

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

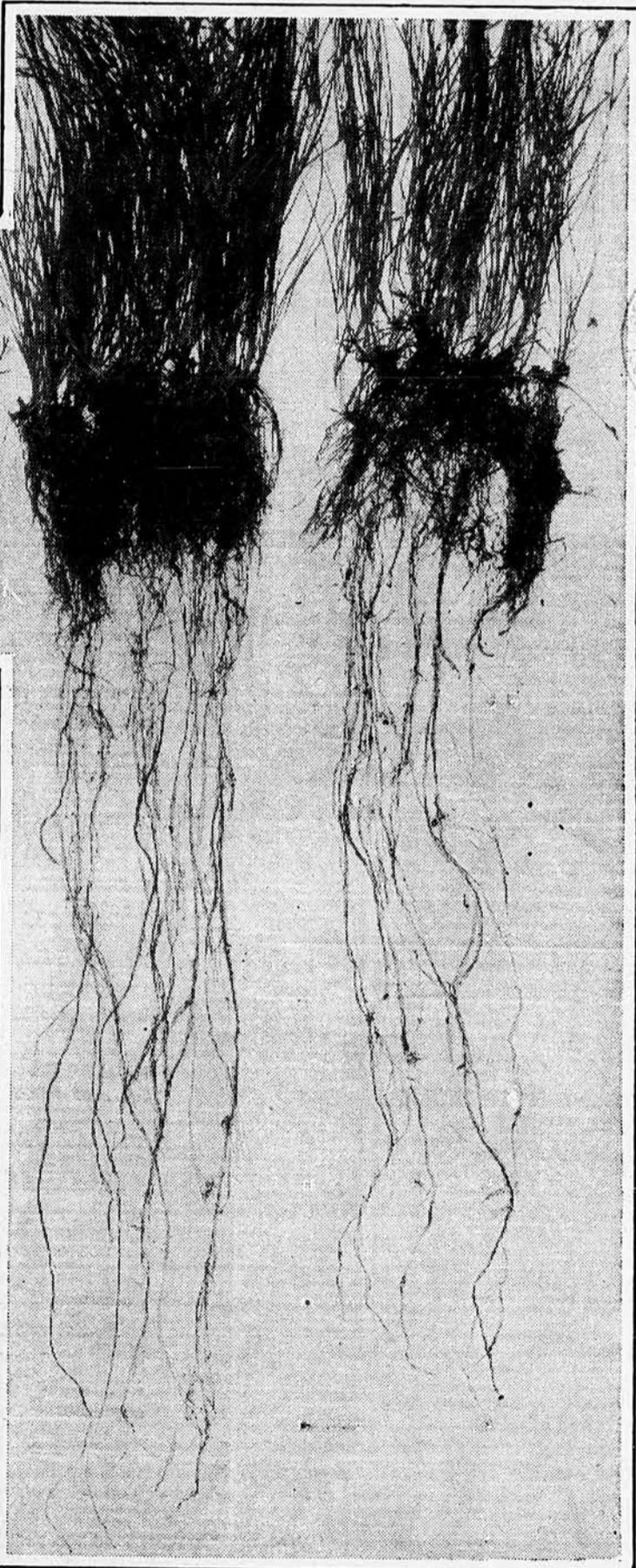
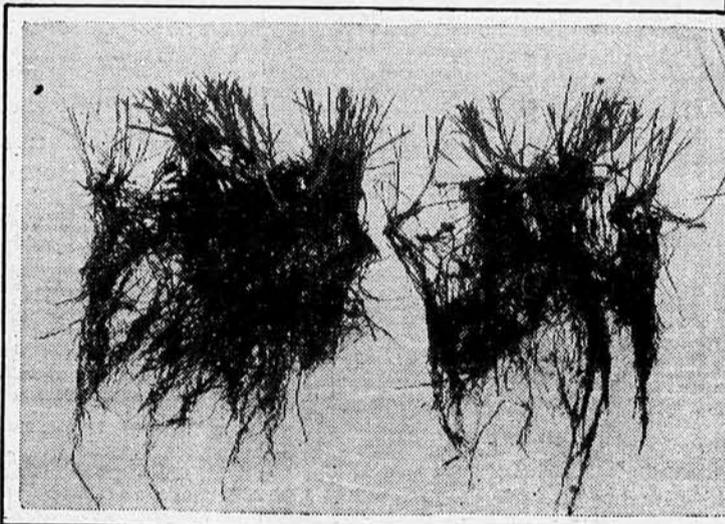
Volume 74

April 10, 1937

Number 34

WAIT!

Until the Grass Is
4 or 5 Inches High

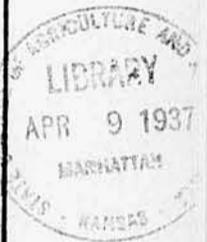
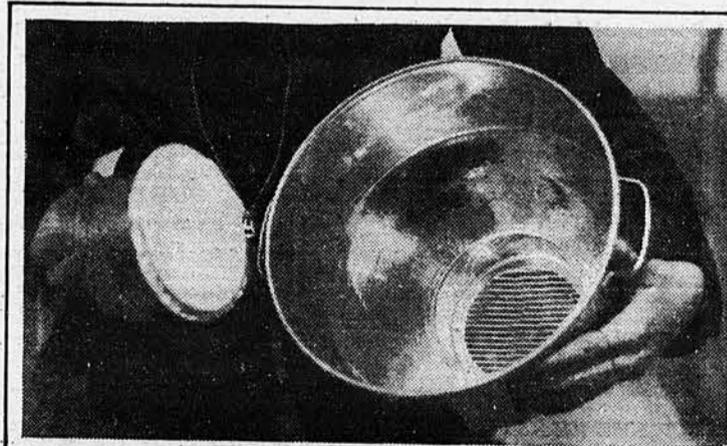


THESE complete plants of buffalo grass tell an important "underworld" story. If the grass is closely grazed thru-out the season, as were the plants shown above, root development is about in proportion to top growth. It is stunted—starved! But when grass is allowed to get a head start and grow tall, roots dig much deeper, as seen at right.

"Do not open until grass is 4 to 5 inches high," is a sign every farmer could well afford to carry on his pasture gate, if he expects to depend on buffalo grass for summer pasture. The same principle will apply to most permanent grasses.

The solution to this over-grazing problem is to pasture a small area of wheat or other small grain this spring, so native pastures may get a head start. This plan will help with another equally important problem—that of higher milk production. There will be more milk to run thru the strainer.

And speaking of strainers, the one pictured below is a new seamless model, designed for use with a cotton filter pad. Milk comes in thru holes in the sides of the pad holder and drops lightly on the pad. This prevents stopping up the filter.





"You can't beat
STANDARD
for real tractor
fuel economy"

says Adam Deines. "I insist on economy and have gotten it for six years with Standard Oil products."



"Stan," your Standard Oil agent, says:

"You can rely on my regular delivery service—rain or shine, stormy weather or fair—but that isn't all. Try me—when you need something in a pinch. A phone call any time will get fast action."

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GREASE GUNFILLER

Now you can transfer lubricants from original container into grease gun quickly and economically. For the Standard Grease Gunfiller:

Eliminates dirty, wasteful hand-filling (10 to 20% of lubricant wasted the old way).

Prevents sand, dust, etc., getting into lubricants and causing excess wear. Eliminates air pockets. Saves time and money all the way around.

Ask your local Standard Oil agent about this new, time-and-money-saving **STANDARD GREASE GUNFILLER**, today!



ADAM DEINES, a leading farmer in Trego County, farms 500 acres near Wakeeney, Kansas. His acreage is divided into 340 acres of wheat, about 50 acres of row crops, and the balance in pasture land.

Mr. Deines' hobby is baseball, although his work prevents him from attending as many games as he'd like to see. He formerly played semi-pro ball and is really enthusiastic about the game.

He's just as enthusiastic about using only the best of petroleum products and machinery. "Your Standard Tractor Fuel is the best fuel I've ever used," he told our Farmer Reporter-Cameraman. "I must admit that I don't experiment much with competitive products, though. I'm so positive that Standard Oil produces the best of *everything* in the petroleum field that I don't shop around for cheaper products which, in the long run, give only grief and repair bills. I firmly believe that it's *real* economy to buy from a Standard Oil agent!"

STANDARD OFFERS YOU A
SPECIALLY DEVELOPED TRACTOR FUEL

Standard Tractor Fuel was developed especially for the economical and efficient operation of tractors, by the foremost petroleum engineers in the world, with the help and advice of practical farmers.

Your Standard Oil agent will be glad to assist you in testing the smooth-running qualities and economy of this fuel in *your* tractor—comparing it with any other fuel you can buy.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

STANDARD OIL IS ABLE TO GIVE YOU MORE FOR YOUR MONEY... AND DOES!

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily except Sunday)

April 10 thru April 23, 1937

- 4:00 a. m.—Sons of Pioneers.
- 4:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club.
- 5:45 a. m.—News.
- 6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome—Interstate Boys.
- 6:15 a. m.—Edmund Denny.
- 6:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner.
- 6:45 a. m.—Rupf Hatchery.
- 7:00 a. m.—Uncle Ezra's Hour.
- 8:00 a. m.—Gene and Glenn.
- 8:15 a. m.—Unity School.
- 8:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner.
- 8:45 a. m.—News.
- 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.—Page's 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 p. m.—H. D. Lee News.
- 12:15 p. m.—Complete Market News Service.
- 2:00 p. m.—Nat'l 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.—Ackerman-Brock-Norge Variety program.
- 3:00 p. m.—Mary Ward.
- 3:15 p. m.—Kansas Roundup (except Saturday).
- 3:45 p. m.—Karlson's Organalities.
- 4:00 p. m.—Roy Faulkner (except Sat-Mon).
- 4:15 p. m.—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.
- 6:45 p. m.—Kitty Keene, Inc.
- 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Capital News.
- 11:30 p. m.—United Press News.

Highlight of Next Two Weeks

Saturday, April 10 and April 17

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

Sunday, April 11 and April 18

- 8:00 a. m.—Sunday Morning at Aunt Susans.
- 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 p. m.—Organalities.
- 12:30 p. m.—Uncle Ezra's Amateurs.
- 1:00 p. m.—The Coleman Family.
- 1:30 p. m.—Law Enforcement League.
- 2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony orchestra.
- 4:00 p. m.—Old Time Religion Tabernacle.
- 4:15 p. m.—News.
- 4:30 p. m.—Republican State Committee.
- 4:45 p. m.—Harmony Hall.
- 5:00 p. m.—Christian Science.
- 5:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise.
- 5:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments.
- 6:00 p. m.—News.
- 6:15 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER.
- 6:30 p. m.—H. D. Lee's Coffee Club.
- 7:00 p. m.—1937 Twin Star Revue.
- 7:30 p. m.—Texaco Town—Eddie Cantor.
- 8:00 p. m.—Ford Symphony Orchestra.
- 9:00 p. m.—Gillette Community Sing.
- 9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies.
- 10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News.
- 10:15 p. m.—American Legion.
- 10:30 p. m.—Radio Forum.
- 11-12 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.

Monday, April 12 and April 19

- 4:00 p. m.—Kansas Federation of Women's Club.
- 6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments—Rubinoff.
- 7:15 p. m.—Gibbs Music Revue.
- 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—Lady Esther.

Tuesday, April 13 and April 20

- 6:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott.
- 7:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall.
- 7:30 p. m.—Laura Marie Kenna—Karlson's.
- 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, April 14 and April 21

- 6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments—Rubinoff.
- 7:00 p. m.—Builders of America—Topeka B. & L.
- 7:30 p. m.—Ken Murray and Oswald.
- 8:00 p. m.—Lily Pons—Chesterfield program.
- 8:30 p. m.—Jessica Dragonette—Palmolive Beauty Box.

Thursday, April 15 and April 22

- 6:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott.
- 7:15 p. m.—Gibbs Musical Revue.
- 7:30 p. m.—Laura Marie Kenna—Karlson's.
- 7:45 p. m.—Strolling Tom.
- 8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs.
- 9:00 p. m.—Eddie Tonar's orchestra—Victory Life.

Friday, April 16 and April 23

- 6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments.
- 7:00 p. m.—Broadway Varieties—Bisodol.
- 7:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp's orchestra—Chesterfield.
- 8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel.
- 9:00 p. m.—Jordan's News Review of the Week.

Test Wells Tell You ...

TUDOR CHARLES

What Size Equipment to Buy, and Where to Find Enough Water for Irrigation

FINDING a water supply for irrigation was as simple as getting the proper pumping unit, motor or engine, setting up an irrigation plant would be certain and easy. But the water supply cannot be figured with a pencil, and wells a few feet apart often vary widely in capacity.

We must estimate as carefully as possible the amount of water a well will supply and then buy the machinery to use in it. If the pump is much too small or too large, it usually is too

late to avoid some extra cost involved in making an exchange.

So the safe method is to make a careful test of the water supply by sinking a test well. This is placed at the point where you hope the pumping plant is to be located. The division of water resources of the State Board of Agriculture is authorized by law to send an engineer to visit the site of any proposed irrigation plant in the state, and determine the advisability of installing such a plant. George S. Knapp, chief

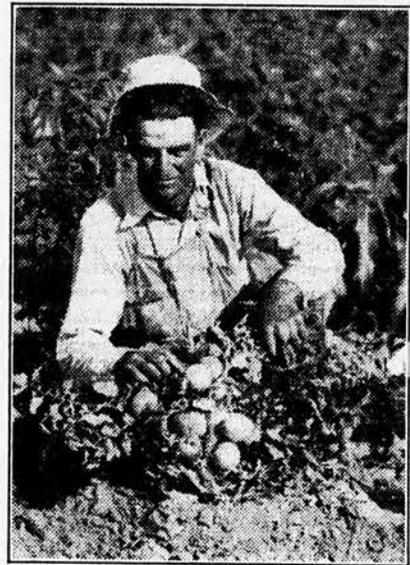
engineer, said most requests for assistance come before the test well is made. The engineer makes suggestions about the location of the proposed well in relation to the slope of the land, and often can make accurate predictions concerning the water-bearing strata of gravel at different locations.

Quite often the water resources engineers are asked to return after the test well is completed, to make recommendations concerning the size of well, type of pump, and all other matters which come up in connection with a new pumping plant. The land owner who calls on these engineers must pay the expenses of their trips, but in connection with a well which costs from \$1,000 upward, the few dollars for this expert advice is well spent, unless equally skilled and reliable assistance is available free.

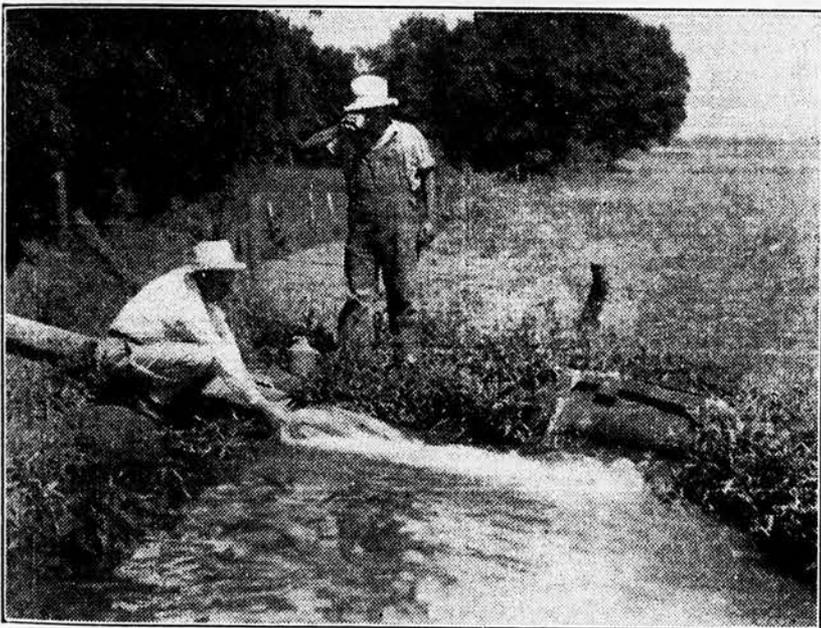
Diameter of the test well is not important. It may be any size which tools at hand make desirable. Usually 6 inches is a good size. A hole is dropped to the water level with an auger. Wrought iron pipe is used as a temporary casing. This is lowered with the aid of a sand-bucket until bedrock or an impervious layer of clay or shale has been reached. Additional lengths are screwed on as the pipe goes down. Sometimes thin layers of clay or shale may be broken by using a spud or heavy, sharp-pointed weight.

One important job is to keep samples and careful measurements of all the different soil materials. This can be placed on a chart to scale and will give an accurate picture of the well as it would appear when completed. Since perforated casing is used in the water-bearing strata, and tight casing elsewhere, it is important to know exactly what the well cross-section is like.

Once the test well is completed, the measurements and samples may be



Fine tomatoes grown under irrigation last year by Howard Stiles, Rossville. There were 13 acres in the garden which grew watermelons, cantaloupes, sweet corn and vegetables. Mr. Stiles pumps water from Cross Creek and is prepared to irrigate again this year.



Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent, and Scott Kelsey, Topeka, inspect water in the irrigation plant on the Kaw bottom. This pipe throws 900 gallons a minute from a shallow well. This is a permanent plant and will be used whenever necessary this year.

taken to a good engineer and the possibilities will be evident to him. Examination of the well may tell even more. Assistance will be given by the division of water resources at the State House in Topeka, or by engineers for pump companies from which you expect to purchase your machinery. If a new set-up is to be installed, it is well to consult with the company making the pump during the entire job of testing and putting down the well.

Much of the work of making an irrigation well can be done by the farmer himself, particularly in shallow water areas. But expert advice may save many dollars. One method used these days to improve wells with thin water-bearing sands, is to put down two sizes of casing, filling the space between them with coarse gravel and then removing the outer casing. This leaves a layer of good gravel all around the final casing and in many wells will make the difference between a suitable well and one without ample water supply.

Turning Out Lambs at a Profit

THIS man, Will Amick, just naturally, knows sheep and seems to do the right thing in every emergency," is about the way folks in Marion county size him up. Mr. Amick modestly discounts his ability as a shepherd, but is liberal in praise for what his sheep have done for him.

He started with ewes 10 years ago. Successful with them himself, he recently has been active in encouraging others to raise sheep, and to grade and market them co-operatively. Virtually all lambs in Marion county are sold this way. Just now Mr. Amick has about 120 lambs in his 1937 crop from 82 ewes. And, despite his casual remark that they "are looking pretty bad," any visitor will quickly praise them for condition and quality.

If it is possible to break down and analyze this successful sheep enterprise, we might say that pasture, careful lot feeding, excellent bucks, and creep-feeding, coupled with close watchfulness, are the principal factors enabling Mr. Amick to show up on grading days with lambs that leave extra cash in his pocket.

In the first place, the ewes get pasture the year around unless it happens to be covered with snow. Beginning early in the year, rye pasture is used. As soon as the snow was gone this year the ewes and early lambs were turned out on rye twice a day. A sheep's stomach is small. In an hour, twice daily, it can put away enough rye pasture to do a lot of good. Mr. Amick is a little afraid of bloat on new rye pas-

ture, too, so he doesn't leave them on it too long.

When rye pasture is gone, about mid-June, the ewes and late lambs are turned on oats which are headed out. The lambs get fat and the ewes "pick up" quickly. Early lambs have already gone to market. When the oats are

grazed down, remaining lambs are sold and the ewes forced to browse around over stubble fields and a bit of native pasture. By late summer or early fall the oats field is green with volunteer plants and this is used for flushing the ewes before breeding. For fall pasture there is winter barley, more oats, wheat,

and then rye. So this brings Mr. Amick's sheep up to the first of next year with close to 12 months of grazing behind them.

One of the strongest points in this program is dependable pasture. But when nature covers it with ice and snow, lot feeding is wisely done. Last January the ewes were brought in and placed on alfalfa hay and liberal oats feed. They did fine, while reports indicated many flock owners lost heavily during the long snowbound confinement.

One side of the main sheep barn is used for lambing. It can be partitioned into pens with simple panels. The other side makes shelter for the main flock and as creep-feeding begins, a small trough extending around three sides of the barn is penned away from the ewes and used as a creep. This spring the lambs were eating oats mixed with a molasses feed, which also contains such protein concentrates as cottonseed and linseed meal.

High quality, registered Shropshire rams are used on Mr. Amick's grade Shropshire and Hampshire ewes. This is an important factor in turning out lamb profits.

For replacement ewes Will Amick buys good quality natives, or selects late lambs from his own flock. He prefers late lambs because he carries them over until past a year old before breeding them. This spring there are about 15 open ewes, nearing a year old, in the flock.

Quite a number of lambs are sold to
(Continued on Page 19)



One of the good Shropshire bucks, held by its owner, Will Amick, of Marion. And Mr. Amick's young dog is investigating.

