steaks, chops, roasts, etc., by retail meat dealers. We know this is contrary to the general belief of producers and consumers.

The main reason why fresh meats are not put in what is commonly termed as "cold storage" is that it is unprofitable. Just as soon as beef and lamb are frozen for selling over the retail butcher's block, the price at which they may be sold immediately drops two or three cents a pound. Storage charges further increase this cost. Although we believe frozen beef and lamb are just as good as unfrozen, the consumer will not pay as much for the frozen.

To the foregoing we should add that you may see from time to time where 60,000,000 pounds of beef and lamb are in storage. Do not let these figures confuse you. These figures represent meat that has been put in storage to be used in the manufacture of sausage products and other prepared meats. Practically none of this meat will be sold as steaks, chops, and roasts.

Further, although 60,000,000 pounds of meat seems like a large amount, still it represents the beef from only approximately 100,000 average cattle which is a very small percentage of the 12,000,000 cattle slaughtered annually in the United States. A similar statement may be made for lamb.

## Swift & Company

*Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.*

## Soft Pork Not Serious in Kansas But We Must Be Careful

C. E. AUBEL, Kansas State College

**N**O OTHER crop in the Corn Belt produces grain as high in protein as does the soybean. In addition to the amount of protein a feed contains, its value for livestock feeding depends upon the abundance or scarcity of certain essential amino acids. The soybean is particularly well balanced in having several amino acids necessary to give it a high nutritive value.

Unfortunately, soybeans are high in oil, or fat, which has a low melting point. If many soybeans are fed so that this oil gets into the body in large amounts, it will lower the commercial value of the pork and produce what is known in the meat trade as "soft pork." The packer feels he must penalize all hogs shipped from districts where soybeans or other softening feeds are known to prevail. This problem as yet has not become serious in Kansas, but emphasizes the necessity of using care in feeding soybeans.

### These Minerals Are Needed

The mineral content of the bean is low. The minerals that are needed to remedy the shortage are calcium and phosphorus. These are easily and cheaply obtained, and whenever soybeans or soybean meal is fed to hogs a mineral supplement should be supplied in addition. Two parts ground limestone, 2 parts bone meal, and 1 part salt make an excellent cheap mineral mixture which may either be mixed with the grain or soybeans or placed in a self-feeder. Feeding minerals will not prevent the hogs from producing soft pork.

Experimental results have shown that hogging-off soybeans is not an economical or satisfactory method of using the crop. In dry-lot feeding, only about 10 per cent of a ration can safely be made up of whole soybeans if soft carcasses are to be avoided.

With the soybean so valuable as hog feed, it would be unfortunate if some safer way than limited grazing off or feeding 10 per cent of a ration as whole beans could not be developed to utilize this important crop more effectively. Happily, there is a way—by feeding the excellent meal produced from the residue of the bean after the oil has been extracted. You can buy and feed it this spring.

There are three oil extraction processes, and consequently there are three kinds of meal on the market: Hydraulic, expeller and solvent. Which is the best meal has not yet been determined by experimentation. On the whole, it

can be said that soybean meal should have a decided nutty taste and that meal which tastes raw and bean-like should be avoided.

Feeding value of soybean meal is generally considered to be about two-thirds to three-fourths as much as tankage when it is used in the dry lot as the only protein supplement. A mineral mixture should be fed with the soybean meal in the dry lot, however, and alfalfa hay will improve its value also. On pasture this is not necessary.

### New Move in 4-H Beef Work

Calves being cared for by 4-H club members in Jewell county have report cards every month, just the way pupils do in school. In the new beef project that County Agent Victor P. Stuewe is putting into practice this year, he is requiring that each member make a monthly report. Stuewe's beef project is patterned after the idea of deferred-feeding of steers sponsored by Dr. C. W. McCampbell at Kansas State College for several years past.

The club members buy several steers in the fall and winter them well using mostly roughage. Then they put the calves in a small pasture, on good grass, from May 1 until August 1, after which the calves are fed for 90 or 100 days. This will allow the best calves to be shown in the late shows if the owner desires. But the big advantage seen in the plan by Mr. Stuewe is that it is a practical farm program—the kind the boys will wish to use on their farms in a few years.

### This Saves Hauling Straw

A device which comes extremely handy around straw or hay stacks, is a movable feed rack used by John Skolout, Beardsley. The rack, thru which the cattle reach for their feed, is held upright by runners extending about 5 feet toward the stack from the bottom of the rack. These are supported by braces, running downward from the top of the rack to meet the ground timbers. These braces will push against the stack and hold the upright feed rack far enough away so that cattle cannot reach the stack. A brace at each upright in the rack, or every 8 to 10 feet, is enough to support it.

Looking at the rack from the end, the upright part thru which the cattle reach, and the ground braces or runners form a right angle, while the sloping brace forms the third side of the triangle.

## Why Cane Always Does So Well Here



**I**RRIGATION made possible this fine crop of Kansas Orange cane, grown by Stants Brothers, Abilene. This crop may be seen growing every summer along the north side of highway No. 40, just west of town. It is irrigated from a well and the water is lifted by a vertical centrifugal pump which is located about 20 feet below the surface of the ground. Stants Brothers harvest their crop and remove the seed, which is marketed as certified Kansas Orange. Then sorghum is made from the stalks. This picture was taken after a killing frost in October 1936, and shows how the seed has been hand selected each year for their planting, with freedom from lodging one of the objects in mind.

# What Fruits Shall I Plant?

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

TO KNOW what to plant and what not to plant; that is the important question now that annual planting season is just around the corner. One is easily misled by brilliantly colored catalogs. Lavish descriptions, gullibly swallowed, might lead to purchases of which one would be sorry in years to come. There are so many things to consider in the selection of varieties. First of all, perhaps, is hardiness—hardiness in wood to winter cold, hardiness in bud to late spring frosts. Then, akin to this kind of hardiness, is the opposite kind; that is, resistance to injury from the heat and dryness.

## Two Cherries We Like

About these things the catalogs too often are silent. For example, to read a description of a luscious black cherry one would say to himself, "That's just what I want in my garden," and he puts it down on the order blank only to discover within a year or two that the variety is not hardy under his conditions. Growers in Northeast Kansas have found Early Richmond and Montmorency the most dependable.

Fertile soils and good culture will not make poor varieties profitable or low-yielding kinds fruitful. Often returns from one variety may barely cover production and harvesting costs, while those from another net substantial profits. That is why growers are ever on the alert to choose the best, and that is why styles in crops seem to change.

Strawberry varieties that were popular here 25 years ago never are heard of now. The once dependable Howard or Premier even now is taking a back seat in favor of the newer and more profitable, Blakemore. Fairfax and Dorset are two of the most recent introductions that seem to be finding favor in this section. More growers are planting a few of these two varieties every year.

## Strawberry Market Looks Good

L. W. Stewart, manager of the Wathena Fruit Grower's Co., says he does not believe any fruit grower will make a mistake in setting all the strawberries he can handle, as the market outlook never was more favorable than it is this year. "To date we have booked orders for well over half a million plants," said Mr. Stewart, "and we expect to reach the million mark again this season." The plants handled by this company come from Delaware where they have had ideal growing weather to produce stock of high quality with heavy crowns and strong root systems.

In case weather conditions are unfavorable for setting when the plants arrive, Mr. Stewart has arranged to place the shipments in cold storage, if the grower wishes, at a charge not to exceed 10 cents a thousand for a period up to 30 days. Plants will be packed in smaller crates this year to guard against heating. There is prospect of a shortage of strawberry plants this spring as it has been estimated there probably are fewer than at any time in the last 30 years.

## Selecting Peach Trees Difficult

Of the tree fruits, selecting suitable peach varieties is most difficult. This is due to the many kinds from which one may choose. Every nursery has its list, each containing many names not to be found or listed elsewhere. Of course, there are the old standbys like Champion, Elberta and J. H. Hale. But here again the question of hardiness arises. For ability to withstand severe winters and produce a crop the following summer, I should give the medal to the variety called South Haven. I have a row of these on the north side of my peach block. Standing on top of a bleak hill fully exposed to all the wintry winds that blow, they produced a sizable crop last summer, while other varieties in more protected locations had not a peach.

The South Haven is a desirable peach in every respect, rapid growing, young bearing, combining all the good features of Elberta yet ripening 12 to 16 days earlier. As an eating peach it is of the finest quality and also is a great shipper. I shall plant a small

block of Hale-Haven and Golden Jubilee here at Echo Glen Farm this spring. Hale-Haven is a cross between South Haven and J. H. Hale, very hardy and a heavy bearer. Golden Jubilee is an extra early, yellow, free-stone ripening a whole month earlier than Elberta. I have about 15 trees of Red Bird, a peach variety ripening very early in July. It is large and beautiful to look at but of rather poor quality otherwise. Being so very early it sells well.

## You Will Not Go Wrong

But hardiness and yield are not the only points to be kept in mind in deciding on what to plant. Other factors to be considered are disease and insect susceptibility, age of bearing, regularity of cropping and length of

life. Percentage of fruit that grades out, market demand and price all must receive careful consideration. Certain apple varieties like Duchess and Ben Davis are more susceptible to disease than most other varieties. The Golden Delicious seems better able to ward off insect attacks. It comes into bearing at from 5 to 7 years and produces a crop regularly each year. The York Imperial, on the other hand, bears one year and skips the next. As I have stated many times before on this page one cannot go wrong if he plants any of the new red bud sports of such varieties as Jonathan, Delicious and Rome Beauty.

## Walnut Trees Good to Have

Two walnut trees will be included in the tree planting on this farm this spring. Not for commercial purposes, of course, but only for the pleasure we expect to get out of them in future years. Already there are a number of walnut trees on this place, but those I intend to set now will not be seedlings but budded stock of the variety called Thomas. The nuts of this va-

riety are of large size, considerably wider than thick and rather thin shelled. The kernels come out plump and whole. A few years ago on about an acre of creek bottom land at the north end of this place I planted a walnut grove of seedling trees.

Walnut trees should be a profitable investment on land that can be used for little else. There always is a strong demand for black walnut timber as the supply is low. The nuts are valuable for home use and for sale.

## Latest Thing in Equipment

The last word in modern spraying equipment is represented in the stationary spraying outfits that now are being installed in every orchard section. The only orchard so equipped in this Missouri Valley district, so far as this writer knows, is the 90-acre orchard operated by Harry Hitz near Oregon, Mo. The spray materials are mixed in two large tanks which are connected to heavy-duty spray pumps. These pumps, operated by gas engine or electric motor, send spray materials thru an underground pipe system.



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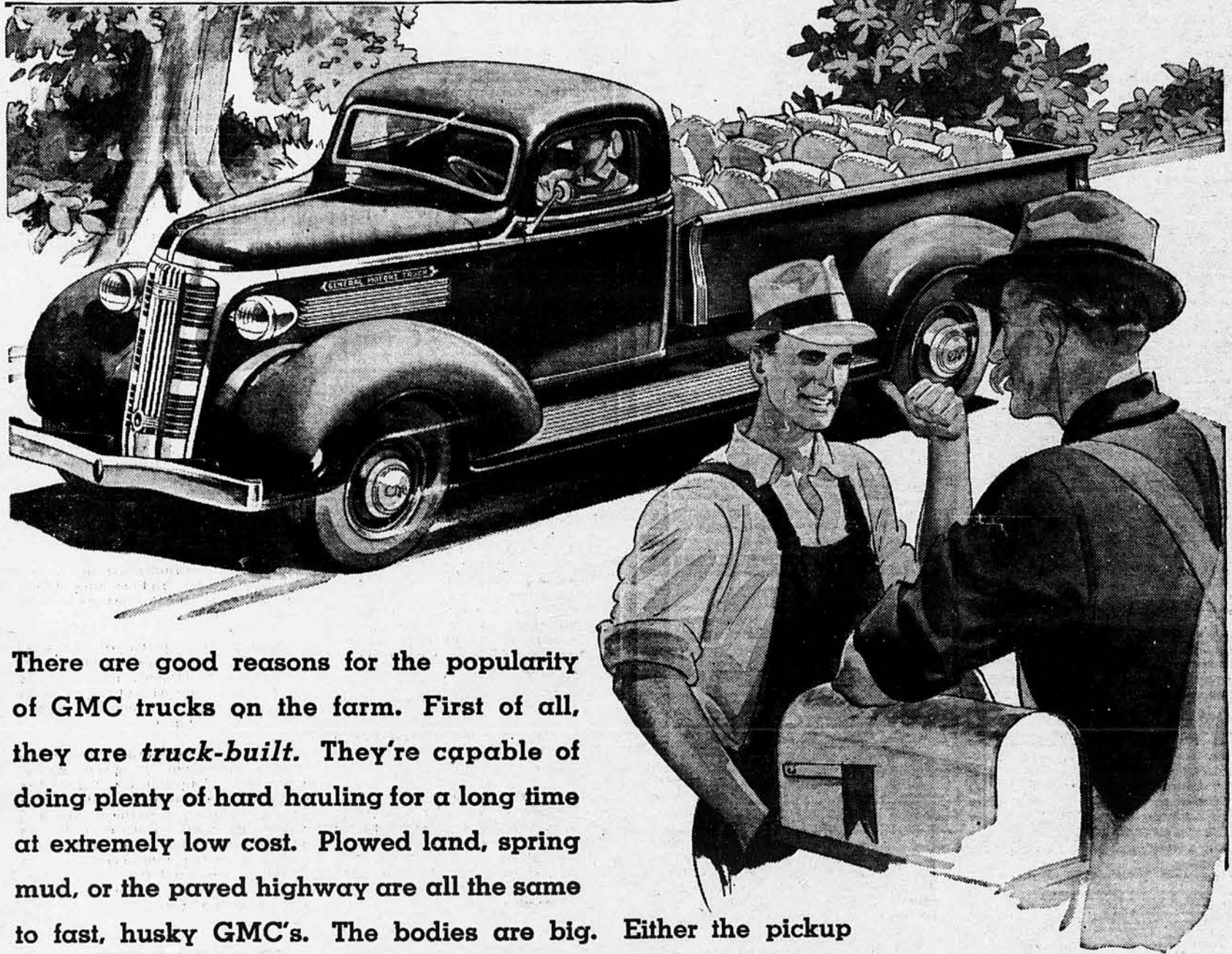
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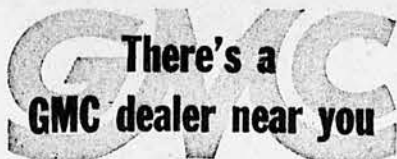
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# Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

**Grass:** Altho we don't know all about the yield properties of Buffalo grass, it stands to reason that if contour listing or furrow terraces will triple the yield of that crop in Texas, such a practice ought to show good results on Kansas pastures on rolling or hilly land.

**Flies:** If your home-grown house flies are not hardy enough, more pestiferous and bothersome flies may be produced if they are confined to cages. This information comes from the Food and Drug Administration who found it out in noticing that cage-bred flies require stronger spray solutions than those hatched in the manure piles.

**No Longer Young:** According to report, Mrs. Mary A. Blanton, who says she is one-half Cherokee Indian, claimed her birthday on February 21 marked her 120th anniversary. Her home is at Bonne Terre, St. Francois county, Missouri.

**Cow Power:** Both horses and cash were scarce for Glen Check, living near Southwest City, Missouri. He says it required only a short time to break several of his gentlest cows which supplied the power for his last seasons farm operations.

**Strikes:** The sitter-downers in labor ranks seem to have started something. Employers now are sitting down with the strikers, and in New York the wholesale dry goods association is picketing union headquarters.

**Religion:** As a means of stemming a rising tide of materialism, selfishness, shaken traditions and crumbling moral standards," John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a Baptist, recently declared that establishment of a united church of all sects was the only solution of these problems.

**Tomcats:** Tommy, who hails from Seneca Falls, New York, was guest of honor at a banquet on his 22nd birthday recently. Three hundred persons, whom one may suspect had wits inversely proportional to their hunger, attended. It is said that Tommy, a venerable cat, slept thru the banquet, which is the same thing a lot of humans often wish to do on such occasions.

**Chinch Bug Dope:** A story has been going around that Iowa farmers have been buying an "extract from hybrid seed corn" which is guaranteed to give immunity to the crop from chinch bugs and grasshoppers. It is said to sell at \$12.50 a bottle. The Iowa Department of Agriculture says this dope is a fake. That ought to be warning aplenty.

**Hot Hay:** No sooner had water gone down on many of the farms in the flood sections last month, than farmers had to get busy and move wet hay out of their barns. It required only a short time for the hay to start heating and from this a number of barn fires have been reported.

**Experience:** Before some of the boys in Europe decide to start something that they might not be able to finish they might pay a visit to the Kaiser. He has had some experience that might interest them.—Muskegon Chronicle.

**All Agree:** Uncle Abner says he endorses the old Scotch proverb that those who change their minds never go crazy.

**Bread:** White bread is said to have been first used in church services, and was later sold to the nobility for their tables.

**Growing:** Young men and women entering college seem to average 2 inches taller and 7 pounds heavier than their parents and grandparents, recent studies made in the United States and in Germany, show.

**Be Careful:** Nearly one out of every 1,000 people in the United States this year, will be victims of a fatal accident.—National Safety Council.

**Milk:** Many historical facts and stories about milk have been found on wall panels and murals from excavated ruins.

**Lazy:** There are too many men today who are like the darky dockwalloper sitting on a bale of cotton at a Louisiana depot. When a drummer asked him, "Boy, want to make a quarter carrying my grips?" the descendant of Ham, after searching thru all his pockets said, "Why, no sah. Ah done got myself a quartah, sah."—Hays, Kansas, News.

**Counterfeiting:** It is said there is only about twenty per cent as much counterfeiting in the United States as there was in 1929. This may be due to the efficiency of the G-men, not to the fact that the dollar is worth only 59 cents.

**Contour:** W. C. Adams, of Barnard, is farming 84 acres with every operation on the contour. Part of this acreage also is protected by terraces.

**False Front:** The trouble with some good fellows is that they leave their goodness on the front doorstep when they go home.

**Boast:** Maybe the fellow who boasts that he is just as good as he used to be, didn't used to be as good as he thinks he was.

**Help:** R. M. Evans, farmer of Laurens, Iowa, has been named a special assistant to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of agriculture. A graduate of Iowa State College at Ames, class of 1913, Mr. Evans has spent the last 15 years in farming and cattle feeding in Pocahontas county, Northwest Iowa. He is a former chairman of the Iowa Agricultural Conservation Committee as well as past chairman of the Iowa Corn-Hog Committee.

**Bracing:** It will cost little more to put adequate bracing in any new buildings erected, and it may pay to add some bracing to old buildings, since a lack of bracing is what allows the wind storms to do their greatest amount of damage. And if building a house, have the sheathing put on diagonally.

**Nitrogen:** Corn requires 1½ pounds of soil nitrogen for every bushel of grain produced.

**Soil Loss:** The annual loss of soil fertility thru erosion and leaching is estimated to be at least 7 times the amount used by crops.

**Bathing:** During Benjamin Franklin's day bathing was considered unusual and even dangerous. Contrary to public opinion he bathed regularly in a copper "slipper tub" which was then in vogue in England.

**Monopoly:** Undertaking its most extensive experiment in governmental supervision of agriculture, France has established a national wheat office with a monopoly over the import and export of wheat, powers to fix the price of wheat, flour and bread, direct control over the credits advanced to wheat growers, and strict supervision of every operation in the marketings and stocking of grain.

## Rolling on Rubber

When the Eichorn brothers, Labette county, came home from the city recently they brought in the truck with them, as a neighbor expressed it, "enough rubber tires to put everything on the farm rolling on rubber." The Eichorn's keep their machinery equipment right up to the minute, and some of the tires recently purchased will go on their combine. Rubber tires on tractors, and also one tractor of track-laying type, enable them to go thru a wet harvest, which is something Labette county sometimes has, and now, with rubber on the combine, they will be better equipped than ever to roll thru the wet places.

Two years ago these folks marketed the first carload of new wheat in Kansas, and here's looking for them to repeat this year. A pick-up baler also is one of the farm machines that saves labor and speeds the harvest on this farm. With this machine to follow the combine, even the straw is quickly under roof. The Eichorn boys look upon rubber tires for farm machinery as an investment that will pay big dividends in longer life and greater comfort in the operation of any machine.

**Slow:** Nature requires from 400 to 1,000 years to replace an inch of topsoil.

**Poison:** Certain fish oils, including cod liver oil, contain 2 to 5 times as much arsenic as is allowed on apples which enter interstate commerce, reports the Missouri Experiment Station. But the consumer does not need to worry about using either cod liver oil or unpeeled apples.

## Use of Fertilizer Is Justified

W. H. METZGER

IMPROVED prices for farm products have revived interest in purchase of commercial fertilizers in Eastern Kansas. This is justified by results of numerous experiments in the eastern one-third of the state, which show profitable increases in yields of some of our major farm crops resulting from fertilizer applications.

Revived interest has resulted in renewed activity of fertilizer sales agencies and has brought to our attention some of the newer practices in fertilizer manufacture. Fertilizers of higher analysis have appeared. Formerly virtually all superphosphate on the market carried 16 per cent available phosphoric acid. Now we have a 45 per cent superphosphate in common use. An ammonium phosphate now in common usage carries 11 per cent of nitrogen and 53 per cent of available phosphoric acid.

More concentrated fertilizers have called for relatively small applications and the available fertilizer distributing machinery of a few years ago would not uniformly distribute such small amounts. New drills will distribute evenly 25 pounds an acre or less. New agitator sprockets for old fertilizer drills are available to accomplish the same purpose.

Formerly, fertilizer, particularly superphosphate, so disintegrated in bags in a short time that it could scarcely be handled. If exposed to a humid atmosphere, it became so hard as to require crushing before it could be distributed. The present granular, dry material can be handled with much less difficulty. And fertilizer prices have been reduced.

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- CHEERYVALE ..... H. I. Lawrence
- CHEYENNE ..... McCormick Motor Co.
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- INDEPENDENCE ..... Wade Motor Co.
- IOLA ..... Hobart Motor Co.
- JUNCTION CITY ..... North & Co.
- KANSAS CITY ..... Markl Buick Co.
- KANSAS CITY ..... Wilson Motor Co.
- KELLY ..... Haverkamp Garage
- KINGMAN ..... F. N. Cheatum Motor Co.
- KINSLEY ..... Motor Sales Co.
- KIOWA ..... Farmers Impl. Co.
- LARNED ..... Fred E. Wood Motor Co.
- LAWRENCE ..... Lawrence Buick Co.
- LEAVENWORTH ..... Leavel Motor Co.
- L. BANON ..... Bales Garage
- LINDSBURG ..... Paul A. Peterson
- LIBERAL ..... Denny & Mace
- LYONS ..... A. & M. Motor Co.
- MANHATTAN ..... Sam Miller Auto Exchange
- MANKATO ..... Meade Beardmore Motor Co.
- MARYSVILLE ..... Marysville Motor Sales
- MCPHERSON ..... Jayhawk Motor Service Co.
- MEDICINE LODGE ..... Medicine Lodge Motor Co.
- MINNEAPOLIS ..... Allen Motor Co.
- MOUNDRIIDGE ..... Goering Motor Co.
- NESS CITY ..... George P. Lohnes
- NEWTON ..... McDaniel-Girndt Motor Co.
- NORTON ..... James W. Gleason
- OAKLEY ..... H. P. Kurtz
- OBERLIN ..... Francis A. Anderson
- OLATHE ..... Hess Motor Co.
- OSAWATOMIE ..... McQueary Motor Co.
- OSBORNE ..... M. O. Koesling
- OTTAWA ..... Ramey Motor Sales
- PAOLA ..... Hess Motor Co.
- FARNSON ..... Stephen Motor Co.
- PITTSBURG ..... Sheward Motor Co.
- PRATT ..... F. N. Cheatum Motor Co.
- PROTECTION ..... Grover Hardware Co.
- RUSSELL ..... Sarver & Stelow Motor Co.
- ST. FRANCIS ..... Bowers Auto Service
- ST. JOHN ..... Gillmore E. Osborne
- SALINA ..... Peatling Motor Co.
- SABETHA ..... Ewing Tire & Accessory Co.
- SCOTT CITY ..... Western Hardware & Supply Co.
- SENECA ..... Koelzer Machine Shop
- SILVAN GROVE ..... R. A. Gatewood
- TOPEKA ..... Carson Buick Motor Co.
- VALLEY FALLS ..... Home Oil Co.
- WAKEENEY ..... L. J. Masopust
- WAMEGO ..... U. S. Forty Garage
- WELLINGTON ..... Wellington Motor Co.
- WICHITA ..... General Truck Sales & Service
- WINFIELD ..... Hill Motor Co.

### Some COLORADO Dealers

- ALAMOSA ..... Reed Motor Co.
- BURLINGTON ..... Dunn Motor Co.
- BOULDER ..... Boulderado Motors, Inc.
- CANON CITY ..... L. E. McKee Motor Co.
- COLORADO SPRINGS ..... Strange Garage
- DELTA ..... Kelper Buick Co.
- DURANGO ..... Star Garage
- FT. COLLINS ..... Andrews Motor Co.
- FT. MORGAN ..... Buick-Chevrolet Sales, Inc.
- GREELEY ..... Weld County Garage
- GRAND JUNCTION ..... Harris Auto Co.
- HUGO ..... Ed. H. Woodridge
- LAMAR ..... Blackford-Dersham Motor
- LA JUNTA ..... Oldham Auto Co.
- LOVELAND ..... Bonnell Buick Co.
- LONGMONT ..... The Nutting Motor Co.
- MONTE VISTA ..... Spencer-Hocker Motor Co.
- MONTROSE ..... Hamilton Service
- PUEBLO ..... Colorado Motor Car Co.
- SPRINGFIELD ..... Baca Motor Parts
- STERLING ..... Bill's Motor Co.



These mules have been undefeated champions at several state fairs. Owned by Charles H. Schwam and Son, Bartlett, Tenn.

**"Our mules are all kept fit on Dr. Hess STOCK TONIC"**

IT DOESN'T take a second glance to tell you here's a pair that are good from the ground up. And their owners, Charles H. Schwam and Son, of Bartlett, Tenn., are plenty proud of these prize winners. The Schwams wrote us an unsolicited letter saying, "Our mules are all kept fit on Dr. Hess Stock Tonic."

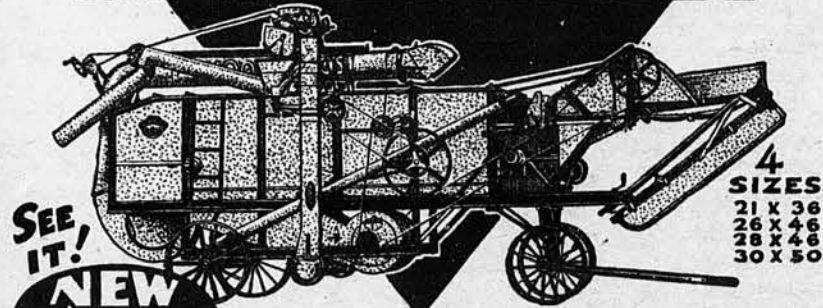
Why do they feed Stock

Tonic? Because they know a team to look sleek and healthy outside must be *feeling right* inside. Because they know a team can do a good day's work *only if it feels like working.*

Feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic now—to put your work animals in shape to do plenty of spring and summer work in the fields. See your Dr. Hess dealer and be sure you get *Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.* Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

**LICE**—It is stated on good authority that a pair of lice will multiply to 125,000 in 8 weeks under favorable conditions. Put **DR. HESS POWDERED LOUSE KILLER** on the backs, sides, and shoulders of your stock. **LOUSE KILLER** fumes *kill lice.* For poultry lice, put **LOUSE KILLER** in a dust bath—the hens will do the rest. **LOUSE KILLER** doesn't cost much—*2½ pounds only 50c—6 pounds only \$1.*

## WOOD BROS. THRESHER



SEE IT!  
**NEW**  
Individual  
**HARVEST ALL**  
**5 FOOT CUT COMBINE**  
5 ft. cut, 5 ft. cylinder, 5 ft. rear. Direct straw travel. Lighter running. Larger capacity.