How to Enjoy Your Spring Fever

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAVE waited a long, long time for official approval of an opinion I cherished when I was a boy. At that time "spring fever" was a term of derision, an almost unbearable reproach. I knew that I really was sick, but I was not able to get the idea across to my elders. They insisted that I was just lazy and trifling, and that what I needed was not medicine or needed rest but a dose of "hickory-oil."

Maybe these young people out here in the prairie country never heard of "hickory-oil." Well, I knew very well what it meant. Properly it should have been called "beech-gad oil" only there was no oil about it. It meant that a long, limber beech gad should be well laid on.

Fortunately I had sense enough to get a move on me before the application was made and then my father was naturally a merciful man and only used the gad as a last resort. But I think he shared in the common belief that the lassitude that comes over a boy at this season of year was just plain laziness.

But now I can cite the best of medical authority to prove that I was right. This authority goes further, however, than my theory went. It is now claimed that spring fever is a genuine, sure enough disease caused from over-storage of energy, caused by heavy winter feeding on meat. What nature is trying to do is to get rid of this over-storage.

This part of the theory is not entirely evident to me, but I know that I was right about what was called spring fever being a mild form of disease. The best remedy for it was to permit the boy to take a pole and hook and line and a can of unfortunate worms, and go out and sit for hours on the creek bank and let the fish feed on the worms if they wanted to. My recollection is that on the rather infrequent occasions when I was permitted to do this, I did not catch many fish. I was overcome with drowsiness and slept peacefully and waked refreshed, to find that a "crawdad" had devoured the bait, generally without getting hooked. The crawdad does not look as if it had any sense, but it has sense enough to get the worm off the hook without getting caught.

Under such circumstances spring fever really became a rather delightful experience. To sleep by the side of a creek and hear the sound of the water rippling over the nearby "riffle"; to hear the sound of splashing as the little fish was building its nest in which to lay its eggs; to hear the distant call of the whippoorwill and the chattering of the squirrel in the nearby tree where it also was building its nest; until lulled to sleep the boy lay on the soft new grass and dreamed, or maybe just lay there half asleep and builded his castles in the air; for believe it or not, my greatest delight was to build air-

More or Less Modern Fables

A HOUND, which had a long, slender muzzle of which he was exceedingly proud, met a stubborn bulldog and began to make sarcastic remarks in regard to the smeller and jaw of the latter. "If I had that nose of yours," said the hound, "I would have something put on it to draw it out into decent shape."

"In regard to this nose of mine," retorted the bulldog with an expression in his eye that indicated trouble, "I have so far found that it is long enough to answer all the purposes for which I wish to use it. If it were longer, like yours, I might have trouble in keeping it out of other people's business."

A proud peacock, which had a tail of wide spread and rare beauty, was in the habit of posing about the yard in order to attract attention to the size and brilliancy of his narrative. He finally came to think he was the only pebble on the beach. But one day he noticed that the mistress of the house and a number of her guests were attracted by the song of a little canary bird, occupying a cage on the porch. This irritated the vain peacock and he gave his tail an extra flirt, hoping to attract the attention of the people away from the little bird, but it was no use, as the canary continued to hold the audience with its song.

Then the exasperated peacock remarked to himself: "I don't propose to be outclassed by a little snipe of a canary bird. If it is singing they want I will trill a few notes myself." But when the peacock tried the burst of song he made such an infernal noise that the man of the house set the brindle bulldog on him and drove him out of the yard. As the dog spat out a mouthful of feathers and turned back from the chase he remarked: "As long as you depended on your feathers you had a fair standing in society, but when you opened your mouth to sing you put your foot in it."

The Rover's Welcome

ED BLAIR

Spring Hill, Kansas

I'd been away from home so long,
A doin' this and that—
Gosh! I almost lost the touch
Of my good dog and cat.
Carlo came a blusterin' out,
A barkin' at long range,
Wonderin' who that stranger was.
And then, gee, what a change!
He jumped right up 'n' whined with joy
As if I was a long lost boy!
And pussy cat came from the porch
As if she didn't care
Much for these rovers, anyway,
Then gave a meouw and stare.
She came part way, then trotted back
And meouwed me a surprise,
That told me, "I have seven here,
"Tomorrow they'll have eyes!"
The horses started from the lot,
First looking as if vexed.
But curious to know, at least,
What chap would drive them next;
And soon a welcome nicker told
Me I was recognized.
A lump of sugar for each one
Was what they dearly prized.
Old Bossy cow just backed her leg
While munching clover hay,
And gave a pail chock full of milk
In her accustomed way.
A big old rooster craned his neck
And crowed with all his might,
And Banta followed with his crow,
"We'll all sleep safe tonight!"

(Copyright, 1937)

castles, sometimes while awake; sometimes they were the castles of my dreams.

Where did I get the patterns? Well, I am not sure, but I think it was when I was taken to a city by one of the great lakes and saw what seemed to me to be fairyland mansions faced by great lawns on which fountains played among well-kept trees. It was these, I think, which gave the pattern to the architecture of my dreams. Spring fever, if the boy was only permitted to enjoy it as it should be enjoyed, was a delightful thing. But to have to get down to hard, back-breaking work, such as pulling weeds or picking stones down in the pasture field; that was dreadful and it was wrong.

He Is Wondering

I AM wondering," writes Max J. Kenedy, of Wilson county, "what would happen to farm hands if they sat in fields and barns and refused to allow the farmer to harvest his crops or feed his stock.

"I am wondering how long a Lewis striker would follow a farm hand working from 12 to 16 hours a day in rain and snow.

"I am wondering about the exact location of the dividing line between sit-downers, racketeers and gangsters.

"I am wondering just how short a time it would have taken some of our uncompromised history-making presidents to have ended these strikes.

"I am wondering if only the lazy, brainless and lawless are to have a place in the sun; and if all those who have shown backbone, thrift and independence, outnumbered, are to be destroyed, just what the offspring and future generations will look like and who will feed them a decade or less from now.

"I am wondering what good a Supreme Court would be with all law points laid aside and influenced by vote seeking politicians only. Would it not be wiser to discontinue it entirely and save the money, rather than add several ward-healing lawyers.

"I am wondering how the rich politicians who are daily turning our country to Stalin and anarchy expect to retain their own money and ease. They can't all be dictators.

"I am wondering if the November elections were held today whether there would not be a decided change of many disillusioned who permitted party lines to blind them. The danger signals were slightly be-fogged by oily palaver.

"I am wondering what the sit-downers and communists would say if the farmer refused to work only a few hours a week and under perfect conditions.

"I am wondering how many people who are not influenced by self-aggrandizement, doles, grants, jobs, checks, fake politics and special favors, favor communism, abolishment of the courts and destruction of all industry. The per cent is small.

"I am wondering why, in this time of great distress, we allow foreigners of any kind to take residence in America. We have failed miserably in handling our own people.

"I am wondering if you have noticed the names of those active in crime, communism, sit-down strikes and general lawlessness. Most of them are foreigners.

"I am wondering if Americans are going to stand by weakly and allow foreigners to cause trouble and wreck our homes and our government.

"I am wondering if, sooner or later, the American who believes in America won't have to organize if he intends to carry on in America."

Henry W. Hatch

THE state of Kansas has lost an exceptionally fine man, a model citizen and an intelligent leader in agriculture. Henry Hatch, master farmer, long-time contributor to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and known by his writings all over the state of Kansas, died at his home near Gridley, Coffey county, of pneumonia at 2:30 p. m., March 24, 1937.

The Kansas Farmer will sorely miss Henry Hatch, but that loss is not to be compared to the irreparable loss suffered by his family. To them he was always the loving and wise father, fervently devoted to their welfare. To his neighbors he was a wise and friendly adviser; always courteous, considerate and interested in their welfare.

We have known Henry Hatch for many years. We have valued his contributions highly and we know that there are a quarter million readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who share with us our feeling of admiration.

He was always cheerful even when the farming business was in the depths of depression. Seldom if ever have we heard him complain. He was the personification of kindness. We cannot recall that we ever heard him say a harsh word of any human being. Yet he was far from being a mushy sentimentalist. His head was filled with rugged good sense. Many thousand readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze had come to look eagerly for his page. He helped them to keep up their courage and their sanity.

At the time of his death he was 57 years old. He was of sturdy Scotch-English descent and had lived in Kansas 41 years. Surviving him are his widow, two sons and two daughters. He was made a Master Farmer by the Kansas Farmer in the class of 1934.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Valuable to the Midwest

I HOPE President Roosevelt follows the course which it seems to me he indicated—alho he did not positively announce it—of using a large block of federal relief funds in the coming fiscal year for the construction of farm ponds and flood control reservoirs. This will give a maximum of labor for money expended, and also will be of inestimable value to our section of the country.

Due to the drouths of the last few years, the Wheat and Corn Belts have lagged behind the industrial section of the nation in recovery from the depression. As I stated in a radio talk by electrical transcription before I suffered my appendicitis attack—I am recovering nicely, thank you, as this is being written—I am sympathetic with the President's announced intention of using the government influence to push the production of consumer goods, rather than in steel and durable goods industries. He says steel, copper and other heavy industry prices are entirely too high. Production of consumer goods and expenditure of a larger proportion of relief funds for labor, his theory is, will tend to check the upswing in prices and help act as a brake on what threatens to be a runaway stock market.

I know that if his idea results in the building of farm ponds and reservoirs all over our section of the country, it will benefit the entire nation.

The Real Issue Raised

THE more Congress and the country looks into and underneath the President's proposal to pack the Supreme Court, the less Congress and the country like it. The proposal really goes to fundamental principles of government. At the risk of discussing a subject that already has been talked to death, I am going to state briefly what I think is the real issue raised.

We cannot afford to sacrifice an essential principle of political democracy for a temporary victory for economic democracy—and I will admit that the Supreme Court has made a number of decisions which in my judgment were contrary to a sound public economic policy.

But a proposal to subordinate the judiciary to the executive and legislative branches of government raises at least three grave questions.

First, do we believe in a government of limited powers? The tendency in Europe today is back to a government of unrestrained powers—the will of the dictator is the law of the land.

Second, if we believe in a government of restricted powers, how do we get such a government.

The answer is, by a written constitution. That written constitution is a compact between the people and the government. The government has no powers except those conferred upon it in that compact.

The third question raised is, how shall the terms of the compact—the Constitution—be changed?

It seems to me inescapable that neither the President nor the Congress should have the power to change the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution had the same idea. They created the Supreme Court to restrain the President and the Congress if they, or either of them, attempted to go beyond the terms of the compact—the Constitution.

Now it undoubtedly is true that if the Supreme Court is the check on the President and Congress, there must be some check upon the Supreme Court. There should be some place from which a decision of the Supreme Court can be appealed.

An appeal from the Supreme Court, as I see, can be taken only to the people themselves, if we are to retain a constitutional government. The people can change the Constitution. That is slower than allowing Congress to reverse the Supreme Court. But down the road it is a safer course if we are to retain a democratic government with limited powers.

Some folks point to England's parliamentary government—the Parliament is supreme over the judiciary in England—as sustaining the contention that legislative control works. But a study of laws enacted by Parliament in the last 100 years shows that virtually every principle of the Bill of Rights has been violated at least once by Parliaments during that period.

So I took the position from the start, and still hold it, that outside the court itself only the people—not this President nor this Congress—have the power and should have the power, to reverse a decision by the Supreme Court. This can be done thru a constitutional amendment. It can be accomplished no other way—outside the court itself—if we are to retain a constitutional form of government.

Agriculture is especially interested—and I say this despite the fact that the majority of the court in my judgment wrongfully interpreted the Constitution in the AAA decision—in maintaining the independence of the Supreme Court. Because, as this country continues to grow industrially, as it will, agriculture will become more and more a minority group. And in the final analysis it is the judiciary, rather than the executive or the legislature, that is the protector of minorities in a popular government.

Ready for the Enemy

WE MAY be in for a battle in 1937. It will be a fight to save crops from grasshoppers. This is out of season to get after these pests with our most direct measures, yet being forewarned is to be armed and waiting for the enemy to attack. Something worth remembering is the fact

that certain crops are shunned by these pests; or at least, they do not attract hoppers as readily as others. Perhaps cropping plans can be worked out with this in view.

But we should be prepared to do battle when the right time comes in the growing season. According to the Department of Agriculture, present indications point to serious outbreaks in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, with less serious infestations in Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Oklahoma.

Poison bait seems to be the ammunition which gives the best protection. And it is estimated the 1937 outbreak will call for 81,252 tons of this bait to be scattered over infested fields in the following states:

Arizona, 212 tons; Arkansas, 356 tons; California, 281 tons; Colorado, 3,191 tons; Idaho, 61 tons; Illinois, 8,398 tons; Iowa, 16,086 tons; Kansas, 4,700 tons; Minnesota, 520 tons; Michigan, 1,216 tons; Missouri, 3,863 tons; Montana, 7,758 tons; Nebraska, 11,183 tons; Nevada, 50 tons; New Mexico, 50 tons; North Dakota, 13,812 tons; Oregon, 50 tons; Oklahoma, 1,301 tons; South Dakota, 3,837 tons; Utah, 413 tons; Wisconsin, 1,641 tons; Wyoming, 2,273 tons.

Only 26,997 tons of poison bait was used in 1936. Altho this saved thousands of acres of crops, grasshoppers caused a loss estimated at 80 million dollars in 19 or more states.

The weather in 1936, you recall, finally became too hot and dry for the pests. But later in the season, as it became cooler and rains revived green vegetation, the hoppers spread irregularly and deposited large numbers of eggs in many sections, Department experts say.

Of course, it may not be as bad as pictured here for Kansas. I say that on good authority. D. A. Wilbur of our Kansas State College at Manhattan, believes Kansas is in a much better situation regarding hoppers than other states. He doesn't expect hordes of these pests this coming summer, basing his opinion on a county by county study. In this study, he lists 24 counties showing very light infestation. Then 54 counties received his rating of light infestation. Twenty-five counties are listed with a moderate infestation, with only two counties, Brown and Doniphan, reported as threatening.

So that is the situation as seen by the Department of Agriculture and by Kansas State College. And knowing it, farmers in this state will be ready to co-operate to the fullest extent with the agencies that are ready to co-operate with them in destroying the hoppers.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Market Situation Is Very Hopeful

Market Barometer

Cattle—Not much change during the next few months.

Hogs—Steady this spring, and higher in summer.

Sheep—Some improvement expected in fat lamb prices.

Wheat—Prices may very easily be steady to higher.

Corn—Not much change until grain harvest.

Butterfat—About steady prices.

Eggs—Has been some improvement and this likely will be well maintained.

THE general market situation for Kansas farmers would be unusually favorable, except for the general shortage of grain and hay on most farms. But with the grazing season already opened on grain pastures, and native grass only a few

weeks away, there is a hopeful atmosphere. Cattle and lambs sold this spring are likely to bring the highest average prices since 1931. Stocker cattle are generally in much better flesh than they were in mid-spring 2 years, and prices are perhaps slightly higher on thinner grades.

Prices of lambs are expected to be somewhat uneven until the large supply of yearling wethers along with the new lamb crop begins to force a seasonal price decline. The high peak reached by top lambs in late March was cut sharply in the first few days of April. Spring lambs seen over Kansas appear in good condition and most of them will be well fattened on pasture. One factor will force many lamb producers to provide other feed—the heavy abandonment of winter barley over much of Eastern and Central Kansas. Normally, many lambs are fattened on winter barley pasture, with some grain in addition.

Higher hog prices this summer following a spring period of little change

in prices were forecast last week by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington. An offsetting factor was said to be the large stocks of pork products in cold storage. On March 1, 1937, the increase in stocks of pork and lard over a year earlier was equivalent to the products of nearly 2,800,000 hogs of average market weight. Most of the decline in hog slaughter this year is expected to be during the period from June to September.

Slightly lower corn prices by the end of April appear probable. Prospects of increased imports of new crop Argentine corn, and slackening of feeding demands as warm weather approaches will tend to weaken corn prices.

The acreage to be planted to corn in Kansas is only 46 per cent as large as the 1928-32 average harvested acreage, according to reports from farmers to the State Board of Agriculture. However, changes in intentions to plant probably have occurred since this March report. Due to a wet, cold

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	\$14.50	\$12.75	\$ 9.60
Hogs	10.30	10.00	10.50
Lambs	13.10	11.75	10.50
Hens, Heavy	.17½	.17½	.19
Eggs, Firsts	.22	.20½	.17
Butterfat	.34	.32	.27
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.42	1.40½	.99¾
Corn, Yellow	1.32	1.25	.65¼
Oats	.56½	.55½	.27¾
Barley	.89	.91	.45½
Alfalfa, Baled	32.00	23.00	24.00
Prairie	17.50	17.50	9.00

spring, many farmers will reduce the amount of oats to be seeded, and corn doubtlessly will be planted on land originally reserved for oats.

With below normal world carry-over stocks in prospect, world wheat prices are expected to continue at high levels.

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

ROBERT C. VANCE

The City of Kiev, and a visit to a collective farm. Article No. 13, in the travel series by Mr. Vance.

PERHAPS I have been too critical of Soviet Russia. If so, it is but a natural reaction against the obvious propaganda that was passed out by the lecturers and guides of the government tourist agency. I had the feeling that I was being shown only what I was supposed to see.

I had wanted to compare Russian-made farm machinery with that manufactured in our country, but the only factories I was able to gain entrance to were the light industries. After several days of inquiry among the tourist agency officials and foreign newspaper men in Moscow, I gleaned the tip that most of the heavy industries had turned to making munitions and that visitors were barred.

I was in rather an ill humor the evening I boarded the Kiev express. I vented a part of my spite on the guide who was sharing the same compartment. I told her that I had explained to the New York office just what I wanted to see and was told that my itinerary would be arranged in Leningrad. From Leningrad I was shunted to Moscow. Now I was on the way to Kiev and still hadn't seen what I had come to see. I also told her that I believed the grain crop was a failure and that they were afraid some inquisitive stranger would find it out and spread the news.

More than anything else I said, the guide seemed to resent my implication that there was not enough food. She spent more than an hour telling me of the vast agricultural resources of the Ukraine and promised to see to it personally that I would be taken out to a Collective Farm when we arrived at Kiev.

About midnight I remarked that I had not brought along a lunch from Moscow to eat on the train. The guide unwrapped a newspaper and produced two green apples, which she shared with me. It was past 8:00 o'clock the next morning before the train stopped at a station where food might be bought. I was nearly famished. I asked the guide to go with me to translate while I bought us some breakfast.

We bought half a chicken, four hard-boiled eggs, bread and a pot of tea and took them aboard the train. And when I had arranged the spread, she refused to accept one bite.

Those two green apples had been that girl's breakfast. She had no chance to buy food at the station as I was with her all the time. But because she feared that I might have the impression that there was not enough food for all, she refused my invitation with, "We Russians have plenty of food. I am not hungry."

The railway from Moscow to Kiev passes thru a level, heavily timbered region. The pines, straight as telephone poles, are so close together that there is only a feather duster of branches at the top of each one. The houses in the towns and villages we passed thru were mostly of log. After an all-night trip by fast express we were still in the forest area. It was a well-watered country of streams and lakes. At several places I noted sidings where peat was being dried and loaded for shipment. The guide told me that this peat was used in the manufacture of some sort of building material.

At Bryansk, where more than a dozen new factory buildings could be seen from the car window, a crowd of

men piled out of a third-class coach. At a snapped command from their officer, they formed a column of fours on the station platform and marched off down the street. The guide said they were "shock troops of industry." These shock brigades are shipped back and forth across the country to factories that are falling behind in their output. To quote the guide, "They are putting in just that little bit more on the job that hastens the success of the Five-Year Plan."

After leaving Bryansk the forests began to thin and give away to the open prairies of the Ukraine. The Ukraine is the breadbasket of the Soviet Union. If all of those vast, fertile plains were to be brought under proper cultivation, it could easily be made into the breadbasket for all European nations.



Three women were sorting vegetables for market. There was no sign of any stored food about the village.

I estimated that not more than 50 per cent of the land along the railway was in cultivation. Villages were few and far between, and there were no scattered farm houses. I questioned the guide about this apparent scarcity of population and she said that the people live in villages back out of sight of the railway. It seemed to me that there should be some sign of these villages, such as roads connecting them with the railroad, but there were no roads in sight.

An Englishman, whom I met in Kiev later, and who seemed to be well acquainted with the country, gave me a far different explanation. He said that this part of Russia had been in the hands of the peasants who owned their small holdings. These Kulaks, "tight-fists" as they were named by the Bol-

sheviki, could not see any advantage to themselves in a Communistic form of government so the government "liquidated" them by sending in troops to confiscate all grain. Nearly a million people starved.

The harvest was over when I traveled thru that district and the plowing for fall seeding was finished. The land that was in cultivation seemed to be in large tracts, with the furrows disappearing into the horizon. I could see no elevators or other facilities for handling grain along the railroad. At one siding I noticed a rick of sacked wheat. There was no protection from the weather and the green sprouts already were pushing thru the sacks.

Kiev is the most beautiful of the Soviet cities I visited. It is located on the high bluffs overlooking the Inieper river. I saw evidences there of a prosperity that I had failed to find in other places. The people seemed better fed and there was more for sale in the shops. There were several new workers' apartments completed and already in use.

Kiev also is rich in historical interest. More than 1,000 years ago it was the center of world trade between Asia and Eastern Europe. It has been captured and sacked by both Mongol and Slav. There, too, Christianity gained its first foothold in that part of the world, a foothold that was maintained for 1,000 years, and then swept under by the red tide of Communism.

On a high bluff near the center of the town is the monastery of the Twelve Brothers. Prince Vladimir, Christianity's first convert is credited with having erected a church on that spot in the 11th Century. As the Prince is said to have had 400 wives, it may have been only a place of refuge.

Following the first church came a monastery. The monastery has been captured and burned many times, but each time a larger building was erected on the same site. The present monastery of the Twelve Brothers became one of the wealthiest in the world, owning thousands of acres of land and 45,000 serfs.

The building is in use today as an anti-religious museum. The lectures given there are mostly devoted to telling how the nobility used the church as an aid in keeping the peasants in subjection thru superstition. A fortune in gold and silver ornaments and decorations is on display. Among

other objects of interest was a hand-carved icon stand on which two peasants are said to have worked 45 years.

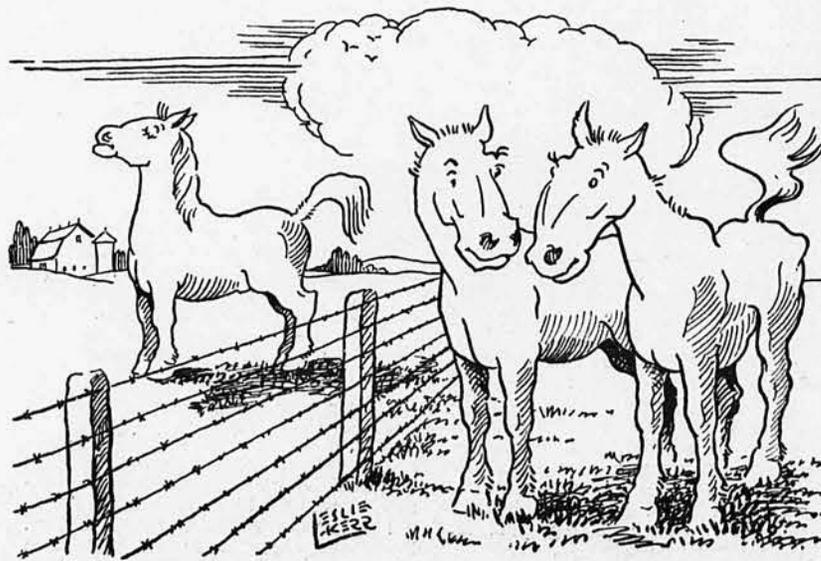
When our party had viewed the church we were taken to the catacombs below. These subterranean chambers were probably first hewn out of the rock as a place of refuge. Then niches were cut in the walls to accommodate the coffins of the monks and priests who had passed on. With the passing of the years the identity of the corpse would be forgotten and his bones would be tossed into a room, along with a hundred other skeletons, to provide space on the shelf for some more recently departed brother.

Our guide led us thru a maze of these underground passages, shooting the beam of her flashlight into rooms that were filled with a jumble of human bones. There had even been some attempt made to decorate the place—a doorway set off with a frame of human skulls or a pattern worked out in tibias and knuckle bones. A misty rain was falling when we came out of the place and there was a raw wind, but despite this, the outside world seemed mighty cheerful.

By arousing the interest of two other Americans in collective farming, I finally arranged a trip out to a collective farm. The place was out from the city about 20 kilometers. We made the trip by automobile over ungraded mud roads. Between chuckholes the guide explained the principle of collective farming.

Any number of families may band together to operate a large tract of land as a communal enterprise. The land and machinery are owned by the government and the collective farm is assessed a certain amount of grain to pay for their use. Grain in excess of the

(Continued on Page 29)



"He's been like that ever since they had him to the Royal."

Here's a Funny Vegetable Clown

JOHN F. CASE

NOBODY can call kohlrabi beautiful. And perhaps it is ashamed of its ancestry, for kohlrabi appears a cross between a cabbage and a turnip. It is, in fact, a cabbage but grows much like a turnip and the swollen turnip-like growth that protrudes above the ground is the edible portion of this strange vegetable. Sparse leaves grow from the sides and top of the kohlrabi ball giving it a grotesque appearance. But cut off the leaves and roots and cook the kohlrabi ball as you do cauliflower when it is young and tender, and you have a flavor of both cabbage and turnip which really is delicious.

Kohlrabi does best when quickly grown in cool weather, the ball tending to become tough, woody and unpalatable during the heat of summer. Successive seedings from early spring to early summer, and then again in early fall, will give you a supply of an unusual vegetable—and a laugh at its grotesque growth. Plants should stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the row and be well cultivated.

It's a Tropical Plant

One of the vegetables we are "most fond of" is eggplant which seldom is found in Kansas kitchen gardens, altho it can be produced in many sections of the state. Eggplant, however, is a tropical plant and too tender to chance early planting. Moreover, it belongs to the nightshade family, bearing a handsome purple flower, so eggplant certainly has it "on" kohlrabi for ornamental purpose. When the sun is warm transplant your eggplants which have two or three leaves and which have thrived in a box indoors, to a permanent bed about 2 feet apart. This vegetable requires ample moisture and plenty of sunshine, so last year would have been an ideal season—if one could irrigate.

Eggplant gets its name from appearance, not from flavor. It has much more of the flavor of fried oysters when thus prepared than of fried eggs. When prepared this way eggplant is a vegetable. But if one is short on fruit he can steam or bake the plant, find it delicious and an excellent substitute for fruit on the menu. It is not too late to start your plants, altho a 2 months period before transplanting usually is required, and it probably will be warm enough for them to do well outdoors. But this vegetable, which is truly tropical, must have heat. When June sun beams down it will really begin to grow. Eggplant will prove a fine addition to your list of vegetables.

Potatoes Fattening? Bunk!

"Potatoes fattening?"—It's a "libel," Charles Probasco, Highstown spokesman for New Jersey potato growers, told the closing session of the Rutgers Institute of Rural Economics meeting at New Brunswick, N. J. "The libel that potatoes make people fat," he said, "has been worked off on the public by interests which have some other food products to sell. Besides potatoes are the cheapest food in the world."

Catch Water on Trees

In West Hess township, Gray county, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ferguson are planning a demonstration wind-break for their farm buildings, to be planted this spring. They have a place where considerable surplus water accumulates when fast rains fall and they are going to make their planting so as to use some of that water for their trees.

Fight Aphis This Spring

The aphis is a peculiar kind of insect and it probably is the most common pest found in the flower garden. It attacks almost all kinds of plants in the garden and in addition, it gets in its licks on shrubbery and even on trees. The aphis has no mouth as we think of the term, but has a long bill like a mosquito, which it thrusts into the soft part of the plant and draws out the sap on which it feeds.

In spraying to kill these pests, care should be taken to spray the under side of the leaves and stems because

the aphis hides on that part of the plant. Probably, the most effective spray is 2 teaspoonfuls of "Black Leaf 40" in a gallon of water to which about 1 cubic inch of laundry soap has been added. The effect of the soap is to make the spray spread around in all of the little crevices and to give a more complete coverage of the plant. When you fight aphis, coverage is an all-important thing. Early spraying is the secret.

Junior Judges Take Third

Kansas State College's junior livestock judging team won third place in all classes, and took 4 first places among 9 awarded in individual classes at the Southwestern Livestock Exposition Contest at Fort Worth, Texas, Saturday, March 13.

The Kansas State team won a first

in judging sheep, first in hogs and third in cattle. Individuals of the team winning honors were Elmer Dawdy, Washington; Charles Pence, Topeka, and Roland Elling, Manhattan. Members of the team winning places in individual ranking were Elling, who was second, and Waldo Poovey, Oxford, fourth. Only the Oklahoma and Texas teams outranked Kansas State in all classes.

Rural Youth Meets Again

From start to finish, the third annual Kansas Rural Life Conference, made up of Kansas young people, held recently in Manhattan, hinged on the theme "Resourcefulness." M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader, said he expected the organization of Kansas young folks to take an active part at the national meeting of the American Country Life Association next October. Mr. Coe also commented that since most of the rural life members have had experience in 4-H Clubs, they now are capable of developing their own resources.

Orville Moody, Riley county, was elected president of the Kansas Rural

Kansan on Crop Insurance

The new crop insurance plan, about to become law in Washington, D. C., is requiring the services of H. L. Collins, Agricultural Statistician for Kansas. Mr. Collins left April 3, for Washington, and will remain there until sometime in June. His work will be to help establish rates for wheat crop insurance. One other state statistician, from the Pacific Northwest, was called in on this job.

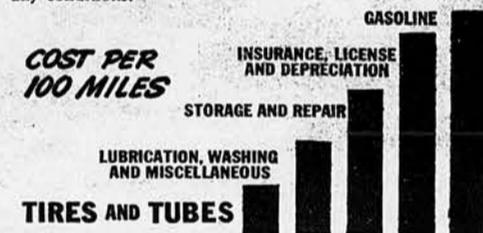
Life Association for the coming year. He succeeds Vernal Roth, of Lyon county, the 1936 president. Evans Banbury, of Pratt county and a Collegiate 4-H Club member, was chosen as first vice president, and Margaret Gilchrist, Franklin county, second vice president. Robert Nason, Shawnee county, was elected secretary-treasurer.



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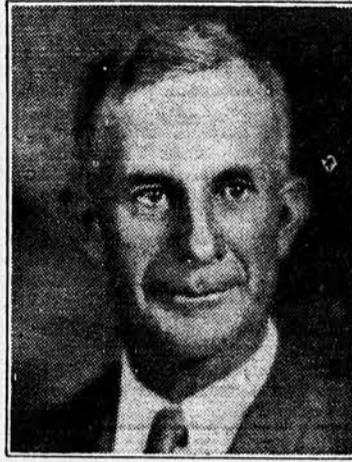
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Master Farmer, Writer



Henry W. Hatch

Henry W. Hatch, born July 27, 1880, North Troy, Vermont. Died of pneumonia March 24, 1937, at his farm home near Gridley, Kan. He had been farming 724 acres efficiently—so much so he was named a Master Farmer, by Kansas Farmer, in the class of 1934. His editorial contributions to Kansas Farmer earned the interest and respect of thousands of readers. Indeed, he will be missed by his readers and editors, and by his community.

Western Kansas Plans Permanent Curbs for Wind Erosion Damage

TUDOR CHARLES

A MORE dependable plan of farming for each operator, and permanent benefit for entire Western Kansas, will come out of the recent 2-day conference of farmers held at Dodge City. With more abundant crop years in prospect, farmers believe they can lay worthwhile plans now for building back to a position where they will be able to withstand the next series of drouth years which they fully expect will appear in due course of time.

Several important questions have come up. How can farmers living in the Western third of Kansas get the co-operation of absentee-landowners and operators, so all land may be included in the program agreed upon? Another important question: Should 42 counties in Western Kansas reduce their livestock numbers for the time being, or plant more temporary pastures to provide needed grass while native pastures are being restored? Or should they raise more feed crops and for the time being go to a system of wintering and feeding livestock, rather than trying to carry it through the summer?

These questions were used as basis of discussion in four joint type-of-farming meetings, in which farmers freely expressed their views.

Methods Are Discussed

Among the important opinions which seemed to hold sway in the farmers' meetings were importance of stopping wind erosion, and the necessity eventually of getting considerable land back to grass. Methods receiving most attention were moisture conservation by contouring, basin-listing, terracing and fallow; this to be followed by establishment of vegetative cover on considerable areas of land. Listing Sudan grass of Black Amber cane and leaving it on the field, was favorably discussed. One group said farmers owning bare land should be forced to list it in the fall, instead of waiting until the emergency of spring winds arises.

Every group favored using temporary pasture and more feed crops, in preference to reduction of livestock numbers. There seemed to be little hope that tax exemption upon pasture lands would meet with an unanimity of opinion among Kansas farmers, altho this was proposed as a means of getting land owners to restore cropped land to pasture. One opinion which was well received was that farmers should protect every acre of wheat with an acre of strip-cover, or similar acceptable soil conservation method.

The theme of the conference, as expressed by every speaker, was that emergency measures of soil conservation soon would have to be abandoned in favor of plans which would permanently solve the wind-erosion problem. Emergency measures can have no last-

ing benefit upon the agriculture of Western Kansas.

George E. Farrell, director of the Western Division of the AAA, spoke at the closing meeting of the big conference to a crowded assembly. He indicated that farmers would have to turn from a program of emergency measures to one of stability by means of co-ordinated efforts along proper lines of land use. This means all land will have to be brought under the plan. Soil conservation can't be successfully practiced in a haphazard, hit-and-miss fashion in Western Kansas, because the safety of individual farms is wrapped up in safety of neighboring farms. Wind erosion is contagious. Farrell assured Western Kansas farmers they could build for themselves a virtual "economic cyclone cellar" if they would unite in a program of stabilized farming.

Plans were made at Dodge City for a committee of farmers and farm leaders to formulate more definite programs during the next year, to be followed in each of the type-of-farming areas in Western Kansas. It is hoped these can be definitely established on the farms a year from now.

Recommendations Made by Farmers

Some of the important recommendations made by the farmers at Dodge City, according to type-of-farming areas, were:

Area 10a, including Finney, Lane, Gove, Trego, Ness and Hodgeman counties:

Wind erosion — We recommend a portion of the AAA payments be withheld unless wind erosion control methods are reasonably effective.

That co-operators be urged to use sorghum winter cover crops in counties where payments are available.

That the conservation program provide means to allow payments to be withheld whenever practices are ineffective thru the period when most needed.

We recommend encouragement of winter livestock feeding to utilize more feed crops.

That each non-resident land owner be asked to keep a resident of the county as his local agent in charge of the land.

Farm improvements may be benefited and enlarged by granting an exemption on the assessed valuation in excess of \$500.

We suggest all land owners when preparing leases specify that the cropping arrangement be such as to allow full participation in various governmental programs.

Area 10b, including Ford, Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Morton, Stevens, Seward and Meade counties:

We recommend this area be considered an emergency district and be (Continued on Page 19)

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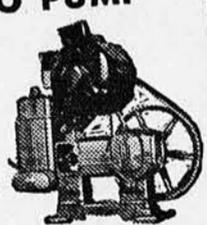
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The Harvester

MODERN ECONOMY COMBINE

Build by MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT CO., Minneapolis, Minn. U.S.A.

IN 3 SIZES

For 1937, the famous 12-foot HARVESTOR offers many new improvements, including a HIGH-UP PLATFORM for two-man operation, or one man can handle both tractor and HARVESTOR.

The 2 HARVESTOR JR. models (6-foot and 8-foot) are the same in principle as the famous 12-foot "G" HARVESTOR and have all its advantages over previous combines.

HERE ARE the features — many patented — "SINGLE UNIT, ALL-STEEL CONSTRUCTION" — and only 2 wheels — make for less weight, easier handling, lighter draft, with full capacity, FULL-SIZE DESIGN. "SCREW JACKS" make possible more nearly LEVEL position of separating and cleaning mechanism in all crops from the highest to "down" crops — cuts to within 1 1/2 to 2 inches of ground. "ALL-STEEL AUGER CONVEYOR" with big pipe center, handles all crops just right, feeds evenly, and last much longer — saves grain and money every year. "FULL WIDTH RASP CYLINDER" — threshes all the kernels out of the crop without chewing straw and weeds to bits — assures cleaner grain — fully adjustable to suit all conditions and crops. "STRAW RACKS" — All-steel, full-rotary, full-length, full-width, with a pitching, tossing, grain-saving motion — separates all grain from straw. — inch square holes keep even fine straw on the racks, but let the grain through. "SELF-LEVELING CLEANING SHOE" assures a better cleaning job regardless of cutting height on rolling as well as level land. "LARGE size grain tanks are quickly emptied. FEWER, more simple and better moving parts. "ALL roller, ball and bronze bearings — many of the same size for long-life and economy. "NO belts or canvases. "FEWER drives — and all are roller and high-grade chains.

Smooth operation over fields is assured by large size wheels. Rubber tires on all three models — or if you prefer, you may have steel wheels on the HARVESTOR.

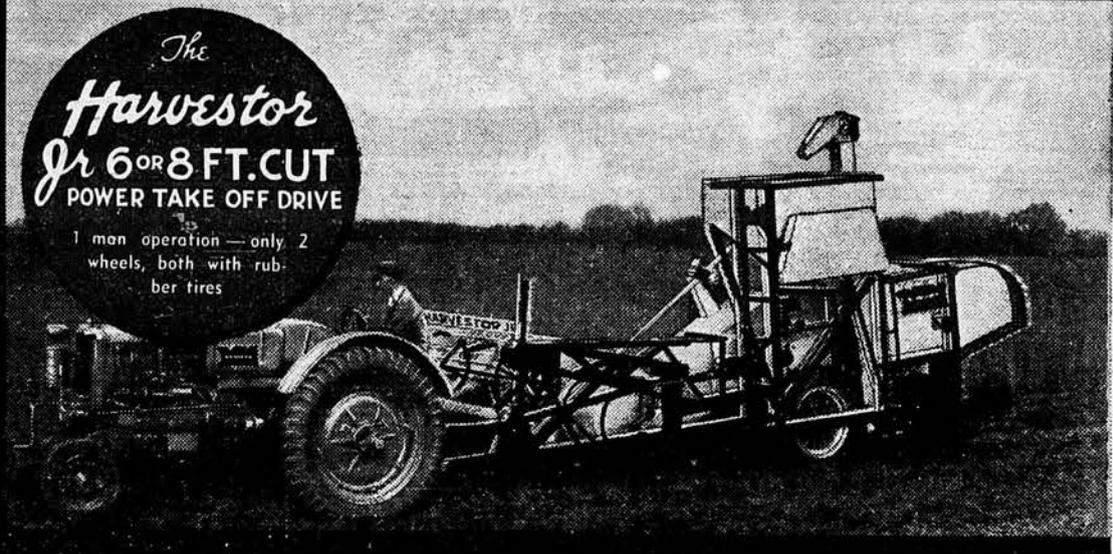
BIG CAPACITY DESIGN — the record of the HARVESTOR as the most popular combine through many years under many varying crops and conditions is proof that it leads the field in every way. It comes to easy cleaning, and handling all crops. Both the 6 and 8-foot HARVESTOR JR. models do the same work — experience proves it, and in fact, the 12-foot HARVESTOR, the grand model, does the capacity of 2 different machines.

Secure the best possible job for all conditions. The 12-foot HARVESTOR is the most popular combine through many years under many varying crops and conditions. It comes to easy cleaning, and handling all crops. Both the 6 and 8-foot HARVESTOR JR. models do the same work — experience proves it, and in fact, the 12-foot HARVESTOR, the grand model, does the capacity of 2 different machines.



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12 FT. CUT
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1 or 2 man operation. Note high platform. 2 wheels steel or rubber tires



The Harvester Jr
6 OR 8 FT. CUT
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1 man operation — only 2 wheels, both with rubber tires



The Harvester Jr
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The best seller for several years, including the toughest harvest in more than a decade.



Greater capacity to save, thresh, separate and clean all types of grain even under tough conditions.

THE RECORD — The 12-foot HARVESTOR is the most popular in its class — a complete sell-out in 1934 — In 1935 the biggest seller of all combines and again a complete sell-out. In 1936, increased production — and AGAIN the BIGGEST SELLER in its class.

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I am interested in buying a HARVESTOR this year — no obligation.
I would like facts on sizes checked. I farm acres.