**A PROPER SIZE FOR ANY MAKE OF TRACTOR**  
WOOD BROS. THRESHERS are famous for their reputation as grain savers, and their ability to thresh and clean all kinds of grain, clovers, seeds and beans is well known. Our New 1937 Model Wood Bros. Threshers and 12-foot and 5-foot Combines will save you money because they cost less, have larger capacity, run smoother and lighter and use less power and repairs. The new Wood Bros. Single Row Corn Picker is also a leader in its field.

**WOOD BROS. THRESHER COMPANY DES MOINES, IOWA**  
See our local dealer or write our nearest branch listed below—  
Wichita, Kansas      Fargo, North Dakota      Peoria, Illinois  
Lincoln, Nebraska      Minneapolis, Minnesota      Des Moines, Iowa

## Abandoning Southwest Is Absurd

DEAN H. UMBERGER  
Director, Kansas Extension Service

SAYING dust storms have destroyed the Southwest as a wheat-producing region is as absurd as saying recent floods destroyed the Ohio Valley as a corn area. During the last 20 years, the 14 Southwestern Kansas counties, sometimes referred to as being in the "dust bowl" have produced farm products valued at \$811,705,000. In 1934, despite the devastation of the great drouth, those counties produced farm products valued at almost 14 million dollars.

Wind erosion is a natural geologic process which has been going on in the Great Plains for several million years. Some of the best lands have been built up from deposits of wind-blown soil, and recent dust storms are simply evidence that the process is still going on. They are spectacular in appearance, but not of major importance in soil destruction.

### Return Small Areas to Grass

Some relatively small areas must be returned to grass because they are unsuited to cultivation. Farmers in agricultural planning committees in 39 Western Kansas counties have recommended that 435,000 acres of crop land be returned to grass by 1938, and that additional land be taken out of production in later years.

Readjustment of farming practices for the most efficient use of rainfall is one of the major problems of the Southwest. Experiment station staffs

and extension workers have been encouraging the use of sandy soils exclusively for row crops, greater use of strip-cropping where adaptable and increased use of good summer-fallow. They have advocated increase and conservation of feed crops and reseeding range with native and tame grasses and legumes, with the idea that a long-time program of these practices will make the Southwest a more reliable wheat producing area. The Agricultural Conservation Program has aided in this work by providing financial assistance that many producers require in adopting practices needed on their land, and the Soil Conservation Service demonstrations are proving good object lessons in soil saving.

### Farm Ownership Improves the Land

Programs that will increase the proportion of farmers who own and live on the land they farm will improve the use of the land. There has been a large increase in the number of tenant-operated farms and farms operated by non-residents in the last few years. For example, in 4 western counties non-residents own 60 per cent of the land.

Many reasons have been advanced for increase in soil-blowing in the Southwest during recent years. The principal one, of course, is lack of rainfall. Drouth means soil-blowing. But in most of the Southwest, farming will not need to be abandoned. It would be uneconomical. —The Kansas Industrialist.

## Equipment That Will Do the Job

TUDOR CHARLES

THE Wichita Tractor and Power Farming Show, last month, unquestionably was the largest and finest in history. Never had so many farmers crowded Tractor Row and the Forum. Officials of the show estimated the crowds as nearly as possible at 80,000 people on February 24 and 25.

New wheat seeding machinery, a bigger array of small-type combines, and more and more rubber featured the show. A number of companies are particularly stressing comfort and speed. They call attention to the way "power-lift" fulfills these ends, and speed and comfort are again included in the ease of attaching and removing cultivators, mowers and listers.

Half a dozen lines showed damming attachments to use behind listers. This is an entirely new development since last year. Every brand seemed to use a widely different principle of construction, and there was considerable variation in the method used to trip the dammers. The principle of the basin lister is firmly established, however, and it will be widely used even in 1937. L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Agricultural Experiment Station, deserves much credit for developing and giving publicity to the basin-lister idea. Mr. Aicher was at the Tractor Show, making the rounds of all the new styles.

One of the interesting sights was the first rubber-tired tractor to be used on a Kansas farm. It is owned by Bloesser Brothers, Kingman, and has been used to cover 11,115 acres with the tools

necessary to raise wheat on a Kansas farm. In addition, 700 miles have been traveled on the road, since the farms of Bloesser Brothers are located about 20 miles apart. The tires on this tractor never have been punctured, and the tread is not badly worn. The first tires used on tractors did not have as deep treads as they now have, therefore the tires on Bloessers' tractor appear rather smooth these days. William Bloesser said unhesitatingly that "economy" is the biggest advantage of rubber tires, since they have experienced a saving of 15 to 25 per cent on different field jobs during the 5 years they have used rubber.

Dealers make up the second largest group of visitors at the Wichita show. Harry Paulsen, who used to farm near Stafford, and is now in the implement retail business at Fredonia, was looking over the show. He said he had stocked his floors early with tractors and tractor equipment, and had more than half of them sold at that time. Most dealers are finding a similar demand. New methods of preparing and tilling the soil and of seeding wheat are going to bring forth a new system of wheat growing in Western Kansas. Rubber tires and smaller, more versatile combines are going to invade Central and Eastern Kansas much more deeply. There was quite a revolution in farm equipment in Kansas beginning about 10 years ago, but this one seems to be on a bigger scale, and we believe, on a firmer foundation which will bring more lasting results.

## He Knows What Is Profitable

A SYSTEM of farming which conserves and builds up the soil fertility is followed by R. S. Weaver, Beattie, Marshall county. Most of the sloping land is terraced, the work having been done from year to year as time and finances permitted. All row crops are planted on the contour, thus helping to hold both rainfall and soil.

Out of 150 acres in cultivation, 30 acres are in alfalfa, 35 in Sweet clover, 4 acres in soybeans, and 10 of lespedeza. Alfalfa usually is left on the same ground 6 years, then corn 4 years or less, and wheat or oats 1 or 2 years. Wheat usually follows Sweet clover since the land is ready for fall seeding after second year clover. Sweet clover is seeded after the sorghums.

After using these practices on his

farm, Weaver makes the statement that his most profitable operations have been field selection of corn, sorgo and kafir seed, and the raising of legumes and feeding them to livestock. Perhaps the legumes have been largely responsible for making his seed production profitable. At any rate he is sure about which features of his business yield the greatest returns for he analyzes his accounts thru the farm management association each year.

Twenty-five Ayrshire dairy cattle are kept on the farm and every year some feed is kept in reserve to protect against shortages. Only a few hogs have been kept by Mr. Weaver in recent years, but all have been well-fed and some good quality is still maintained.

# Breeding That Produces Results

ERNEST L. ANTHONY  
Dean, Michigan College of Agriculture

I BELIEVE we will see the day when we may have fewer so-called pure-bred breeders than at present. I believe we finally will settle down to looking for our major foundation stock to be produced from a few old established breeding herds on farms which have demonstrated the fact they are masters of the art and science of successful breeding and mating.

The hazards of disease ruin more herds and establishments than any one other factor. A sound breeding program must start with clean, disease-free animals and they must be kept clean.

Foundation animals alone will not make a successful herd. We must realize more and more the value of culling,

to have our herd made up of cows that have a consistent production of 400 pounds of fat, year after year, for 10 years, than to have a few 1,000-pound cows for a year at a time.

There is no better time and money spent than in hunting up the right herd sire. I always would try to obtain a proved sire, and when I say "proved" I mean "fully proved." Where a proved bull cannot be obtained, then I would be sure to get a calf only from a sire that was proved, and only from a dam also from a proved sire and herself a proved dam both as to production and offspring. Only in such animals will we have any assurance that pure germ plasm for good type and production are likely to be transmitted to their offspring.

Anyone who thinks he can start on a breeding program and show quick results is doomed to disappointment. One should start with the idea of making it a lifetime venture.

## Free Booklet on Pastures

In line with the stress being placed on better pastures by various agencies interested in agriculture, the National Fertilizer Association has just released a booklet, written especially for the Middle West, entitled "Making Pastures Pay." This pamphlet is brief, but covers the field of pasture improvement well. Not only are complete fertilizer programs suggested, but the subjects of lime and manure, and supplemental grazing crops are discussed. Farmers in Kansas will find this booklet useful, and if you want it we will be glad to send you a copy. You should have it soon, as the time for spring pasture fertilization is just about here. Just write to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

The value of this factor is well illustrated in the remarkable development of the Red Danish milk cattle in Denmark. This is a new breed. Its rise to first rank of all breeds for its high average production has not been thru a few famous and most advertised animals, but rather thru the rapid and complete elimination of the unfit.

It is vitally necessary that a long-time farm management program be set up which gives a regular and consistent feed supply over a run of years. I further believe in keeping close to nature in this matter of feed. By this I mean lots of pasture, lots of hay of good quality, plenty of exercise and sunshine, and a feeding program that remains pretty much the same year after year.

Emphasizing the importance of longevity in dairy animals, it is far better

## He Will Save Moisture

A damming chisel will be built and used by Adolph Reinert, of Gray county, this year. He said he could have raised a good spring crop last year if he had had one of them to put his land in condition to hold the rains that came last spring. He also is planning on using this new tillage tool pretty much on the contour, rather than going around the land regardless of whether the furrows run up-and-down hill or otherwise.

## Tonic for Run-Down Land

Using manure and alfalfa have been the best paying soil treatment in dry years on Harry Povenmire's farm land in Coffey county. He has paid particular attention to soil fertility and has shunned crop land which is extremely thin or rocky. He has taken a number of pieces of land which were in run-down condition and built them up until they are productive. The success he has had in raising alfalfa, year after year, shows that the soil is fertile and he has been conserving that fertility by use of manure.

## Sweet Clover Never Fails

This plan never has failed to get a Sweet clover stand for Harry May, Smith Center. He harrows the corn-stalk land, then drills clover the first of April. Sweet clover has been used to build up the soil on May's half-section of land. After 10 years of this sort of program the soil is much more fertile than it was when he took the place.

## Pasture Rotation for Central Kansas

THIS pasture rotation is used by many farmers in Central Kansas.

If drouth occurs, rye or wheat pasture may be grazed down until June 1. If livestock is taken off April 1, a grain yield can be expected. Ordinarily, second year Sweet clover is ready by April 1 but this year small grains will have to be substituted where clover killed out. Native pasture can come in any time after May 1, but usually is needed in early summer. Sudan is a mainstay of any grazing program. It

is ready by July 1, 30 days after planting, and will carry stock until late in September, or even longer. By this time, first year Sweet clover is ready for fall pasture. The more native pasture available, the fewer acres of Sudan or clover needed, but they are life-savers many years, even when the acreage of native grass is large. Clover saves the native sod in spring, and Sudan will grow in most any mid-summer heat. More pasture is important to Kansas.

APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
RYE OR WHEAT						
SWEET CLOVER						
		NATIVE OR PERMANENT GRASS			NATIVE GRASS	
		SUDAN PASTURE				
					SWEET CLOVER	

BIGGER...BETTER...

MORE ECONOMICAL

WITH

CHOICE OF TWO  
V-8 ENGINE SIZES



85 HP.

60 HP.

THE NEW 1937

FORD V-8  
PICK-UP

The biggest feature of the New 1937 Ford V-8 Pick-Up is a choice of power to fit your own individual farm hauling needs. There are two V-8 engine sizes . . . an improved 85-horsepower V-8 for high speed or heavy-duty hauling . . . and a new 60-horsepower V-8 that sets an entirely new standard of economy for light loads.

In addition to its greater economy, the 1937 Ford V-8 Pick-Up is bigger. Load space measures 73 inches long, 46 inches wide, and 16 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches to the top of the flare boards. This greater capacity is only one of many improvements . . . rear axle housing stress is less, springs have new interleaf lubrication, appearance has been improved by the new V-type ventilating windshield and by newly designed radiator shell and grille and new hood louvers. These improvements, added to those tried-and-tested Ford features that farmers have enthusiastically approved for years, make this new model the greatest value Ford has ever offered.

See the New 1937 Ford V-8 Pick-Up. Set a date with your Ford dealer for an "on-the-job" test under your own operating conditions.

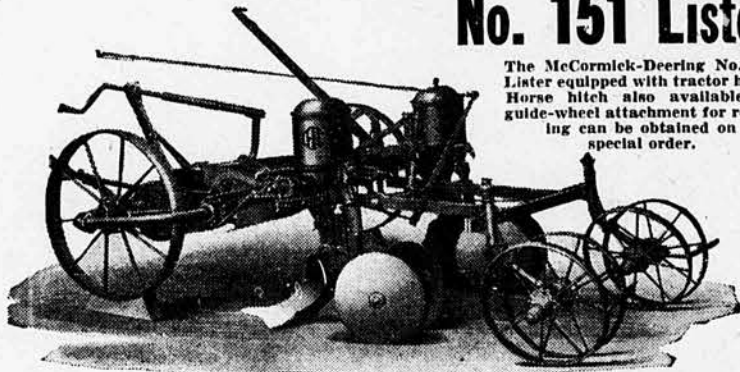
Convenient, economical terms through Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY

# Edge-Drop, Flat-Drop, or Full-Hill-Drop Plates Can Be Used in the McCormick-Deering

## No. 151 Lister



The McCormick-Deering No. 151 Lister equipped with tractor hitch. Horse hitch also available. A guide-wheel attachment for rellating can be obtained on special order.

This exclusive McCormick-Deering feature is one of the many reasons why the No. 151 is the best lister value on the market. Each of these types of plates fits into the regular hopper—you can plant any kind of corn, with the greatest accuracy, by simply changing the plates. The McCormick-Deering hopper has a double cut-off—the outer one operating on the edge-drop plate and both working when flat-drop or full-hill-drop plates are used.

The No. 151 is a 2-row, variable-drop lister for either horse or tractor operation. The power-lift makes it easy and convenient to handle. Planting mechanism is thrown into or out of gear automatically with the raising or lowering of the bottoms. The bottoms maintain the right suction regardless of the depth. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the No. 151 Lister in detail—then you'll see why it leads the field.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
(Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois  
606 So. Michigan Ave.

# McCORMICK-DEERING



**WELL WATERED Cattle are healthier**  
*Keep up Production in Summer*

It's a proved fact that fresh water will increase milk production 12 to 15 per cent in summer. Let your cattle make more profits for you.

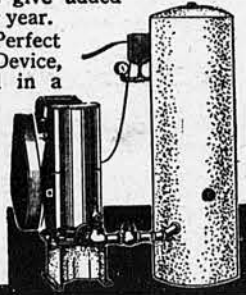
For 50 years farmers have selected Aermotors to provide them with fresh water. Now comes the Improved Aermotor, the most modern development in windmills. New advantages and latest engineering achievements give added years of service at even lower cost per year.

With Auto-Oiling, Double Gears, Perfect Regulation, Positive Brake, and Trouble-free Furling Device, the Improved Aermotor has everything desired in a windmill.

Aermotor Water Systems also are unequalled for low-cost operation. Many improved and exclusive features make them the most modern water systems.

See your Aermotor dealer, or write for details.

**AERMOTOR CO.** 2500 Roosevelt Road  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
Branches: Dallas Des Moines Kansas City  
Minneapolis Oakland



# They Want What You've Got!

If you have anything to sell you will find buyers among the readers of Kansas Farmer. Poultry, livestock, pet stock, machinery, seeds and plants, nursery stock, honey, etc., are always in demand in season. Try an ad in the classified department. The rate is only 8c per word each insertion.

CLASSIFIED DEPT. KANSAS FARMER TOPEKA, KAN.

## WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily except Sunday)

March 13, thru March 26, 1937

- 4:00 a. m.—Sons of Pioneers.
- 4:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club.
- 5:00 a. m.—Col. Combs and Ramblers.
- 5:30 a. m.—Uncle Ezra and Aunt Faye.
- 5:45 a. m.—Roy Faulkner.
- 6:00 a. m.—News.
- 6:15 a. m.—Edmund Denny.
- 6:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner.
- 6:45 a. m.—Rupf Hatchery (except Saturday).
- 7:00 a. m.—National Bellas Hess Hour.
- 8:00 a. m.—Gene and Glenn.
- 8:15 a. m.—Unity School.
- 8:30 a. m.—Morning Melodies.
- 8:45 a. m.—Olson News (except Saturday).
- 9:00 a. m.—IGA Program.
- 9:15 a. m.—Ma Perkins (except Saturday).
- 10:30 a. m.—Protective Service & Anti-Crime Assn.
- 10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau.
- 10:45 a. m.—Pages' Funfest (M-W-F).
- 10:45 a. m.—Homemakers' Exchange (T-Th).
- 11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line (except Saturday).
- 11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour.
- 12:00 noon.—H. D. Lee News.
- 12:15 p. m.—Complete Market News Service.
- 2:00 p. m.—National Bellas Hess News.
- 2:15 p. m.—Jane Baker, the Kansas Home-maker.
- 2:30 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter.
- 2:45 p. m.—Community Sing (except Saturday).
- 3:00 p. m.—Mary Ward (except Saturday).
- 3:15 p. m.—Kansas Roundup (except Saturday).
- 3:45 p. m.—Organalities (except Saturday & Monday).
- 4:00 p. m.—Roy Faulkner (except Saturday & Monday).
- 4:15 p. m.—CMO News.
- 5:30 p. m.—Children's Stories.
- 5:45 p. m.—Little Orphan Annie.
- 6:00 p. m.—News.
- 6:15 p. m.—Marling Screen and Radio Gossip (except Saturday).
- 6:45 p. m.—Kitty Keene, Inc. (except Saturday).
- 9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies.
- 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Capital News.
- 11:30 p. m.—United Press News.

### Highlights of Next Two Weeks

Saturday, March 13, and March 20

- 9:15 a. m.—Organalities.
- 9:25 a. m.—Farm Bureau talk.
- 10:45 a. m.—Dinner Hour.
- 8:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup.
- 9:00 p. m.—Lucky Strike Hit Parade.

Sunday, March 14, and March 21

- 8:00 a. m.—Sunday Morning at Aunt Susan's.
- 8:30 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies.
- 8:55 a. m.—Press Radio News.
- 9:00 a. m.—Church of the Air.
- 9:30 a. m.—Romany Trail.
- 10:00 a. m.—Weather Reports.
- 10:05 a. m.—Organ Melodies.
- 10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family.
- 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church.
- 12:00 noon.—Jackie McKinney at the organ.
- 12:30 p. m.—National Bellas Hess Amateur Show.
- 1:00 p. m.—The Coleman Family.
- 1:30 p. m.—Law Enforcement League.
- 2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphonic Orchestra.
- 4:00 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER.
- 4:15 p. m.—News.

- 4:30 p. m.—Republican State Committee.
- 5:00 p. m.—Christian Science program.
- 5:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments.
- 6:00 p. m.—News.
- 6:15 p. m.—Eventide Echoes.
- 6:30 p. m.—H. D. Lee's Coffee Club.
- 7:00 p. m.—Nelson Eddy—Vick's Open House.
- 7:30 p. m.—Eddie Cantor—Texaco Town.
- 8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Evening Hour.
- 9:00 p. m.—Gillette Community Sing.
- 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Capital News.
- 10:15 p. m.—American Legion.
- 10:30 p. m.—Radio Forum.

Monday, March 15, and March 22

- 10:45 a. m.—Page's Funfest.
- 4:00 p. m.—Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs.
- 6:30 p. m.—Ray Heatherton.
- 7:30 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (also 8:15 and 10:15).
- 8:30 p. m.—Edmund Denny—K. P. & L. Program.
- 9:00 p. m.—Wayne King's orchestra.
- 9:30 p. m.—Jack and Jill—Sendol program.

Tuesday, March 16, and March 23

- 6:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott.
- 7:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall.
- 7:30 p. m.—Gibbs Music program.
- 7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Bible.
- 8:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By.
- 8:30 p. m.—Jack Oakie's College.
- 9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies.

Wednesday, March 17, and March 24

- 10:45 a. m.—Page's Funfest.
- 6:30 p. m.—Gogo DeLys.
- 7:00 p. m.—Builders of America—Topeka B. & L. Co.
- 7:30 p. m.—Burns and Allen.
- 8:00 p. m.—Nino Martini—Chesterfield Chorus.
- 8:30 p. m.—Jessica Dragonette—Palmolive Beauty Box Theater.
- 9:30 p. m.—Jack and Jill.

Thursday, March 18, and March 25

- 6:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott.
- 7:30 p. m.—Gibbs Music program.
- 7:45 p. m.—Strolling Tom.
- 8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs.
- 9:00 p. m.—Eddie Tonar's orchestra.

Friday, March 19, and March 26

- 10:45 a. m.—Page's Funfest.
- 6:30 p. m.—Time for Buddy Clark.
- 7:00 p. m.—Broadway Varieties.
- 7:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp's orchestra.
- 8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel.
- 9:00 p. m.—Jordan's News Review of the Week.
- 9:30 p. m.—Jack and Jill.

## Spring Tooth Stops Soil

The mere fact that the subsoil was frozen didn't prevent Will Herron, Cimarron, from stopping a "cancer spot" of 20 acres of wheat from blowing last month. "A spring-tooth harrow pulled behind a pick-up truck did the job at least temporarily and until the ground thawed so I could get in and list," he said. "The expense was small and I did it quickly." Under similar conditions Al Fry, near Montezuma, reported he stopped his wheat from blowing temporarily with a drill pulled behind a truck.

## Return \$2 for Every \$1 Invested

H. B. HARPER, Harvey County

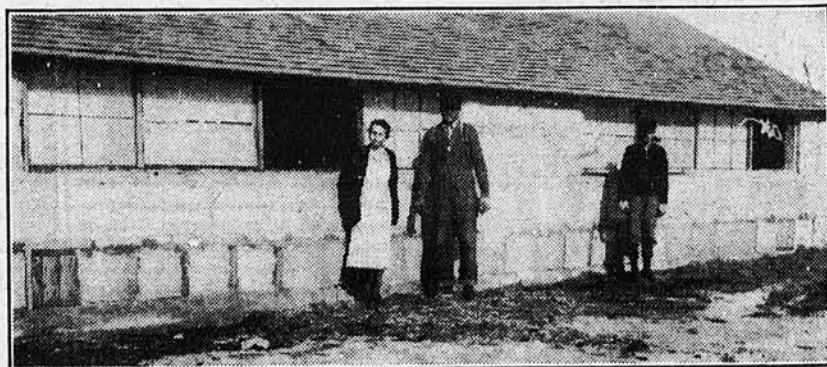
IT WAS hot work building a concrete laying house last August, but Jonas Voran, Harvey county poultryman, figures it was worth it. The 20 by 40-foot Kansas-type laying house shelters 250 White Leghorns. Mr. Voran gathered an average of 15 eggs each from these birds in January and said they returned \$2 for every \$1 spent for feed. A large part of the success of these birds can be attributed to adequate housing.

"We did virtually all of the labor of building this house ourselves," said Mr. Voran, in answer to a question about the expense of construction. "We constructed the blocks, 16 by 18 by 2 inches, from a mixture of 1 part cement to 6½ parts of bank-run gravel. Ordinary cement was used. A rather stiff mix of concrete proved most desirable in making the blocks. Two-by-fours laid on the platform and nailed

down flat served to shape the blocks the desired width. A trowel was used to cut the concrete every eighteen inches as soon as it would hold its shape.

"Enough blocks to build the laying house took 30 sacks of cement. The floor required 24 sacks, and the foundation 22 sacks. Two more were used in water-proofing the outside walls. A total of 80 sacks cost \$60. The 26½ yards of gravel cost \$26.50. Forty-two bunches of shingles were \$52.50, and labor for shingling, \$22. Wire, hinges and nails cost \$16, and all inside equipment, \$93 installed. This makes a total cost of \$270 for one of the most complete laying houses in Harvey county."

Mr. Voran never has had any trouble from damp floor in this house. The floor is 4 inches thick and has at least 2 inches of coarse gravel underneath. Dry straw is used for litter.



Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Voran and son, Willis Ray, Harvey county, by their concrete laying house.



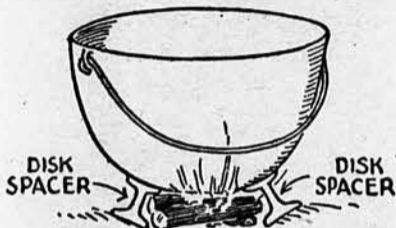
# Ideas That Will Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

## Pull Boards Together

In putting siding on a barn, or even flooring, a block and tackle can be used to pull stubborn bowed boards together so that the tongue and groove will fit. Simply fasten one end of the tackle to a rafter, post or some other convenient place, with a chain or wire; then hook the other end over the outer edge of the board and pull it up tight. The tackle will then hold the board in place until it can be nailed. The tackle will not bruise or mar the tongue preventing the next board from going up tight, as it would if you tried to drive it with a hammer.—H. Arthur.

## Handy Kettle Supports



Disk spacers, taken from a discarded disk harrow, make good supports for the big iron kettle used in butchering. The cups at the ends of the spacers prevent the kettle from sinking into the ground and fit the bottom of the kettle.—B. E. M.

## Saves Extra Cleaning

For those who have a power washing machine and have to clean oil spots from kitchen or washhouse floor where the exhaust pipe drips oil, try slipping a heavy paper sack or oiled bread paper over the end of the exhaust pipe, tying it lightly with a string after each washing. This saves extra cleaning and ugly oil spots on clothing and floor.—Mrs. S. G.

## Hiding the Slop Pail

How to hide the slop pail, so necessary in all farm kitchens, is a question that has worried many neat housewives. We have answered it this way. We bought a large tin cracker container, painted it inside and outside to make it easier to clean, also to harmonize with color scheme of kitchen, and placed the slop pail in it. When not needing to put something in it constantly, the cover of the cracker tin is kept over the top and it is a nice looking fixture. It also saves the spilling of slop on the floor which often happens around most such vessels. We are proud of the way this handy idea works.—Mrs. D. B. M.

## Ring a Bull

One man can easily ring a bull without help. Secure the animal in a strong stanchion. If there is a strong wall in front of him, all right; if not, set a post and brace well. Put a strong halter on him. Attach a rope hoist to halter ring

## Why Did You Have to Paint?

Is there any job on the farm which is becoming more pressing than painting? Thousands of our farm buildings still are waiting for their first coat of paint in 7 or 8 years. Other thousands received theirs in recent years. What can you tell Kansas Farmer readers about the way paint has saved you money? We want information which will be helpful to farmers who have begun to feel that they "just have to paint" but who wonder whether they can afford it yet. Kansas Farmer will pay \$5 for the best letter telling how paint has saved you money. A picture of your painted buildings will be appreciated. The second prize experience will win \$3, and third prize \$2. Send your letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

and fasten other end of hoist with chain to wall or post. Draw up all the slack and he cannot move much. In case a self-piercing ring is not to be used, then slit the nose with a narrow knife blade. Remove the small screw from the ring and tie a strong thread to it and attach to a coat button so screw will not be lost if dropped. Insert the ring, and after the screw has been started, the thread is removed and it is set up tight.—R. W. T.

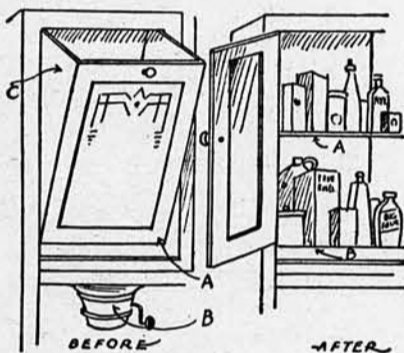
## Use for Old Clock

The old clock that refuses to run need not be discarded. It is useful in the sick room to point the time the next dose of medicine is to be given. Simply move the hands to the next dose hour.