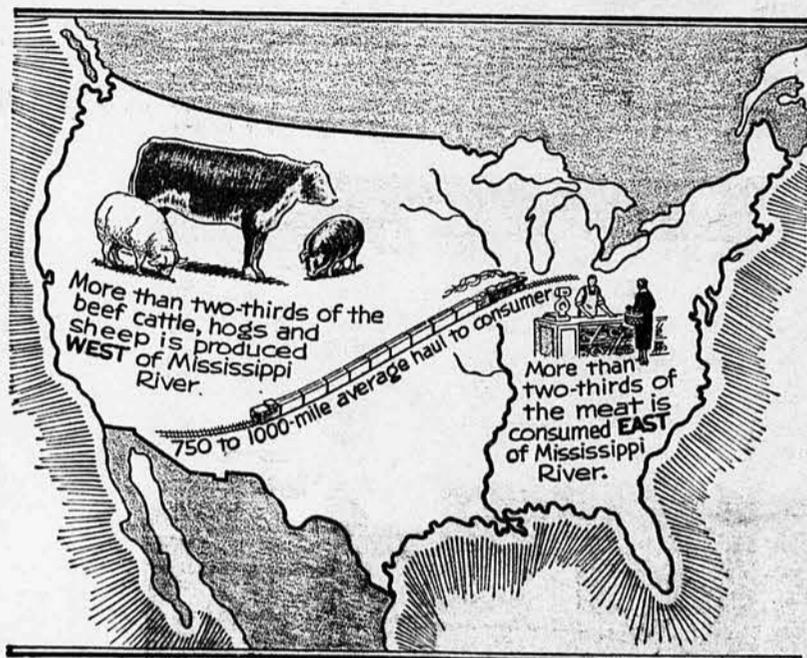
HARVESTOR 6-foot HARVESTOR 8-foot HARVESTOR 12-foot

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MINNEAPOLIS - MOLINE
POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

MILES MAKE A DIFFERENCE



[In daily touch with every meat, dairy and poultry consuming city, town, and hamlet in the United States]

MORE than two-thirds of the beef cattle, hogs, and sheep of the United States is produced west of the Mississippi River. On the other hand, more than two-thirds of the meat from these animals is consumed east of it.

This means that the products handled by Swift & Company must on the average be transported between 750 and 1,000 miles—the distance from producer to consumer.

Contrast this with the distance products are transported in most European countries. Denmark, for example, is only 200 miles from north to south, which is the long way. From the center of Denmark to London, England, is about 400 miles. Products between these two countries are moved largely by boat, which is a cheap form of transportation. With these shorter distances and cheaper but slower transportation methods, it is no wonder that their transportation costs are less.

Notwithstanding this, the efficiency in the packing business of the United States enables it to return to producers from 75 to 85¢ out of every average dollar that it receives for its meats and by-products. During 1936, the money that Swift & Company received for its meats, butter, eggs, poultry, cheese, hides, glands, sheepskins, and dozens of other products and by-products was paid out as follows:

76.0	cents	went to producers of livestock and other agricultural products
10.6	"	went for Labor (including wages and salaries)
3.4	"	went for Transportation
.2	"	went for Interest
4.1	"	went for Supplies
4.2	"	went for Rents, Taxes, Refrigeration, Insurance, Pensions, Traveling, Telephone, Telegraph, Stationery, Depreciation and other expense items
		Balance remaining with Swift & Company:
1.5	"	Net Earnings
100	cents	

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.

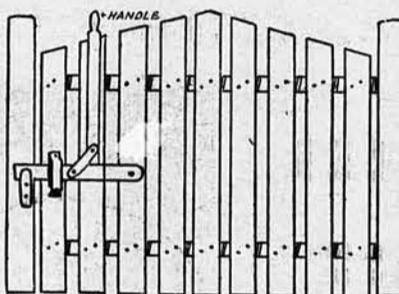
Ideas That Will Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

File Your Handy Ideas

If you want a real handy book, use an old sample wall paper catalog, and paste Handy Ideas in it, clipped from Kansas Farmer. As each issue is received, these clippings may be pasted in, and soon it will be a book in which one always can find any kind of help needed.—Mrs. Raymond Taul.

Try My Gate Latch

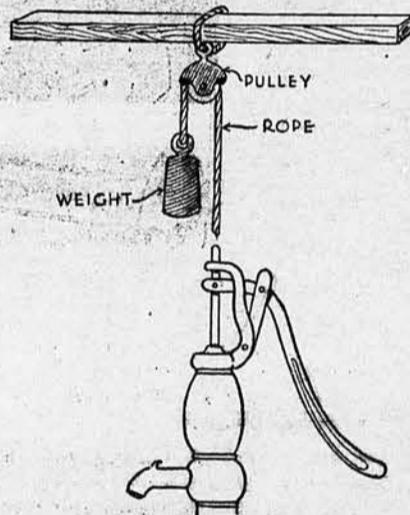


To keep yard gates closed put this latch on them. One piece long enough to go across the three boards and touch the post; one piece from latch to top of gate for handle; one piece of wood on post with notch behind for latch to go in; two pieces of metal, one for latch to work in, the other from latch to handle. It is put together with nails. This keeps latch down in notch and gates are easily opened and will stay closed.—W. W. F.

Use Spring on Handle

It often is difficult to grasp a plain pail handle, especially when wearing gloves. To remedy this, take an old auto gas engine valve spring and work it on over the handle of the pail. This keeps the pail handle from lying flat against the top rim, and keeps it up where it is much handier and easier reached.—E. D.

Weight Helps Pump Water



Pumps used in deep drilled wells operate quite hard by hand. By placing a support across the windmill tower and attaching a pulley above the pump, I arranged a weight on a piece of strong rope and attached to a hole drilled in top of pump rod. On the up stroke of the pump the weight will materially assist the operator on the end of the handle. The sketch makes it clear how to construct.—R. W. Taylor.

It Makes a Handy Shower

When workmen finish a summer day on A. W. Barger's farm, Larned, they can take a good shower with plenty of water. Since a large outdoor storage tank supplies water to the house and buildings, Arlie Barger has piped water into a small building close-by and attached a shower sprinkler. In hot weather much of the chill of the water is likely to be taken off.

Battery Ground Cables

Most of us have experienced burning out the light bulbs on the car or truck. There usually is a well defined reason for this. Our first thought is a

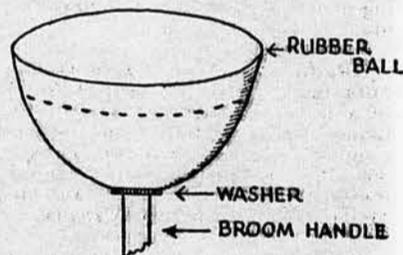
"short." This may be right, maybe not. Frequently the starter will operate perfectly but the lights will be burned out as soon as turned on. This is caused by a poor ground contact where the battery ground cable is attached to the car frame.

Remove the bolt and if badly rusted, throw away. Take an old file and polish the cable all around the bolt hole. Then clean the frame with the end of file, and install a new bolt fitted with a lock washer and draw up real tight. On some cars the head lamps are grounded where the lamp is attached to the lamp bar with a bolt and nut. In this case file under side of lamp bright where it attaches to the lamp bar, and draw nut up tight. Keeping the lamps working right may save an accident some dark night.—R. W. T.

Mend With Jar Rubber

When a rubber hot water bottle springs a leak, do not throw it away, but melt an old fruit jar ring until it is real soft and spread on the leak with a knife. The hot water bottle then can be used much longer.—C. E. P.

Practical Force Cup

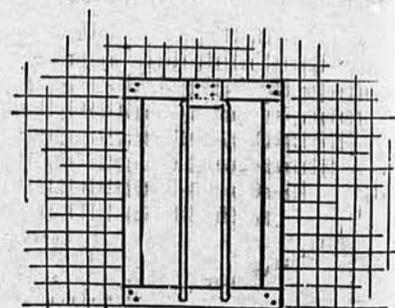


Most farmers know the value of a force cup for cleaning clogged drains, but one is not always available. A practical one may be made in a few minutes from a hollow rubber ball. Cut the ball in two pieces with a sharp knife, leaving one piece slightly smaller than the other. Place the smaller piece inside the other and fasten to a length of broom handle by means of a wood screw, using iron washers under the head of the screw and at the end of the handle to protect the rubber.—E. E.

Play Safe With Fire

Every few weeks we are shocked to read of death and fire from some one pouring coal oil on a fire. Like most everything else, there is a right way to build a fire. I fill a gallon bucket with either wood or sifted coal ashes and pour all the coal oil on them they will absorb and still be in powder form, then stir well. When building the fire, I put a spoonful or two of the prepared ashes on the kindling and fuel. If the fire should not start well, another spoonful of the ashes may be added with safety. But the important thing is always to add the ashes by the spoonful and not to pour them from the bucket. This is safe, sure and quick.—E. S. D.

One-Way Hen Trap



As there always are some hens that find our front yard, or fly into it, I made a trap thru which they can go back out again. That is, they can go thru it only from one side. An opening about 12 inches high and 6 inches wide, has to be framed in the fence and then a rod of No. 9 wire or heavier, bent to a U-shape and hung in the center of the opening. It must be long enough to catch the lower board so it swings open only to one side. A doubled piece of heavy tin will do for hinge.—E. E.

Until Dinner Is Ready

BY THE EDITORS

Redbud Revolution: Near-revolution in Oklahoma was stirred up by the legislature when it named the redbud as the state tree. Say the aroused club women and school teachers, "It was from the limb of a redbud that Judas Iscariot hanged himself in shame for having betrayed the Savior."

Rest Easy: Farmers don't need to become alarmed about any new soil conservation bill providing for state AAA's. There probably isn't a district in the state right now, where 90 per cent of the land occupiers can agree on a program.

Forbidden Ducks: Farm boys must have been sorely tempted the last few weeks. Not in years have there been as many ponds of water standing around over Kansas, and not a one of the thousands of wild ducks could be legally bagged.

Clover Reduction: Clover seed is getting so high it is doubtful whether more than half the usual amount will be sown in Kansas this spring. But it doesn't pay to save \$10 when it might return \$100.

Chase an Exception: Much Sweet clover is reported to be seeded on Chase county upland. Farmers are using phosphate fertilizer and good inoculant to insure stands.

Alfalfa Who's-Who: Varieties of alfalfa approved for payment under the SCA in Kansas are Kansas Common, Grimm, Ladak and all other Northern Common strains. Varieties expressly not approved are Southern Common, Peruvian, Hairy Peruvian, and any foreign seed except from Canada.

Protect Milk Customers: You can arouse ire among milk users by letting the cows graze wild onion, garlic, or even alfalfa, rye or barley, too late before milking. It will save customers to bring the cows in 3 or 4 hours earlier.

Stunted Cows: The only way to keep from stunting a heifer which calves too young is to take the calf away from her and dry her up. Normal growth takes place up to freshening, but not during lactation.

Daredevil: Ray Woods, of St. Louis, is in the hospital now as a result of his 186-foot leap into the San Francisco Bay from the San Francisco-Oakland bridge. Veteran of many a leap from the highest bridges in the world, Woods met disaster when the high wind twisted his body in the downward plunge and he hit the water sideways. Now doctors may try to save him from being an invalid by a delicate operation on his broken back.

Drouth Ends: There are no more drouth relief counties in Kansas, effective since April 1. H. L. Collins, agricultural statistician for Kansas, and John V. Hepler, district extension agent from Kansas State College, recommended that drouth rates be discontinued.

Lone Fight: Kansas farmers will fight alone their battle against bindweed. Senator Capper has been informed the federal government has no funds to contribute to this cause.

Reversed Decisions: The "nine old men" of the Supreme Court have turned in decisions upholding the New Deal and reversing former decisions. The most striking decision was the upholding of the powers of the states to enact minimum wage laws for women and children.

Egg Message: Governor Walter Huxman recently received an invitation in a hen's egg, to attend a banquet sponsored by the journalism students of Kansas State College. Dr. Robert Phillips of Kansas State College knows how to doctor up the mechanism of a hen's laying apparatus so a small message can be inclosed in one of the early-appearing eggs.

Uncle Sam: According to the Armour magazine, the nickname "Uncle Sam" came about thru a contract between the Colonial government and Samuel Wilson, then of Troy, New York. This Mr. Wilson, affectionately

known as Uncle Sam, labeled the barrels of meat which he sent to the soldiers with a "U. S." Since many of them knew Uncle Sam and the letters also stood for the United States, the soldiers soon began using the nickname when they spoke of their country. So the name "Uncle Sam" is virtually as old as the nation itself.

Lead Lamb Grading: Kansas is the only state which really specializes in grading lambs thru a state-wide program, according to Ed Rochford of the Producers Commission Association in Kansas City, which conducts the sheep grading campaign. This work

really has put Kansas lambs "on the map," and probably has raised the average price received by flock owners who grade their lambs, as much as \$2 a 100 pounds.

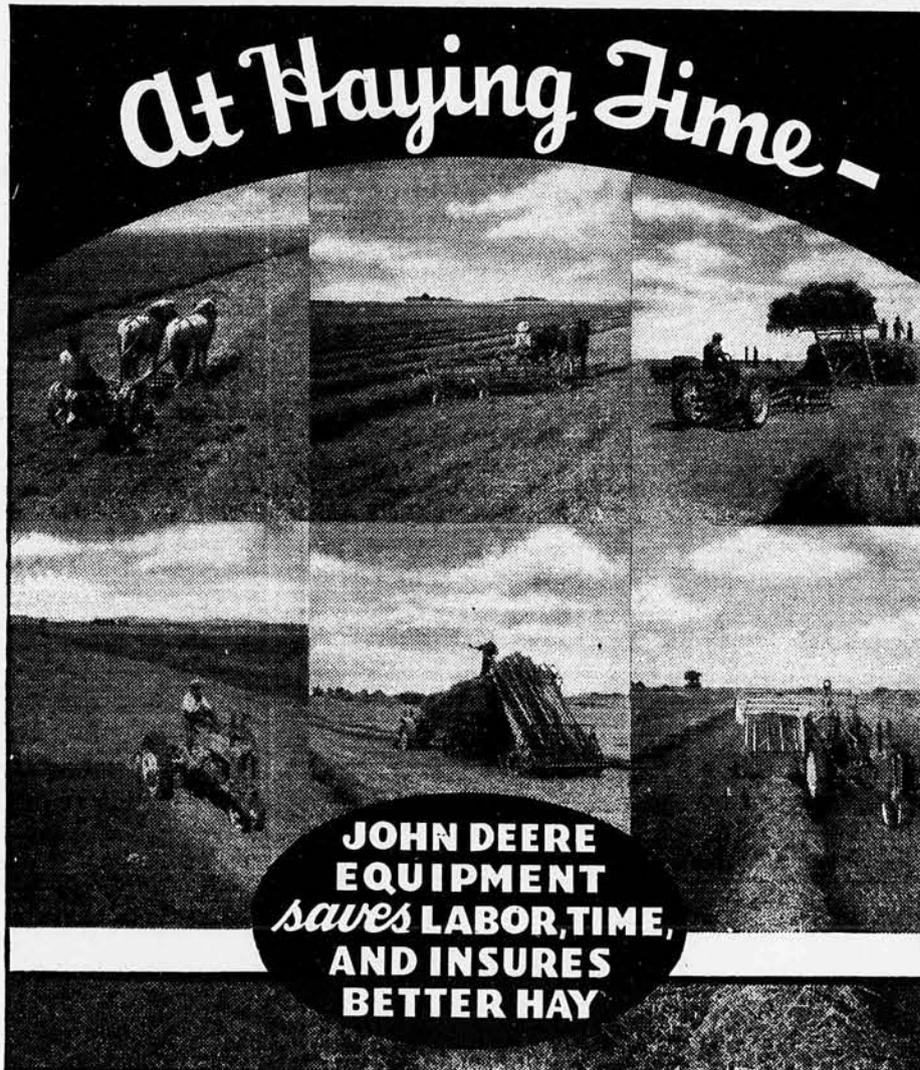
Vote Frauds: Nearly 60 additional persons are to be tried in the Kansas City vote fraud cases, the two previous cases tried resulting in convictions of 12 defendants, altho the women defendants were placed on parole for a year. These convictions were in Federal court. The state prosecuting officers have said they would have instituted proceedings against election officials "but no one had made complaint."

Terraces: What terraces do can be seen all over Kansas this spring. As snows melted the water ran down and stood in terrace channels where it

couldn't soak away until frost left the ground. In a wheat field belonging to Charles Heitschmidt, Ellsworth county, this was noticed. On other fields the water was running merrily down the slopes, cutting small channels, carrying away good soil.

Protein Valued: Protein reduces the amount of other feed necessary to produce a unit of gain. For this purpose one can afford to pay as much for 1 pound of tankage as the cost or value of 6 pounds of corn.

Calves at College: Attending college isn't going to keep Robert Osborne, Rexford farm boy, from carrying out his 4-H beef projects. He has two fine Angus beef calves in Manhattan with him, and is feeding and caring for them in spare time while attending Kansas State College.



DEPENDABLE, long-lived, efficient John Deere equipment will take you safely through the haying season, year after year, reduce production costs, insure a better quality of hay, and increase your hay profits.

Start right by cutting your hay with a smooth-running John Deere Mower. There are three types—the horse-drawn and tractor-drawn with enclosed gears, and the power-driven type. You can be sure of good work with any one of these better mowers.

After the hay has wilted slightly in the swath, "float" it into loose, fluffy windrows with the John Deere Side-Delivery Rake having floating cylinder, universal joint drive, curved teeth and inclined frame; then let it air-cure in the windrow, the John Deere way. This assures top-grade, leafy, pea-green hay.

Now you are ready to gather the hay with a John Deere Loader (there are three styles of loaders: the combination Raker Bar-Cylinder, Double-Cylinder, both of which have floating cylinders, and Single-Cylinder).

Or, if you want to bale direct from the windrow, pick up the hay with a John Deere Windrow Pick-Up Press and bale it—do both jobs in one operation. This press can also be used for baling from the stack or mow. It has the eccentric gears and other features that have made John Deere Stationary Power Presses famous for good work, long life, and ease of operation.

If you are going to stack your hay, the well-known John Deere Overshot Stacker is ready for you, and there's a complete line of John Deere Sweep Rakes, both for horses and for John Deere Model "A" and Model "B" Tractors.

Plan now for a successful haying season. Your John Deere dealer has the equipment you need. See him. Avoid delays in the field. Insure a better quality of hay, and earn bigger hay profits with time- and labor-saving John Deere equipment.

100 years ago, John Deere gave to the world the steel plow. From that humble beginning has grown the great John Deere organization which this year celebrates the hundredth anniversary of that event.



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- Mowers (Tractor)
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WE HAVE WHAT MAKES MACHINERY RUN BETTER”

FROM THE DAY IN 1866 when our people found a way of making a better harness oil, we have been proud of the fact that we “smooth up” horsepower in all its forms.

Better lubrication did much to speed the progress of the railroads, steamships, automobiles, airplanes and farm machinery. Most farmers know the fine points of Mobiloil and Mobilgrease as well as I do. They save hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of farm machinery every year by reducing costly breakdowns and repair.

Of course, the latest Socony-Vacuum achievement for farmers is

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YOUR FRIENDLY
WHITE EAGLE
AGENT SELLS
THESE FAMOUS
FARM
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POWERFUL No. 1
MOBILLOIL
MOBILGREASES
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AXLE GREASE

It's a special smooth, powerful tractor fuel — slow-burning and will not overheat. Less cost per acre is assured. Try it!

Also, we are prepared for those high-compression tractors with Mobilgas — America's Largest Selling gasoline.



SAVE MONEY · GET BETTER RESULTS · PROTECT EQUIPMENT

SOCONY-VACUUM PRODUCTS
FOR EVERY FARM NEED

What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

Hybrid Seed May Be Poor

IOWA: Corn growers are being warned to not lose sight of the fact that all hybrid seed corn is not high yielding. Tests have revealed that some hybrid strains are far inferior to the better open-pollinated. In some cases the difference in yield between good and poor hybrids was as much as 25 to 35 bushels an acre. Farmers of this state can do well to investigate thoroughly any hybrid seed bought.

Face Another 'Hopper Year

COLORADO: A grasshopper outbreak next year is expected to be about twice as severe as the one this last year, when 17,500 farmers scattered poisoned bait. An outbreak also is forecast for this state.

Burglary Among the Bugs

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Entomologists of the Department of Agriculture have discovered burglary in the insect world. A species of lazy beetles are in the habit of gathering around the abodes of mound-building ants in Western Kansas and robbing them of seeds they have collected. So now we know that the insect world also has the problem of chisellers and rackets.

280 Windbreaks Planned

NORTH DAKOTA: This spring, 280 land owners in North Dakota are planning to set out windbreaks. About 338,000 trees will be used in this project. Same kind of work will be going on in Kansas.

Also Face Hay Shortage

INDIANA: A majority of Indiana farmers face a hay or pasture shortage this year, caused by the drouth of 1936, it is reported. Several good emergency hay and pasture crops such as oats, rape, Sudan grass and soybeans will be used for emergency grazing.

Trees on Useless Acres

NEW YORK: Farmers in the New York areas of the Soil Conservation Service are stopping soil erosion and turning relatively useless acres to future use by planting steep, eroded hillsides to trees. Various kinds of trees are being used including Black locust, ash, Norway spruce, and a number of shrubs and vines. Good thing for any state.

Builds Ventilated Granary

IOWA: C. A. Watkins, Manchester, has built a new style granary for storing combine wheat that is not sufficiently dry to store in safety. The building is 12 feet square and 10 or 12 feet high. Thruout the center of this bin he has constructed 4 ventilators 1 foot square. They are covered with 1 inch poultry wire, and over this he has regular window screen. They extend within about 6 inches of the top

of the granary. The ventilators are open at the bottom so air may enter the floor and move up thru the grain. Mr. Watkins says he never has had any moist combine wheat spoil in this bin.

Sprays Worth \$4,050,000

COLORADO: Potato growers of this state profited to the extent of \$4,050,000 last year by increasing the yields and quality of their potatoes thru use of sprays. About one-third of the state's total acreage was sprayed.

2,000 in 4-H Pig Clubs

IOWA: Nearly 2,000 Iowa 4-H Club members completed swine projects last year. This represented an increase of more than 500 in comparison to the number enrolled the year before. Probably will be a big increase in 1937.

Tomatoes Are Particular

NEW JERSEY: Scientists have found that vegetables vary in their capacities to use fertilizers much the same as humans vary in their tastes for different foods. One variety of tomatoes responded best to fertilizers applied early in the growing season, but another variety of the same plant produced best only when fertilized after fruits set on the vines.

Help for 13 States

IOWA: Plans for a regional research laboratory, with headquarters at Ames, Ia., for the improvement of swine by application of breeding methods, have been announced. The laboratory will be the headquarters for a regional program in which 13 Corn Belt state experiment stations will take part.

Shelterbelts Planted

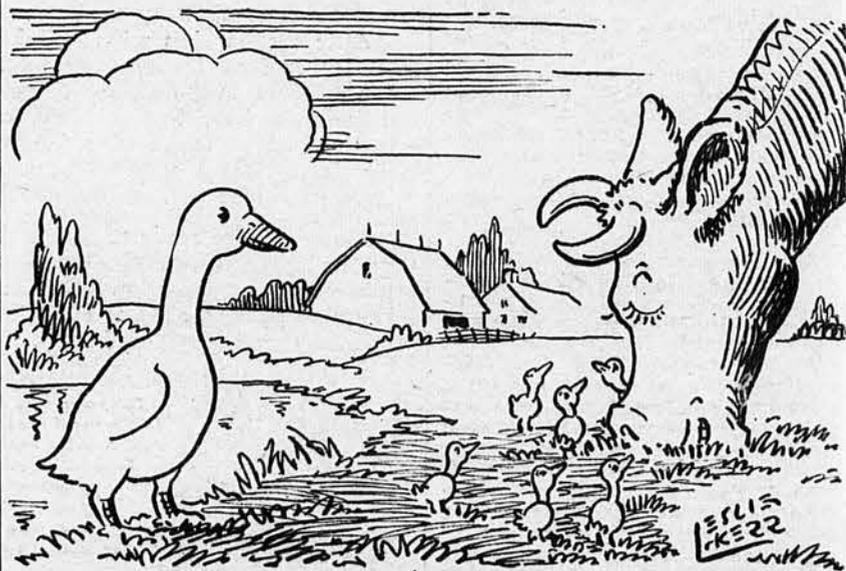
COLORADO: Many windbreaks and shelterbelts will be planted by Colorado farmers this year, as shipments of young trees already have started and will continue thruout the planting season. More than 50,000 trees have been ordered at cost prices.

Pigs Caught Fire

MISSOURI: An accident, which caused a heavy loss to Oren Patterson, happened in Missouri. With several men helping, Patterson had coated a large number of pigs with kerosene and cylinder oil when some careless helper threw aside a burning match. Instantly flame spread over the pigs, resulting in the death of 80 or more. Will some men ever think?

Oats Will Make Beef

ILLINOIS: Using oats as a substitute for a fourth to a third of the corn in the ordinary ration, can be used for finishing baby beefs, according to a report that recently was issued by the Illinois College of Agriculture.



“Children—keep away from that mowing machine!”

Silage Made From Legumes

A. L. HAECKER

Much testing and experimenting is being done now on the subject of making legume silage by using molasses or some sweet plant juice like cane to supply the sugar.

Many of our experiment stations and a large number of dairymen, as well as stock feeders, are testing the molasses-legume process and we soon will have more information.

Losses caused by frequent rains during the harvesting of the first cutting of alfalfa are great and most of our hay legumes drop their leaves soon after drying. Alfalfa is the hardest of hay crops to cure without loss. This loss can be saved by the use of alfalfa-molasses silage.

Breeders Plan Program

The Aberdeen-Angus breeders of Geary and Dickinson counties will hold their 12th Annual Better Livestock Day on Thursday, April 15, at the A. J. Schuler farm, 10 miles southwest of Junction City.

There will be judging contests for vocational agriculture students, 4-H Club members, and individuals. There also will be a display of high-quality Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the herds of the breeders sponsoring the event.

Plant Big Field of Beans

One man who believes soybeans have real use in Kansas is Herman L. Cudney, Trousdale, who grew 12 acres of the A. K. variety in 1936. The beans yielded well in grain but were so short they couldn't be harvested by machinery. Mr. Cudney co-operated with Kansas Farmer last year in one of 10 soybean test fields planted. This year he is going to plant 35 acres of A. K. soybeans, about half of which will be in co-operation with the program sponsored by Kansas Farmer. Fifteen to 20 pounds of beans usually are recommended as the proper amount for seeding one acre in rows, but Mr. Cudney obtained an excellent stand last spring on 12 pounds to the acre.

Cheap Temporary Fence

An electric fence solved the temporary fencing problem for Guy Josseland, Copeland, last winter. He used as much as 10 miles of single wire fence to keep a large herd of cattle on wheat he was pasturing. A 6-volt battery with a patented pulsator was used for "juice." In the dry soil of Gray county insulation wasn't even necessary on the posts. Just one place did the cows bother about crossing the fence. This was where dry soil had blown some and Mr. Josseland decided the dust formed an insulation between the cattle and the earth.

Watch for the Hoppers

"We are hearing a lot about the grasshoppers of 1936 and the possibility of more grasshoppers for 1937," said Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension insect specialist. "There is a lot of talk about grasshoppers dying last summer before they laid their eggs, and there is some talk about the grasshopper starving to death on dry grass. I hope folks have not forgotten that 54,000 farmers put out 4,800 tons of poison bran mash, and that a lot of grasshoppers died from the results of over-eating."

The adult grasshopper and egg survey indicated there were fewer eggs in the soil in the fall of 1936 than in 1935, but there are grasshopper eggs, and the alert farmer will be on the watch for young grasshoppers at the edges of his wheat fields along about the middle of May or first of June."

It Stayed Right There

Most of the snow and rain that fell on his terraced and contour-farmed fields remained there, reports Chester C. Remsburg, tenant on a 333-acre farm 5 miles southeast of Iola. "I have noticed," Mr. Remsburg said, "perfectly clear water leaving terraced fields, while water on unterraced fields was very muddy. This is proof enough to me that terraced and contour-farmed fields will prevent the soil from being washed away."

In February, 1936, Mr. Remsburg started working with the Soil Conservation Service project at Iola. Since

that time, terraces have been built on 71 acres of cultivated land. Some of the fences have been changed and now run on the contour, parallel with the terraces. Buck brush and sumac have been removed from much of the pasture land. Woodlot improvement work has been done on the timbered portions of the pastures, and pastures have been mowed for weed control.

Creeping Alfalfa Holds Soil

A creeping alfalfa, discovered by the Bureau of Plant Industry, in Asia, promises to be a valuable grazing and soil-holding plant for the semi-arid regions of the West. H. L. Westover found the plant in a stony goat pasture in Northern Turkey. The goats had grazed the pasture so closely it was impossible to obtain seed. However, a root was dug from the stony ground and sent back to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. More than 2,700 plants were obtained from the original plant by a series of stem cuttings.

Cuttings in 30-inch rows in the sand hill country near Hyannis, Neb., sent out shoots that re-rooted in the first

season as far as 12 inches from the crown. The plant is a poor seed producer and does not grow high enough for mowing, which limits its uses to grazing, and, because of its strong root system, to protection against erosion. Alfalfas are naturally semi-arid plants, but the growth habits of the new creeping alfalfa and the conditions under which it was found indicate it is even better equipped to withstand close grazing and drouth conditions.

The Department has no seed or plants of creeping alfalfa for distribution at this time. Alfalfa has been increasingly used for a pasture crop in the United States in recent years.

Fences and Grinding Help

A profit-making one-man livestock enterprise is carried on by Ed Peterman, of Ellsworth. He has about 15 high-quality Polled Hereford cows, and a few head of young stuff. The good purebred bull and heifer calves bring in a relatively high income considering the amount of feed required. Atlas sorgo is ground every day or two thru the winter in a combination

knife and burr mill. The fodder is cut by the knives and this year there was no grain on the feed to drop thru the burrs. The chaffed sorgo is blown into a circular enclosure made with slat corn cribbing. It is handy to scoop it over the fence into the feed bunks.

Mr. Peterman feeds some alfalfa hay with this roughage and the cows were fat at the end of winter. The roughage mill has saved much valuable feed the last few winters. Its original cost was only \$300.

Last summer, pastures got short but Mr. Peterman took advantage of a growth of crab and foxtail grass on his wheat stubble. He ran a fence around it and carried his cattle there thru the worst feed shortage. Temporary fences often are life-savers to the good livestock man.

Good Bank Director

Harry L. Dempster, president of the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company, has been appointed one of the directors of the Omaha branch of the Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Dempster's appointment is for 3 years.

A. A. A. officials selected the half-ton pick-up at Chevrolet's Flint plant.



Over high peaks in high gear the truck went forward, never faltering.



The searing sands of the desert, with temperatures up to 116 degrees, were met with ease.



The thermometer held below freezing for days, with highways covered with snow.



The first oil—two quarts were added at San Francisco, after 3,850 miles.

Here's Proof
of record economy-record dependability



CHEVROLET TRUCK

hauls certified 1000-pound load

10,244 MILES

at cost of
less than

1¢ PER MILE
for gas



Study this

unequaled record—then buy
CHEVROLET TRUCKS

Location of Test.....'Round the Nation
—Detroit to Detroit
Distance Traveled.....10,244.8 Miles
Gasoline Used.....493.8 Gallons
Oil Consumed.....7.5 Quarts
Water Used.....1 Quart
Gasoline Cost.....\$101.00
Gasoline Mileage.....20.74 Miles per Gallon
Average Speed.....31.18 Miles per Hour
Running Time.....328 Hours, 31 Minutes
Cost per Vehicle Mile.....\$.0098
Average Oil Mileage.....1,365.9 Miles per Qt.
Total Cost of Repair Parts.....\$.73

These records have been certified by the A.A.A. Contest Board as being officially correct.

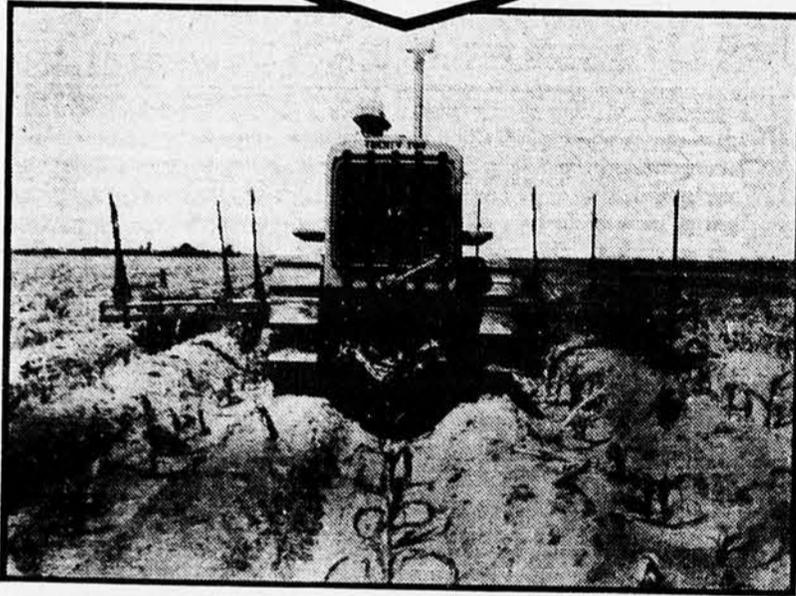
Here, in these amazing facts and figures, is definite proof that Chevrolet trucks are the best trucks for you! . . . See your nearest Chevrolet dealer today, and buy Chevrolet trucks for more power per gallon, lower cost per load—for maximum dependability and maximum all-round economy.

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TRAVELS LISTED RIDGES LIKE A TRAINED TEAM!



With scarcely any more attention from the operator than a trained team needs, the "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor travels on listed ridges—to cultivate row crops.

The broad tracks hold their position on listed ridges like planks—and the load does not "fish-tail" this balanced tractor. The wide, gripping grousers keep their footing to prevent slips or skids.

To guide this responsive tractor, you simply pull back on a handy lever—engine power

promptly does the rest through sure-acting, heavy-duty steering clutches. The "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor turns by inches or pivots "on its heel" at your command!

With the 5-row cultivator, the Twenty-Two cultivates 5-6 acres per hour—on only 2 gallons of fuel under average Kansas conditions. And with this tractor, you're sure of the power to pull the combine or operate the power take-off corn picker—whether the season is wet or dry!

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF DIESEL
ENGINES AND TRACK-TYPE TRACTORS

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

Dept. K-3, Peoria, Illinois

Gentlemen: I farm _____ acres. My power is _____

Please send me further facts on:

3-4 plow Twenty-Two 5-6 plow Diesel RD4 6-8 plow Diesel RD6

Name _____ Town _____

RFD _____ County _____ State _____

Plums for Your Home Orchard

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

IN DISCUSSING fruit varieties on this page several weeks ago I did not mention plums because we do not go in for them very strong at Echo Glen Farm. However, since publication of that article I have had inquiries as to what varieties of this fruit to plant. Altho we do not grow them in a commercial way we have a modest little orchard consisting of some of the new and better varieties. In 1925, I planted four of the Hansen hybrids: Sapa, Hanska, Waneta and Opata. Of these, only the Waneta is alive now, proof of its extreme hardiness and its ability to withstand hot and dry weather. Its fruit is extremely large, dark purplish-red in color and ripens in August.

The tree is a rapid grower and comes into bearing very early. I was sorry when my Sapa tree died several years ago for I never saw a plum that was finer for canning. The flesh of this fruit is purple, full of rich juice and of fine flavor. I never had a tree of any kind bear heavier crops and more regularly than did this tree. The fruit hung on the branches like gooseberries and it literally bore itself to death. The Sapa, having originated in North Dakota is said to do well anywhere.

I have a Gold plum growing in one of our chicken yards that was planted in 1924. This plum was originated by Luther Burbank who considered it a most remarkable fruit. The nursery company that introduced it is said to have paid him \$3,000 for it. As its name implies, the fruit is of a light golden-yellow color. Its dwarfish habit is shown by the fact that my specimen, altho 13 years old, has not grown very tall. Up until a year ago there were 5 Damson plum trees on this farm but last summer's drouth got them every one and this winter they were taken out. I should replace a tree or two of these for Damson plums cannot be excelled for preserves, jams and conserves.

Must Insure Pollination

In 1925, I planted 2 Japanese varieties, Abundance and Burbank. Of the latter, I have 3 trees. Whenever Japanese plums are planted there must always be at least 2 varieties to insure proper pollination for the pollen from American and European plums does not seem to have any affinity for Japanese varieties. The fruit of the Abundance I consider very fine; juicy, melting and of a delicious sweetness. The tree is a strong grower; an early and profuse bearer. The Burbank is a popu-

lar variety, having been fruited many years in this country and it is perfectly hardy. Its fruit can be picked just before ripening and it will ripen and color up perfectly without losing its flavor. It will keep fully 3 weeks after ripening and has a ripening period from the first of August to September.

Six years ago I purchased one German Prune plum and one America plum, both of which are in bearing now. In color the German Prune is of the same bluish hue as the Damsons but several times larger. The America, a very early plum, is the result of a cross between the Japanese plum, Burbank and a native variety. It bears extremely young and can be depended upon to bear enormous crops every year. It seems thoroely hardy, too.

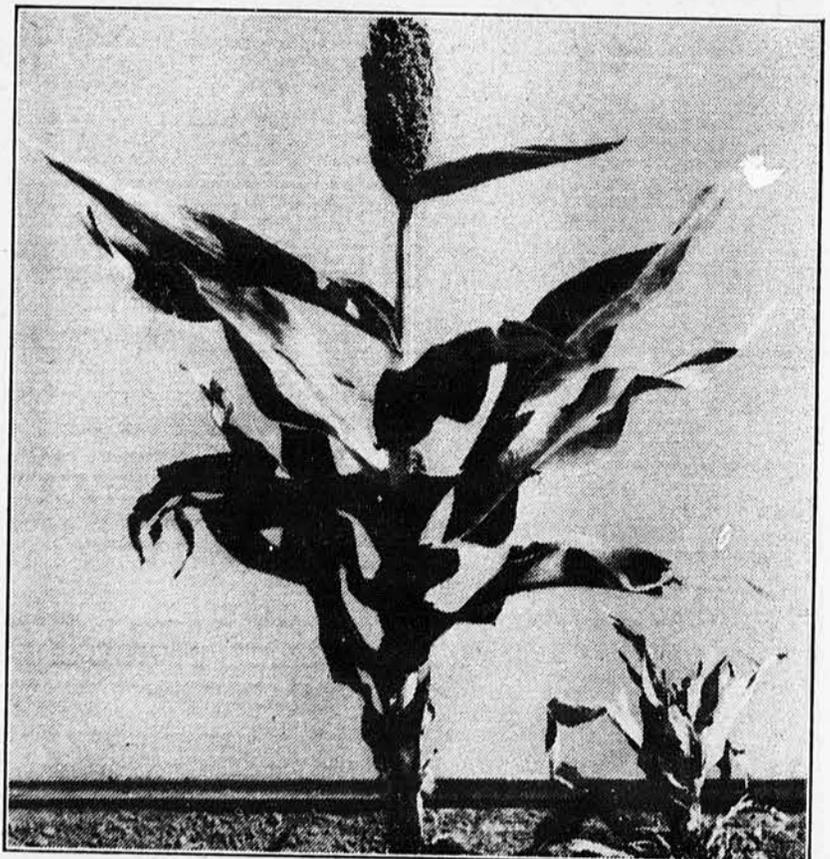
Time for Dormant Spray

The season of the year is near at hand when growers apply their regular dormant spray to peach trees. This is for the control of peach leaf curl, a fungus disease which causes the leaves to twist and curl, turn yellow and finally flutter to the ground. The disease is serious, for by it food manufacturing surface is greatly reduced. A tree cannot make fruit or add new growth without sufficient leaf surface. When the trees are completely dormant is the only time a spray for this disease is effective. Any amount of summer spraying is wasted as far as the control of peach leaf curl is concerned. A number of fungicides are used for this purpose, the most common of which is liquid lime sulfur used at the rate of 6 1/4 gallons in each 100 gallons of spray. Many growers, however, use dry lime sulfur instead of the liquid because of its greater convenience in handling. There also are several commercial miscible oils in combination with commercial fungicides recommended for this disease. An oil emulsion plus bordeaux often is used, but a 3-6-50 bordeaux mixture is effective with or without oil emulsion.

Payments for Orchard Practices

In the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program orchards, vineyards, nut trees and bush fruits are not considered soil depleting but, strangely, are classified as neutral. They are cataloged in the same bracket as idle crop land. According to the new program, for the commercial orchard acreage there will be an allowance of a flat rate of \$1 an

(Continued on Page 26)



Two plants from a cross between a chinch bug resistant and a susceptible variety. The plant on the left has inherited resistance, while the small plant on the right has not. By this method new varieties with insect resistance are developed.

What Kansas Legislature Did That Affects Every Farmer

THE longest session of the Kansas Legislature closed its doors March 31. Perhaps the best summary of what was done in the farm legislative field has been given by Senator Clyde Coffman, Overbrook, who was legislative representative for the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, made up of 12 Kansas farm groups.

The following remarks from Mr. Coffman's report to his committee, are given as a supplement to legislative matters discussed in the last issue of Kansas Farmer:

Conservation of soil fertility along with water conservation and flood control have had an unusual amount of consideration in this session. Because of the fact that the Federal program along these lines seems to be somewhat indefinite, there was a wide range of opinion as to the extent the state would go into these matters at this time.

House bill 606 was finally passed and became a law providing for the organization of soil conservation districts by vote of 75 per cent of those affected. And for regulation of land use when adopted by a vote of 90 per cent of those affected. This bill provides for acceptance and use of federal funds—not state or local appropriations.

House bill No. 24, dividing the state into three districts for general flood control and soil conservation preliminary work to be financed locally, when construction funds are appropriated by the Federal government, passed both branches of the legislature but was killed in the last minutes of the session by failure of a majority of the House to adopt the conference committee report.

Money for Rural Schools

For several years it has been evident the weaker school districts would be eliminated, or seriously handicapped, unless some assistance other than local support was given them.