Have you a bottle rendered useless because a cork has been pushed into it? Just add enough ammonia to float the cork and set away for a couple of days. The ammonia will cause the cork to crumble.

Paint a funnel to harmonize with the kitchen color scheme, and use it for twine.—Mrs. J. E. Brosseau.

## Now It Is Handy Cabinet



After years of use the flour bin and sifter on our cabinet became worn and broken (B and C). The sifter and bin were taken off. The front (A) was saved for the door, hinges were put on just like other door. Shelves (A and B) were put in. Our worthless flour bin became a handy little cabinet. We use it for spices, flavorings and the like, so we have more room on our other shelves for dishes, but there are many uses for these extra shelves. A lard can painted makes a handy flour can.—Mrs. Raymond Atkins.

## Helps Keep Yard Clean

I wire a large kitchen fork on to a broom handle to make a spear for picking up papers in the yard. It is especially handy to use under the shrubs and other hard-to-get-at places.—Mrs. B. J. B.

## Handy for Milk Buckets

At milking time it often is a problem for the farmer to know where to hang a bucket of milk where a cow will not kick it over. An excellent way is to nail horseshoes to a board between two posts just above the head, and hang milk buckets on the horseshoes. The milk can be reached easily, but is out of the way of a cow.—J. S.

## Grease the Glue Cork

When a bottle of glue has been opened, rub cold cream or lard on the stopper before inserting it again in the bottle. This prevents the cork from sticking as the fat excludes the air.—Mrs. J. G. Nelson.

## Saves Stock and Birds

When young lambs or pigs are chilled and must be warmed, we place them in a tub of warm water and wash them, then dry them by rubbing with a coarse cloth. This warms them thoroughly and makes them much nicer to handle.

If rubber fruit jar rings are sewed or glued to the corners of rugs, it will keep them from slipping on smooth floors.—E. G. S.

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THRESHED CLEAN FROM THE HEAD

CLEAN FROM THE GROUND

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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.

# Friendly Vegetables

RUTH GOODALL

VEGETABLES are such friendly foods! Ever notice how an onion "warms up" to a potato or tomato, how a turnip perks up when invited into the soup kettle, how squash and carrots and celery seem better for the society of the other when they find themselves all crowded together in the close quarters of a baking casserole? Certainly, too, do vegetables find a warm place in the heart of the housewife who is somewhat troubled during this Lenten season as to just what she is going to substitute for the usual meat dishes. Even if, like myself, Lent bothers you not in the least, you and your families will be better off if you serve them more vegetables and less heavy, rich food at this time of year. The result of this change in feeding, is a thinning of the blood, putting the body in readiness for the warm days ahead. With that idea in mind, try one or all of these vegetable combinations.

## Tomato and Cabbage au Gratin

Boil 3 cups of shredded cabbage until just tender. Drain. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of water to the contents of 1 can of tomato soup. Put alternate layers of cabbage, soup and grated cheese—using 1 cup of grated cheese—into a baking dish. Dust lightly with salt and pepper. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake about 20 minutes in a 375 degree oven.

## Lima Beans De Luxe

2 cups cooked or canned green lima beans	2 tablespoons cat- sup white sauce
$\frac{1}{2}$ cups pimientos, minced	2 tablespoons butter, melted
1 cup grated cheese	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup bread crumbs
	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

Mix lima beans, pimientos, salt, cheese, catsup and white sauce to-

gether. Pour into greased baking dish. Mix crumbs and butter and spread on top. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes. This serves six.

## Parsnips and Irish Potatoes

Boil parsnips in slightly salted water and when nearly done remove from fire and slice in circles. Place a layer of these slices in a baking dish, then add a layer of thinly sliced partly boiled Irish potatoes. Continue alternating layers of parsnips and potatoes until

the pan is full. Pepper slightly, add several good-sized lumps of butter, pour a little cream over all and bake until brown.

## Carrot Supreme

10 medium small carrots
2 cups scalded sweet milk
2 cups bread or cracker crumbs
2 eggs, well beaten
1 small onion, minced
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper

Scrape, boil and mash carrots. Combine with other ingredients in order given. Bake in a casserole in a moderate oven until a deep golden brown. It is delicious and can be reheated for a second meal very successfully.

## Stuffed Squash

Cut squash lengthwise and scrape out the center. Use a bread dressing just as you would for stuffing meat. Fill the squash with dressing and add bits of butter on top. Place on a buttered pan, cover it and bake in slow oven until the vegetable is tender. Just before ready to serve, remove cover, turn oven up and brown.

## Delicious Vegetable Pie

4 parsnips	2 onions
4 carrots	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound of salt fat
5 medium sized po- tatoes	pork, ham or sausage meat
	Salt and pepper

Wash, peel and slice all vegetables. Chop the meat fine. Boil all in small amount of water, remove from fire when done. Season. Pour into a pan lined with rich biscuit or pie dough and cover with a top crust in which slits have been cut to release the steam. Bake in moderate oven 35 or 40 minutes until well browned. This, with bread and butter and a dessert, makes a hearty meal.

## Stuffed Sweet Potatoes

Wash and bake four large sweet potatoes until tender. Cut a slice off the top and scoop out the inside. Mash well and add butter, salt and the stiffly beaten white of an egg. Beat until fluffy and smooth and put back into shells. Return to the oven to heat and slightly brown.

## Three-in-One Casserole

Take 6 or 7 medium-sized potatoes, 1 can peas, or if home canned, 1 pint, 1 carrot, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 quart milk, flour, salt and pepper.

Peel the potatoes and slice them thin. Put a layer of potatoes in the bottom of buttered casserole. Peel and dice the carrot, sprinkle some of the chopped carrot on the layer of potatoes and add part of the peas. Salt and pepper a little and sprinkle with flour. Continue to fill the dish with these layers until the dish is full. Over the top layer of flour sprinkle just a few fine

cracker crumbs and dot with butter. Pour the milk over all and if it does not make enough moisture to come to the top of the dish use a little water. Cover and bake until the potatoes are done. Uncover and brown the top.

## Rutabaga Custard

2 cups mashed rutabagas	Salt and pepper to taste
1 beaten egg	Grated American cheese
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream	

Mix the beaten egg to the cream and add to the mashed rutabagas. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Pour into a butter baking dish and sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake in a moderate oven about, 350 degrees, for 30 minutes. Serve hot. Turnips may be used instead of the rutabagas.

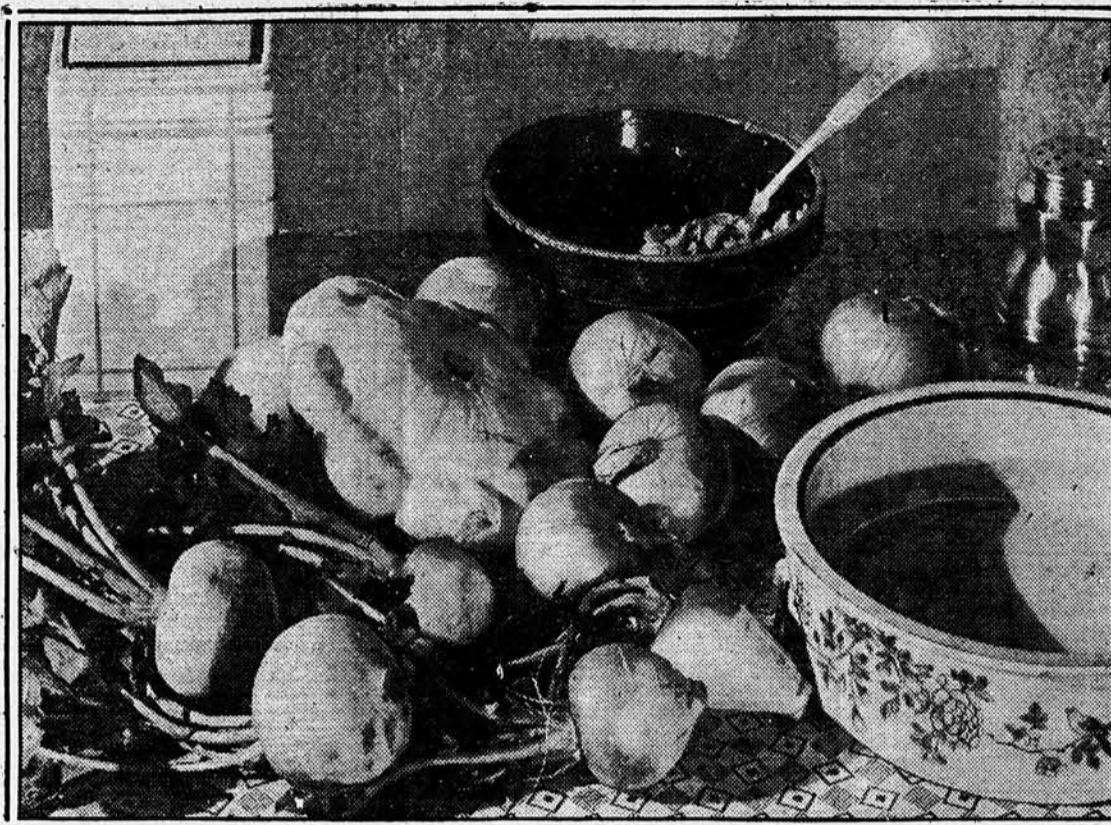
## Just the Thing for Spring

CROCHETED BLOUSE



For smart sports wear, you'll adore this attractive and practical blouse. And you can have it ready for spring if you start making it now. While this blouse is crocheted, the stitch resembles the ribbed effect of knitting. When made with raglan sleeves in one of the popular new spring colors, it is bound to become one of your favorite garments.

Pattern No. C8411 brings you a photographic illustration of the stitch as well as the garment and includes simple directions for making not only this blouse, but also a knit dress and a three-piece spring ensemble—all for 15 cents. Pattern and directions for this trio may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Into a buttered baking dish they go—turnips, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, squash and what have you—not always all together, but let me tell you whatever the combination there's nothing lacking in the flavor.

## Every Block Is a Butterfly



ALL the year is quilt-making time, so why not start now to embroider a gay and colorful butterfly quilt? Every block of this beautiful quilt has a different butterfly design. Many of them even add a gay flower for brightness. Embroider these butterflies and flowers on quilt blocks that come to you stamped in their proper colors. No chart need be followed, for it is all there, stamped on the blocks. The blocks are 9 inches square, and there are 36 of them in the set—35 butterfly blocks, and one for a quilting design for the alternating plain blocks when you set your quilt together. Package No. C2839 contains the entire set stamped in beautiful colors on soft white material for \$1.50. If you prefer to stamp these butterfly designs on your own material, order No. C2839T, which is only 25 cents, and includes the set in hot iron transfers that will stamp in the colors you are to use. Order either stamped blocks or transfer patterns from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

# Curtaining for Cheer and Charm

NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

I KNOW of no other part of the home decorations that can add to, or detract from the cheer and beauty of a room so much as curtains. Nine times out of ten you will find the curtains are looking droopy and forlorn, in a room that is beginning to look shabby. One very heartening thing about this phase of home decorating is that it can be done as inexpensively as one wishes, and at the same time, as charmingly.

Ornate and over-fussy furnishings always look out of place in a country home, where simplicity should be the keynote. This does not mean that draperies cannot be used, altho charming effects may be gained without indulging in the extra yardage required by overdrapes. Remember that the loveliest material may be ruined by careless making, so measure exactly and cut accurately.

It is a good plan to study your room and decide definitely on what you want, before you go shopping. Different rooms require different treatment, and many defects in a room can be overcome, or at least lessened, by proper curtaining. One living room I know is a good example of this. The room is small and low-ceilinged, with only one window. With pale green walls, the owner has chosen yellow voile glass curtains, ruffled, and tied back with gold cords. The result is a soft, yellow light, that has the seeming effect of putting another window in the room. The rod for the overdrapes is set out about 12 inches beyond the window casing, and when the black cretonne draperies with green and orange design, are in place, the window looks two feet wider than it actually is. A very narrow valance is used at the top, so as not to exclude the light. The draperies hang to within an inch of the floor, their length adding apparent height to the room.

A touch of very interesting color may be added to a room where overdrapes are not used, by introducing plain or figured glazed-chintz shades. Over these may be used ruffled curtains of organdy, voile, marquisette or other sheer goods. If the chintz shades are only used on occasional windows, they should be mounted over the regular shades, to prevent the exterior of the house looking like a crazy quilt.

## Let's "Do Over" the Bedrooms

RUTH GOODALL

ISN'T this an enchanting style for bedroom draperies and spread? Because you can make them easily yourself, you can adapt them to fit your own personality.

Do you like bright colors? Then make up the draperies and spread exactly as sketched.

Use a brilliant floral print in chintz, percale or lawn with three 15-inch ruffles in lemon-yellow, tangerine and blue-green chintz for the curtains, the heading is of yellow and green strips. The rosette which catches the green tie-back is of green and tangerine ruffles with a yellow-covered button for the center. The spread has 7-inch ruffles.

Or do you want your bedroom to mirror your feminine daintiness? Make up the set in crisp organdies ranging

### Kitchen Traveling

Next time you feel rather low at the thought of cooking dinner for the Nth time, plan a spicy meal and take an imaginary trip around the world. Even if your recipe calls for nothing more than a dash of pepper, you can transport yourself to the glamorous lands of the East and pretend you're an oriental Ranee.

Or, if it's real comfort you're after, you can tell yourself that your own oven-heated kitchen is a cool paradise beside the tropical sun-beaten spice gardens which provide you with the seasonings for your meals. As you mix your tempting dishes take a trip to:

Ceylon for the cinnamon for the rice pudding;  
Zanzibar for the cloves for the roast fresh pork;  
Molucca Islands for nutmeg for the egg nog.

If you do not use colored drapes, tie backs, valances or shades and the curtains are allowed to hang straight, a heavier material is suitable for glass curtains. These may be of casement cloth, pongee or similar weaves. Theatrical gauze is always in good taste, and is attractive and inexpensive.

A lining of unbleached muslin will make your cretonne or chintz overdraperies hang better, protect the colors from the sun, and make the designs show up better.

The best grade of cheese cloth may be dyed or tinted, costs almost nothing, and makes very pretty curtains. For dining room or kitchen, valances may be made of crisp gingham. I know one charming dining room with drapes of white percale with blue dots.

The semi-translucent glass curtains should just escape the sill in length, while the drapes may be left to individual preference to a great extent.

from delicate shell pink to deep coral for the bottom ruffle.

Or is your nature warm with just a touch of dignity? Use ivory chintz for the foundation, toast-beige for the top ruffle, henna for the second, eggplant for the bottom.

Our 40-page booklet, "Hand-Made for the Bedroom," gives complete directions with diagrams for many kinds of spreads and draperies. Instructions for other attractive accessories for the bedroom of a girl, a boy, a baby, a guest—including dressing tables, closet fittings, wall hangings, quilted articles. There are suggestions for charming and unusual color schemes that will give your bedrooms smartness and personality at low cost. Send 15 cents for this booklet to Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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**PERFECTION OIL RANGE**  
Leads in performance  
and convenience as well as appearance!

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High-Power burners bring an entirely new experience to those who have been putting up with slow, old-fashioned stoves that smoke the bottoms of cooking utensils. For High-Power burners are clean—whether turned down to a low blue flame for simmering, or up to a clear yellow-tipped flame for broiling. These burners are also easy to regulate, offering a complete choice of de-

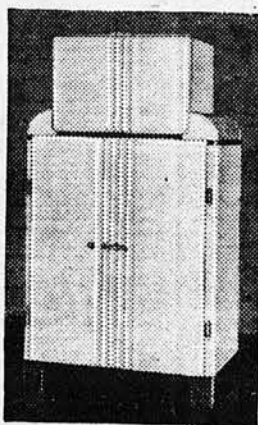
pendable heats for every cooking task.

The oven is placed at elbow height to save stooping and lifting. The concealed, unbreakable, fuel reservoir holds TWO gallons, and is easily tilted and removed for filling. All five burners are lighted from the front. A removable burner tray is another convenience. The finish is beautiful, easily-cleaned porcelain enamel in a choice of cream-white or snow-white.

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When you feed VICTOR CHICK PELLETS, you are assuring yourself lowest chick mortality, shorter growing period and the production of hens that will lay more and better eggs. That is why VICTOR CHICK PELLETS are the cheapest Chick Feed you can buy.

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VICTOR CHICK PELLETS are one of Science's most important advancements in Chick Feeds! They are a perfectly balanced ration—that cannot be unbalanced. They will stay fresh longer. They are protection against the spreading of disease. They are more economical. They minimize "feather picking."

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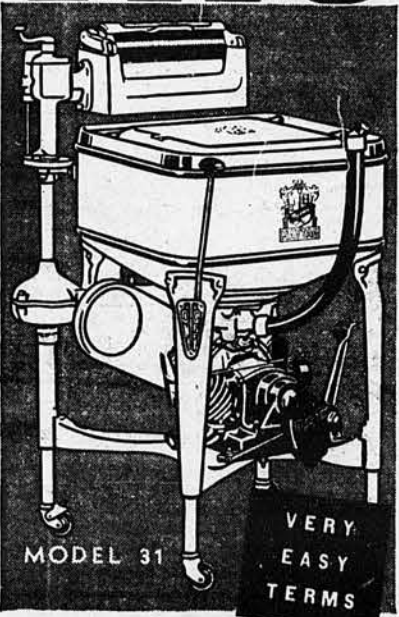
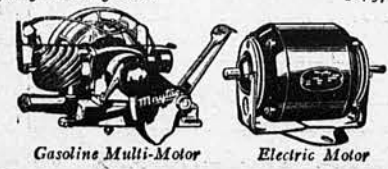
## Farm Washings

DON'T LOOK SO BIG WHEN YOU OWN A

# MAYTAG

No longer need you face a full day's ordeal on washday. The big farm washing takes but an hour or two with a Maytag. Many superior qualities have given Maytag first place among farm washers—among them the roomy, one-piece, cast-aluminum tub with sediment trap; the Roller Water Remover.

**GASOLINE OR ELECTRIC POWER**  
For over twenty years Maytags, powered with Gasoline Multi-Motors, have brought washday helpfulness to farm homes. This modern, simple engine is built for a woman to operate. Electric Maytags for homes on the power line. Visit the nearest Maytag dealer for further facts.



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## Plant Some New Flower Seeds

MRS. C. G. PAGE

STUDY the new garden catalogs before you buy seeds this year. Why go in a store and simply ask for a packet of sweetpeas, zinnias or cosmos, and take what the clerk hands out? A little reading in the catalogs will tell of the lovely new varieties that are such an improvement on the seeds you have possibly been planting year after year.

These improved seeds are not high in price and their dependability and beauty have been thoroly tested before they were put on the market. You can depend on them and will be glad you took thought and care in planting this year's flower garden.

Buy "rust proof" snapdragon seeds if you have failed to grow this lovely annual. Rust is a widespread disease which discolors the leaves and saps the vitality of the plant. This disease has probably caused your failure. If you wish snapdragons for cutting, be sure to buy the tall variety; the dwarf and semi-dwarf are pretty for bedding.

There are so many varieties of asters it is confusing to know which to buy. Look at the pictures carefully, take your preference as to the single, pompon, or peony-flowered; but be sure they are "wilt resistant" seeds. This disease causes most aster failures. Plant asters in new soil each year.

Plant the Chrysantha calendula. It is named from its resemblance to a chrysanthemum. If space for flowers is limited, grow the dwarf "Victoria Blue" cornflower. It grows less than a foot high but bears the same lovely blue flower as the sprawling old-fashioned variety.

To those gardeners who refuse to plant coxcomb, because they are too conspicuous, coarse and common, the variety "Spicata" is recommended. Here is the description: "Round, slender-pointed spikes of bloom, three to four inches in length and one-half inch in diameter. The flowers are a soft bright rose, changing to silver-white.

Are you familiar with yellow cosmos? They attract much attention, both in the garden and vase. No flower blooms better thru our hot, dry summers than the gaillardias. "Indian Chief" is a glittering, metallic, bronzy red, with a dark brown center.

If you don't plant marigolds, because of the odor, try two of the newer ones, "Yellow Supreme" and "Guinea Gold." The rather unpleasant odor has been dispensed with in breeding these.

Don't fail to grow "Cupid" zinnias, the darling little blossoms are less than an inch across, but are borne on long stems. The annual anchusa "Blue Bird" is most satisfactory. I have gathered the blossoms in the late fall, even during a snow storm.

### Why Women Scrub Floors

MRS. S. H. HAYDEN

What rewards do we homemakers get for our labor? Just a few sentences like these scattered thru a lifetime:

"Gosh, dear, you sure couldn't buy cake like this in a bakery!"  
"When I'm big I'll make lots of money, Mom, and buy you a fur coat."  
"Sure didn't seem like home around here with you gone."  
"Our house always looks so clean!"  
"When you smile like that, you look just like you did the day we got married."

"Miss Jones said I was the best mannered girl in cooking class; I'm so glad you taught us kids not to chew with our mouths open!"

Just a few sentences—but they make the job of wife and mother more than worthwhile.

### St. Patrick Greeneries

MARJORIE H. BLACK

When was St. Patrick's birthday? There are those who insist he was born the eighth of March. Others say he was born the ninth, while still others claim that a Scotchman came into the argument and stopped it by suggesting that the numbers be added, making the celebration the 17th of March, and so it has been, and a merry day, too.

No celebration is complete without food of some sort and to fit this occasion, the food may feature the color of green and white, green and gold, foods in the shape of shamrocks, harps

and pipes, or it may be just extra fine food with a touch of green color and shamrocks used in the decorations. Whatever is chosen it should be attractive, and the food should be good to eat.

Grapefruit cocktail made with either fresh or canned grapefruit and minted cherries would make a tasty first course, or last course, for a simple luncheon or dinner. As the first course it is refreshing and stimulating, and as the last course it is equally refreshing and satisfying.

Pineapple mint ice cream might be the dessert for a dinner, or the pineapple mint may be made into a sauce to serve on plain ice cream. Green coloring should be used to bring out an attractive color for the sauce, but avoid using so much as to give a startling color. No one really enjoys eating unnatural colors, even for the sake of a color scheme and a saint.

Cakes or cookies to serve with the ice cream can be cut into the shape of shamrocks or pipes.

### Saves on Sewing Time

"LITTLE LADY" FASHION



Pattern No. KF-9105—Little girls will love the saucy flare of its brief skirt, and look "pretty as a picture" in the fetching long or short puffed sleeves and simple bodice, topped by an adorable Eton collar. It's a wise mother who chooses this pattern for its clear outlines are so easy to follow that you'll have its dainty seams stitched up in only a short time. And, any "little lady" will approve the exciting finishing touches—perky buttons and a half-way adjustable tie sash. Miss Two-to-Ten will call this her "favorite," whether for school . . . playtime . . . or "dress-up," so choose such washables as challis, percale, or crepe. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 requires 2½ yards 36-inch fabric for short sleeve version; long sleeve version 1¾ yards 54-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin. Our new Spring Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous new spring styles, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Lace, Lace, Every Where!

JANE ALDEN, Stylist

Femininity is the essence of our new season clothes. Whether you wear a sleekly tailored manish suit or a delicately draped new silk, it is apt to have soft feminine touches in way of trim or accessories. And among the most feminine of these touches is lace.

Buyers are bringing back trunkloads of frothy lace creations from Parisian couturiers and from the London designers. Bathing suits, raincoats, and even



umbrellas made of lace—imagine it!—are showing up in Florida . . . while New York manufacturers are turning out delicately beautiful evening things and lace-trimmed daytime clothes by the minute.

Meanwhile, period pictures are being made in Hollywood that bring to life those heroines from the past who wore yards and yards of delicately lovely feminizing lace.

Adrian, M. G. M.'s designer, made glamorously feminine costumes for Garbo in "Camille," for intense Joan Crawford in "The Gorgeous Hussy," and lovely singing Jeanette MacDonald in "Maytime." For all of them he whipped up clouds of lace to achieve his softly flattering effects.

Walter Plunkett, R. K. O.'s star designer, used literally miles of lace for Katharine Hepburn's costumes in "Portrait of a Rebel." Plunkett believes that "lace is the epitome of femininity."



Loretta Young in "Ramona" wears a romantic Spanish costume with nearly 40 yards of Chantilly lace!

That lovely blonde star, Rosina Lawrence, playing in the comedy "Pick a Star," wears a pale pink lace bouffant evening gown, designed by Ernest Schrapps. It is also one of the dresses featured in the recent Hollywood Fashion Show which predicted style trends for the coming season. So Hollywood designers are using lace in their modern screen costumes as well as in their period creations.

Gwen Wakeling, the designer of Loretta Young's "Ramona" costumes, says: "This coming season I think we shall see lace used not only for formal dresses but in a variety of other ways, notably as blouses for suits and in an increased number of lingerie touches."

Lace makes a light, crisp touch for heavy clothes . . . like a delicate tracery of frost flowers against the black of winter. So, set off your wardrobe with lace.

New short sleeves are now popular under winter coats. How much fresher this sleeve, when incrustated with a cobwebby insertion of lace. How utterly

radiant and young your face, above starched white lace bow and collar. What gracious flattery in the half shadowing, half revealing ruffle of lace outlining the new low "V" neckline. Another variation is the use of medallions of lace running a staccato sharp pattern around loose short sleeves, and high trim neckline.

A real charmer is the cotton lace bolero in clean white or luscious pastel colorings. A yard or so of cotton lace and you can create one yourself to wear over dark dresses now and white or bright summer ones later.

Since more and more girls and women are buying tailored suits to wear under the winter coat now, to brighten up with new spring accessories later . . . here's a final suggestion: a net and lace guimpe for your suit. It will make you look fresh as a hyacinth against the snow. You can easily run it up at home with rows of Alencon lace stitched together for the front, and stitched and shirred up the middle for the ruffy jabot. Of course, you can sew all sorts of lace edgings on your white hankies. There are loads of other lace ideas which will occur to you when you start thinking of the ways in which this dainty frothy fashion can help us be at our feminine best this season.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, Inc., 1937)

## Canning Contest Winners

RUTH GOODALL

State placings have been made in Kansas' two big canning contests. Exhibits were displayed in the college auditorium at Manhattan under the supervision of Gertrude Allen, foods and nutrition specialist, of the Kansas State College extension service.

First place in the Ball Canning Contest was won by Mrs. Ralph Walters, Rawlins county. Exhibitors in this contest were required to display one can of non-acid vegetable and one can of fruit. Mrs. Will Hawes, Butler county, won second place; Mrs. W. E. Simon, Crawford county, third place; Mrs. Fred Tilton, Labette county, fourth place; and Mrs. Sylvester Vaughn, Johnson county, fifth place. Mrs. Joseph Nelson from Atchison county won first place in the Kerr Canning Contest. Exhibitors in this contest displayed two jars of fruit, two jars of non-acid vegetables, and two jars of meat. Second place was won by Mrs. Leslie Burn, Geary county; third, Mrs. C. J. Fear, Riley county; fourth, Mrs. Henry Oltman, Greeley county; and fifth, Mrs. Earl Porter, Johnson county.

## Pretty Is as Pretty Does

MRS. H. K. S.

Exquisite is the only word I know for Mrs. Brown. Her black hair shines with daily brushings, her skin is kept soft and smooth with beauty creams and lotions, her nails are polished every day, and her clothes are the envy of every woman in the neighborhood.