Senate bill 125, providing state aid to weaker districts, has been passed and a fund of 2½ million dollars set aside from the receipts of the Sales Tax to meet the expense. By the provisions of this bill elementary schools levying 3 mills and having other requirements as to valuation and attendance will receive aid from this fund.

Community Sales Regulated

In accordance with recommendation of all the farm organizations, House bill 563, regulating community sales, was introduced and became law. The bill provides for licensing under bond the operators of these sales. It provides for sanitary inspection, precaution of operators as to ownership, requiring them to keep records of consignments and under the bond guarantees the financial responsibility of the sale management.

The subject of revenue has brought out more bills than any other subject during this session. It was a foregone conclusion that the program generally

Damming Listers Popular

The damming lister attachments are going into use over all the western half of Kansas this spring. They can be bought at local implement dealers or made by a handy blacksmith. Conrad Quirin, Thomas county, has just bought a new type damming lister which also can be used to drill wheat in deep furrows, after the fashion proving so popular now. He expects to use the machine for fallowing operations. Frank Goossen, Thomas county, built a drill or lister of this type last fall and put in his wheat. Its development this spring will be watched with interest.

accepted as essential would call for a large amount of revenue to be raised in addition to that necessary to meet normal needs. The organizations, with the exception of the state livestock association, were opposed to the general sales tax.

After a number of hearings on tax questions, in which the executives of the different organizations helped materially, the 2 per cent sales tax bill was finally passed. We have a law which entirely eliminates all feed purchased for livestock from the taxable items and have a provision that the tax must be paid by the consumer.

The resolution providing for a constitutional amendment enabling the legislature to enact laws providing for a graduated land tax was introduced in the Senate, but failed to pass.

The Retail Sales Tax

Concerning the new retail sales tax, which will become effective June 1, Kansas farm people will be interested to know certain facts. The tax will be 2 cents on every dollar purchase, 1 cent on 50 cents, 2 mills on a dime, and 1 mill on every nickel. Tokens made of zinc or cardboard will be paid out by merchants the same as ordinary change.

Several articles will be exempt from the sales tax, the principal ones being gasoline, cigarettes and other articles carrying an excise tax. As Mr. Coffman pointed out, feed sold to farmers will be exempt from the tax.

It is believed this tax will raise from 8 to 12 million dollars a year. Three per cent of this amount will go to the state tax commission for administration expense, not more than \$2,400,000 for social welfare, \$2,500,000 for the state school aid fund, and \$200,000 to the crippled children's commission.

Kansas farmers probably will get a smile out of the provision that 80 per cent of the balance will go to the counties to be used to reduce general property taxes. Kansas Farmer will follow this up and report from time to time on the amount general taxes are reduced.

Senator Capper on Road to Recovery

SENATOR CAPPER, who was operated upon in Washington last Friday night for acute appendicitis, is traveling along the recovery road in tip-top condition and at his usual top speed. In fact, doctors and nurses say he could not be doing much better than he is.

'Phone calls, telegrams and flowers have flowed in a continuous stream to the room in Emergency Hospital, where the senior Kansas senator is convalescing, and he wishes his friends to know he deeply appreciates their thoughtfulness.

Senator Capper complained in the morning last Friday of not feeling well but was in the Senate all day and that night at 6 o'clock he made his weekly radio transcription talk for WIBW which many of you heard last Sunday night.

The operators of the radio transcription machines at the National Recording studios called up last Saturday to say they learned in the morning paper why the senator "stumbled" over the last few sentences in this broadcast. They said he scarcely got thru the last sentence, and walked hurriedly away, without visiting a few minutes as usual. When the physician looked him over at the Mayflower hotel a short time later, he called a conference and the operation followed.

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Every type in the Ford V-8 Truck and Commercial Car line is now available with an 85-horsepower V-8 engine improved to give greater economy in heavy-duty and high-speed service. In addition, those types most often used for light loads are available with the new 60-horsepower V-8. This new engine has already proved itself a real money saver to the farmer whose loads are light.

Get the facts about V-8 economy. Find out for yourself how a Ford V-8 Truck or Commercial Car can cut your farm hauling costs. Ask your nearest Ford dealer for an "on-the-job" test under your own operating conditions.

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DO YOU want your tractor to pull three plows instead of two? Or get more work done in the same time? Or run at higher speeds? Or pull more implements? Then here's how to add the power to do it:

1 Fill the tank with regular grade gasoline, instead of low-grade tractor fuels. Then you can set the manifold to the "cold" position, and the cool mixture of air and gasoline will give more power than the hot mixture that must be used to vaporize low-grade fuels.

2 You can increase power from regular gasoline still further by high compressioning your engine. High compression gets more power out of every gallon of good gasoline, because of increased engine efficiency.

For high compressioning tractors, most tractor companies make high compression, or "altitude," pistons or cylinder heads for installation in present equipment.

When you buy a new tractor, specify a high compression engine for use with good, regular-grade gasoline.

Thousands of high compression tractors are now in use, and there probably are some in your neighborhood. Ask your friends about the extra power and economy of good gasoline and high compression.

With good gasoline in the tank, and a high compression engine under the hood, you discover oil dilution has disappeared. Your motor runs cooler. You don't have the nuisance of pulling the radiator curtain up and down. Your tractor runs in higher gears—gets work done faster. Never again will you want to run a tractor that doesn't use good gasoline in a high compression engine. Ask your tractor dealer or write your manufacturer today. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular gasolines.

It pays to buy **GOOD GASOLINE**
FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

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A MORE DEPENDABLE
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Shy at "Tenant-Buyer" Help—No Bindweed Money—Insure Wheat

CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Representative

THE federal farm tenancy bill was defeated by the House committee on agriculture in its first test, but members of the committee believe it may be adopted in revised form. The "sticker" seems to be the 50-million-dollar provision which would allow the government to buy land for sale to tenants. The committee doesn't favor Uncle Sam going into the land ownership business.

There seems to be a warmer attitude toward the two proposals which would:

1. Appropriate 75 million dollars for small loans to keep farm owners from slipping into tenancy, and to aid low-income families to "start the climb toward land ownership."

2. Provide 70 million dollars for transferring farm families from land unfit for cultivation.

A recommendation of the Great Plains committee which has stirred up real estate dealers all over the country reads:

"As a further means of controlling speculation, it is recommended the Federal government insert a provision in the income tax law to impose a specific tax on capital gains from sales of land within 3 years from date of purchase."

No Bindweed Funds

Senator Capper was informed last week by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that his department has no funds to contribute to Kansas for control of bindweed. The Kansas senator, informed by J. C. Mohler, state secretary of agriculture in Kansas, that Kansas had passed a law authorizing him to accept funds for bindweed control, had asked Secretary Wallace how much money was available for that purpose. Altho the federal department is conducting a number of experiments in connection with means of eradicating bindweed, no funds are being paid out for actual work on privately-owned farms.

Crop Insurance Finds Favor

The Senate has passed and sent to the House the administration's crop insurance bill, setting up a 100-million-dollar federal corporation to protect wheat growers against weather, insects and other natural hazards. The bill would create a corporation in the Department of Agriculture to insure wheat crops, starting in 1938. Participation is to be voluntary, and premiums payable in cash or wheat.

Low Interest Gets Black Eye

A report from the Treasury Department was received by Senator Capper, informing him they are opposed to his two bills to reduce interest rates on Federal Land Bank loans and on Land Bank commissioner loans. The senator introduced bills reducing interest rates on both classes of loans to 3 per cent. It was said the bills would create an undue burden upon the treasury of the United States, which would be called upon to make up the difference between the 3 per cent rate and the regular rates of 4 to 5 per cent.

Kansas After Soil Survey

Dean L. E. Call, of Kansas State College, appeared last week before the House appropriations committee in support of a 12-year soil survey program, urged by the Land Grant colleges and recommended by the President's Great Plains Area committee. The program calls for a complete soil analysis and survey of all farm land in the United States. This survey work already has been done in 22 Kansas counties. Such a survey would place a soil productivity value on virtually every farm in the United States. It would cost slightly more than 38 million dollars during the next 12 years.

Why Give Up Important Work?

Vigorous protests against the budget recommendation to abandon the Colby experiment station were made before the agriculture sub-committee of the House appropriations committee by

Senator Capper, Representative Hope of Garden City and Dean L. E. Call of Kansas State College. The excellent work being done at the Colby station, and the need for continuing it, were stressed by the three Kansans.

The Kansans had trouble saving the Colby and Garden City experiment stations a year ago, but finally retained appropriations for them. This year the budget department came in with a recommendation to reduce the appropriations for experiment stations by \$40,000, which would mean elimination of the Colby station, and might jeopardize the Garden City station.

Must Have First Lien

Farmers who wish to borrow federal funds under the Emergency Crop and Feed Loans act will have to give the Farm Credit Administration a first lien on the crop for crop loans, and a first lien on the cattle for feed loans, the Farm Credit Administration insists. The act authorizing these loans requires that their security shall be first liens, therefore the FCA insists it has no power to act otherwise.

Ask Federal School Funds

W. T. Markham, Kansas superintendent of public instruction, appeared before the House committee on education in support of the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill for federal aid for state public schools. The measure would allot 100 million dollars to the public schools next year, and 50 million dollars additional each of the next 4 years, until a maximum of 300 million dollars a year is reached.

Kansas schools would get \$579,681 the first year, and \$4,434,930 the fourth and succeeding years. The measure has been favorably reported by the Senate committee on education.

Farm Heads Hold Back

Heads of farm organizations, who are in close contact with affairs in Washington, have refused to take up clubs in the Administration's Supreme Court battle. They are not pushing various farm legislative measures whereby they would place themselves in the position of having to ask farm support of the Supreme Court reorganization in order to insure the farm measures' constitutionality.

PWA Funds for Farm Ponds

Farm ponds and reservoirs, it is predicted, will receive attention in new PWA grants and an extended Public Works program for the next year. President Roosevelt has informed a committee of congressmen that such a program is planned to aid drought areas, including Kansas. The president plans to use governmental powers, including relief funds, for the production of consumers goods, rather than durable goods from the heavy industries. Funds are wanted more for labor than for steel and other building materials. The farm pond program fits well into such plans and drought-stricken areas comprise the section of the country where recovery from the depression has been least evident. Such a program would be in line with the recommendations of the national resource board and other organizations.

Hay Cart Handy Tool

A simple hay cart made from the wheels of an old mower and parts of other discarded machinery is useful and time-saving when pulling hay into the barn with a hay fork and rope. The cart also can be used to pull logs, pile wood or ride back and forth to distant fields. A full set of plans and instructions for building a cart may be had by sending a stamped envelope and two cents in stamps to Kansas Farmer, Department G, Topeka, Kan.

Turning Out Lambs at a Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

club boys and girls for fattening. They pay top Kansas City prices which are about 50 cents above the local level. Mr. Amick said selection of choice feeding lambs from his flock doesn't reduce the quality of his flock materially, particularly from a breeding standpoint. He prefers a growthy type of lamb with medium-length legs and good bone to keep for breeding, rather than the short-legged, quick-fattening type selected for club work. Shropshire ewes with too much quality get too fat he said, and this is serious in a large flock.

Profit spells success in this sheep business. In 1936, the average cash return from each ewe was \$12.65, and it didn't cost more than \$5 apiece to keep the ewes. This left a gross return from each ewe of \$7.65 or more. Analyzed more closely we find the following cost

records for 1936 on Mr. Amick's flock:

Number of ewes	95
Lambs dropped	135
Lambs raised	120
Average lambing date	February 1
Average selling date	June 10
Weight of lambs when sold	70
Average age when sold	100 days
Daily gain	3/4 pound
How lambs graded	112 top, 6 culls, 2 bucks
Average selling prices	\$10.75 and \$7.00
Cost of feed for lambs	\$ 60.00
Total receipts from lambs	\$851.72
Cost of feed for ewes	\$240.00
Pounds of wool to the ewe	11
Total value of wool	\$313.50
Miscellaneous expenses	\$9.60
Net profit	\$855.62

The dog and coyote menace always seems an important one in connection with Kansas ewe flocks. Mr. Amick keeps his ewes in a low-fenced lot and lets them run in low-fenced fields when grazing. Asked about this menace, Mr. Amick's reply was, "Oh, I pepper a few dogs once in a while." Upon further inquiry he explained that "peppering" was no less than unloading ordinary shotgun shells at any dogs which bother the sheep. This has proved a practical and effective method and can readily be advocated as the simplest solution to such a problem.

Sorghums May Not Ripen

VICTOR F. STUEWE

Many of our kafirs and canes did not ripen last fall because they were planted too thick, too late or in too deep furrows. Particularly is this true regarding Atlas and our best kafirs which are late maturing. In driving over the country, I noticed probably 90 per cent of the kafir and other sorghums were planted too thick. For grain, the plants should be 8 to 12 inches apart. Most of us plant sorghum after we plant corn. Atlas and other late maturing sorghums should be planted by May 15, but not much before this. We also can hasten maturity by planting in shallow lister furrows or by surface planting.

Can Control Soil Blowing

The problem of soil blowing can best be controlled by keeping on the surface of the soil materials such as crops, crop residues, or clods, that resist soil movement, according to a new bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, "Preventing Soil Blowing on the Southern Great Plains." Copies of the bulletin, No. 1771, may be had by sending 5 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

(I am a reader of Kansas Farmer and enjoy it very much.—Harold Attenbernd, R. 1, Eudora, Kan.)

Curbs for Wind Erosion Damage

(Continued from Page 9)

granted an additional emergency rate for cover crop to control wind erosion.

That resident operators be encouraged to handle all the crop land in the county and that owners be encouraged to rent their holdings to resident operators.

That improved farmsteads be assessed on the same basis as unimproved land.

Area 11, including Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Graham counties:

We recommend the use of disk tools, drag harrow, and any other pulverizing tools after the deep tillage operation be discouraged.

That the AAA diversion payment for future programs not be made unless the idle land lay out until the next spring except when it is summer-fallowed.

That plowable sod be paid a maintenance payment according to productivity, at the rate of 50 cents an acre to the owner of the land.

We recommend AAA payment for use of damming attachments on land with less than 2 per cent slope.

That temporary pasture be increased to provide pasture and feed for the livestock that should be in this area.

Area 12, including Wallace, Logan, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Hamilton and Kearny counties:

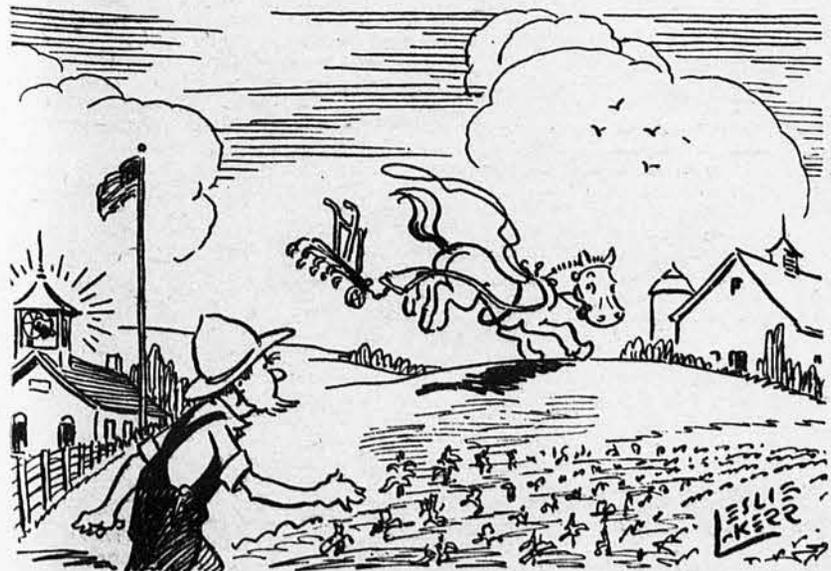
We believe the problem of controlling wind erosion is the first essential to be considered in a long-time program.

We recommend maintaining one-third of the crop land in protection practices such as stubble, cover crop, and lister ridges in strips to protect the fall seeded area on fields subject to blowing.

That land subject to blowing be leased for a period of 5 years and planted to a cover crop such as Sudan grass, and such land not harvested or pastured during the lease period.

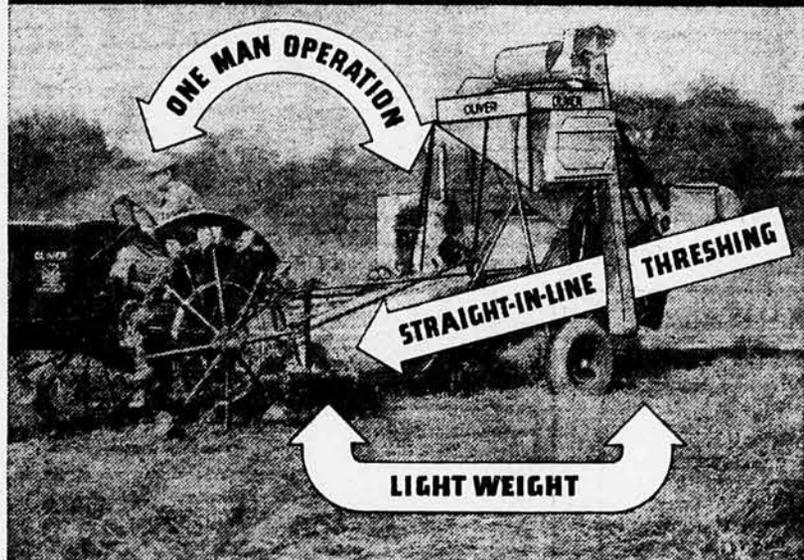
That the AAA encourage planting sod pieces of buffalo grass on small areas of crop land to demonstrate the practicability of restoring crop land to grass.

All sections were in favor of forming a committee to work out a long time program for next year.



"Shucks—she always thinks that school bell is the dinner bell."

YOU GET ALL 3 IN THE NEW OLIVER GRAIN-MASTER



"Heads First" GETS THE GRAIN FROM THE STRAW

The Oliver Grain-Master is a one-man machine that does a big combine job of getting the grain from the field and threshing it clean from the straw. With the "squeeze-grip" tilting lever the header is easily kept at the desired cutting level right from the tractor seat. The "hinge-float" feeder house automatically follows the level of the header.

"Heads first" is the only way to thresh. The Oliver hinged and balanced header lays the standing grain on the draper, straight and smooth. It is carried straight to the "hinge-float" feeder house and fed "heads first" straight to the cylinder.

Then grain and straw moves straight through the final threshing

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Draft is light. The Grain-Master weight is light. Roller bearing air-tired wheels move easily even over soft soils, leaving ample motor power for operation of the threshing machinery by the power take-off. Auxiliary motor drive is also available.

See the Oliver Grain-Master at your Oliver Dealer's. Say good-bye to the hard work of harvesting and threshing, the feeding of threshing gangs, the loss of the grain you work to grow. See the Oliver Grain-Master and an Oliver "70" to handle it. Send the coupon below for complete information.

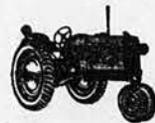


OLIVER

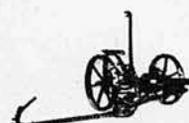
FARM EQUIPMENT SALES COMPANY

See your Oliver Dealer or check and mail the coupon to Oliver, 1329 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; Dodge City, Kan.

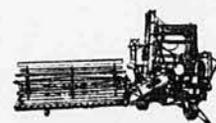
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KF 4-10-37

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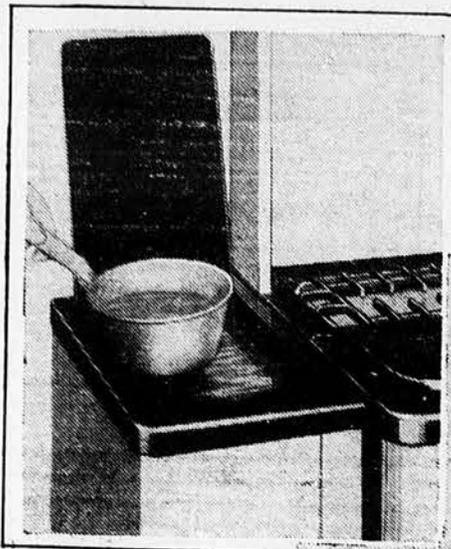
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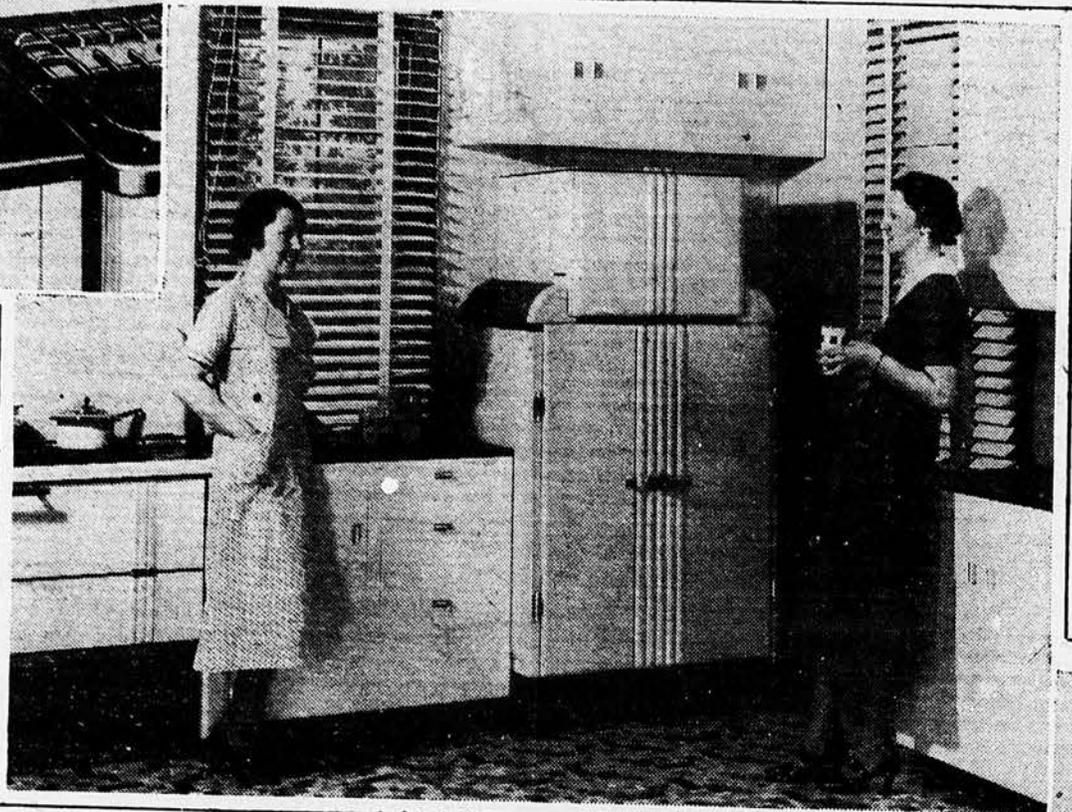
Rural Kitchens Go Modern

RUTH GOODALL

Streamlined, Efficient and Up-to-Date as Tomorrow
Are the New Oil-Burning Ranges and Refrigerators



Left—A 7-gallon water reservoir, a feature of this oil range, supplies hot water the year 'round.



Center—Oil ranges and refrigerators come in "matched units" that are identical in line and color harmony.

GONE are the days when "drudgery" was the accepted lot of the farm house-keeper along with all the other inconveniences of farm home life—gone the way of the old horse and buggy and the hitching block. Anyway it's a far cry from the "cave age" when farm housewives were wont to keep fresh foods in caves, cellars, spring houses or wells, to the kerosene-burning refrigerator of the modern rural home.

Made especially for homes beyond the high power lines, these refrigerators require no connection of any kind and burn only a small quantity of kerosene, yet they produce a continuous cold that conserves food and freezes ice cubes.

Just as great is the advance from the drab, smoky, spindly oil stove of a few years ago to today's porcelain enameled cabinet-type oil range with burners that are as fast as city gas.

Maybe, after the men had bought cars that would get them to town and back in a hustle, and had equipped the farm with tractors—and had the tractors paid for, the women folks came to the conclusion it was about time they made a few demands. Of course, you know that when women ask—that is ask nicely, as only women know how to do—men usually deliver the goods. Dirty old cook stoves went into the discard, the spring house was turned into a play room for the kids, and a spiffy new stove and refrigerator in "matched units" moved into the kitchen to keep each other company and make life pleasant for the cook who makes life pleasant for us all.

Far be it from my intention to leave the impression that modern kitchen equipment in the rural home is of interest only to women and that the men, poor dears, have only indulgently to smile their acquiescence and pay the bills. I know from experience in my own home life, that the housewife's interest reflects the interest of the entire family. In the first place, the man of the house is just as much interested in modern refrigeration and cooking equipment as the woman. He wants his family's health protected. He likes good food, served in appetizing and healthful variety. He abhors waste, whether it be of money in uneconomical purchase or in spoilage of food or waste of his family's time. Last but not least the comfort and safety of "his homemaker" is of vital importance to him. So to the "boss" and the lady-who-makes-his-farmhouse-a-home I'd like to explain some of the things this modern kitchen pair will do.

A COOK stove being essential to the business and happiness of good housekeeping, let's begin with the range. You'll see it—that is the half the photographer got in the picture—at the left of this 1937 version of a model oil-burning kitchen. It will give you all the conveniences available to city housewives, yet matter not a hoot that you live far removed from gas and electric lines. It is a cabinet-type, table-top range, with oil burners and fuel reservoir concealed. Survey having shown that small-town and rural homemakers prefer ovens at cooking-top height, to avoid stooping, kneeling and heavy lifting, 1937 stove models are designed just that way—with ovens at either right or left end to fit kitchen lighting and arrangement. Not only is the oven well insulated, it is porcelain-enameled so that it is easy to keep clean, and roomy enough to accommodate a large turkey roaster or to bake the week's supply of bread.

New beauty in color and lines are added features of this year's modern styling. The lines are straight and simple, and ranges are available in either cream-white or pure white porcelain finish.

The cooking top space is exceptionally roomy. The black porcelain cover over the fuel reservoir is level with the grates, providing additional cooking utensil space. The oven can also be used as extra cooking-top space during the preparation of an unusually large meal.

The burners of this oil stove provide as great

a volume of heat as natural gas, and are just as quick and easily controlled. Stoves may be had in two to five-burner size, the burners enclosed back of a hinged panel which may be left open or shut at will while the burners are lit and cooking going on.

The fuel reservoir is concealed at the outer end of the cooking top. This reservoir which has a capacity of two gallons instead of the usual one gallon, reduces the frequency of refueling by half. That is not its only advantage. By merely pulling upward and forward on the retainer handle, the reservoir is easily lifted out by the bail, for outside filling. Enough oil remains in a stationary lower reservoir to operate the burners while this tank is being filled.

A NEW feature is a broiler that fits over the grate so that its porcelain canopy rests over a burner that deflects the heat to all sides of the meat during the broiling process. The meat rests on a grill in the metal pan. No turning is necessary. The broiler can be used for baking muffins, potatoes and other foods, as well as for broiling steaks, chops and fries.

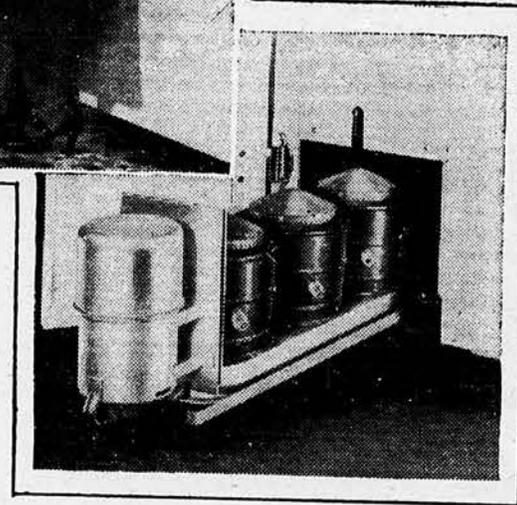
The cooking taken care of, that after all being the first requisite of a cook stove, it's still mighty interesting to know that here's an oil range that meets all the other requirements of a rural kitchen where it must do triple duty. Known as a "heat-or-cook" range, it not only cooks but can be adapted to heating the house in winter and will furnish an ample supply of hot water the year 'round. There is a 7-gallon built-in water reservoir that is porcelain enamel inside and out. Water heats in it while the burners are being used for cooking. For cold weather use the front half of the cooking grates can be lifted off and replaced with a solid cast metal top, designed to provide a larger surface for heating air. In fact, a five-burner range will adequately heat an area equal to two or three ordinary rooms during coldest winter weather.

A canopy extension of the shelf on the splasher back and a flue connector carry off fumes and cooking odors. This canopy can be tilted back to make room for tall utensils, like a washboiler on laundry day, and a pressure cooker at canning time.

Nine years ago the first oil-burning refrigerator was put on the market. During that period it has made iceless refrigeration available to rural homes beyond gas and electric lines, where the need is greatest because of the distance from markets and the iceman's route. It was designed especially to serve rural homes with all that modern refrigeration implies—to store plentiful supplies of foods, and to keep them plenty cold—to freeze ice cubes, ice cream and other desserts—and to perform these services more economically than any other form of refrigeration.

Distinctively beautiful in exterior styling—its rhythm of line and color harmonizing with any kitchen plan. Inside the food compartment is finished in white porcelain enamel, the corners rounded for easy cleaning. The shelves can be arranged in three different positions so space between shelves may be varied as much as eight inches. Handy racks on the inside of the door add greatly to the convenience of keeping small articles where they can be reached with ease.

Food can be kept right in your kitchen, where you need it, saving you thousands of steps to makeshift, inefficient coolers. This iceless refrigerator will en-



Below—The refrigerator burners and the small fuel reservoir are mounted on a sliding tray.

able you to buy economically and save extra trips to town, because it keeps generous supplies of perishable foods safe from spoilage and waste. It will take care of those unavoidable leftovers which go to waste in homes that do not have adequate means of refrigeration. It will freeze a tray of ice cream "like nobody's business" or it will provide convenient cubes for icing drinks. There will be no more "runny" butter, nor wilted vegetables. You can cook ahead for harvest hands or for Sunday company—in the hottest weather with safety. It will add so much to the variety of things you can serve your family, make the preparation so much easier and even make so much difference in the very taste of food, that once installed in your kitchen you will wonder how you ever got along without this modern means of refrigeration.

BUT what of the cost? Small indeed—very small—considering the services it performs for the entire family, and the span of years over which these benefits will be enjoyed. In fact you will find, as thousands of users already have, that the actual savings made on food alone will pay off the investment. Operating expenses will average not more than 10 dollars a year, for it burns kerosene and the specially designed burners do their day's work in two hours. For 22 hours of the day the burners are not consuming fuel nor generating heat. The only attention required is lighting once a day—the burners go out automatically. The burners keep clean a long time. However, when it is necessary to clean them, it can be conveniently done outside. The burners and the small fuel reservoir, holding just enough kerosene for the generating of 24 hours of refrigeration, are mounted on a sliding tray which can easily be removed and carried outside, without interrupting refrigeration. Neither the burners nor the refrigeration system have any valves, unions or gadgets, no moving parts to wear or fail. Perhaps that doesn't mean anything to you housewives, but it will speak volumes to the men folks who know only too well the breakdown of machinery.

Neither a new oil-burning stove nor a modern iceless refrigerator should be considered as just another piece of furniture. Either one, placed in your kitchen is far more than that. It becomes a working companion during a great part of every day. It's job is to lighten your work and reduce the time you now spend in the kitchen. It means better food for your family, prepared under more enjoyable circumstances. At the end of the year—and remember figures don't lie—you'll have more money in the bank everything else being equal.

Plant a Backyard Herb Garden

MRS. J. E. EDWARDS

EVERY good cook knows how necessary are the various herbs she uses in her cooking. There is no need, when preparing a favorite dish in a farm home, for the cooking to be suspended because a certain herb, called for in the recipe, has been previously used and no new supply ordered. All of the most useful herbs may be easily grown right in your own garden and you will always have a supply. Most of them are perennials, and once established, about all you have to do is to gather what you need for your supply. The method of planting is the same as that of any hardy vegetable, in rows two feet apart, and thinned out until they stand eight inches apart in the row. With the exception of sage, they require a very thin covering of soil. Sage should be covered to the depth of about three-fourths of an inch. At least sage, thyme, horehound, summer savory, dill and sweet marjoram should be found in every farm garden.

For years we had one single sage plant in our garden, and from it not only our own, but several neighbor families, got their entire supply of sage. It is quite hardy and requires virtually no care. We gather the leaves while in blossom, spread them out on a paper in the sunshine in front of an open window, and allow them to dry. When well dried it is packed away in cans with tight-fitting covers. Sage is a seasoning that is both healthful and tasty. It is also a good nerve quieter.

Summer savory is an annual. It may be used instead of parsley, and is just as tasty. The leaves and shoots are used in soups and salads. The leaves are ready for use when the first blossom appears.

The medicinal qualities of horehound are quite marked. It is especially valuable for the treatment of coughs and colds. The leaves are gathered just before the plant begins to blossom. Dry

and pack them away the same as you do sage.

Sweet marjoram is a perennial but may also be treated as an annual. It is decorative and may be used either dry or fresh. It is not picked for drying until the first blossoms have formed.

Dill is fine for use in soups, but of course its most popular use is for pickles, for which purpose both the leaves and seeds are used. The plants are cut just before the seeds are dry enough to fall. This is an annual, but is easy to raise, and if allowed will seed itself each year.

Neat Repair for Shades

MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

Frequently a break appears at the hem where one grasps the shade to pull it down. Should the shade prove too short to permit another hem being made, a neat patch may be applied. If a similar material is not available from which to secure a patch, canvas or linen, in matching color or a neat contrast may be used. This patch should be applied to both sides of the shade. In bedroom, kitchen or bath a pleasing note may be added to the room by applying a patch of contrasting color or pretty print in the shape of a gay flower or perky butterfly. Remember—a patch need not advertise the fact that it covers a hole!

Spring Down on the Farm

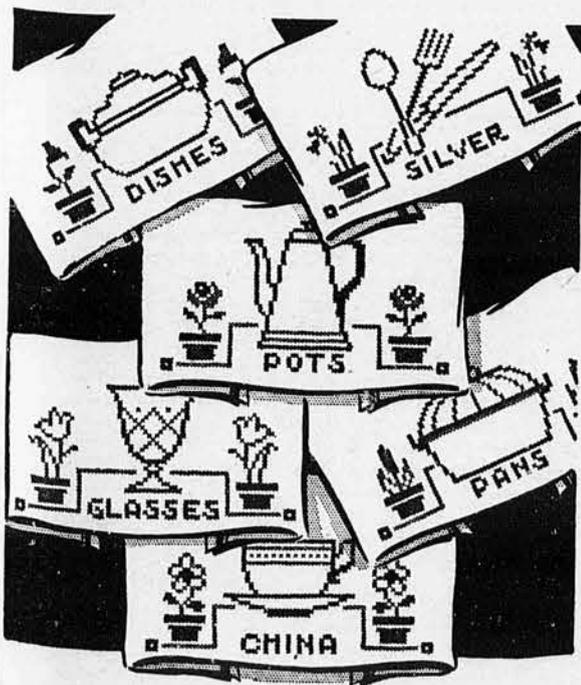
MRS. T. P.

If there is one thing that provokes me more than something else, it is a city friend feeling sorry for me because I have such a monotonous life. Don't they realize what a "big kick" I get out of my first tulips and iris, the soft fluffy chicks as they hatch, the wobbly calves and the darling little lambs? Don't they know it's fun to make over old clothes and add something new, to pick out seeds from the catalogs and try something different in the yard and garden? To paint the kitchen and put up different curtains, change the furniture around and pretend we are company in our own home? To watch for the different kinds of birds to come "home" and to see the first tender shoots of the rhubarb showing above the ground can give a thrill unequaled by any sight I've ever seen in the city. We hover around our small orchard at blooming time as if ours were the first and only trees in existence. How we enjoy the first tender shoots of water cress and the hum of the bees busy preparing our supply of honey for the winter. Everything coming back to life to give us faith that there is no death but only a rest period. There is beauty all around us on the farm—beauty, warmth, light and love. What more could we want?

Cleaning Campaign

The cry of the first robin starts the average housewife into a cleaning campaign that makes the family domicile anything but Home Sweet Home. I am often asked the best way to clean house. One look at my desk and you'd know I'm not smart enough to answer that, so I'm passing the inquiry on to you readers. What one thing do you do around your house of a spring time that is most helpful and makes living pleasanter? Kansas Farmer will pay \$1 for every idea of the kind it can find room to print. Make your answers short and to the point, and address them to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

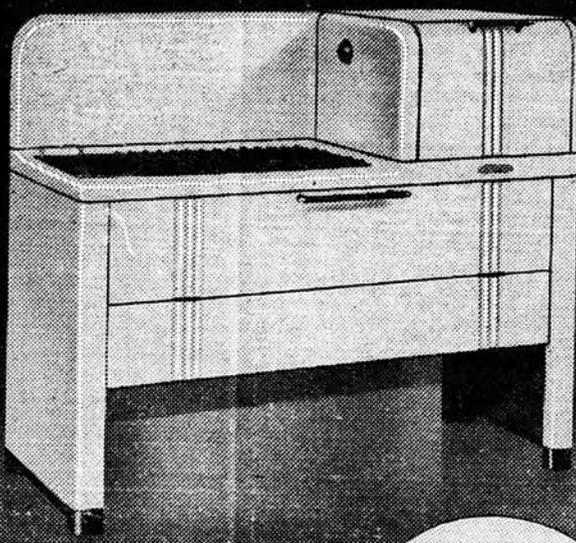
Make Your Kitchen Gay This Way



Dishes, silver, pots and pans join forces to make one of the snappiest sets of towels you ever saw. Make your kitchen gay this way; it's easy, and oh, so colorful! Use six-strand cotton for this quick-as-lightning cross stitch in eight-to-the-inch size. There isn't a woman in the world—be she bride or seasoned housekeeper who wouldn't welcome so practical and handy a gift! Pattern No. 5795 gives transfers of six motifs averaging 4 1/4 by 9 3/4 inches; material requirements; color suggestions; illustrations of all stitches used—for 10 cents. Order this transfer pattern from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



"No oil stove is as convenient as PERFECTION!"



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ARE EASY TO LIGHT... HANDY
FUEL RESERVOIR HOLDS 2 GALLONS...
OVEN AT PROPER HEIGHT SAVES STOOPING

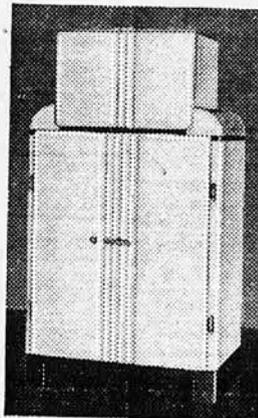


There's an old expression, "Handsome is that handsome does"—a good saying to have in mind when choosing a stove. For who would buy a poky, temperamental stove when the most beautiful oil range of all has fast, clean, High-Power burners? And who would work around the ends of a stove when Perfection ranges are designed with all the burners lighted from the front? Even the TWO-gallon fuel reservoir, located beside the cooking top, is easily tilted and removed without leaving one's natural working position!

The perfect-baking, "live heat" oven is built above table height to save stooping, reaching and lifting. Other conveniences are a removable burner tray and the oven heat indicator.

Visit your dealer and see this all porcelain range in choice of cream-white or snow-white; also other modern Perfections in great variety. Choose Perfection

for your new range and get both beauty and convenience!



SUPERFEX OIL BURNING REFRIGERATOR—Ice from oil heat! 24 hours' refrigeration from only 2 hours' burner operation. Continuous refrigeration without a constant flame. Requires no electricity, no running water, no connections. Booklet free. Send the coupon.

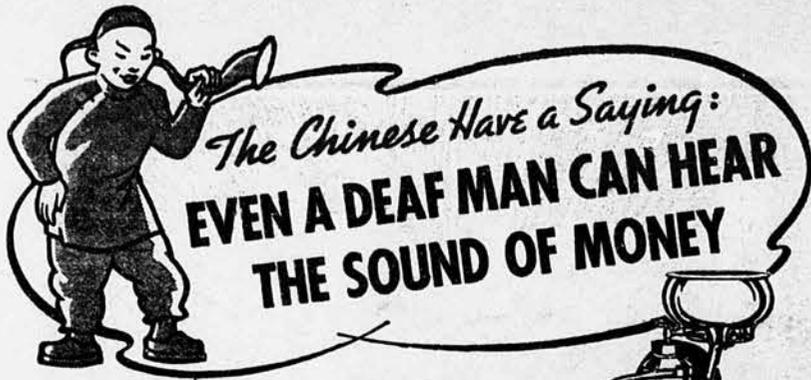
The Mark of Quality



PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY, 7814-B Platt Ave., Cleveland, O.
 Please send me the new High-Power PERFECTION booklet showing modern oil stoves
 Also your booklet showing Perfection-made SUPERFEX Oil Burning Refrigerators

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NOTICE: Only genuine Perfection-made wicks, identified by the red triangle trade mark, and the name, "PERFECTION" give best results with all Perfection stoves.



IF you are using an old, worn or inferior cream separator, you should hear the clink of coin every time you empty a pail of skim-milk into the hogs' trough or into the chickens' milk pan. It's the money you *ought* to be getting for the cream in the skim-milk—the money a new De Laval Separator will save for you.