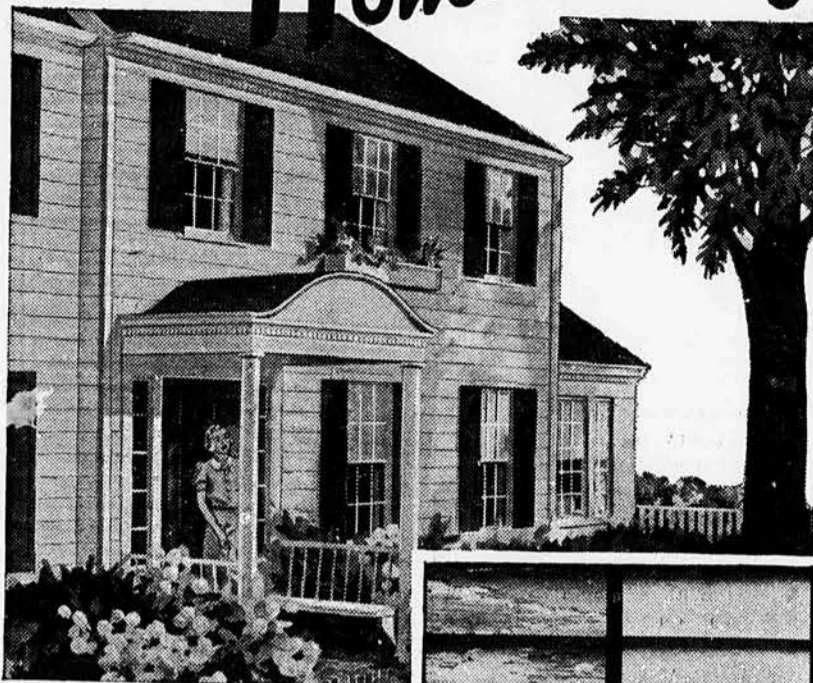
But—the dishes are always saved for 10-year-old Janet Brown to do after school, little Bob Brown's mittens and overalls go unattended, the washings are sent out even if the laundress has to wait months for her money—and Mr. Brown works literally night and day to keep his wife dressed according to her ideas.

Oh, I know it's catty to be telling this. I wash my own hair every week and have a couple of ruffled house dresses myself. But I can't help wondering what my family would say if suddenly I decided I wanted to stop scrubbing, baking, milking, gardening—and make a life work of being exquisite!

## An Easter Frolic

Easter party-ing is far more fun than Easter parading for youngsters and young folks, and usually the grown-ups, too. We've a leaflet with all sorts of ideas for Easter frolicking, everything from invitations to refreshments with decorations and games in between. When you ask for it, put 3 cents in your letter and address it: Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

# HAPPY Homecoming



Homecoming is especially happy—after your house has been newly painted. What a satisfaction to see the old place looking so new and cheerful again—fairly sparkling with color.

But if low-grade paint has been used, that satisfaction will be short-lived. The left-hand photograph shows you what to expect—an outbreak of cracking and scaling. You can't repaint over a surface like that. What's left of the low-grade paint has to be burned and scraped off. That makes an extra coat—a new priming coat necessary.

Avoid all this added expense and trouble—and get longer service to boot—by painting with Dutch Boy White-Lead. This good dependable paint doesn't crack and scale. Instead it wears down by slow gradual chalking. This leaves a smooth, unbroken surface—an ideal foundation for new paint.

It's easy to make good paint—pure white-lead paint—with Dutch Boy All-Purpose Soft Paste White-Lead. Add thinner. Stir a few minutes. And the paint is ready to use. Indoors or

\*This price will vary slightly for different sections.

### LOW-GRADE PAINT

After a few months. Now the surface must be repainted. But first the old paint must be burned off and then an extra coat—a new priming coat—put on. All added expense.

### DUTCH BOY

After several years. Same location as the low-grade paint job. No cracking and scaling here. At repaint time, no burning and scraping and no new priming coat will be needed.

out. Tints easily and quickly to any color required. You will find Dutch Boy preferred by the experienced painter and—no one knows paint like a painter.

### Dutch Boy Helps You Pay

If you prefer to pay for your painting by the month, take advantage of the Dutch Boy Easy Payment Plan. No down payment; small monthly installments; no red tape. Check coupon for full information.

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# Did You Have Grippe or Flu?

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IN THE early days of this century people accepted "grippe" as one of the common diseases of the respiratory tract; one that was "catching," yet not necessarily alarming, perhaps a little more serious than a cold. Then came the terrible onslaught of influenza, killing its thousands, and, under the new name, striking terror into the hearts of people who had thought nothing of grippe. Yet influenza and grippe are one and the same thing. Influenza can be distinguished from the common cold by marked symptoms at its onset. It sets in with much chilliness, much aching of the back and limbs. It gives a great feeling of weakness and fatigue; "so tired!" It makes the patient look ill and its severity is out of all proportion to the degree of fever.



Dr. Lerrigo

Despite all the damage worked by influenza we still underestimate its power for evil. Let the doctor say "Influenza" and few of us are inclined to feel the concern that a verdict of diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid would bring. Yet influenza is just such a poisonous disease, kills many more people, and may leave after effects upon the heart and nervous system that are equally serious. I am driving this home because I wish to teach you that influenza needs definite care during the attack and the body must be given every opportunity for full recovery, if you expect to be "as good a man as ever."

Letters that reach me from all parts of the country and present all manner of symptoms are likely to say, "My troubles began with an attack of influenza." The after effects most likely to appear are those resulting from heart strain and from the nervous system, points where influenza makes its most treacherous attacks. It is obvious, therefore, that convalescence must be one in which you make haste slowly. You must not let yourself be driven to undertake the strain of heavy work, whether muscular strain or nerve strain, before you are ready for it. You must continue for at least one month to follow the early to bed habit and you must be content for a time to take care of only the absolutely necessary things so that you will not feel the burden of over-work.

If you continue with a cough, with sweating that cannot be explained, with nervous twitchings, dull headache, poor sleep, and especially if there is loss of weight and a failure to pick up again the joy of life, you need medical help. Do not trust to self-prescribing for there is only one absolutely safe prescription that you can make for yourself under such conditions and

that is continued rest in bed until improvement comes. A doctor in whom you have full confidence will do a lot for you.

### No Need to Worry

My baby's head sweats so much. Do you think it safe to let her sleep with open windows? She seems well but this sweating is quite bad even in cold weather.—Mother.

Head sweating is a very common symptom with babies that are apparently in good health. It does not form an obstacle to sleeping in the open air, but is rather an argument in favor of it. Do not permit the child's head to be buried in a large, soft pillow. Babies need no pillows, and a firm pad is much better for her.

### You Still May Hear

Please tell me whether it is possible to hear after the ear drum is ruptured or whether that ear becomes entirely deaf.—S. C. E.

The rupture of the ear drum does not necessarily destroy, altho it always impairs, the hearing. In many cases a ruptured ear drum will heal in good condition if it gets no meddling treatment. That is why doctors object to people using washes and powders inside the ear when children have "running ears." There are several good electrical devices to aid deafened people.

### May Be Eye or Ear Trouble

Our other children were all smart in school, but our youngest has been going 2 years and doesn't get on at all. The teacher says see a doctor. What do you think?—M. G. R.

Good suggestion. Your boy's backwardness may be because poor vision interferes with seeing the blackboard or reading his books, or perhaps poor hearing keeps him from hearing what the teacher says. She can test these things herself, but take him to a doctor for a thoro physical examination.

### Goiter May Be Cause

My cousin has spells come over her. Seems perfectly helpless for a few moments, knows everything but cannot talk or move. Has these spells when she is lying on her back. She has inward goiter. Could that be the cause? Her general health seems to be good. Her age is 48.—V. F.

Yes. Such spells may be reflex symptoms from the goiter. It is possible, however, that they may be symptoms of the climacteric which at 48 she probably is undergoing.

### The Lungs Are Sore

Have nasal catarrh badly. The upper part of my lungs seem to be sore and I take quite easily. Do you think there is any danger of Tb?—A. Reader.

Sore lungs always are a matter for suspicion. Such soreness probably has no connection with your nasal catarrh. You need a thoro going over.

## Tractors May Ride on Water

FILLING rubber tires on the tractor with water or a calcium chloride solution in water, is being recommended by a leading tire manufacturer. "After several years of experiments with tires on farm tractors and other farm implements," states this company, "one of the greatest problems was to keep the tires from bouncing around, thus losing traction, while they were pulling heavy equipment over rough, uneven ground."

Use of water is said to provide normal cushioning without rebound or bouncing of tractor or equipment. It gives the tractor greater power and better riding qualities. Large tires hold as much as 500 pounds of liquid. To aid in putting liquid in the tire the manufacturer has developed a simple, inexpensive "adapter," one end of which is fitted to a garden hose and the other to the tire valve. Ordinary city water pressure of from 30 to 60 pounds has been found adequate to fill tractor tires. It also may be done from a tub or barrel by gravity flow, or by means of a pressure tank designed for the purpose.

A solution of calcium chloride, the white treatment used on roads and race tracks, will make the tire liquid freeze-proof and keep the tires from freezing hard in winter.

After nearly filling with liquid, the tire is filled to its usual air pressure. However, since the amount of air is so much smaller, a slight leak will let the pressure go down quickly.

# Right Here ~ Neighbor, is the Best Horse Drawn Disc Harrow Your Money Can Buy

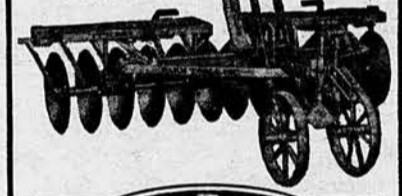


If you want real efficiency, economy and ease of operation in a horse drawn disc harrow you can't do better than the Roderick Lean "FT".

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# Seed Prices — Alfalfa Slipping — More and Better Silage — Bribery

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

ON A LONG table, in the seed room of a local dealer, are a dozen or more baskets, partly filled with samples of field seeds, alfalfa, Red clover, Sweet clover, brome grass, lespedeza and timothy. Tags wired to handles give germination and purity, and what is now more important than all, the price. Had one been hit with a board 3 years ago, now to regain sensibility in the room with all the baskets of seed, and going down the line reading the price tags, imagine the exclamations of surprise! Alfalfa 27 cents a pound, Sweet clover 18 cents, brome grass 28 cents! No the dealer isn't trying to profiteer—the seed business has just been hit by three drouths, one coming right after the other. And to think, 3 years ago we had 50 bushels of as fine Sweet clover seed as could be produced we found difficult to sell for 5 cents a pound! A neighbor had every bin in a large granary filled with brome grass seed he could not sell at any price, because so few knew the virtues of brome.

## Didn't Want More Corn

And so it goes thru life—one extreme following another. Favorable seasons bring on a surplus. At such times we fail to appreciate our good fortunes—throw corn on the ground, let stock run to it and waste it, even burn it for fuel if coal or wood are not handy. Roughness, then, is looked upon as being next to worthless, except what may be needed for the season's use. In the fall of 1932, I heard a neighbor say he didn't want to see any more corn—he had it piled up all around his buildings, and it was then selling for 7 cents a bushel. The other day, he was talking out of the opposite corner of his mouth; if he ever got his cribs filled with corn again, he would keep over until the fate of the next crop was known, enough at least to feed the hungry stock on the farm.

## Enough to Produce Seed

As present prices for seeds are considered—27 cents for alfalfa, 18 cents for Sweet clover and 28 cents for brome grass—I ponder the effect on earning something complying with this year's soil conservation program. Four dollars an acre just for the seed to make a start towards getting the land into alfalfa, then 2 tons of lime, perhaps some fertilizer and a lot of field preparation looks almost staggering. I am sorry, too, it is, for figures prove the acreage devoted to alfalfa in Kansas is slipping down. How much better if it were climbing higher! We need more alfalfa—our soil needs it and our livestock needs it. But \$4 an acre just for the seed is going to cause the most of us to turn around and walk the other way. This dealer says he has made a few sales, but in small lots; mostly to be seeded to grow seed, thus getting back into production by growing seed rather than to pay a high price for a quicker start. This, he said, also was going to be the plan of many in the planting of the high-priced sorghums—enough for 2 or 3 acres will be bought and planted this spring, hoping that from this will come seed in plenty for the future, of a purer strain.

## We Changed Our Minds

Those who practice planting kafir and the sorghums with the corn plates in their planters—and it is surprising to know how many have done this in the past—will not be as free to follow the plan this year, with seed as high as it is. When the dealer announced to the crowd gathered in his store that his best Atlas sorgo seed was 18 cents a pound, discussion started as to how little one could plant to the acre and obtain a practical crop-producing stand. The corn plate advocates started with a bushel of seed to 4 or 5 acres, which soon was cut down by those who grow for silage rather than for the shock, and do not want such small stalks, to the use of 4 and 5 pounds to the acre. It has been our experience that more and better silage is ob-

tained from any of the sorghum varieties by using no more than 5 pounds of good seed to the acre. Under favorable conditions, evenly distributed as any good planter should, 3 pounds could make a heavy crop, as almost all of the sorghums will "sucker" until sufficiently occupying the entire row. I often have counted as many as 10 stalks having stooled from one seed. A good-sized stalk makes better silage than the small, slim stalk that contains little juice and peth.

## Those 45 Per Cent Grants

Some day it will be necessary for us to "rise up" and swat the idea of falling for something we can as well get along without just because another branch of our government will pay 45 per cent of its cost. We have rushed headlong for a number of things that have been of questionable benefit to us after we have them, because we were told if we didn't take the 45 per cent grant someone else would, and we would lose all. I don't like that kind of

bribery; it's too much like making you take something you don't need, then paying for it before the bill is finally settled. A lot of bonded debt already has been created by following after the 45 per cent bait that is being dangled before us, and probably a lot more will be before the game loses its first coat of shiny gloss. New buildings for the towns, costly constructed roads, scores of modern conveniences—all nice to have, to be sure—but what about paying the bonded debt, each year piling higher and higher? This may not be farming, but we as farmers are interested, in that to the cost of the goods we buy must be added the tax that goes to pay interest on these bonds and provide for their retirement thru a long course of years. I may be old fashioned, but I don't like debt that is created in this way.

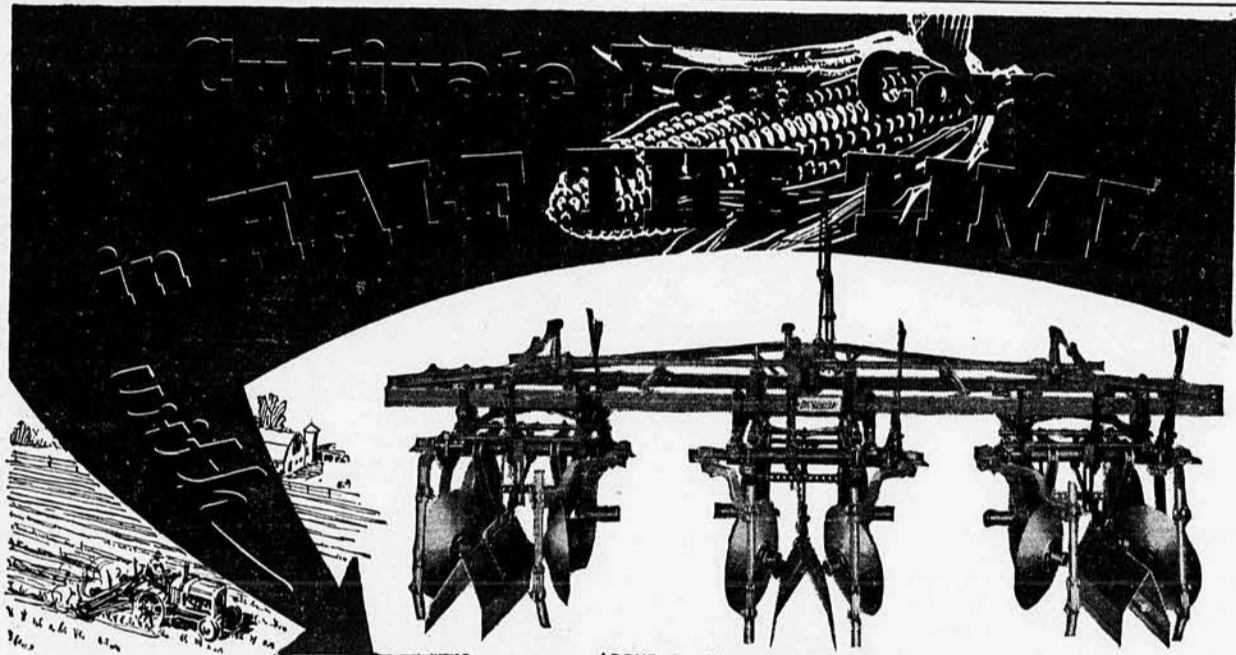
## There's a Catch in It

Few people honestly get something in this world for nothing. Farmers, especially, never get a free hand-out. When an agent comes along with something that looks too good to be true, I know forthwith it isn't true—there's a catch in it somewhere. The "catch" in the 45 per cent grant idea is that the people as a whole are soaked a little deeper in debt for the 45 per cent, while the local unit soaks itself for the 55 per cent. We out on the farms are seeing the towns being improved in the way of fine buildings,

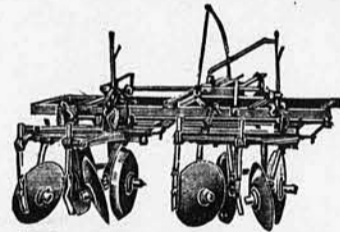
## Pay for Planting Trees

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program provides that part or all of the soil building allowance for the farm may be earned by planting forest trees at the rate of \$10 an acre. It also provides a part of it may be earned by building terraces at the rate of 40 cents a hundred linear feet. Payment can be made on the same land for both building terraces and planting trees.

fine sewerage and waterworks facilities, all by this 45-55 method of piling up debt to get the job done in a hurry. And then, when we buy something for a dollar that used to cost 35 cents, we rave about it and wonder why it has to cost so much. Keeping the debt burden financed is the reason for the high cost. Debt has put many a family out of house and home, and history repeats again and again the story of nations that have fallen because of debt. Encouraging debt by agreeing to "stand part of it, and if you will not take it someone else will," is vicious in its principles, and we as farmers may have to be the ones to demand that it be stopped.



ABOVE—Rear View of the DEMPSTER No. 35A 3-Row Listed Corn Cultivator With Tractor Hitch



DEMPSTER No. 37 2-ROW LISTED CORN CULTIVATOR

—Designed as a pull type machine to fit the needs of the wide tread or row crop tractor. The two center gangs make up a complete 2-row machine ideal for the small row crop tractor. Sturdy, continuous frame construction. Equalizing bar in center equalizes the spread of the gangs and keeps the weight pulling directly from the center. Handy lever permits operator to raise and lower gangs with ease from the tractor.



DEMPSTER No. 37 4-ROW LISTED CORN CULTIVATOR

The No. 37 can easily and quickly be converted into a 4-row machine by adding the two outside attachment gangs as illustrated above. It also carries the many outstanding mechanical features which are built into all Dempster Listed Corn Cultivators.



DEMPSTER No. 35A 5-ROW LISTED CORN CULTIVATOR

Designed to meet the requirements of the large acreage farmer and built to stand the speed and strain of tractor use. Center gang stationary on frame; other gangs mounted into frame on rollers; roll free and easy to and from centers to take care of uneven row widths. Adjustable tractor hitch. Master lever control.

# DEMPSTER

## LISTED CORN CULTIVATORS

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## Six Points to Be Remembered For Success With Guineas

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

EVERY kind of poultry has its admirers. But I seldom see a flock of guineas. Yet I know, thru my department, many people like them. One of their qualities I always have liked is their alertness. In the absence of a better watch dog, the guinea comes as near sounding an alarm when a stranger comes on the place, especially at night, as anything I know about. It might be, too, that guineas would be more difficult to locate and silence by thieves than are the family dogs.



Mrs. Farnsworth

A reader asks me to tell of guineas. If any of my readers have any suggestions to offer on guinea raising please write me, in care of Kansas Farmer, and we'll pass them on to those interested. As a child I helped my mother raise guineas. One of the nice things I remember about them is that they were largely self-supporting. Anything along this line should be interesting in view of the high prices of feeds and the lack of raising them which has happened for the last several years. Guineas must be fed sparingly and wisely when they are given grain. We found the orchard an ideal place in which to raise them, and I have known people who raised only a few to keep the young ones in the garden with the mother guinea. Contrary to what most of us think, I have been told that the guinea will keep the garden clean of insects, and not disturb vegetables.

### Prefer to Steal Their Nests

One thing that particularly pleases guineas is to be left to themselves. They like isolation. They prefer to steal their nests under some brush or plants usually, and if their nests are left unmolested late in the season they will sit and hatch their broods. Let the eggs be removed from the nest, however, and the guinea will seek a different place. Some people remove the eggs with a spoon and leave nest eggs that sometimes fool the hens. Mother most always set the guinea eggs under a chicken hen, and let her rear them. She said she had better success than with the guinea hen. The guinea being of a wild nature, a natural ranger, and of restless disposition, many times would not sit long enough to hatch the eggs. Or if she did do a good job of hatching, would try to cover too much territory for the wee guineas, and many times would fly up to roost before the guineas were very old. Young guineas are very devoted to their mother hen and they never forget her. They will follow her around after they are grown, and I have seen them stand and wait for the hen to come off the nest where she had gone to lay.

In order to get good, hatchable eggs it is best to mate from 3 to 5 guinea hens to one male, but not more than

5, guinea authorities say. Twenty-eight days is the period of incubation. The baby guineas when hatched are about half as large as chicks and are easily frightened. One should have a deep nest to keep them from jumping from the nest and hiding. Guinea males will fight the small ones, too, so they should be kept in a tight place for several days. The first feed used by some folks is bread soaked in sweet milk, fed very sparingly. Then in a few days fine scratch grain is given. Plenty of clean, fresh water should be given. After they have learned their mother and are large enough to follow, they may be given a large place and as soon as is practical they should be given fresh range where they get their natural food. Cracked grains may be given once each day. When finishing them for market in the fall they may be fed for 10 days on wheat and corn, and handled much the same as turkeys. As in turkey raising, guineas may be hatched and brooded artificially, but it takes some experiments to become successful guinea raisers by these methods. There are some people who still raise guineas in quite large numbers and claim they have the best success with chicken hens for mothers.

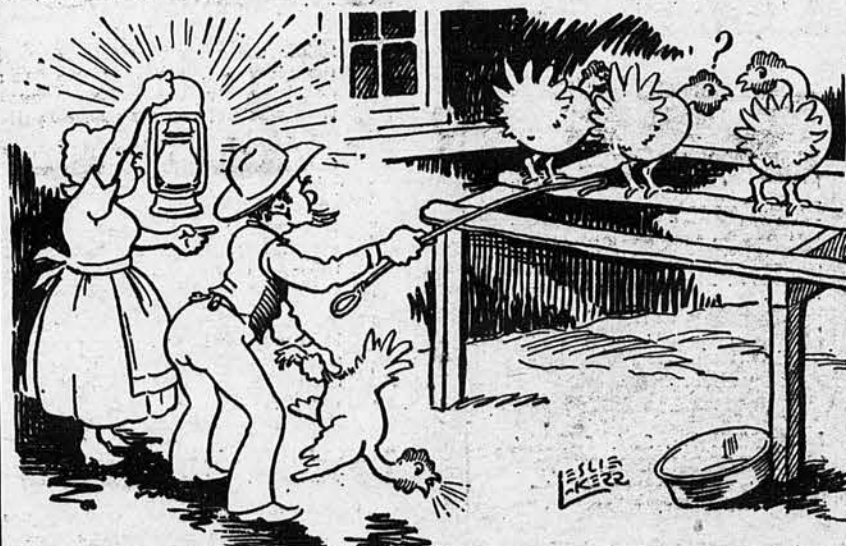
### Wait Until Natural Time

Most anything will lay in the spring months, and this statement applies to these fowls. Never having been bred for eggs it seems to matter little whether they are well fed in the winter; they wait until the natural time of reproducing to lay their clutches of eggs. If weather conditions are favorable they will start laying about the last week in March.

A successful guinea raiser gives six important things to remember: 1—Young guineas should be kept in dry quarters or where they are protected from storms. Mature fowls do not seem to be effected by the weather. 2—Provide plenty of water—they drink a great deal. 3—Young guineas should be kept comfortable. They cannot stand too much heat or cold. 4—Young guineas should be handled only to treat for lice if necessary. They never should be frightened if it can be avoided. See that the hen is free from lice by sprinkling her with sodium fluoride before setting her, and dust her again a few days before she hatches. 5—Feed young guineas sparingly, and at not too long intervals. 6—Avoid inbreeding. New blood should be added every second year at least.

### Teaching Young Guineas

In raising young guineas with chicken hens, always keep them confined together in a board pen surrounding their coop for a week, so they become accustomed to the mother hen's cluck and do not wander off in the weeds to become lost. They also learn to know their roosting place and it is a good idea to keep them up on damp mornings or wet days for dampness is fatal to them.—Mrs. C. I.



"Don't look now—but I think you're gonna be next."



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# Alfalfa Wanted!—How to Get It

C. R. JACCARD, Kansas State College

**M**ANY Kansas cows carry the sign "Alfalfa Wanted." The dairy cows say it to the milk pails twice a day. The beef cows, sheep and hogs say it to the feed bunks. The hens automatically stage a partial shut-down strike when alfalfa or its equivalent is absent from their ration. The soil of Kansas cries out for a coat of alfalfa to cover its bare surface, and protect it from the persistent chilling by spring winds and from summer rains.

Farmers are not unmindful of this need. The sign "Alfalfa Wanted" appears quite frequently in their bank statements in the form of hard money paid out for seed and labor. It appears in their income statements because the need of alfalfa is reflected in lower yields for other crops, smaller production, or more expensive production to each animal unit.

Two elements which have contributed most to preventing the satisfying of this demand are weather and economics. Bad weather and cash crop failures, as well as low prices, have made seeding alfalfa hazardous. We can never forecast the weather, but we now have a remedy for the economic obstacle to seeding legumes. The Soil Conservation Program offers to pay cost of seed and seeding. With any sort of cooperation from the weather man, those farmers wishing to seed alfalfa and Sweet clover now have money available to do the job. The proper objectives for Kansas now are to get the legumes planted where they will grow and prepare the soil properly so they will have a chance.

No small amount of thought has been given the question of where to grow alfalfa and how much. County planning committees in the counties where legumes are adapted have set

up some goals with respect to the number of legume acres that should reasonably be expected to be planted by 1938. The counties where lime and phosphate are needed will have to spend more money to obtain a stand, but once established in these counties, legumes are just as valuable as in any county.

There are five types of farming areas where lime and phosphorus are needed on part or all of the land before legumes can be established. The counties in these areas would like to plant an additional 238,000 acres of alfalfa and 203,000 acres of Sweet clover. The other counties in the state where alfalfa and Sweet clover are more easily established desire to increase their alfalfa 283,000 acres, and Sweet clover, 168,000 acres. This would give the state 563,000 new alfalfa acres, and 384,000 more Sweet clover acres.

The total cost, to the Agricultural Conservation Program, of properly seeding this acreage, would be about 4 million dollars. What would it be worth to the state? At 2 tons to the acre and \$5 a ton, this alfalfa would be worth just 5 million dollars annually in cash returns, not to consider its direct influence on soil conservation. The Sweet clover would provide pasture for 300,000 to 400,000 head of livestock, worth about 2 million dollars more.

While these acreages do not represent the long-time objectives as set up by the county committees, they are reasonable goals for 1938. Here is a challenge to the Agricultural Conservation Program. Legumes are badly needed in Kansas. The money is available to get it planted. Will it be possible to get the money to the man who needs legumes. An appropriate slogan might well be "Alfalfa Wanted."

## New Crop Varieties Approved

**T**HIRTY Kansas agricultural experiment stations workers and officials in a 3-day meeting at Kansas State College discussed the development of better sorghums, and put their seal of approval on a number of new varieties of crops for Kansas farmers. It was emphasized by L. E. Call, director of the experiment station, that while approval means that seed supplies of the varieties will now be increased with a view to ultimate distribution to farmers, no seed of the new strains will be available to farmers for planting for several years at least.

The new crops approved by the experiment station, and recommended to the Kansas Crop Improvement Association for certification, included Ladak alfalfa, a Crested wheat grass, Madrid yellow Sweet clover No. 27474, a hybrid oats variety that is highly resistant to smut, and several new varieties of sorghum, including a milo resistant to the destructive milo disease.

Ladak was approved because it has shown in tests to have a higher yield of hay than Kansas Common, and to be especially productive on the first cutting.

Crested wheat grass, a wheat-like type of grass grown in regions to the north, and noted for its ability to withstand drouth and cold, was approved

for increase of seed and certification.

The new clover variety, Madrid yellow, has produced yields higher than those of the common yellow variety.

The new oats that may appear in Kansas fields when a sufficient seed supply has been produced, is a hybrid resulting from a cross between Fulghum and Markton varieties, made by John H. Parker, plant-breeder at the station in Manhattan.

A new milo resistant to the milo disease was christened "Finney" in honor of Finney county, where it was developed by F. A. Wagner, superintendent of the Garden City experiment station.

Another sorghum approved for increase and certification, was discovered in 1926 by A. F. Swanson of Hays.

Two new sorghums of special interest to Western Kansas were approved. One, Early Kalo, proved to be about 10 days earlier, and thus much more dependable for seed production under short seasons. Early Kalo was isolated at Hays in 1931, and now is certified in Nebraska.

The other sorghum approved was Colby No. 31, a milo of the combine type that is early, short, and has an attractive seed color. This variety was approved providing experimental tests in 1937 give further evidence of its adaptability and superiority.

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Send FREE Catalog on  Model "U";  Model "WC";  All-Crop Harvester.

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A. S. Parr and Howard Stiles, Rossville, at Mr. Stiles' irrigation plant south of town. This shows how water can be carried back to the farming land cheaply by means of lightweight pipe. Mr. Stiles irrigates melons, tomatoes and many vegetables.

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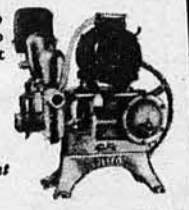
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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

## Our Crop Reporters Say—

**V**ERY little, if any, wheat is showing serious results from the icy covering which caused uneasiness during the winter. There may be some small areas damaged in the extreme northeastern counties of Kansas. A careful estimate a few days ago indicates there are 10 million acres of wheat in the state which are in good condition, and 6 million more with fair to poor prospects. Most of the poor condition is found on the western edge of the state, but moisture in the form of snow and rain has benefited large areas there. Conservative estimates place our prospective crop now at 200 million bushels, with reasonably good weather. Favorable weather such as we have had the last 2 weeks is likely to set a new record for Kansas wheat and break the 1931 mark of 240 million bushels.

**Anderson**—The recent snows and damp, cloudy weather kept the soil well-soaked, holding back the seeding of oats; it is expected a large acreage will be seeded. Most wheat came thru winter and bids fair for a normal crop. Some cattle looking pretty thin. A few public sales, horses selling at fair prices; one team of mares sold at \$380; cattle do not bring as much as expected. Old implements bring all they are worth.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barton**—The Federated Club, composed of the ladies' social clubs of the county, will hold its annual meeting at Great Bend, April 7. Several inches of snow fell here. It did not drift and was of great benefit to wheat fields and pastures. The spring-like weather melted the snow rapidly.—Alice Everett.

**Coffey**—Wheat and rye beginning to green up. We had lots of snow and rain. Ground wet. No oats will be seeded for some time. Seed oats selling from 65c to 75c. Several lost some stock getting down on ice. Ponds full of water.—C. W. Carter.

**Dickinson**—Had the biggest snow storm on February 20 that we have had for a good many years. It was a wet snow and most of it stayed on the fields. Roads were blocked. Have had 2 snows since, snow about all gone now. Fields soft and it will take a week of good drying weather before we can work in the fields. Wheat has come thru ice and snow in good condition. Barley seems to be hurt some. Stock had to be fed the last 2 months, and fodder getting scarce. Hens doing fairly well. Eggs, 18c; butterfat, 33c.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas**—Spring work has begun. Farmers will plant oats and potatoes soon. Brooder houses and other poultry buildings being made ready for baby chicks. Scarcity of feed on many farms, altho straw has been a wonderful help. Some staple groceries are unusually high in price. In some stores white beans sell for 10c a pound. Irish potatoes and good flour also have been a good price.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Geary**—More than a foot of snow recently. That, with the ice earlier, put a lot of moisture in the soil. Wheat is O. K. so far. Plenty of feed for stock. Fed cattle showing very little if any profit. Hogs are not paying out.—L. J. Hoover.

**Gove and Sheridan**—January and virtually all of February were very dry. Three inches of snow in late February was O. K. It is hoped that we get more moisture soon. Stubble fields show a 75 per cent prospect. It seems the way to handle blowing of bare fields when it is dry to list soil in February or March. Then in May level listed fields and let them go to weeds and all. Drill same to wheat that fall. Do not burn stubble or trash as that makes a dust mulch for the spring winds.—John I. Aldrich.

**Greenwood**—More snow which will be good on wheat. No oats have been sown yet. Quite a few sales. Horses are bringing good prices. Ground does not get dry enough. Corn \$1.30; oats 70c; eggs 18c; cream 28c to 33c; seed corn \$3.50 a bushel; seed potatoes around \$4 cwt.—A. H. Brothers.

**Jewell**—Ground is in fine condition and wheat has wintered well with virtually no damage done by the wind. A large acreage of oats will be seeded soon. Many public sales have been held with things selling well. Horses are selling about \$25 a head cheaper than last year. Many tractors have been purchased and several farmers have

ordered combines. There will be a shortage of feed if wheat pasture does not arrive soon. There don't seem to be as many tenants moving in early March as in former years. Corn \$1.30; wheat \$1.25; oats 70c; bran \$1.75; alfalfa hay \$18; cream 32c; eggs 17c.—Lester Broyles.

**Jefferson**—Wheat greening up and with a little dry weather will afford some green pasturage, thus helping the feed situation. Oats seeding in progress but some trouble to get seed. Not so much grass being sown because of high price of seed. About all feed cleaned up. We can't get rid of the pest of poultry thieves. New driver's license law not popular here, nor the court packing plan.—J. B. Schenck.

**Lane**—Two fine 5-inch snows have checked the dust and given the wheat a fine start. Feed stocks getting low. Big demand for seed for spring planting. Ground in excellent condition for barley.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Mud drying, folks getting garden seeds and are generally busy. Dirt roads made March 1 moving a difficult task. Wheat looking good. Not as much poultry and livestock on farms as usual. Horses not selling as high as last spring. Some setting trees and shrubbery.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Lyon**—Ground too wet to seed oats. If it doesn't rain in a week it will be dry enough. March is a good time to seed oats and grass. Potatoes to plant will be a big price. Wheat looks fairly well, can't tell how it will grow. Ground well soaked.—E. R. Griffith.

**Neesho**—Wheat came thru winter well and is greening up nicely. Oats sowing has been held up because of excessive moisture, however, the subsoil is none too wet. Unfavorable weather is holding up all kinds of farm work. Many farmers about out of feed and most livestock rather thin. At a public sale north of Thayer, horses sold well, a black team brought \$294; cows, \$30 to \$65. Leghorn hens, 68c to 77c; wheat, \$1.18; oats, 60c to 75c; potatoes, \$3 to \$3.30.—James D. McHenry.

**Norton**—This county has been covered with a 6-inch snow. The ground was in fine condition. Wheat in most parts still living. Had a few windy days. Not much dust. Farmers need a good crop, then crib up their crop. My first corn crop in Kansas I built a crib and always had a crib full.—Marion Glenn.

**Rawlins**—We are still dry here. Have had some winds, but not many. Fields started to blow. The frost is about out of the ground. Wheat is still dormant. No spring work started as yet, all waiting for moisture. Have had a little snow but not much moisture in it. There are a few farm sales, stuff bringing fair prices. Sale pavilions are doing a good business. Wheat \$1.15 to \$1.20; hogs \$9 to \$9.50; corn \$1.25; alfalfa \$18 a ton; prairie hay \$13 to \$14.—J. A. Kelley.

**Reno**—Plenty of moisture should put ground in fine condition for spring crops. Wheat starting slowly because of cold ground. No farm work done yet, but tractors will start soon. Oats will be somewhat late but should come rapidly with so much moisture. Many farmers planning to plant trees to replace those that were lost during drouth. Community sales well attended and stock selling pretty well.—J. C. Seyb.

**Rooks**—Nice weather. Quite a few sales with fair to good prices. Not many hogs. Quite a large and extensive oil play; many new wells are being started. The writer has some land situated in the heart of the oil play to lease. Eggs 17c; corn \$1.30; cream 26c; bran \$1.60.—C. A. Thomas.

**Rush**—Recent snow has put top soil in excellent condition for winter wheat. Wheat has begun to green up some and in a few cases is providing a very little pasture. Some oats will be seeded quite soon. Roughage is scarce. Much feed has been shipped and trucked in.—William Crotinger.

**Summer**—A nice blanket of snow fell the last of February, soon melting, put plenty of moisture on fields so dust will not bother soon. Some oats sown before the snow—not a great amount of oats being seeded this year. Wheat and barley fields showing some green. Feed scarce. A good many farm sales. Some loss in livestock. Wild hay, oat straw \$10 to \$15 a ton; feed oats not too good 60c a bushel, seed higher; seed potatoes high; sorghum seed scarce and high.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Trego**—Two light snows have brightened prospects for a wheat crop. Snows lay evenly on ground and melted soon, making quite a little moisture. Wheat is showing up nicely in most fields but still very small. Some baby chicks arriving. Eggs 16c; cream 31c.—Ella M. Whistler.

### A Record for Low Power Cost

I BOUGHT my three-plow tractor in March 1929, and used it every year to put out more than 400 acres of wheat, corn and other crops. And I harvested all of it every year except 1934 and 1935. Besides, I used it for everything a man can use a tractor, including road work, building a dam, listing corn and cutting wheat for neighbors, and pulling a small thresher. I believe in taking extra good care of my tractor. Use pure gasoline all year around, operate the tractor myself most of the time, and when someone else runs it, always make it a point to go along out and see that everything is properly greased and started. I feel I am well paid for all the extra time it took. All the expense in 8 years was \$2.40 for a set of rings, \$1 for grinding valves, \$3.40 for two fan belts, \$2.40 for another set of rings, and \$4.15 for magneto overhauling. Total expense for repair was \$13.35. And I am not ready to trade my tractor in yet. I expect to give it a complete overhauling and then get 5 more years service out of it.—Charles Schultz, Wakeeney.

## How mother helps to PREVENT MANY COLDS



● At That First Sniffle — or sneeze — signs that a cold may be coming on...



● Quick! A Few Drops of Vicks Vapo-rinol up each nostril



● It S-p-r-e-a-d-s Its scientific medication swiftly spreads through nose and upper throat—where 3 out of 4 colds start

Mother relies on Va-tro-nol for help in preventing her own colds, too. She can feel the tingle as this scientific medication spreads through the trouble zone in her nose and upper throat. Va-tro-nol is specially prepared to stimulate Nature's defenses in this area. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to prevent many colds... and to throw off head colds in the early stages.

Quickly relieves "Stuffy Head"

### VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Look in your Va-tro-nol package for the interesting story of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds in the home. In clinic tests among 17,353 people, this Plan cut sickness from colds more than half!

Follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds

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ENTIRELY ENCLOSED SELF OILING—GOOD ENGINES

Increase Your Income From Farm Labor



because they do more work at less cost. 5c worth of fuel pumps over 5000 gallons of water, and does many other chores at proportionally small cost. Don't waste time and man-power doing jobs that a STOVER Engine can do better—and cheaper. Compact and portable. Easily moved to the job. A size (1/4 to 15 H.P.) and type (vertical, horizontal, air or water cooled) for every use. Dirt and water tight. Truck, skid or base mounted. Quick, easy starting. Low fuel consumption. Sturdy and dependable. Now is the time to replace worn engines at lowest prices. Send post card for our FREE Engine Booklet containing latest power charts, capacity tables, etc.

5-10 H.P. DIESEL

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO., Freeport, Ill., Dept. E12

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● Write for Catalog and prices on our new steel sweeprakes for Farmall, John Deere, Oliver, Allis-Chalmers and Case Tractors; also wood and steel stackers and horse-drawn sweeprakes.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 72, Hastings, Nebr.

## Sudan as the Main Summer Pasture

APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY						
	NATIVE OR PERMANENT GRASS					NATIVE GRASS
		SUDAN				
ROUGHAGE						WINTER BARLEY

PASTURE rotations in a considerable part of Southwest and West Central Kansas will have to omit sweet clover as it has not been successfully grown under ordinary conditions there. On some farms it may do well if grown on fallow land, but at best, clover has not been accepted as a safe crop in this section. Perhaps Sudan grass is the principal summer pasture that can be used to supplement native pastures. Wheat will be the mainstay of small grain pasture for fall and spring. On some farms rye may be popular, while winter barley is making a lot of friends quite far southwest. A supply of rough feed is a necessity to safe livestock production as it will help herds over late spring, dry periods in the summer, and early fall feeding. If plenty of Sudan seeded on fallow is used, and small grain pasture for spring without expectation of getting grain from the pasture field, farmers will not often need extra roughage from April until October 30. Kansas Farmer will be interested in your pasture plan.

## Job for Egg Producers

W. ROEPKE

About 10 months ago a co-operative egg shipping association, with headquarters at Linn, was organized for poultry producers in Washington and nearby counties, to market Kansas eggs in New York City. Members were requested to follow specifications for producing high quality eggs. Shipping costs amounting to \$1.62 a case were collected in advance. The eggs were owned by the shipper until sold in New York. Each shipper's eggs were sold in their merits according to grade.

For the producers of high-quality eggs, there was a fair margin of profit in this method from June 1 to December 15. During the rest of the year, the quality of eggs is for the most part quite uniform and there is not the wide margin in quality that is apparent during the summer.

Kansas ranks about 47th in the price received by farmers for eggs. Our experience shows that egg buyers are not making excessive profits in buying eggs, but it does prove that buyers are paying too much for the inferior quality and not enough for the good quality eggs. If egg buyers do not turn to a policy of buying eggs on the basis of quality, then it remains for the egg producers who are interested in production of quality eggs to organize themselves into an association and do the job themselves.

## Heavy Layers Did Pay

The highest producing commercial poultry flock in Kansas to turn in a December, 1936, report to the demonstration flock summary, made an unusual record. There were 619 White Leghorn hens in this flock, belonging to C. W. Thole, Stafford county, and the average number of eggs from each hen for 31 days was 21.09. This was a production of 68 per cent.

K. W. Morris, Reno county, who was highest in the farm flock group with 133 hens, had a slightly higher average for the month with 22.47 eggs. Edgar A. Porter, Johnson county, did even better with his small flock of 73 hens which laid 23.60 eggs apiece in 31 days. Contrasted with these high averages, the average production for 31 days of 60 flocks which reported, was only 19.09. Even so, the average feed cost of producing a dozen eggs was 25.01 cents while eggs brought 26.24 cents a dozen

on the average. Now the low-producing flocks weren't making any money even in December and lost even more as egg prices fell. But the highest producing flocks must have been able to move along with a nice profit even during the last few weeks, while profits have disappeared from the industry as a whole.

## Be Sure of Your Chicks

E. R. HALBROOK  
Kansas State College

When buying chicks, poultrymen may be bewildered and misled by spectacular claims. The National Poultry Improvement Plan was founded last year by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to protect purchasers of hatching eggs and chicks thru uniform standards and grades. The grades used are U. S. Approved, U. S. Certified, and U. S. Record of Performance. Breeding stock producing eggs and chicks of these grades are all under official inspection and supervision. The quality,

therefore, can be fully depended upon. Kansas is among the 41 states now operating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan. A list of flocks and hatchery members may be obtained from the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association of Abilene, Kan., which is the official state agency.

## Worm-Resistant Poultry

J. E. ACKERT

Studies carried out at Manhattan show there are marked differences in resistance of breeds or varieties of chickens to their parasites. Some of the heavier breeds are more resistant to roundworms than are the lighter breeds. Also, it has been found there are resistant strains. It now would be possible for a poultryman to have a very resistant strain of a variety or breed of chickens that also has other desirable qualities.

Resistance of chickens to roundworm parasites increases rapidly with age. Baby chicks and young birds up to 2½ months old are very susceptible to attacks of roundworms; but after this period become so resistant the worms do not harm them much. Age resistance is dependent upon proper feed.

Large numbers of small, black ground beetles aid in transmitting tapeworms from one chicken to another. At present the two insects most detrimental to the poultry industry besides lice and ticks are the house fly and several species of small ground beetles. All of these swallow the tapeworm eggs and grow the larval tapeworms in their bodies. Chickens then become infested by swallowing these insects.

## Save Time With Hens

An easy way to rid hens of lice and mites is to place a discarded tub about half full of ashes, mixed with a good louse powder, in the chicken house. The hens will dust themselves in the ashes and save you the trouble of catching each one. The louse powder should be renewed every few months.

## STANDS OUT



## Choose the Fence with the RED Top-Wire

Get most for your money. Red Brand fence carries an extra heavy coating of pure zinc on tough copper-bearing steel wire. It is properly spaced, well crimped and tightly knotted. It stands out from others in durability, easy stretching, good looks. You can't mistake that RED top-wire. Choose RED BRAND for lowest cost per rod per year.

## "HIDDEN TREASURES"

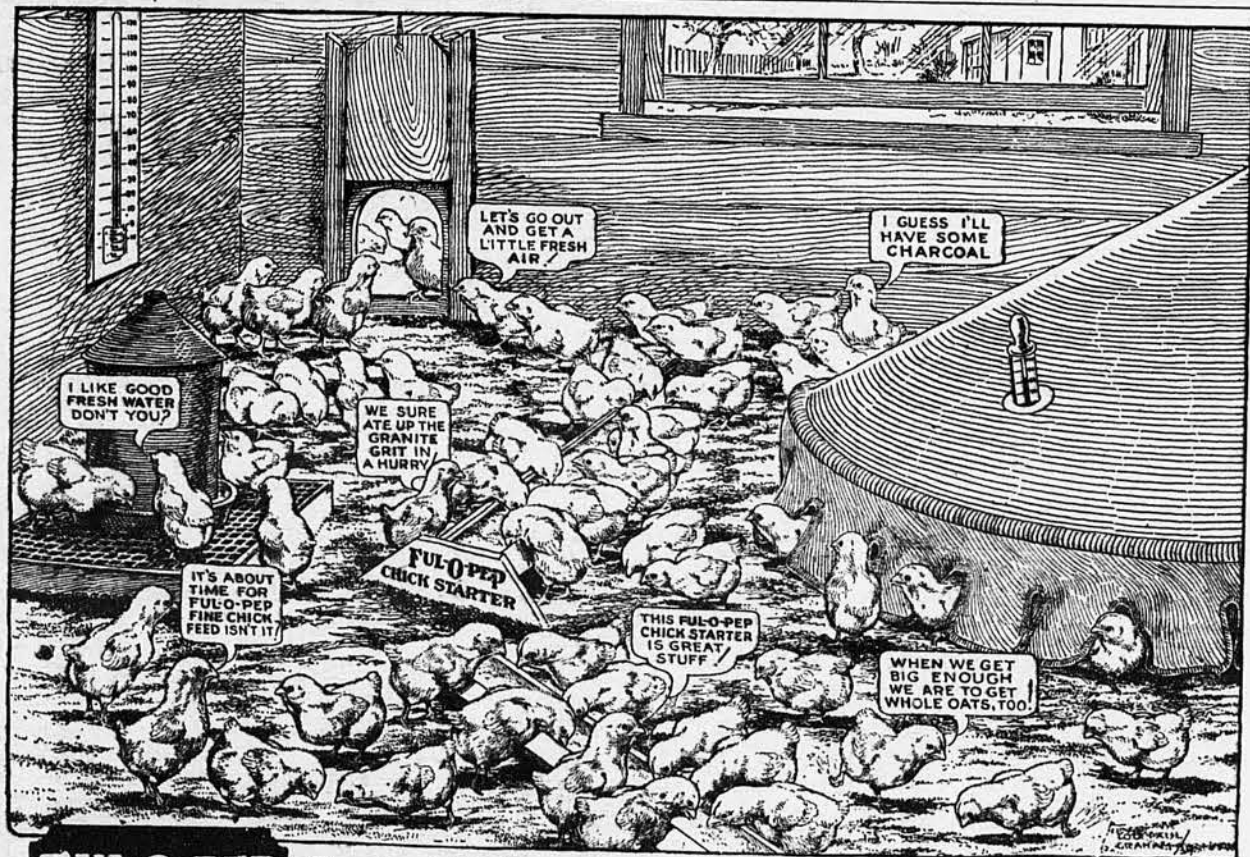
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CHICK STARTER  
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Experiment Station results prove that oat products will produce bigger, stronger, better feathered birds than can be grown on other grains.

• Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash contain liberal quantities of oatmeal which poultry keepers find grow chicks better—and more of them—when fed the Ful-O-Pep Way.

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## For Future PRODUCTION

THE FUTURE health of your flock depends largely upon the starting and growing mashes they receive this spring.

To secure high production in later life, it is necessary to feed now a ration that will develop strong, sturdy bodies—bodies that are prepared for the laying job ahead. Such a ration will contain sufficient iodine.

Seal Approved Iodized mashes will produce results because they contain sufficient iodine to assist in speeding up mineral assimilation for bone-building, sufficient iodine to break down proteins to make them more digestible.

It will pay you to make a 90-day test of feeding iodized mashes. Then compare results. The following local Feed Manufacturers are in a position to furnish you with Seal Approved feeds:

THESE LOCAL FEED MANUFACTURERS SELL IODIZED MASHES



### Kansas

- BARTON COUNTY HATCHERY . . . Great Bend
- THE BLAIR ELEVATOR CORP. . . . . Atchison
- THE CANTON GRAIN CO. . . . . Canton
- THE COMMERCE MILLING & ELEVATOR CO. . . . . Wichita
- FEEDOLA MILLING CO. . . . . McPherson
- KIGER PRODUCE COMPANY . . . . . Washington
- THE X-L MILLING CO. . . . . Great Bend
- THE YOUNG & SONS CO. . . . . Hutchinson
- S. E. NULL FEED & PRODUCE CO. . . . . Chanute
- RECTOR BROS. FEED STORE, Arkansas City
- SAM P. WALLINGFORD GRAIN CO. . . . . Wichita\*
- WOODARD GRAIN CO. . . . . Maize\*
- LORD GRAIN COMPANY . . . . . Emporia\*
- OBERLIN MILLING COMPANY . . . . . Oberlin
- THE WESTERN STAR MILL COMPANY . . . . . Salina\*
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- FORBES BROTHERS . . . . . Topeka\*
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- KELSO SEED COMPANY . . . . . Pittsburgh\*
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\* Ready to supply at an early date.

For your protection and profit—Patronize dealers who sell Mashes that bear the Iodine Seal of Approval.

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## SOIL ROBBERS or SOIL BUILDERS

Don't let legumes rob your soil! If not inoculated, they steal fertility—when inoculated with NITRAGIN they draw fertility from the air . . . grow faster, heavier . . . make more and richer feed . . . return more nitrogen and organic matter to the soil . . . protect the soil.

### NEW LOW PRICES

With 1937 prices reduced as much as one-third, you can't afford to take chances on substitutes. NITRAGIN is the original tested inoculant . . . bred up by scientific selection and proved by farmers for 38 years. Every can is branded with number of bacteria and dated for your protection. Sold by leading seed dealers—or order direct.

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**FREE** Write for free book "Double Profits from Legumes."

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ONE HALEY FOR BUSINESS

Made Right—Priced Right  
For More and Better Bales

10 Models

Bear Cat Feed Mills—Smalley Cutters  
**Ann Arbor-Klughart Co.**  
1313 W. 13th St. Kansas City, Mo.

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

# Capper Clubs Are Organizing With Big Plans for the Year

NAIDA REHKOPF, Club Secretary



Trophy cups awarded for outstanding work in 1936. The large one is the pep cup presented to the Happy Harvester Club, Marysville, Kester Hammett, leader. To the right is the Mother's cup, presented to Mrs. Frank Wassenberg, Jr., also of Marysville. The smaller cups went to: David Boose, Lecompton, bees; Kester Hammett, Marysville, leader's contest; Delva Hammett, Marysville, baby chicks; Mrs. Ethel Gardner, Leoti, farm flock; Willa Havelly, Mayetta, sweepstakes, sewing; Kester Hammett, Marysville, beef calf; Roberta Vawter, Oakley, sow and litter; Ethel M. Vering, Marysville, gilt pig; Ralph Koppes, Waterville, dairy calf; and Merlin Gardner, Leoti, small pen.

THE Capper Clubs are starting a new year. If you have not already joined with this large group of boys and girls for 1937, then you should become a member now. Any boy or girl who has a few baby chicks, a beef calf, or a pig will wish to enter the animal or poultry as a project in the Capper Clubs, and compete with other boys and girls over the state for high honors in their departments. There also is a 4-year course in sewing. Articles made in the Sewing Department during the year may be sent to the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka to be exhibited. Projects in all other departments are judged by records.

The purpose of the Capper Clubs is to band together boys and girls in the communities in which they live, to study better methods of raising poultry and livestock, to learn how to make their own clothes, and also to learn the spirit of comradeship and cooperation.

Aside from the benefits in the form of added knowledge and association with their fellowmen, the Capper Club members are eligible to win cash prizes in the different departments. There is a first, second and third prize in each department, and 10 honorable mention prizes. In addition to this, the boy or girl who shows the most outstanding profit in each of the 10 departments is awarded a silver trophy cup by Arthur Capper, founder of the Capper Clubs. The cup is engraved with the words, "Presented by Arthur Capper to: John Doe, Highest Profit, Dairy Calf, 1937." A similar cup is awarded to the mother in the state who has cooperated with the members of her group in a commendable manner.

A large cup is awarded each year to the Capper Club group which has won the highest number of points to the individual in the pep contest. This cup is called the "Pep Cup" and is won by the club which has shown by its records that it is carrying on the spirit

of the Capper Clubs, and that each member of that club has co-operated to the fullest extent.

If you will fill in and return the application blank, checking the department in which you are most interested, we will send instructions for your work right away and you may become a member of the Capper Clubs for 1937 without any further delay.

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

(Carrying costs and probable changes in feed costs have been considered in each marketing program.)

Do you still think late March will be a better place to sell stock calves than late February was?—W. F., Kincaid, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that prices by late March or early April will more than pay the feed costs up to that time. Spring peak prices on stock cattle tend to come in February, March or April, and occasionally in May. In years when fat cattle prices are lower in February than in January, as was the case this year, the spring peak tends to come 2 or 3 weeks before or after April 10. In years when February fat cattle prices are stronger than in January, the spring peak on stockers tends to come closer to the first of March. Weather has delayed the demand for stock cattle.

What is your opinion of the lamb and wool market for the next 90 days?—A. C., Burrton, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that new high prices on fat lambs and wool will be made during March. Prices on fat

## For Benefit Payments

There are three steps to take to obtain benefits for co-operating in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. First, file a work sheet. Second, report the practices carried out in 1937. Third, apply for benefit payments for those practices that qualify for payment. The entire program is a matter of accepting an offer. The government, thru the County Agricultural Conservation Association, offers to make benefit payments to any farmer who carries out any of the specified practices. At the end of the year the government will inspect every farm and make payments to those who have carried out the eligible practices.

There are no restrictions on the farmer's plans whatever. Every farmer is left free to decide how many acres of each crop he will plant. However, the benefit payments invariably will be the most attractive to those farmers who follow a well-balanced, diversified type of farming, consistent with sound farm management and soil conservation.

## Teeth May Need Attention

Sometimes horses which seem to be hard keepers and do not respond to feed are having trouble with their teeth. If considerable whole grain passes thru the horse it is also a fairly good sign that its teeth are in poor condition. Slobbering often is caused by a sharp tooth gouging the cheek or tongue. In other cases a tooth often grows longer than the others, which interferes with the proper mastication of feed.

lambs are expected to advance to the spring peak before mid-May so that before the end of 90 days both wool and lamb prices likely will start declining seasonally. With business still advancing sharply upward there is less risk in holding wool than if business was steady. On the other hand, wool prices are relatively higher than some other competitive goods, so that selling wool as soon as clipped this year has a 50-50 chance of being the most profitable marketing program.

I have 50 head of choice yearling steers. I have volunteer wheat that I could graze off or leave for grain. Barley looks as if it would make a grain crop. I have enough rough feed until wheat pasture is ready. Would you sell now, graze off the volunteer wheat and then sell, or keep and full-feed the barley as soon as harvest?—E. C., Florence, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that you will profit more by grazing off the volunteer wheat than by selling the cattle in March. Should the market advance very much in March or early April decide again what to do. Write in when wheat pasture is used up to see whether it will pay to full-feed the barley or sell the barley and the cattle. Finish on steers should sell sometime the next 3 to 6 months for more than it cost to put it on.

I have some hogs that weigh about 140 pounds. Would you crowd and sell before mid-April or carry along on a growing ration?—J. W., Belleville.

About 7 chances out of 10 that you will net more by giving a growing ration than by crowding for a market just ahead. If the market advances sharply in April you can sell as light lights. If it doesn't you can carry along as there probably will be less than the usual price decline in May. The longer one has hogs the greater become the chances that hog prices will work higher and feed prices lower. Sometime before October of 1937, there should be a favorable feeding ratio. Gilts weighing 140 pounds would net more if carried along as breeding stock until such a favorable ratio becomes apparent.

## Capper Clubs Application

I HEREBY make application as a representative of . . . . . county in the Capper Clubs. I am interested in the department checked: Baby Chicks ( ) Small Pen ( ) Gilt ( ) Sow and Litter ( ) Beef Calf ( ) Dairy Calf ( ) Sewing—1st year ( ) 2nd year ( ) 3rd year ( ) 4th year ( ) Bee ( ) Farm Flock ( )

I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in Kansas Farmer and The Club News, and will make every effort to acquire information concerning my contest entry.

Name . . . . . Age . . . . .

Approved . . . . . (Parent or Guardian)

Postoffice . . . . . R. F. D. . . . . Date . . . . .

Age Limit for Boys and Girls, 10 to 21. (Mothers also may use this blank.)

# What's Doing in Washington

CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Bureau

THE American farmer is the greatest living example today of the rugged individualist in this corporate civilization of ours. However much of an individualist the farmer may be, his products are handled on the way to consumers by monopolies or near monopolies, according to the Federal Trade Commission, in a report submitted to Congress a few days ago.

The Federal Trade Commission recommends a strong revision of the Clayton anti-trust act as necessary to stop further monopolization of processing and distribution of farm products. Also, it recommends drastic federal regulation of the grain markets and the grain trade, and extension of farm co-operatives.

## The Ever-Normal Granary

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has announced the ever-normal granary plan which has the endorsement of representatives of the leading farm organizations. It includes the soil conservation program, crop insurance, the program outlined in the Great Plains committee report, farm tenancy legislation, and also three steps to be used in connection with the soil plan. These steps are:

First, commodity loans to take small surpluses off the market and store these against "short" years.

Second, conditional payments to farmers who restrict acreage of production in accordance with the AAA program when surpluses threaten.

Third, a last resort, compulsory production control if nothing else will save destruction of farmers' purchasing power.

Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, has been helping draw up the ever-normal granary plan in Washington, D. C.

## A Crop Insurance Ban

Ranking officials of the Department of Agriculture are urging that the administration's proposed crop insurance system be closed to all farmers who refuse to co-operate in the soil conservation plan. It is claimed crop insurance may lead to dangerous overproduction unless it is closely linked with crop control measures.

R. M. Green, former Kansan working on the crop insurance plan, voiced the opinion crop insurance would have little effect on wheat prices, altho the Federal Insurance Corporation would have to maintain constant reserves of from 25 to 100 million bushels.

## Signs the Trade Pact

President Roosevelt signed legislation extending for 3 years from next June 12 his authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations.

Under the new law, such agree-

ments do not require Senate ratification.

The original act, which expires June 12, was put forward by the administration in 1934 "as a means of assisting in restoring the American standard of living" thru increased foreign trade.

It, like the new law, empowers the president to raise or lower tariffs a maximum of 50 per cent.

Pacts with 16 nations already have been signed.

## Funds to Control Hoppers

A short-cut to make available as much as 3 million dollars to Secretary Wallace, to eradicate and control grasshopper plagues this year, was taken by the House committee on agriculture. The Senate had voted an appropriation of 5 million dollars for this purpose, so the House amended the bill to allow Wallace to use unexpended funds on hand, and he happens to have more than 3 million dollars.

## When 2 Cows Make a Herd

Sixty-one tons of milk, 90 times her own weight and still going strong; that's the record of Old Twenty-Nine, the prize winning grade cow of the Colby branch of the Kansas State Experiment Station. Old Twenty-Nine and her half sister, Thirty, are an entire dairy herd in themselves.

Thirty is only slightly behind her illustrious sister when it comes to setting records. She has produced 109,432 pounds of milk as compared to her sister's 122,976 pounds. These two cows, the first cross of a purebred Ayrshire bull with grade cows, are the only grade cows in the world to produce more than 100,000 pounds of milk in a lifetime with twice-a-day milkings. Both cows now are 15 years old.

Starting in 1925 with 8,552 pounds of milk for her first lactation period, Old Twenty-Nine has steadily increased her production until the present, completing a 518 day lactation January 1, with a record of 14,247 pounds of milk testing 3.98. Her previous record performance was 14,044 pounds for the 1934 season.

## Wind Lights the House

Wind electric systems which give complete electric service for farm homes are gaining rapidly in popularity. Two users recently visited were E. D. Stout, Emporia, and Harry Povemire, Gridley. Both of them find they generate enough power and store it in the batteries to provide lights, water, electric iron, washing machine, and electrical refrigeration if they wish it. The wind keeps up a continual flow of electricity into the batteries in most any kind of a breeze, and it costs nothing, or almost that.

## Five Inch Rain Couldn't Get Away

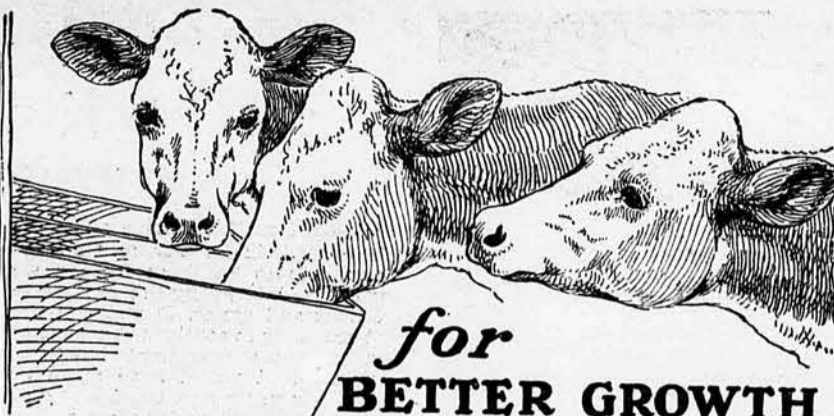
CONTOUR farming suits Theodore W. Howland, Greeley county. He is thoroly sold on it. Also, on the "five shovel" or more commonly known "Peacock machine." Early last spring before the rains, Mr. Howland ran contour lines on 480 acres of his farm and immediately worked the ground with his 5-shovel machine. Early in June, a 5½-inch rain fell on the contoured field and there was no run-off from this field. In addition to holding the rain where it fell the contoured field was forced to absorb run-off water from adjoining fields above. Mr. Howland said the contoured field looked like a sea of water, and none reached the lagoons.

During the third week of July the contoured land was worked with the shovel machine again. There were 40 inches of moisture in this ground at that time, while on adjoining fields, not contoured and summer fallowed with a one-way, there were only 22 inches of moisture.

This fall, Mr. Howland seeded 450 acres of wheat on the contour with the shovel machine and reports his best wheat where seeded in this manner.

In addition to the moisture conserved on these fields, worked in the above described manner, Mr. Howland believes it to be the most satisfactory way of checking wind erosion that he has tried, and that he has solved his wind erosion problem. Mr. Howland's land has shown no tendency to even sift thruout the entire summer and fall.

The only criticism of this type of farming is that it has eliminated one of the best duck ponds in the county, as the rains which fell were held rather than running off into the lagoon.



## for BETTER GROWTH on YOUNG STOCK feed Quaker Sugared SCHUMACHER FEED

An excellent feed for young and growing stock. Calves begin to eat it by the time they are ten days old. Fine for early lambs, shoats and little pigs. Start them on it and keep them on it constantly.

Sugared Schumacher Feed builds large, strong, well-boned, well-grown, well-fleshed, healthy vigorous animals. Its minerals build a frame; its oat values develop a lusty vigor and its variety of proteins and carbohydrates put on a quality of flesh and finish that pleases the feeder—or breeder. It is the choice of many livestock men for maintaining condition and getting better results in their breeding herds of cattle and hogs, their flocks of sheep and their brood mares.



Sugared Schumacher Feed is also a wonderful carbohydrate base for the ration for the milking herd, wherever men choose to mix their own. It supplies the variety of feed values and necessary bulk, needed to go with your favorite source of protein. Available in regular or in cube form. If your feed merchant cannot supply you write or phone us. We will see that your needs are supplied.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY  
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

## HERE'S PROOF IN BLACK AND WHITE

That a De Laval Separator  
Pays for Itself



WE'RE going to let some De Laval users write this advertisement for us. Here are some statements from letters chosen from among thousands of similar ones. . . .

"Our De Laval means nine cents more to us from each pail of milk we separate." . . . — Louis A. Olsen, Canby, Minn.

"My De Laval brings me in \$2.10 more each week" . . . — Mrs. Roy Duncan, Shambaugh, Iowa.

"A saving of \$122.19 in one year, is what my De Laval means to me." . . . — Mrs. John Herd, Coldwater, Kans.

"The De Laval Separator makes a difference of \$3.25 a week" . . . — F. E. Martin, Asbury, Mo.

"I know my De Laval has made me from \$10. to \$12. extra a month over my old separator." . . . — Mrs. Clarence H. Lintner, Rensselaer, Ind.

Now remember, these savings aren't over hand skimming, which are much greater. They are savings over old, worn or inferior separators. In some cases the owners never even suspected that they were losing cream until they tried a new De Laval. And that's just what we are inviting you to do: try a new De Laval Separator without risking one penny. If you are losing cream you surely want to know it. If you can save enough to pay for your new De Laval you want to know that. The way to find out is to arrange with the nearest De Laval Dealer for a FREE TRIAL.

Remember that the De Laval is the world's best separator—in skimming efficiency, ease of operation, length of life and beauty there is nothing to compare with it. And you can buy one on such easy terms that the saving in cream pays for it. See your De Laval Dealer or write nearest office below.

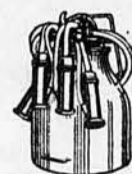
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

New York Chicago San Francisco  
165 Broadway 427 Randolph Street 61 Beale Street

### De Laval—World's Best Separators

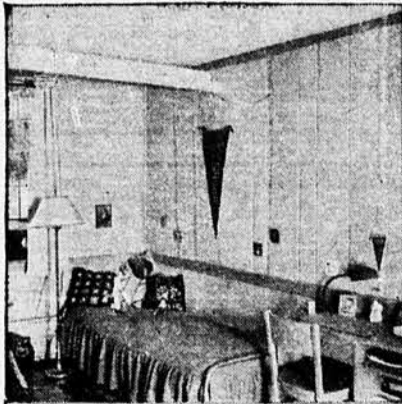
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## Proud Horseflesh—Cheap Land— Need Electricity—More Irrigation

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER, Larned, Kansas

IT LOOKS as if the horse and mule business is in for a boom. On a recent trip to Southern Indiana we found some interesting things relative to horses and mules. Farmers in the East are going to continue to use many horses and now are trying to buy them at prices that would have made us faint a few years ago. Good teams of coming 2-year-old mules were selling as high as \$375 to \$400. Few mares of fair quality and age were being offered for less than \$200 apiece. One large land owner had bought several hundred head of western Belgium mares and was preparing to raise horses and mules on a large scale. The party had paid \$1,500 for a jack a short time back. These figures were almost staggering compared to prices 5 years ago. However, the probable course of events will be that prices will be too high for a few years and then drop back to more reasonable levels as supplies increase. More colts and mules have been raised in the last 3 years than for several years.

### Cheap Land East of Us

The cheap land in Indiana was somewhat of a surprise. The best land in Southern Indiana can be bought for \$25 to \$30 an acre. This is improved land. In most cases the improvements are good. The poor upland that has not been well taken care of can be bought for as low as \$5 an acre. The better land will grow a high yield of most any crop. A number of pieces of land out here have sold locally for \$7,000 to \$9,000 a quarter. In other words, it seems people are willing to pay more for land that is easier farmed.

### Everybody Wants Electricity

Pawnee county farmers have been making a survey of the number of farmers who would take electricity if it could be supplied to them at reasonable rates. The results of the survey have not been tabulated. But in assisting with the survey in my township it is evident rural people are rapidly becoming interested in electricity. There is only one thing that keeps everybody from being a possible consumer of relatively large amounts of current and that is the cost. In the past costs have been high but at present there is a favorable tendency to adjust costs to lower levels.

No doubt the national movement to put electricity into rural communities is having a good effect on lowering prices. The cost of building the line has been reduced. The average yearly consumption of current has increased almost 30 per cent. The greater consumption of current materially reduces the average monthly bill for each user. The time is not far distant when only isolated farm homes will be without electricity and they will be purchasing it at prices comparable with the average farmer's income.

American farmers are using very little electricity compared to farmers in many foreign countries. In Germany 9 out of every 10 farmers have electricity, while in this country only 1 in 10 gets service. Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Italy enjoy almost universal electrification. In a few years we will all be wondering how we ever were able to live without electricity.

### Tapped Artesian Water Supply

The oil drilling operations in this locality may open up a new field of irrigation. A number of tests are going down and some of them have tapped an artesian supply of fresh water. A few have struck salt water. If the artesian fresh water supply can be depended upon it will be a great boon for irrigation. The cost of drilling a well probably would be pretty high, but once the well was completed it would be a valuable piece of property.

### New Job for Old Drills

In passing a local farm a few days ago we noticed a rather ingenious tool made from an old drill. The seed box had been removed. Also the disks, drag chains and shoes. In place of the disk assembly a shovel had been bolted to

the drawbar. The press springs were still attached and any adjustment of pressure could be made on the shovels. In reality the farmer had rigged up a first-class digger from an old discarded drill. If one wanted a larger tool, two drill frames could be welded together and properly braced and they would make a machine that would be excellent for tearing out volunteer wheat and killing small weeds on clean ground.

### Favor Western Grown Corn

The seed corn problem is going to be serious in this section. Probably seed corn will be brought in and it will grow, but the final results will be very disappointing. Generally farmers in this section of the state would rather risk western grown corn than eastern grown. It takes about 3 years for eastern grown corn to get acclimated. Western corn will yield very well the first season. We would like to grow a little corn again. A neighbor said he has planted 1,200 acres of corn and has not raised his seed. That is unusual because this acreage has been planted over a period of several years and on land that is considered first-class corn land. After this experience and expense you may be sure this farmer is going to be particular what kind of seed he plants.

### Moisture—the Best Insurance

While Congress worries about one kind of crop insurance, we get the kind that makes us smile—snow. Two fine snows have stopped all soil blowing. Some say snow brings down a lot of nitrogen when it falls. Whether that is true, the crops usually are good after winter or early spring snows. The week of blowing did some damage to wheat, but if conditions are favorable the damage will not be as heavy as was first thought. Some fields have sifted and covered the wheat plants in the drill row, but with plenty of topsoil moisture, most of the covered wheat will come out in good condition. Wheat that has been covered by blowing frequently recovers much better than wheat that has been blown until the roots are exposed to freezing.

### Sow Barley Both Ways

We cannot plant oats, barley and row crops as early as in Eastern Kansas. The higher the altitude the later the planting date. We have found that barley planted the last of March or the first week of April does better in this section than when planted earlier. Last year barley and oats that were up when the heavy freeze came in late March were most all killed. It does not pay to work the ground too much in this section for oats or barley. Corn or cane ground that was kept clean last summer makes good seedbeds. The ground may be disked lightly or may be planted without any cultivation. We think this year we will sow our barley both ways of the field. Where the ground has not been worked deeply

there is some danger of the Russian thistles getting pretty thick. Drilling both ways will help tear out and cover up more of the young thistles. There is plenty of barley seed in this section, but little oats seed.

### Many Fields Were Worked

A large number of fields were worked with some kind of a machine to stop the blowing. Many farmers used a spring-tooth harrow with most of the teeth removed. Some took the moldboards and shares off their listers and replaced them with a shovel fastened to the beam. The lister arrangement worked better on the sandier soils than the spring-tooth harrow. Any tool will tear out some wheat but the loss is not as great as one would imagine. The wheat plants on the edge of the furrow spread out and the heads are larger, so the actual loss is not great.

### Back in the Hog Business

(Continued from Page 3)

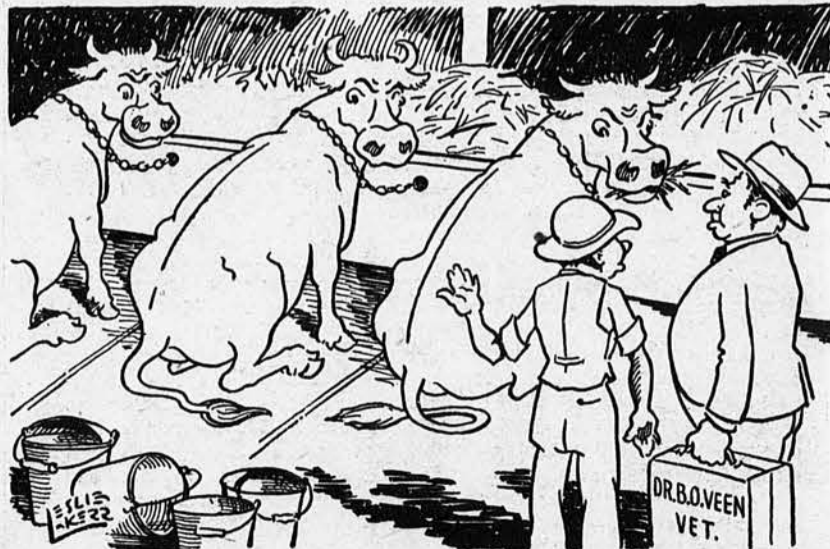
production, also. He is stocking with shoats to run on alfalfa since prospects are for higher pork prices with lower feed cost eventually. Mr. Hunter's fields are all fenced for hogs so they can run on alfalfa, native pasture or small grain.

The greatest saving in feed on shoats, gilts or sows this spring and summer will be made on good pasture. If you have alfalfa, clover, or small grain, by all means get the hogs on it. A temporary fence can be made to let them out on the field at a convenient spot. The fence does not need to be overly strong to hold hogs if you want to leave it only a short time. The way we keep our hogs away from temporary fences is to place one or two rings firmly in the pig's snout. This stops digging at the fence and also stops rooting. Some folks say a hog which is properly fed will not root. But I think most any hog will root.

Litter selection for next year's gilts surely will pay. We want big litters first and then good motherliness. A good plan is to notch the ears of every gilt in each big, husky litter after it is a few days old. If the pigs are not purebred and registered, only one notch is necessary for all the litters. Then when it comes time to pick the gilts, take those you like best from the ones with notched ears. After all, what we want in a hog is one which reaches market size the quickest. More and more farmers are picking the biggest gilt which has no major defects, because she is most likely to farrow profitable litters which will get to market cheaply.

Supposing we have a short grain crop this year. Will we find ourselves with a big crop of shoats next fall and the feed all gone long before they are ready for market? Not if we "get out" at the right time. Our gilts can be bred to farrow in September or even in early October. By August we will have a good idea regarding how much feed we are going to raise, and if it looks too short we ought to be able to put the gilts right on the top summer pork market.

Two years ago we kept a number of gilts on our farm. Flood, then drouth, took the 1935 corn crop. But we sold a good many of the gilts on a good August pork market before they required a "dock." The man who keeps gilts this year in expectation of a normal crop, should find the market eager in case he has to sell them.



"They're staging a sit-down because they think milk prices are too low."

# Montgomery County Man Says All Farms Should Be Posted

J. M. PARKS

Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

**B**ASING his opinion on personal experience with thieves, J. M. Garrison, Coffeyville, said, in a recent letter to the Kansas Farmer, "I think the Kansas Farmer Protective Service is something all farmers should have. We shall continue to be members and have signed up for one of your Night Watch Thief Alarms." A representative of Kansas Farmer, G. L. Murphy, delivered a \$25 reward to Mr. Garrison, for his part in helping convict Charlie Knisley of the theft of chickens and other property from the Garrison farm. The other half of the \$50 reward, paid for this conviction, went to the Police Department at Coffeyville and two private citizens.

## Stole Engine—Got 90 Days

A prompt report to the sheriff, followed by quick action, when an engine and tools were stolen from the posted farm of H. E. Kutscher, Brewster, resulted in the arrest, conviction and a 90-day jail sentence for Dwain Angell. A \$25 reward, delivered by Kansas Farmer's representative, A. E. Carson, all went to Mr. Kutscher, who may divide with officers.

## Men Wanted Easy Money

Hay making on the farm of Lloyd Donahue, R. 1, Fredonia, proved too slow a method of earning money for Abie Porter and Eldon Murphy. They quit their jobs and stole \$45 worth of tires, tubes and wheels from Mr. Donahue. As often happens, under similar circumstances, the short road to wealth proved to be a deception. The two thieves were captured, convicted, and will spend 1 year each in the Wilson county jail. G. L. Murphy, representing Kansas Farmer, recently delivered a \$25 reward, which was divided

among Service Member Donahue, Reuben Carr and Sheriff Chamberlain.

## Carry Out This Program

Kansas Farmer invites all farmers of this state to unite in the campaign to make farm property safe from thieves. Here's the program in which you may take part: First, post your farm with a Protective Service warning sign, announcing that a reward will be paid for the conviction of anyone who steals from you. Second, mark all of your farm property so it can be easily identified in case it is stolen and found. Third, check up often to see whether property is missing. Fourth, report thefts promptly to the Protective Service and to your sheriff. Fifth, if you have evidence that you are losing property by theft from time to time, install one of the Protective Service Night Watch Thief Alarms so you can take prompt action next time a thief visits your farm.

## Theft Followed Burn-Out

While P. A. Wintjen, Erie, was compelled to stay away from home, on account of the burning of his residence, a quantity of furs were stolen from his garage. Mr. Wintjen reported the crime to Undersheriff J. R. Sample, Erie, who promptly started an investigation. It took only a few days to prove Leo Ward guilty of the crime. He will serve a 60-day sentence in the Neosho county jail. A \$25 reward check, sent out by Kansas Farmer, was divided between Service Member Wintjen and the arresting officer.

*In its fight against farm thievery, Kansas Farmer has, up to the present, paid out \$25,050 in rewards for the conviction of 991 thieves, who have stolen from posted premises.*

# Best Information on Stallions

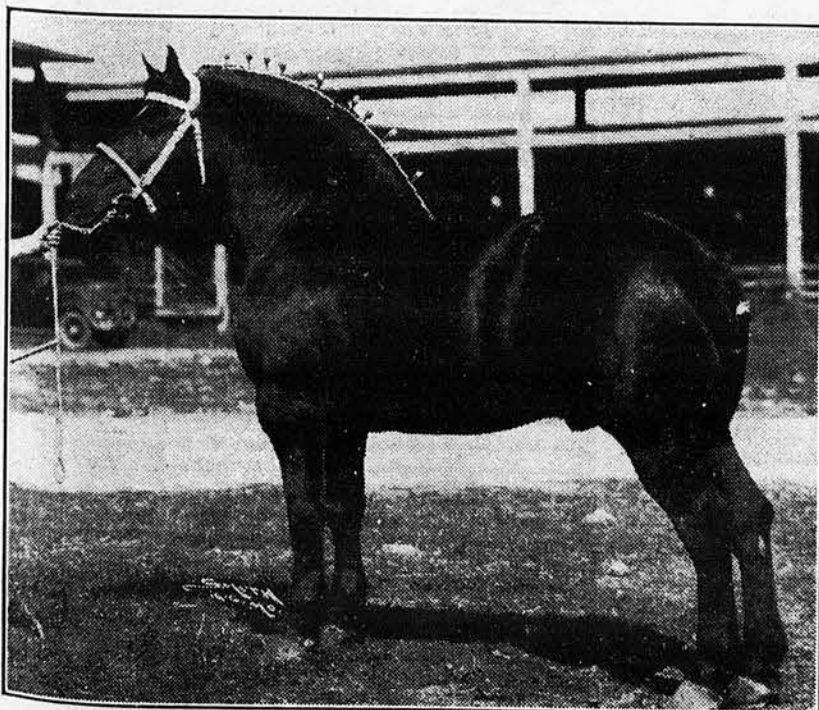
**S**UGGESTIONS for care of stallions come from R. B. Cathcart, of the animal husbandry department of Kansas State College. "More stallions are ruined for breeding purposes from lack of exercise than from any other cause," declares Mr. Cathcart. "The best way to exercise them is to work them, but if impossible to work them, they should travel at least 5 miles a

day on the road, particularly during the breeding season."

The accompanying table is suggested as a guide to number and frequency of services to allow stallions.

There are other valuable suggestions in more detail given in a small leaflet, Horse Circular A, which Mr. Cathcart has prepared at Kansas State College. It will be sent free on request.

Age of stallion	Number of mares	Desirable time between services	Maximum number services in 1 day
2 years	10	1 week	1
3 years	35	2 days	1
4 years	60	1 day	2
5 years and over	85 and up	6 hours	3



Kansas breeds good horses and there is demand for the services of worthy stallions. This is Sunland Marcus, champion Percheron stallion at most Midwest fairs in 1936, that H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, sold at auction late in February.



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# Taming Fierce Elton

**B**INX!" Dorothy cried, rushing into her brother's room. "Do you know when Mr. Ferguson left his room?"

"I don't know—and I don't want to know," her brother responded crossly.

"But you must think of the last time you heard him. It's—"

"I don't want to think about it," Binx grumbled. "He's gone," Dorothy exclaimed.

"I'm not surprised at that!" was the short rejoinder.

"And here's a note from someone that proves he was the leader in the robberies—"

Binx turned over in bed and stared at his sister. "What's that?"

"Mr. Elton's been suspected; but this proves that George Ferguson was the real culprit."

"You seem a good deal uplifted," Binx observed, with the critical observation that even an adoring and much-indebted brother may fix on a sister.

"Oh! Binx, I'm so way up that even a mountain-top would look like a low spot to me," she laughed, taking Mrs. Conklin by the hands and leading her playfully toward the door. "I want to scold my brother. You wouldn't let me, so—go!"

The elderly woman obeyed the girl whose beauty had flamed into brilliance and whose voice was as full of laughter as a mountain stream.

"Binx, Binx, I love him; and it nearly killed me to—"

"Love—"

"Fierce Elton. Isn't that an awful name? I think I'll call him—oh! something nicer. He—"

"But where's the thief?" Binx exclaimed interested in the fate of his hundred and fifty dollars, and realizing that he had been practiced upon by an expert.

"I don't know. He's gone. I—I shouldn't want to be the one to—"

"Oh, cut it, Dot! I want him nabbed—quick! You go and let the sheriff or someone know what you've found and put them on his track. You can count on it, he has left here for good," Binx said, assuming command and speaking with a conviction based on the experience of which Dorothy knew nothing.

Dorothy obeyed him. She hurried to the jail and turned the note over to Sheriff Frisco.

Meanwhile Lash had helped Ferguson into the caboose on the rattling freight-train. They could reach the next town west from which they must take horses to the shack mentioned in the letter.

Ferguson cursed his weakness. He felt how far from able for such a trip he was. But his confidence in his partners had been shaken. He dared not trust Lash to go to the others and demand his own and his chief's share of the spoils.

**H**E BELIEVED that all he needed to secure his old ascendancy was to come in personal touch with the desperadoes. To that end, he lay back on the leather couch along the side of the caboose, husbanding his strength for the ride.

For over six nerve-and-body racking hours the freight-train bumped along. At last, stiff and miserable, but as determined as ever, Ferguson clung to Lash and was lifted from the car.

Within twenty minutes Lash had secured the one buggy for hire in the town, where the local trains even did not stop unless flagged. He and Ferguson set out in silence for the hiding-place of the three men.

But Ferguson had over-estimated his power of endurance. They had scarcely gone a mile when he told Lash to turn and go back to the town.

He was obliged to place himself and his interests in Lash's hands, and as soon as he could secure a horse Lash left Ferguson in the hotel and set out again for the shack.

As Ferguson anticipated, the three men were there. The shack would have baffled the most imaginative seeker for sensation. It was the kind of an up-and-down board structure that any claim-taker would put up for his occasional residence.

Lash hooted like an owl as he approached, and the men inside, startled and alert, leaped to places of hiding. When he opened the door after the knock and "hello" with which strangers announce themselves at such isolated places, a black-bearded man sat alone smoking in the shack.

"It's me. You kin come out boys," Lash called.

He spoke with an ingratiating cordiality he was far from feeling. It rankled in him that the others had pulled out without making any financial provision for him. Callahan had acted as banker when necessary, and he knew that they had had something to do with his death.

From a door that looked like a part of the plank wall but really covered a whole false side of the shack, a space wide enough and sufficiently long to accommodate five men abreast, Smith and Sandy appeared.

"Say, you're great," Lash continued, tho without any special animosity. "You kill Callahan and pike off without leaving me any cash!"

## Final Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON  
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"Pete done it," Sandy immediately corrected. "I don't care who done it, but I'm sore about the money," Lash exclaimed.

"What money?" Pete questioned. "The money you toted off without leavin' a measly bit for me."

"We ain't got no money," Pete remarked coolly. "Aw, cut it out. I seen yer note to Ferguson," Lash exclaimed.

"How'd that happen?" the three exclaimed. "I had to git money to shake the town, an' I went to Ferguson. He'd jes' got yer note."

"What'd he say?" Pete asked. "I don't remember what he said. He give me the cash to leave town an' git here! That's all I keer fur," Lash replied.

**T**HE three men apparently concerned themselves little about Ferguson. They were all considering the unfortunate appearance of Lash. He had a way of getting what he wanted with less danger to himself than the more vindictive Pete.

And Sandy and Smith knew themselves to be mere silent partners of the stronger man. It was a duel between the half-breed Mexican and Lash, for the possession of the part of the spoil which would have gone by rights to Lash, but which had already been divided, at Pete's suggestion, between the three.

"I'll take my part of the cash. It's time for me to be makin' tracks," said Lash, seeing the ferocity of Pete's eyes and the cupidity of Sandy's.

"I guess not!" said Pete hatefully. "Is that so?"

The words were not spoken before Lash whipped his gun from his belt and shot Pete in the left leg. The Mexican gave a roar of rage and flung himself at Lash. But Lash merely stepped aside and watched him topple to the ground.

Lash watched the Mexican and the others. But he soon saw that the two were non-combatants, and simply waited, like human vultures, to profit by the war between the others.

"Now, where's my money?" Lash demanded, covering the Mexican with his gun so that he dared not lift his hand toward his belt. "While you're gittin' it, you kin fork over Ferguson's, too."

"How's that?" Sandy demanded, spurred to resistance by the thought that his part of the booty was to be materially decreased.

"That's the way it'll be," Lash said quietly. "If we don't give some to Ferguson, we'll have him turnin' State's evidence."

Pete laughed. In spite of his pain, he was still able to fight with his tongue, though the apathy of the other two and the watchfulness of Lash gave him no chance at more effective warfare.

"He'll tell nothing. They've got his number in the New York penitentiary."

The two men, onlookers in the contest, listened in surprise at the information contributed.

"All the same, I'll take his share," Lash insisted. Pete writhed in anguish of body and mind. He could read the faces of the two like books. He knew they saw that Lash had the advantage, and they were not disposed to come to his aid.

"Yes, and by gosh I'll take yours, too! Pull it out here, boys; we'll divide it among the three of us!"

Lash shouted it at Pete while he kept his gun carefully aimed. He hated the Mexican, and the chance

was good to even up on past scores. Sandy and Smith looked at each other.

It was the division of the spoil already made. They lost nothing by it, whether the fourth share belonged by right to Lash or to Pete.

"Let me tell you, it ain't healthy fur us to stay round here no longer," Lash cried, excited by seeing that he was gaining his point. "The deputy marshal's back in Lockwood, and he's a goin' after Jake Sowerby. It ain't natcheral that something won't happen to show Elton didn't do the bossin' uv the robberies. We better hike."

Fear was his most potent ally. Smith fairly jumped at the gunny-sack near the door. Sandy took his up more leisurely. A third sack stood by the table. Lash reached for it with his left hand.

With a howl of rage Pete lifted himself up by his arms and his unharmed right leg. He hurled himself toward Lash, utterly forgetful of all danger, remembering only the gold.

As he fell forward, Lash waited. Pete encountered the barrel of the pistol. Using it as a prod, Lash pushed the infuriated Mexican backward and sent him crashing to the floor. Lash picked up the bag and coolly went toward the door, with his face and his pistol turned toward the Mexican.

He reached the door, hooked his foot about it, drew it open and then slid out. The instant he was gone Pete's hand flew to his belt. He had his pistol, and he rolled over to confront the others still in the shack.

But he was frustrated there. He had been forced to use his right arm to help himself, and when he essayed to lift his gun toward them they warned him.

"Easy there!" Sandy commanded. "Keep your hand on the floor!"

Gripping the pistol he dared not raise and aim, Pete was forced to keep his hand as he was ordered. Murder looked from Sandy's eyes.

Smith, natural coward that he was, plunged like an awkward colt toward the door and out, taking advantage of the control Sandy's gun exercised over the murderous desires of the Mexican.

Sandy kept his watch and made slow progress to the escape that he craved. He had almost reached the door when he saw the hand that held the pistol quiver.

Pete was desperate. He saw his money going. He saw himself left in the shack to starve while the torture of his wound ate into him. It was better to be killed in an effort to stop the thieves who were robbing him.

**H**E LIFTED his gun. Sandy's pistol barked. Pete's flew out of his hand, and the lank man shot through the door. A moment later the cursing Mexican heard the dull sound of horses' hoofs as they galloped off over the plain. His confederates had deserted him.

In a shack ten miles from the nearest railroad station Pete lay cursing the men who had deserted him.

With the ability which necessity had cultivated he dressed his wound.

They had left him there, men over whom he had frequently exercised his rule of violence, to die. They would all breathe more freely when he had died and the danger from his silent knife was over.

As he thought of them, making off with the spoil for which he had worked as much as they, his thoughts in their malignance would have blighted them as they rode if such things could be.

Suddenly he started up from the floor. He listened intently. The sound came again. It was the whinny of a horse greeting a familiar place or lonely for companionship.

Peters waited. It might be some stranger, a casual passer riding toward town. Or it might be someone on the trail of himself and his associates.

But no step approached the door. He dragged himself to it and peered out. There was no one in sight. He heard the pounding of a horse's hoofs.

Energy suddenly animated him. The sneaks who had deserted him had left his horse in the stable. Seizing a stick, he began a painful progress toward the horse. At every step his lips muttered the oaths of vengeance which hope had awakened in him. The stick was helping him toward it.

He reached the stable after a cruel effort. Again and again he took a bottle from his pocket and stimulated his failing strength.

When he was at the horse's side the mounting almost overcame him. Again, after a first failure, he tried to get into the saddle. The horse was restless under his awkward treatment, and flung him back against the boards of his rude stall.

At last, with the blood spurting from his wound and soaking his clothing, Peters was in the saddle. How he ever clung there and rode the ten miles to town he could not have told.

If the three of them, hiding from justice, had not made it a custom to

Starting Next Issue . . .

## BLACK FEATHER

By HAROLD TITUS

Author of "The Man From Yonder," "Flame in the Forest," "Code of the North," "Below Zero."

**A** ROUSING story of the fur trade in the days of John Jacob Astor, when Mackinac was the chief gateway to the old northwest, and the seat of a monopoly that was slowly but surely crushing out the independent traders, just as it tried to crush Rodney Shaw. But Rodney was made of no ordinary mettle, as the great company eventually discovered. Here is a swaggering, robust story that will hold readers spell-bound—a story notable for its action, color and, of course, romance. In "Black Feather" Harold Titus has unquestionably excelled even his own high standard of excellence.



keep their horses saddled and ready for instant flight, he never could have summoned the extra strength that getting ready would have meant.

He rode up to the hotel, more dead than alive. But when he saw George Ferguson leaning against one of the upright two-by-fours that served as pillars for the flimsy porch over the sidewalk, he revived slightly.

Ferguson was up and out watching for Lash's return almost before he could have made half the distance back from the shack. When he saw Pete, tottering and ghastly, ride up, he was surprised and uneasy.

Peters fell into his arms. Ferguson half dragged him into the bald room that was called the hotel office. He saw how seriously the man was hurt. He learned of the desertion of the three men with the spoils of the robberies he had directed.

"We'll get away, all right," Pete said, after he felt more comfortable. "I'll take you; I got money."

Ferguson looked relieved. He responded to the lie as frankly as Peters had hoped he would.

"That's good. I've got only seventy dollars. I had to put up for the horse Lash rode, and, of course, he won't return it."

"We take express four o'clock. Now I sleep," Pete said, as if there were no cause for worry other than his own condition.

#### Still on the Trail

The morning local train stopped unexpectedly at the station. The inhabitants wondered. Sheriff Frisco and a strange man alighted. The town became excited.

It took about half an hour for the eager citizens to send the two men off on the wrong trail. The livery-man who had hired the buggy to two men who came in the night was asleep. His helper discovered that the one buggy was out and did not know that a traveling salesman had taken it early in the morning.

Following the directions of a man who had seen Ferguson and Lash set off from the barn but knew nothing of their return, the sheriff and the deputy marshal took horses and traced the buggy by its wheel-prints to a place where it turned and came back to town. They were confused, but rode on over the rolling prairies in the hope of seeing something that might serve as a clue.

There were no houses. They met no one and saw only the tracks of a single horse, coming toward town. Occasionally they noticed what looked like blood upon the grass.

At twenty minutes to seven Ferguson came into the room where Pete was lying. The Mexican was up and dressed.

"That's good," said Ferguson, re-

lieved to find him able to move so well. "Gimme hat. We go," was the brief reply.

The worn felt headpiece was hanging on a hook where Ferguson must cross in front of the Mexican to get it. He started, stopped suddenly, half turned toward Pete with an awful look on his face, then fell backward.

The Mexican flung a pillow under him—to deaden the sound of his fall. Still sitting on the edge of the bed to spare his leg, Pete reached, grasped the fallen man's coat, and dragged him toward him. He went through Ferguson's pockets and found the roll of bills.

Stumbling toward his hat, forcing himself to step, though each move was torture, he went to the door and out, carefully pulling it shut and locking it. He paid his bill and asked if he could be helped over to the station.

A loafer offered, and he set out painfully for the little depot.

Sheriff Frisco and the deputy came back to the hotel after a lot of fruitless questioning had taken time and revealed nothing. The noise of the approaching train sounded like home in the sheriff's ears, but it seemed wise to stay over and look further.

He asked for rooms for himself and the Federal officer, and the chambermaid—who was the hotel-keeper's wife and the hotel's cook—took the key that Pete had given up and went to get the room in order.

A moment after she had clattered up the uncovered wooden stairs a shriek tore the air. Everyone in the office rushed up the stairs. Frisco and the deputy stared in stupefaction at the body of Ferguson.

#### Pete Tells His Story

The express had been flagged for Pete. His assistant had him at the edge of the platform. Pete made the effort to mount the step and fell over, utterly spent. The train rolled away.

Within an hour Pete awoke to his plight. He tried to secure immunity from the extreme penalty which his crimes toward Callahan and Ferguson entailed by turning State's evidence and betraying the three men who had escaped with the gold.

George Ferguson, a man of brains and culture who should have devoted them to better uses, was beyond the reach of the law.

Pete told how he had carried out the various robberies, climaxing with the theft at The Kitty. Callahan had become uneasy about the money in Ferguson's possession.

Smith had been posted as watch. Ferguson, after a long period of inaction beginning even before his illness, had suddenly sent a note down by Smith to Callahan ordering the robbery of The Kitty.

(Continued on Page 36)

**"It was just exactly what I wanted."**

SAYS A. A. WOLF, OF FARINA, ILLINOIS

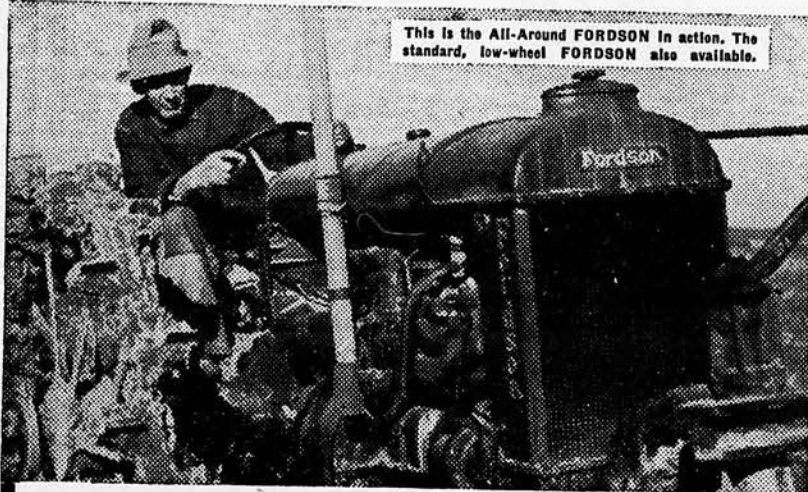
"When a new high-clearance FORDSON was promised, I waited for it—it was what I wanted.

"Now I have a tractor that starts with a half-turn of the crank, easy to control, and with power enough to plow at any desired depth.

"This All-Around FORDSON has given the best of satisfaction—

and after a 600-hour season, I am glad I waited for it."

The New All-Around FORDSON is making good everywhere—because it offers farmers the reliable, versatile power they need today. If interested in a new FORDSON, fill out the coupon below for information concerning it.



This is the All-Around FORDSON in action. The standard, low-wheel FORDSON also available.

O. J. WATSON DISTRIBUTING & STORAGE COMPANY  
321 West Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kansas

Phone: 3-3281

Please send me your literature giving complete details concerning the New All-Around FORDSON.

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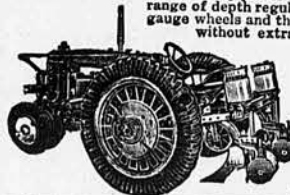
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## Use **DEMPSTER** FORDSON ATTACHMENTS

DEMPSTER FORDSON ATTACHMENTS are the latest, most simple, most modern farm equipment especially designed for use in conjunction with the All-Around Fordson Tractor. Highest quality construction of finest materials.

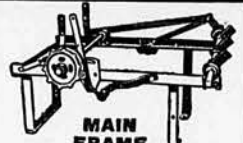
### DEMPSTER 2-ROW CORN LISTER ATTACHMENT

One of the most modern, strictly power lift listers on the market. Greater range of depth regulation—controlled by adjustment of gauge wheels and the power lift throw. Splits ridges without extra attachment. Can be equipped with press wheel attachment. Adjustable for 36", 38", 40" and 42" spacing. Standard Moldboards or exclusive Dempster Rotary Moldboard Bottom.



See the new All-Around Fordson equipped with Dempster All Power Lift Tools. Write for full details.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.  
719 So. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

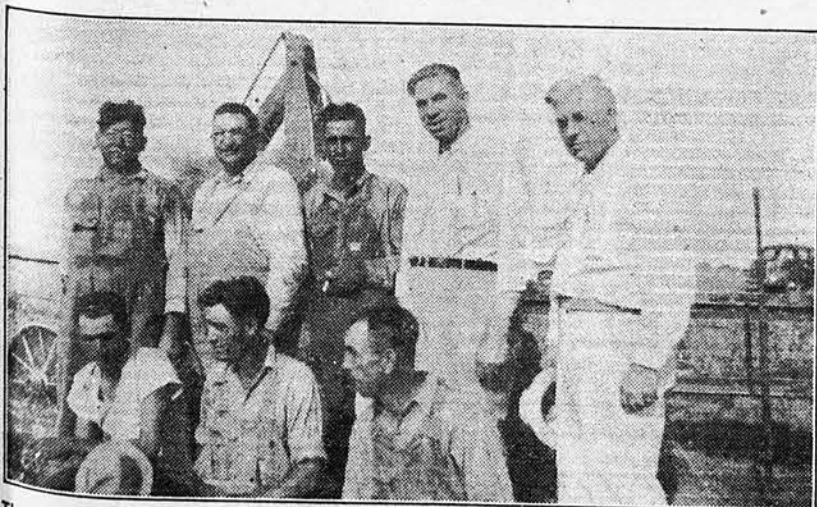


**MAIN FRAME and POWER LIFT Assembly** which fits on the All-Around Fordson Tractor and which never need be removed. All Dempster attachments are easily attached to this one Main Frame, saving the cost of a power lift and main frame for each set of tools you get. Also saves time in changing from one tool to another. Does not interfere with draw bar or belt pulley work.

## New Machines Aid These Indians

THE Pottawatomie Indian Reservation, located in Jackson county, has seven farms which are operated by modern, co-operatively-owned machinery. Last spring the seven men applied for a loan from the Resettlement Administration, amounting to \$2,198, each man borrowing an equal amount of \$314. Under the supervision of Martin D. Cheadle, who is part Indian, and who received his education at the Oklahoma Agricultural College, the Indians

purchased an 8-foot grain binder with bundle carrier and tongue and transport trucks, a new corn binder, a combination grain and fertilizer drill, a motor hay press, a grain and roughage grinder, mowing machine, sweep rake and manure spreader. This equipment was used on the small farms operated by the seven Indians in 1936. Co-operation gave these men the means of properly handling their soil and crops. Their machinery will be put to full use.



The men who pooled their interests to buy machinery. Back row, left to right, James Wabunsee, Joseph Topash, Joe Nioce, B. E. Winchester of the Resettlement Administration, and E. E. Greene. Front row, Raymond Burns, Harry Niles, and Joe Levier.

## Dickey Glazed Silos Last a Lifetime!

There's one year around answer to your feed problem—silage. There's one lifetime answer to your silage problem—a Dickey Silo.

Dickey Glazed Hollow Tile Silo Blocks outlast any known silo building material—they're good for a lifetime. Will not rust, rot, crumble, warp, crack or shrink. Their glass-like, salt glazed surface is acid resisting and moisture proof. No expense of repainting or plastering. Silo guaranteed not to blow down. Sold with or without roof and chute.



### Low Factory-to-You Price

Write today for your low direct factory price. Discover how a small investment will enable you to turn waste feed into profits, which quickly pay for a Dickey Silo. Write today for Catalog 137.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Established 1885.



## COW HERSELF REGULATES SUCTION

Exclusive Suction Control

No two cows milk alike. The new Perfection Automatic Milker milks each cow with just the suction required—no more, no less.

This automatic suction control feature is exclusive with Perfection. Perfection Milkers have given satisfactory service to thousands of leading dairy farmers for over 20 years.

**FREE FOLDER!** See the nearest dealer handling the Perfection Automatic Milker or send to us for new illustrated folder fully describing this remarkable Milker. Learn how positively it cuts time and labor and makes money for you.

**Perfection Manufacturing Corp.**  
2137 E. Hennepin Ave.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**PERFECTION Automatic MILKER**

Patronize the companies advertising thru the columns of Kansas Farmer. Also when you write to them be sure to mention you saw their ad in this paper. It will help us and it will help you.







PERCHERON HORSES

6 Stallions Blacks Greys

Yearlings and two years old, some grandsons of Carnot, 10 Mares, from foals to aged mares. Mares in foal to show stallions. Our horses winners in seven state fairs. Free service this season to all mares purchased of us to our new herd stallion, Illinois Jules, bred by Illinois University. Breed good mares to this great stallion. You will find our prices conservative.

HIETT BROS., HAVEN, KAN. (Reno County) 17 miles S. E. Hutchinson 40 miles N. W. Wichita

Schellcrest Farms Percherons and Holsteins Saddle Horses

All registered stock of any age. Carnot, Egolvi, Lakos, bred Percherons, K. P. O. P. bred Holsteins. Write or visit Schellcrest Farm, Liberty, Missouri Highway 69, a short distance out of Kansas City. 12 miles southwest Liberty.

30 Reg. Percherons

Stallions, brood mares and fillies. Also 12 good Jacks. G. H. WEMPE, SENeca, KAN. (Nemaha County)

DRAFT HORSES

Registered Percheron Brood Mares, in foal, broke to work; fillies; Breeding Stallions. Describe kind of horses you want to buy. Ask for free copy of Percheron News—only draft horse paper in U. S. Write Percheron Horse Association of America, Dept. G, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Reg. Percheron Stallion

for sale. Weight 2200. Grey, good breeder, extra good mover. WATTS BROS., LECOMPTON, KAN. half mile east and a half mile north Big Springs, Highway 40.

DUROC HOGS

Reg. Duroc Boars For Sale

Short legged, easy feeders. Also Chester White boar pigs. Poland China boars and gilts, some by Pathway, champion 1936. Write for prices. JOE A. WIESNER, ELLIS, KAN.

30 BRED GILTS Superior bloodlines. Bred all ages, rugged, heavy bodied, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type kind. Shipped on approval, reg. Stamp for catalog. Photos. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

JACKS

The Home of Champions 60 Registered Jacks

Ready for spring service. World's largest breeders. Buy your jack now and have him ready for spring service. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

Want to Buy a Jack?

If you do you better see one we offer for sale. WATTS BROS., LECOMPTON, KAN. Farm half mi. east, half mi. north Big Springs, Highway 40.

Valuable Booklets FREE!

Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Kansas Farmer and to obtain any of these, fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or write direct to the advertiser. K.F.-3-13-37

- Booklets on Modern Oil Stoves and Oil burning refrigerators (page 11) Crete Mills Booklet—"Eggs" (page 16) Information About Water Systems (page 16) Oliver Farm Equipment catalogs (page 17) Farm Engine Booklet (page 18) Money Saving Painting Facts (page 21) Information about Feed Grinders (page 22) Book on Farm Electrification (page 22) Cream Record Book (page 22) How to Cultivate your corn in half the time (page 23) Literature on "Clean Zoning" and Horton Washers (page 24) Lee Way Poultry Book (page 24) Poultry Health Manual (page 24) Booklet on Farm and Dairy Sanitation (page 24) Chase Basin Bulder Folder (page 25) Allis-Chalmers Farm Equipment catalogs (page 25) Book—"A Better Way to Raise Chickens" (page 26) How to cut washing time in half (page 25) Packer & Mulcher catalog (page 25) Sweeprake and stacker catalog (page 26) Book about Farm engines (page 26) Book—"Hidden Treasures" (page 27) Book—Double profits from legumes (page 28) Valuable Feeding booklet (page 28) Book—"Nu Wood Interiors" (page 30) Book—"Seed Sense" and seed catalog (page 30) Ready reference fence guide (page 31) Facts about today's modern lyster (page 31) Information about septic tanks (page 31) Folder describing Perfection Gold Star cream separator (page 33) Seed and Nursery catalog (page 33) Catalog on Glazed tile silos (page 33)

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1937

Table with 2 columns: Month and Page numbers. January 2-16-30, February 13-27, March 13-27, April 10-24, May 8-22, June 5-19, July 3-17-31, August 14-28, September 11-25, October 9-23, November 6-20, December 4-18

Advertising

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

Natural Gas

We'd like to have your favorite story for this column. Please address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Time to Get Up

Farmer's Wife: "If you can't sleep, count sheep." Farmer: "I did that last night. I counted 10,000 sheep and put them in cars and shipped 'em to market. By the time I'd figured up my losses, it was time to get up and milk!"—The Furrow.

No Need to Hurry

"Lucia, I had an odd dream last night, that some man was running off with you." "Well," replied his wife, "and what did you say to him?" "I just asked him why he was running."—Seth Johnson, Atchison Co.

Proof in the Result

"Doctor," said the sick man, "the other doctors seem to differ from you in their diagnosis of the case." "I know," replied the physician cheerfully, "but the post-mortem will show that I am right."—H. M. Muensch, Clark Co.

Fresh Egg Hens

Mrs. Smith: "Are you sure these are strictly fresh eggs?" Grocer: "Certainly, madam. The farmer from whom I buy them, refuses to keep chickens which lay any other kind."—Fred W. Miller, Montgomery Co.

No Use

A dealer wrote to a firm ordering a carload of merchandise. The firm wired: "Cannot ship until you pay for last consignment." "Unable to wait so long," wired the dealer, "cancel the order."—The Furrow.

The Mosquito's Graduation

First Mosquito—"Why are you making such a fuss?" Second Ditto—"Whoopee! I passed the screen test."—Mary Douglas, Osage Co.

Bad for the Wildcat

Rastus—Quick, Sam, a wildcat just run into your house where your wife is. Sam—Well, he'll just have to get out the best way he can, that's all.—Henry Corliss, Clay Co.

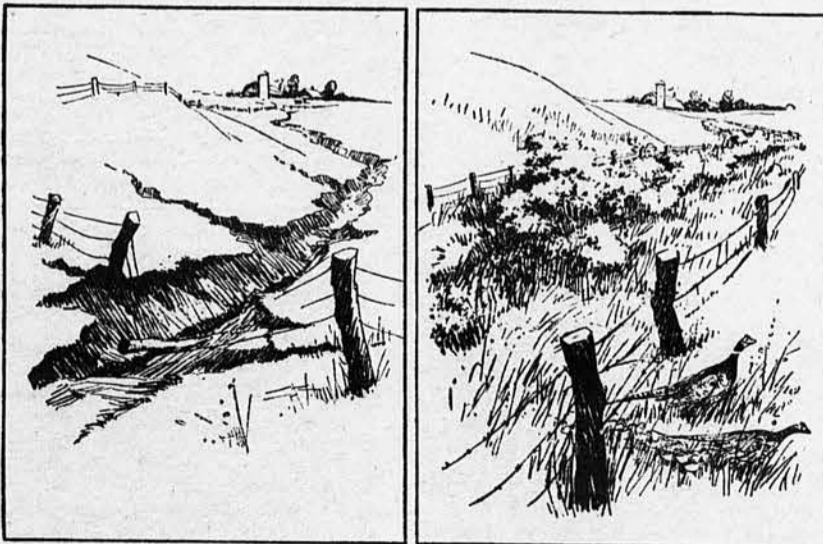
Too Many Corners

Patient—"What is indigestion?" Doctor—"Failure of a square meal to fit a round stomach.—A. N. W., Jackson Co.

But No Car Number

"What was the number of that car that knocked you down, madam?" said one of the witnesses to the accident. "I didn't get the license number. The hussy driving that car, wore a

Wild Game on the Farm



IF YOU are interested in developing the wild game on your farm and in your community, you will enjoy a new bulletin by the Department of Agriculture called "Game Management on the Farm," Farmers' Bulletin 1759. It may be obtained free thru Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. This picture, drawn by "Ding" Darling, noted naturalist and cartoonist, shows what game management will do to an eroded eyesore on the farm.

three-piece tweed suit, lined with Canton crepe, and she had a periwinkle hat, trimmed with artificial cherries."—Mrs. J. L. Elliott, Clay Co.

Sounds Awful

Neighbor—"Does the baby look like anyone?" New Father—"His eyes are mine, the nose is his mother's, and his voice sounds like he got it from our auto horn."—Van Bloom, Clark Co.

Pumpkin Center

Wishing to impress his audience with the fact that he once was a farmer, the speaker said: "Yes, sir, I was raised right between the corn rows as it were, and—" "A punkin, by gum," an old farmer shouted.—L. E. B., Linn Co.

Beg Your Pardon

"Yes," said the bumptious young man, "I'm a thought reader. I can tell exactly what a person is thinking." "In that case," said the elderly man, "I beg your pardon."—B. R. Lett, Scott Co.

Call Again

Mrs. Black—"It must be awful to be a debt collector. You must be unwelcome wherever you go." Young Man—"On the contrary, almost everybody asks me to call again."—Bob Chaney, Crawford Co.

Right or Left

Lady: Which track for the Kansas City train? Ticket Agent: Turn to the left and you'll be right. Lady: Don't be impertinent to me, young man. Ticket Agent: All right, then, turn to your right and you'll be left.—J. L. E.

Her First Biscuits

Bride: "Now, dear, what'll I get if I cook a dinner like that for you every day this year?" Hubby: "My life insurance!"—Helen Raser.—Franklin Co.

Not Paid Yet

Landlady—"I'll give you just three days in which to pay your board." Boarder—"All right. I'll pick the Fourth of July, Christmas and Easter."

Applause to the Echo

"Be kind to insects," says a writer. We never lose an opportunity of patting a mosquito on the back.—G. B., Crawford Co.

How Old Are You?

Young men talk of what they are going to do; old men talk of what they have done; lazy men talk of what they would like to do.—C. M. B., Clark Co.

When They Quarreled

The lovers quarreled and she had returned his gift, a comb and brush. "It will make the parting easier," she said.—Ruth Raymond, Clay Co.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH SCORE

The World's 1936 Grand Champion Boar

will be sold in the second Quigley's Hampshire Sale

Perry, Kansas

Saturday

MARCH 20

Perry is between Topeka and Lawrence on Highway 24

In the sale are 30 sows and gilts, same breeding and quality of the earlier sale, bred for late March and April farrow.

A feature of the sale will be that wonderful fall litter of 11, sired by High Score and out of a Peter Pan dam. The highest selling gilt sold in 1936 goes in the sale, bred to High Score for an April 20 litter.

For the sale catalog address

QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARM St. Marys, Kan.

A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Nebr., Auct. John W. Johnson with the Kansas Farmer

125 Good Bred Gilts

15 purebred Hampshires for early March to May farrow. Remainder big type and Spotted gilts bred to Hampshire boars for April 15 to May 25 farrow. Immune. Average weight 275 lbs., Feb. 15.

H. C. MCKELVIE, R. 2, LINCOLN, NEBR.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Black Poland Boars

Fall boars, well bred, well grown and ready for service right now. Priced to move them at once. Need the room for my spring pigs.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN. (Osage County—2 1/2 Miles South of Topeka)

KANSAS CHAMPION POLANDS

We still have several excellent quality bred gilts, mated to Raven, choice son of 1936 world's grand champion. Our herd contains the best bloodlines of the breed. Choirs fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Pathway, our 1936 Kansas grand champion. Write immediately. Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

Fall Boars and Gilts

September farrow. Excellent bloodlines. Rugged Big Type pedigree with every pig. LEONARD O. FOWLER, RUSSELL, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Reg. Chester Whites

Bred gilts; also a few fall and winter boar pigs for immediate sale. MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

Peters Veterinary Guide advertisement featuring a book cover and text: 'This Great Book FREE Peters Veterinary Guide tells how to keep livestock and poultry healthy, how to recognize diseases and how to treat them. 192 pages with 234 illustrations describing 93 diseases common to hogs, cattle, horses, mules, sheep and poultry—a liberal education. Agricultural instructors are using it. Over 200,000 copies have been requested by stockmen. Get a copy now and prevent losses. Sent free, postpaid. Peters Family, World's First Hog Serum Mfrs. PETERS SERUM CO., LABORATORIES Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Missouri'

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to Kansas Farmer Livestock Advertising Dept., Topeka, Kansas

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

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

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kansas

John W. Johnson, Manager, Livestock Advertising Department



Kan. This should be a big day for this part of the state. Not in years has an offering of Short-horns so well bred been sold in the western half of the state.

Along in 1925 Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kan., purchased his first purebred Guernsey sire and now his herd at Jo-Mar numbers 130 head, right at 100 of them purebred. Jo-Mar farm herd of Guerneys is a working herd and everyone knows that a herd that is maintained for production is closely culled and kept in the best of health. Now with freshening heifers, purebreds, Mr. Dillard feels that he can spare from the herd 30 high grade cows, five heifers, the cows of milking age with DHIA records from 300 to 465 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Dillard's senior herd sire is Valor's Crusader, a proven sire, he having been recently added to that famous class of "blue bloods" (proven sires) and the second herd sire Mr. Dillard is now using the second sire from the famous J. C. Penney Guernsey herd of New York state. Mr. Dillard plans to hold a public draft sale of Guerneys every year and that next year he will be able to put in more purebreds. There will be two purebred young bulls in this sale. The sale will be held as advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer, at Jo-Mar farm one mile east of the country club, Salina, Kan., Monday, April 5.

In the E. C. Quigley draft sale of Hampshire bred sows and gilts made from the well known Quigley Hampshire farms herd at Williams town, Kan., Feb. 18 the 45 head cataloged sold for an average of \$89.50 with a top of \$300.00 paid by C. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, Okla., for number two in the catalog, a very choice daughter of Victorian and bred to the champion, High Score, for a March litter. H. R. Foley, Buckner, Mo., bought lot one in catalog at \$175 and was the heaviest buyer in the sale. Harry Knabe, Nehawka, Nebr., secured number 19 in the catalog at \$100. Rosedale farm, Fort Dodge, Iowa, paid \$100 for number four. J. F. Begert, Topeka, was a Kansas buyer and paid \$125 for number 20. Howard Carey, Hutchinson, Kan., secured number 32 for \$110.00. The great champion, High Score, was the big attraction of course and the sows and gilts bred to this most popular of all champions averaged \$113.00. But there were plenty of attractions in the sale as Mr. Quigley, true to his promise that he would sell in this sale, sows and gilts worthy a champion like High Score, made good on this promise and they were indeed that kind, representing the great families of the breed.

Working with representatives of the Agricultural College, the Milking Shorthorn Breeders Association of the state have arranged district shows on about the same basis as other breeds use in county shows. A state catalog covering the four shows to be held is to be issued. The state has been divided into four sections. The Northeast district show will be under the direct management of a committee composed of Leonard C. Kline, Miller; John B. Gage, Eudora; and Lars Jensen, Everest. The show for the above district will be held at Lawrence, June first. The Southeast show will be held soon after. Fred V. Bowles, of Walnut, is in charge. The Central District show will be held at Salina June third. The committee for this show is M. H. Peterson, Assaria; Joe Hunter, Geneseo, and Roy Rock, Enterprise. The West District show will be held at Dodge City June fourth. John S. Hoffman, Ensign; W. A. Lewis, Pratt, and W. D. Sharp, of Great Bend, will be responsible for the success of this show. For additional information regarding the counties included in any district plan of organization or other matters pertaining to the general program write Harry H. Reeves, secretary of the state association. Address him at Pretty Prairie, Kansas.

The Knoepfel Jersey cattle farm, Colony, Kan., the home of many of the "Blue Ribbon" Jerseys of Kansas, is doing some advertising again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan., has probably exhibited his Jerseys at as many of the leading fairs in Kansas as any other breeder in the west. He has sold cattle all over the state during the past and his customers are pleased customers invariably. Two of the grand champion bulls at Kansas parish shows last spring were from this herd. Also another first prize yearling at another Kansas parish show. Mr. Knoepfel produced the champion 4-H Jersey heifer, 1931. Also 1932 and again in 1934 and 1935. In 1936 the reserve grand champion heifer of the state was also from the Knoepfel herd. Fern's Noble Champion, one of the last sons of Golden Fern's Noble, was for a long time one of the splendid sires in the Knoepfel herd. Among the more recent sires are such bulls as Oxford's Xenia Volunteer, son of You'll Do's Volunteer, and Darling's Nobly Born, an imported in dam son of Nobly Born. If you can use a real herd sire material bull calf, or one old enough for service write to The Knoepfel Jersey Farm, Colony, Kan., today. See the advertisement in Kansas Farmer this issue.

Probably the breeders of purebred livestock in Kansas have greater co-operation from their State Agricultural College than do those of any other state. The outstanding feature of Farm and Home Week in February has come to be the meetings devoted to discussions of the problems relating to the breeding and profitable conducting of dairy herds. Every year the secretary of some breed association is invited by the dairy extension department of the college and this year Secretary Conklin of the Ayrshire

Breeders' Association was in attendance. The most interesting events of the two days' sessions was discussions by Mr. Conklin of the purebred livestock breeders' problems. Once the different breeds held their banquets separately. Each group occupied a different section in the big hall, broke Jersey or Holstein bread, as the case might be, discussed individual breed problems, and failed to learn the experiences that are common to the breeders of every breed. This year business meetings were held separately during the day and at night the breeders and sponsors of yellow, spotted, white and black spots, white and red spots, all sat down together in good natural fellowship, with no misgivings as to the general problems that faced them all, and with a feeling of certainty that Prof. Atkinson, Jim Linn, and other assistants were going all the way with them.

Mr. E. C. Quigley, St. Marys, Kan., has claimed March 20 for another bred sow and gilt sale. The offering is a draft from his now famous Quigley Hampshire farm at Williams town, Kan., and the sale will be held as former sales have been, at Perry, Kan., on highway 24 between Topeka and Lawrence. As everyone knows Mr. Quigley has for a long time been an umpire for the National League and recently has been made supervisor of National League umpires and attached to the public relations department as well. This is a big job and will require all of his time and for that reason he has decided to give up his show herd. He is cataloging High Score, his 1936 national grand champion and the wonderful fall litter of 11 pigs sired by High Score and out of a Peter Pan dam. Another attraction in the sale will be the highest selling Hampshire gilt sold in 1936. She goes in this sale bred to High Score for an April 20 litter. The balance of the offering, 30 sows and gilts, are of the same breeding and quality as those sold in his February sale. They are bred for late March and April litters. High Score, Peter Pan and Keynote are outstanding sires used in breeding these gilts, all of them being of just top bloodlines and splendid individuals. Write at once to Hampshire farm, St. Marys, Kan., for the sale catalog. St. Marys is Mr. Quigley's home. Catalogs are ready to mail upon request.

Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, Kan., has frequently in the past advertised his Woodlawn Park registered Guerneys in Kansas Farmer. Doctor Harbour established this herd 21 years ago. In the past some real sires have been in use in the herd. One bull used a few years back was a son of the world's champion cow, Lone Pine Mollie Cowan, sold in the Stout & Sons dispersal sale for \$15,000. She has a butterfat record as a two year old of seven hundred and three pounds. Another sire used in the herd was a grandson of Yeoman's King of the May, who had 106 A. R. daughters and 12 A. R. sons. Mr. W. A. Rea, whose nice farm is near Lawrence, along with Dr. Harbour, is dispersing his herd of Guerneys and there will be 45 head in this joint sale. The breeding in Mr. Rea's herd is similar to that of Dr. Harbour's as many of the foundation females came from the Woodlawn herd. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. It will be a mighty good place to buy foundation cattle. A double dispersal joint sale held at the Lester Stillinger farm three miles out from Lawrence and 22 miles east of Topeka on Highway 40. Look up the advertisement now and decide to be at this sale. The herds are being dispersed because of other business affairs that requires more attention. The cattle will not be "dolled up" but sold in their every day clothes, both are working herds and produced and developed in Douglas county. The sale is Thursday, March 25.

### Public Sales of Livestock

#### Shorthorn Cattle

March 25—Byron Taylor, Clay Center, Kan.  
March 24—Harry R. Little, Paradise, Kan. Sale at Russell, Kan.

Apr. 7—Annual spring sale, Southern Kansas Shorthorn breeders sale, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, sale manager, Whitewater, Kan.  
April 20—Walter A. Hunt, Sunnydale Farms, Arkansas City, Kan.

#### Jersey Cattle

May 5—C. D. Lober, Weston, Mo., B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., Sale Manager.

#### Holstein Cattle

Mar. 31—A. F. Miller and R. S. Lyman, Haven, Kan. Joint sale.

#### Milking Shorthorn Cattle

April 10—Jas. R. Peck, Neodesha, Kan.

#### Guernsey Cattle

March 25—Dr. E. G. L. Harbour and W. A. Rea, Joint sale, Lawrence, Kan.  
April 5—Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan. Roy R. Dillard.

#### Duroc Hogs

April 21—B. M. Hook & Son, Silver Lake, Kan.

#### Hampshire Hogs

March 20—Quigley Hampshire Farm, Williams town, Kan. Sale at Perry, Kan.  
April 7—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

### Liver Makes Eggs Hatch

Packing-house by-products, such as meat meal, meat-and-bone meal, beef scrap, blood meal, and "stick", in the poultry ration increase egg production but in some instances the eggs do not hatch so well as they should, tests by the Bureau of Animal Industry have shown.

If the meat scrap contained a fairly large proportion of liver, the hatch, as well as the "lay", was good. But the liver content of meat scrap at the present time is not shown on the label. In recent years liver has been recognized as having unusual food values and its price has increased with the result that comparatively little of it now goes into ordinary meat scrap.

In these tests, meat scrap made according to the following formula promoted good hatchability as well as good egg production: Carcasses, 20 per cent; livers, 10; spleens, 10; skulls, 10; beef rennets, 15; tripe trimmings, 10; hashed pecks, 15; and beef-cutting scrap, 10.

# Little's Big Registered SHORTHORN SALE

Fairgrounds, Russell, Kansas

Wednesday  
March 24



60 Head, More than Half of them Have Straight Scotch Pedigrees.

45 COWS—bred or with calves at foot to the service of CUMBERLAND PROUD GIFT (a grandson of Marshall Joffre National Grand Champion) —some bred to a son of Cumberland Proud Gift out of a great Violet dam.

15 bred and open heifers by above bulls. The best of Scotch families such as Violet Secrets, Lavenders, Duchess of Gloster, Blossoms, Rubys, Lancasters and Rosemarys.

This is practically a dispersion sale. I am keeping just a few heifers and some very thin cows. The offering will be presented in rather poor selling condition, but it is a good useful lot of cattle and I will appreciate the attendance of breeders and farmers, either as visitors or buyers.

For catalog address

H. R. (Harry) Little, Paradise, Kansas

Auctioneer: Jas. T. McCulloch Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Mr. Little brought registered Shorthorns to Kansas in 1881 and with the exception of a period of 10 years has bred them ever since. It has always been his policy to grow and sell good, useful cattle. This will be a wonderful opportunity for those desiring to start herds, or add to those already established.—JESSE R. JOHNSON.

## Announcing Shorthorn Dispersal Sale

64 Head From the J. H. Taylor & Son's Established Herd, Chapman, Kan.  
50 FEMALES AND 16 BULLS

Sale 1 Mile East of Clay Center, U. S. Highway 24

Clay Center, Kansas, Thursday, March 25

A fine opportunity to buy registered Shorthorns, Tb. and abortion tested.

Byron J. Taylor, Clay Center, Kansas

This is a dispersion sale of the well known J. H. Taylor & Son herd of registered Shorthorns. Although a little thin in flesh this will be one of the choice offerings of the year.—Jesse R. Johnson.

## James R. Peck

Sells at

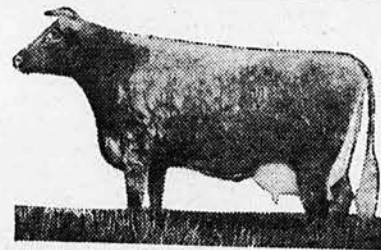
Rainbow Ranch, Neodesha, Kan.,

Saturday, April 10

60 Milking Shorthorns from His Dairy Herd

—including 25 cows, fresh or shortly calving, many baby bull and heifer calves. For catalog with full details, write Roy A. Cook, Independence, Iowa, or

James R. Peck, Neodesha, Kansas

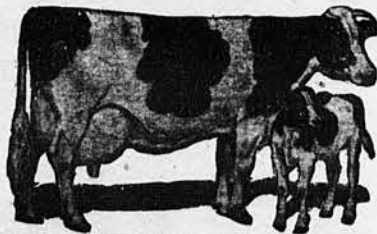


## Combination Holstein Cattle Sale

On the A. F. Miller Farm, 3 1/2 Miles North and 3 East of Haven, Kansas. Haven is on Highway 096.

Wednesday, March 31

40 HEAD. Registered and purebreds, selected from two good herds.  
26 head in milk or right at freshening.  
6 bulls from calves to breeding ages, 4 ready for service (sons of the Carnation bred bull CARNATION SUPERIOR MATADOR).  
8 choice bred and open heifers and heifer calves, sired by the above bull or his great son (also in sale). Dams of the young bulls in one year. Much of the offering carries HOMESTEAD breeding. All mature females in the sale have records or trace to tested dams.  
For catalog address either consignor:



have butterfat DHIA records up to 720 lbs. in one year.

For catalog address either consignor:

A. F. Miller, Haven, Kan. — R. S. Lyman, Burrton, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer

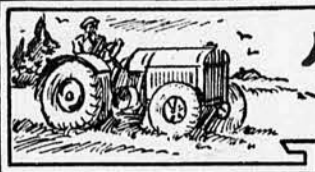
Mr. Earl Matthews & Son, Udall, Kan., who dispersed their herd of registered Shorthorns February 25 wrote as follows under date of February 12:

"Mr. Jesse R. Johnson  
Livestock Department  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Friend: I am writing to thank you for the way you wrote our advertisement in Kansas Farmer. It is well. And we want you to know that we appreciate very much the personal footnote in the advertisement. Also for the nice writeup you gave us. We are receiving several inquiries every day for our sale catalog."

Under date of February 26 the following letter was received:

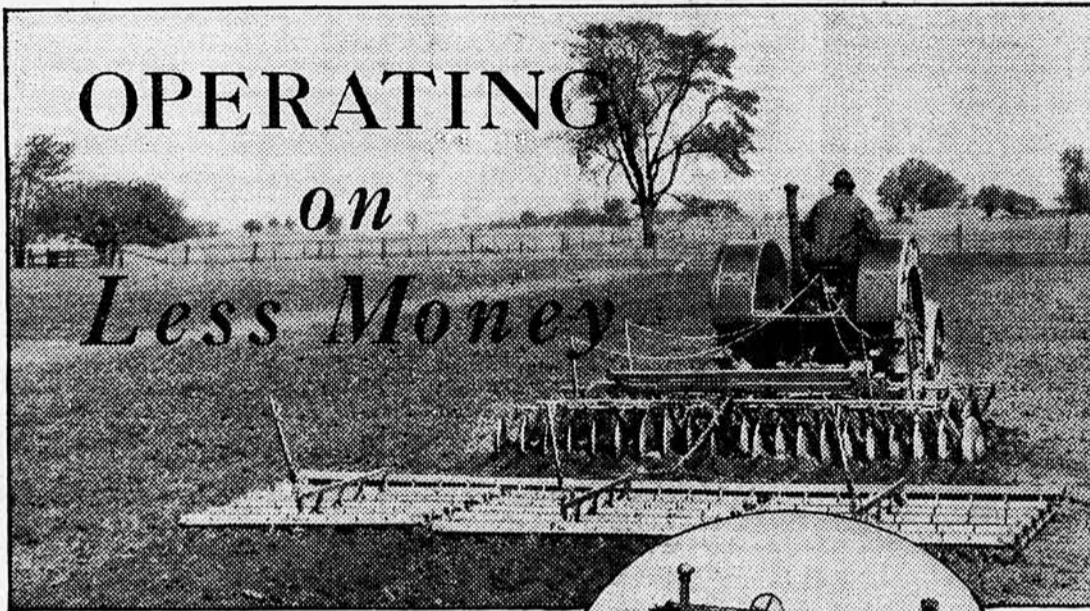
"We had a good sale considering the bad day. The herd bull, Browndale Sultan, topped the sale at \$300. Mr. D. C. Driver of Chanute was the heaviest buyer. Will Young of Clearwater bought the top cow, Orange Blossom 21st. Find check enclosed for advertising. We were well pleased with our Kansas Farmer advertising. Earl Matthews & Son, Udall, Kan."



# The Tank Truck



News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



## OPERATING ON Less Money

**SOME** straight thinking right now about tractor lubrication can result in a sizable saving at the end of the year on your operating expenses.

To get a true picture of tractor expenses, you must remember that you are buying *lubrication* for your tractor when you buy tractor oil—not just so many gallons of oil. By lubrication we mean reducing friction between engine parts so that the tractor runs smoothly, using the least fuel and oil. Lubrication also means protecting parts from wear, so that the tractor will last more years and require less repairs and new parts.

To the cost of oil you must add the amount you spend on repairs to see what lubrication is actually costing you.

Farmers who watch these operating costs closely have found that Conoco Germ Processed oil is a money saver for the tractor farmer. This patented oil gives longer service than ordinary oils, and it provides far greater protection against wear. It is the only oil that actually Oil-Plates every working surface in an engine. This strong Oil-Plating never leaves engine parts, and it can carry a much heavier "load" than any plain oil film.

"I have operated at an approximate 35 cents less per acre per year the last four years," says Mr. Isaac Dies, who operates an 800-acre wheat farm near Buffalo, Okla. "I have used Conoco products 100%

## A Trip a Week—at Home

Your family can visit one of America's famous scenic wonders every week—without once leaving home. Just tune in your radio to one of the stations listed below, and Carveth Wells will transport you to some interesting spot and describe it for you in detail.



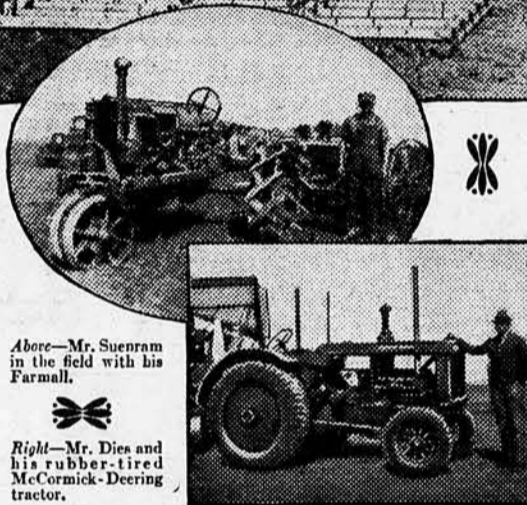
Carveth Wells is the noted globe-trotter and adventurer who has a knack of describing natural wonders and historic places so vividly that listeners can almost see them. He has visited every part of the United States many times and has picked up such unusual facts that he has earned the title of "radio's truthful liar."

On the Conoco Radio Program, Mr. Wells takes his listeners to one glamorous section each week.

His talks cover many interesting sights, such as great caves, petrified forests, prehistoric dwellings, mountains, deserts and historic shrines.

This entertaining program teaches you more about your country and suggests many things to see on your next car trip. You can hear it over these stations at the local times given:

KFH, Wichita, Wednesdays, 7:15-7:30 P. M.  
WDAF, Kansas City, Mondays, 9:30-9:45 P. M.



Above—Mr. Suenram in the field with his Farmall.

Right—Mr. Dies and his rubber-tired McCormick-Deering tractor.

for the past 4 years and have had wonderful results. The product most outstanding is Conoco Germ Processed oil."

Mr. Dies owns two tractors and a combine, and he has found that Germ Processed oil keeps repairs at a minimum. "I have only had to install rings and pistons once in four years," he writes, "and when I take the crankcase pan off the motor at the end of the season to clean out the dirt, I find that all parts have been well lubricated."

Mr. H. P. Suenram, who owns a 160-acre farm south of Edmond, Okla., is another farmer who has reduced costs with Germ Processed oil.

"Since 1930 I have used nothing but Conoco Germ Processed oil in my tractor," Mr. Suenram writes. "I fill and operate not less than 60 hours before draining. My tractor always runs cool, never has given me any trouble, and I do not have to add any oil between drains. My tractor is powered with Conoco gasoline."

The next time your Conoco Agent comes around, ask him to tell you how Germ Processed oil does this by Oil-Plating your motor. He can supply it to you in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets or 1 and 5-quart dust-proof cans.

## The Story of GREASE

### No. 1—The Many Kinds of Greases

**BECAUSE** farmers must buy many a pound of grease in a year's time, we think it will be profitable for them to learn more about all kinds of greases. This series of articles will cover the manufacture, testing and uses of greases.

Thousands of years ago, man found that by rubbing the axle of his crude cart with animal fat or tallow, the cart would roll easier and his axle and hub would last longer. And today, those are still the main functions of any grease—to reduce friction between opposing surfaces and to keep them from wearing.

It is a far cry, however, from tallow and animal fat to the specialized greases we use to keep our modern machines running. The invention of gasoline, steam, electric and Diesel engines demanded the development of greases and lubricants that were specially fitted for the conditions under which they were to be used. Grease making has kept pace with the improvements in motors and machinery, and today we have hundreds of different kinds of greases, each an efficient lubricant for its specific job.

Many of you remember when only axle grease was needed on a farm. But after wagons and buggies were replaced by trucks and cars, four or five kinds of special greases became necessary.

The development of the many special kinds of greases has been preceded by careful study of lubrication problems by engineers and long research by chemists. Perhaps we can give you an idea of the great advances that have been made in fitting greases to their jobs by telling of some of the unusual greases made by Continental Oil Company.



Among them are:  
Conoco CF No. 15 Grease, used in copper-wire machinery to lubricate the guides for red-hot copper wire being drawn through in the last "pass."

Conoco Rockarlube, used to lubricate push rods and rocker arms on aircraft engines.

Conoco Jocolog Grease No. 3, a greenish-black grease used on valve and side-rod linkage on locomotives, on road building and maintenance machinery, and on combine harvesters.

Conoco Robalube No. 8, for lubrication of hot mangles in laundries and paper-making machinery.

This short list gives some idea of the many specialized greases Continental manufactures, among them Conoco Greases for farm equipment, sold by Conoco Agents. The next installment tells about materials from which greases are made.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

# Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS  
CONOCO MOTOR OILS  
CONOCO GREASES