If you are still milking cows by hand, you should hear the sound of money every time you sit down on the milking stool. It's the money a De Laval Milker will save for you.

De Laval Separators and Milkers Pay For Themselves

That isn't a "claim"—it's an absolute fact, proved time and time again by thousands of farmers. A De Laval Separator actually earns its own payments in the extra cream checks it assures. You can buy one on terms as low as \$1.00 a week.

And a De Laval Milker saves time, saves wages, enables your cows to give more and better milk—all of which means *money in your pockets*.

Find out what these two money-makers will do for you. Talk to your De Laval Dealer—or get in touch with the nearest De Laval office below.

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De Laval—World's Best Separators
Sizes, styles, prices and terms for every need and purse.
PAYMENTS AS LOW AS \$1.00 A WEEK



De Laval Milkers
Milk better, faster, cleaner than any other method. Made in a variety of sizes and styles. Sold on monthly installment payments so that they pay for themselves.

POULTRY HEALTH

By Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian; Specialist in Poultry Diseases

Pointers on Raising Strong, Healthy Chicks

PROPER breeding, careful selection of eggs, and modern hatching methods have done much toward producing good chicks—chicks that are strong and vigorous and free from disease. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the chicks you start with will be strong and healthy. The problem, then, is to keep them that way.

First of all, brood your chicks in small lots, in order to confine the spread of disease if it appears. Next, keep their quarters scrupulously clean through frequent change of litter, thorough cleaning, and careful disinfecting. Then, always observe strict regularity in temperature, ventilation and feeding. Finally, follow a thorough prevention program. In this last respect, there are three things to watch out for: bowel disorders, respiratory troubles, and worms.

Bowel Disorders

Most bowel disorders are caused by improper feeding, poor management, or infections. In order to check such disturbances, chicks should be given a reliable preparation in their drinking water. Thousands of poultry raisers use Phen-O-Sal Tablets, every day for the first ten days, and twice a week thereafter. Phen-O-Sal Tablets form a medicinal fluid that chicks take into their systems every time they drink. That lessens the danger of intestinal infection, checks and prevents bowel troubles, and when inflammation is present, brings quick relief.

Moreover, Phen-O-Sal furnishes blood-building elements that help to improve the health of the chicks, build up their strength and vitality, and make them less susceptible to serious disease.

Respiratory Troubles

These include colds, roup, bronchitis, brooder pneumonia, and other less



common diseases of the respiratory tract. To lessen the danger of these troubles, and to guard against serious losses, spray your chicks regularly with Cam-Pho-Sal. Its soothing, medicated vapors keep the respiratory tract free of infection, clear up congestion, and make breathing easy. If inflammation is present, Cam-Pho-Sal vapors bring quick relief, and check the germs before they can cause serious trouble.

It should be remembered that bowel disorders and respiratory troubles often go hand in hand. For best results, treat with both Phen-O-Sal and Cam-Pho-Sal at the same time.

Worms

The best time to check worm infestation is when the chicks are young. Serious losses can be avoided by adding Avi-Tone to the chicks' feed. Reliable tests show that Avi-Tone effectively gets round worms in chicks, and helps to prevent re-infestation. Moreover, it strengthens the chicks, stimulates appetite, and builds up vitality. This leads to faster growth and a more economical use of feed. Avi-Tone is easy to use—mixes readily with wet or dry mash.

Get a Free Copy of Dr. Salsbury's New Poultry Health Manual

One of the most complete books on poultry diseases, how to recognize them and how to control them, ever offered to poultry raisers. 96 pages. Fully illustrated in natural colors. Get your FREE copy now from your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer, or write me for his name and address.

J. E. Salsbury

Your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer carries the above-mentioned preparations; ask for them by name. Prices: Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for \$1.00; Cam-Pho-Sal, 250-chick size bottle, 75c; Avi-Tone, 6 lbs. \$2.00. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa. Adv. "F."

Contented Chicks May Turn Into Cannibal Mob Over-Night

MRS. HENRY F. FARNSWORTH

MORE chickens! More wishbones! More luck! It is said that the reason the wishbone is considered lucky is because of its resemblance to a horseshoe. At least it is a very old custom—this pulling or breaking the wishbone. And there are more of them broken and placed above the door by the young folks than one might think. It takes more than luck, however, to raise chicks.

The brooding of chicks presents many different problems to most poultry raisers. Especially those who have gone thru many years of poultry work have learned that we must be constantly on the watch for coccidiosis, toe and feather picking or cannibalism. There have been a number of times in different years when I have walked into the brooder houses early in the morning to find whole gangs of Leghorn chicks fighting away for dear life, picking one another's combs, faces and wattles. From a contented, happy group of the night before they have turned into a fighting mob, and it usually took 2 or 3 days for this instinct to die down, and for chicks to become respectable in their habits once more. There seemed to be no specific cause for it.



Mrs. Farnsworth

house a deep litter is helpful. Cleanliness in brooding must be observed to keep down this trouble. If only a shallow litter is used on the floor it should be cleaned and replaced two or three times a week during the first few weeks. One can be guided by the weather. In damp warm weather one has to change it often to keep it dry.

Warm, damp conditions are ideal for the development of the coccidia. Avoid leaky water fountains. If an outbreak does occur, clean daily and disinfect by spraying lightly. Give a fermented moist mash once a day as a preventive, and twice a day to help in getting chicks over an attack. Feeding Epsom salts once a week in the drinking water will aid in prevention, 1 teaspoon to the gallon for small chicks up to 3 weeks old, giving it in the first drink of mornings, then changing to fresh water late in the afternoon.

Pullets That Never Pay

Sun porches and clean range help in raising disease-free chicks. It has been found that avian coccidiosis will live in the soil from 9 to 18 months, depending on the soil and how located. The after effects of coccidiosis is not alone in the stunted growth and slower development—that is bad enough—but it doesn't stop there. The pullets never seem to regain full vigor and never become very heavy producers.

Demand for Better Chicks

Altho there may be fewer early chicks this spring, our correspondence indicates there are more people who realize it takes good chicks to use the high-priced corn and make a profit. With \$1.25 corn one cannot afford to feed poor layers, or even those of medium production. It is necessary to feed well for best growth and development—a good chick doesn't eat any more than a poor one.

Up to 6 weeks old a chick will only eat about 2 pounds of mash. If one must choose between a poor mash at \$2.75 and a good mash at \$3.75, the difference at 6 weeks old will be only about 1 cent a chick. One can't afford to take a chance on cheap feed either. Feeding equal parts of grain and mash after the chicks are 8 to 10 weeks old will cheapen the ration somewhat, and the chicks will be getting good feed also, and this method has given us pullets with better development in body and frames than has the all-mash method.

Causes of Unabsorbed Yolks

What causes unabsorbed yolks in baby chicks? An Arkansas reader asks this question. There may be several reasons—lack of inherited vitality from the parent stock, incorrect incubation along the lines of temperature and evaporation, chilling or overheating of chicks in the brooder house or improper feed, waiting too long before feeding—in fact anything that lowers the vitality of the baby chick is likely to cause this trouble.

From No Certain Cause

When toe-picking and feather-picking start, many times it seems to be from no certain cause. One opens the door to find several chicks picked, sometimes there will be one that has been eaten, and this taste of fresh meat has made cannibals out of an otherwise contented group. They form the habit of picking at one another and the minute blood is drawn the battle is on. Idleness may be at the base of this mischief. Sometimes it may have a real reason in overcrowding, or overheating or lack of green feed. Whatever the cause, keeping chicks busy is a help. Darken the windows either thru covering with burlap, smearing them with something or painting with a red paint made especially for this purpose. On the picked chicks, smear some bitter-tasting salve made especially for this, or smear with pine tar, and isolate the chicks for a few hours.

Watch for These Signs

Coccidiosis outbreaks may occur almost as suddenly, altho to one who has studied the chicks closely each day it will be noted that the group seems a little less peppy, and have less appetite than usual a few days before any other symptom is noticed. The things that cause these organisms to develop can be controlled to a certain extent. One of the best aids for late-hatched chicks especially is brooding chicks on wire floors; or in the large brooder

Grass Can Come Back in One Year

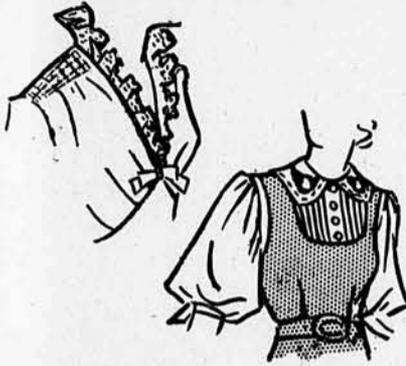
SOLID listing of badly depleted buffalo grass pastures on the Great Plains has attracted a lot of attention and there is much experimental as well as actual farm evidence to prove that the idea has unusual merit. For instance, at Spur, Texas, a pasture was solidly contoured in 1934, and in 1935 and 1936 the weight of grass produced to the acre on this land was 2,423 and 2,315 pounds respectively. On similar land which received no treatment the yields were 857 and 592 pounds. This shows that in one year the grass will come back and produce 3 times as much. On another similar depleted pasture which was solidly listed last spring, the 1936 grass yield was equal to 1,326 pounds an acre.

Many Kansas short-grass pastures which are badly blown, closely grazed and damaged by drouth, could well afford to be listed either solidly or at intervals. In this kind of land the lister would bring up coarser soil. The furrows would catch and hold moisture which will otherwise drain off of the finely powdered surface like "water off a duck's back." It is a safe bet the pasture would be doubled or tripled in carrying capacity in a year or two. But be sure the furrows are on the level contour.

'Gone With the Wind' Styles

JANE ALDEN, Stylist

Chit chat from the West Coast fashion showings, recently, assures us that "skirts will furl to the breeze, with lines feminine and flowing. Styles for the coming spring and summer will be 'Gone with the Wind' fashions." Thus says Omar Kiam ('A Star is Born'). And Dolly Tree, who designed costumes for Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man," believes that skirts will continue short



and probably full. On this point designers heartily agree, altho Harkrider, who designs costumes for Virginia Bruce, Binnie Barnes, and Alice Brady, insists

Greet All Spring Events

IN THIS SLIMMING FROCK



Pattern No. KF-301—A delightful frock, gay as a lark and ever so slimming—this sprightly afternoon model! As soon as you see its individual details and dainty charm, you'll want to make it to take you to all your gala Spring occasions. See the rippling jabot that tops a simple blouse boasting trim yoke-like sleeves. See the neatly pleated skirt, and narrowest of belts, smartly overlapped and fastened by round, nobby buttons! You'll find it's easy making a grand surprise, too—for pattern KF-301 is amazingly simple to cut and stitch. Ideal in printed crepe, silk or triple sheer. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

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

that skirts should stay long and glamorous for evening. "I, for one," he shouts, "take up the sword in the fight against the shorter evening dress . . . We must not go back to the monstrosities of 1920 when skirts ended at the knee and waistlines were a few inches above." Doesn't it make you shudder even to think of those chemise models we used to wear?

Lower necklines are generally accepted in the Hollywood forecast. Deep, slim "V's" topped by turned back collars, or graceful cowl necks are the choice of Milo Anderson, youngest big-time Hollywood designer, who did the things for "Anthony Adverse." Many of the V-necks wear frills of crisp white lace.

Sleeves are shorter for year-round wear! "Except in rare cases," says Travis Banton, who does clothes for delectably blonde Carole Lombard, "a short sleeve is ideal for daytime wear."

Bernard Newman, who put Ginger Rogers into swirling dance frocks, says "chiffons, brocades, rayons, and acetates will be used and seen in fresh new treatments." All the designers chorus their approval of gay prints.

Edward Stevenson, who dresses Barbara Stanwyck so charmingly for Bob Taylor's admiration, says, "We can expect more color and novel effects of cut and design in our shoes. Sandals in gay prints will come in this summer."

Hats are less "dizzy," more feminine and flattering . . . tuned-up with floating veils, masses of flowers. The simple and adaptable Breton, and the classic fedora type, are also high in favor with the movie queens.

Peasant-influenced clothes, so avidly adopted by the college crowd this year, are noticeable in Hollywood styles. You see lots of peasant embroidery, boleros, jumpers, box coats, pill-box hats, and cape ensembles.

As Sally Martin, famous fashion editor and commentator for the show, told me: "In selecting the garments for the show, we had no trouble finding practical studio-designed clothes, for our Hollywood designers believe that clothes should be smart in a utilitarian, rather than a theatrical sense." Interesting, indeed, coming from Hollywood!

(Copyright Edanell Features, Inc., 1937)

No One Poultry Breed Best

MRS. HARRY T. FORBES
Auburn, Kansas

I often am asked the question, "What variety of poultry is the most profitable?" The answer to this question is, "The variety that you like the best." However, careful consideration must be given in choosing breeds either by the beginner or by one who changes breeds. As one lives with a flock 365 days in a year it is a good idea to choose the breed that makes the strongest appeal and have them standard and beautiful.

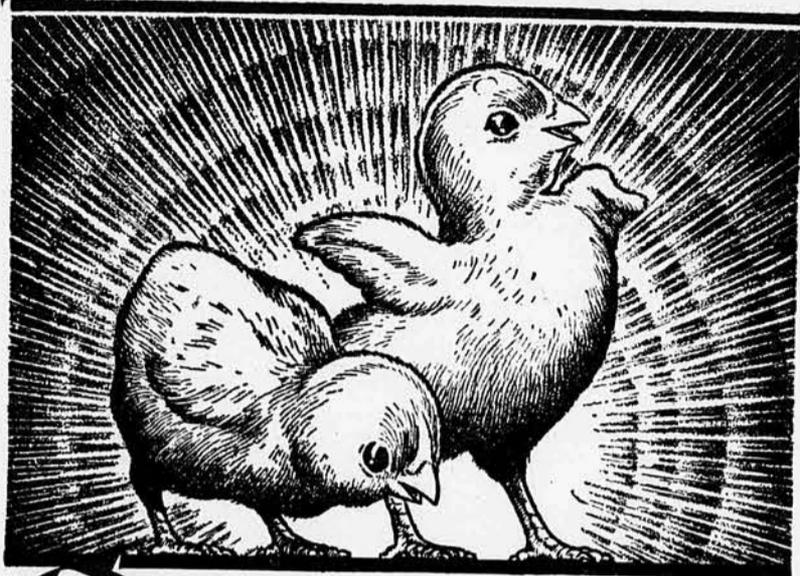
Pure breeds of standard flocks are at all times more reliable and far nearer perfection, either for exhibition or utility.

When you enter a show room and gaze upon beautiful poultry you are not looking upon a work of chance or accident, but upon the result of careful and scientific study, birds that are bred for high producing egg records, as well as beauty birds bred for choice table food, and at the same time beautiful specimens. One would not desire to retain birds for just beauty alone. They must be both useful and profitable.

"Electric Chair" for Fowls

Modern electric invention aims to speed up the preparation of chickens, turkeys, geese and squabs for market in a new device being tested in San Francisco. The inventors—two technicians—believe their "electric chair" for fowls will revolutionize the preparation of poultry for the market.

The new machine has a voltage of from 1000 to 1500. The legs of the bird are clamped on a moving belt. Then a mechanism reaches out, seizes the fowl's head and presses it against an electrode. The inventors claim it is a more humane and sanitary system of poultry preparation.



Their FIRST MEAL



SPEAR BRAND Start-To-Finish CHICK PELLETS

SPEAR BRAND Start-To-Finish CHICK PELLETS

Make feeding Easy, Economical. . . Stop waste. Easy for Baby Chicks to handle. Keep hoppers full of SPEAR BRAND Start-To-Finish for BIGGER PROFITS. 100 lbs. feeds 100 chicks first 4 weeks!

Raise every livable chick! Feed SPEAR BRAND Start-To-Finish CHICK PELLETS, the perfectly-balanced feed. Thousands of successful chick-raisers feed it for QUICKER, GREATER PROFITS! Puts broilers on the market Earlier..brings young pullets to maturity Quickly, Safely. No other feed needed. Contains all Essential Vitamins, Nutrients, Minerals...keeps Baby Chicks' resistance to normal; less mortality from roup and other infections.

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or write us direct.

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World Poultry Congress: W. D. Termohlen, chief of the poultry section of the AAA, has been named as the secretary of the committee arranging the World Poultry Congress which will be held in the United States in 1939. The site of the congress will soon be selected.

Mothers-in-Law: The International Mother-in-law club, meeting in Texas recently, staged a wedding as part of the celebration, and at its conclusion the women gave all their kisses to the groom. For once apparently a man really was of some importance at his own wedding.

Is There a "Secret" Preparation For Curing the Drink Habit?

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

TWENTY-ONE years brings an infant to manhood. So this Health Column, now being 21 years old, may claim maturity. In all the 21 years your Health Editor never has had so many letters from anxious mothers and wives asking for help in treating liquor addiction. Most of the letters ask for a remedy that may be given to the patient without his knowledge, the popular idea being that some secret preparation—preferably an Indian herb—may be mixed up in a cup of coffee; something that will make the weak drinker become a man of strength to resist temptation. Such ideas are based on catch-penny advertisements and may be classified under the terse term of "bunk."



Dr. Lerrigo

The first step in breaking the liquor habit is to bring the drinker to see that no matter what others may drink, alcohol is not for him but must be totally avoided. No use to dally with the idea that he will drink only what he can take. A victim of chronic alcoholism—a dipsomaniac, if you like—simply cannot take it. There is no stopping place for him because the red thread that runs thru the liquor complex is a narcotic that stupefies all control. The first drink deadens to some extent the sense of responsibility, and each succeeding dose makes

the victim less aware of his weakness and more confident of his ability to stop when he has had enough—or when his money gives out.

Men are curing themselves of the drink habit. Sane, shame-faced men who see the pit before them and shrink from its depths; men who still have fight enough in their spirits to triumph over the cravings of habit. Strong men, these must be! But I have little to offer to wives and mothers of drunkards unless their men will do their share. The willing man can get help from his doctor, for drugs are needed to clean out the systemic poison and restore the jangled nerves. His best plan is to enter a sanitarium for 4 weeks of treatment. A good one will give the treatment in 3 or 4 weeks, together with a course to follow at home, for about \$200. For those unable to pay there may be aid offered thru the probate court. This may seem a shameful experience for a good man whose only fault lies in his taste, but the probate court and early treatment for the man while he may still be regenerated is a mild evil compared to the shame and degradation of habitual drunkenness.

Help Clear the Skin

I wish to know how to get rid of blackheads and pimples. I have them for about three-fourths of a year and have a lot of them. What do they come from? Please mention some good remedies that are sure to cure them.—S. R. J.

Blackheads and pimples are a very common ailment of young people from 15 to 25. Blackheads sometimes are known as "skin worms" but, as a matter of fact, they are not worms at all but are formed of a little plug of oily matter known as "sebum." The cure is to take good care of the skin and encourage in it a vigorous circulation. Constipation may not cause the trouble but certainly aggravates it, so every victim should make special effort to encourage a regular normal evacuation of the bowels daily. Indigestible foods must be avoided. An improvement is obtained by reducing sweetstuffs and fats. Daily bathing of the entire body with water as cool as can be borne, followed by a brisk rub with a dry towel, putting into it sufficient vigor to bring the skin to a glow, will do more to cure the trouble than any other thing.

Don't Skimp on Sleep

What will help me grow? Do I need to sleep as much if I eat more to build up the tissues of the body? I am 18 years old.—V. J. B.

Yes. Sleep is one of the great essentials for growth. In the activities of the day you use up more tissue building material than you can afford. During sleep you "catch up." A boy of 18 should sleep 8 hours. If poorly developed, 9 is better.

Relieve the Pressure

I have two bunions on my feet and they pain terribly. Can you please tell me how to get rid of them?—J. C. M.

If the bunions are of recent development they will go away by taking off the pressure of ill-fitting shoes. You can buy a bunion protector, to wear inside the shoe, at any good shoe store. Find out whether you have weak arches, too. Such a condition often causes bunions.

Before It Is too Late

A neighbor boy 8 years old is very hard of hearing in one ear and some in the other. Has had gatherings in ear two or three times. The bad ear exudes a dark, waxy substance.—C. S. F.

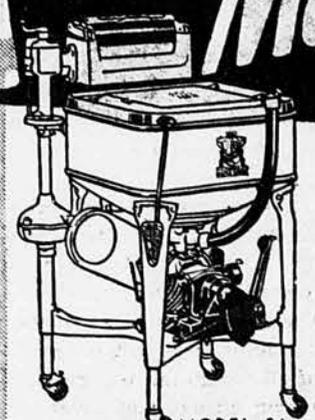
An ear that has "gathered" is not a case for home treatment. It means there has been abscess formation and that the ear drum has ruptured. Hearing is so important that the best of treatment is none too good. This boy should have the services of a good ear specialist while there is time to do something for him.

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

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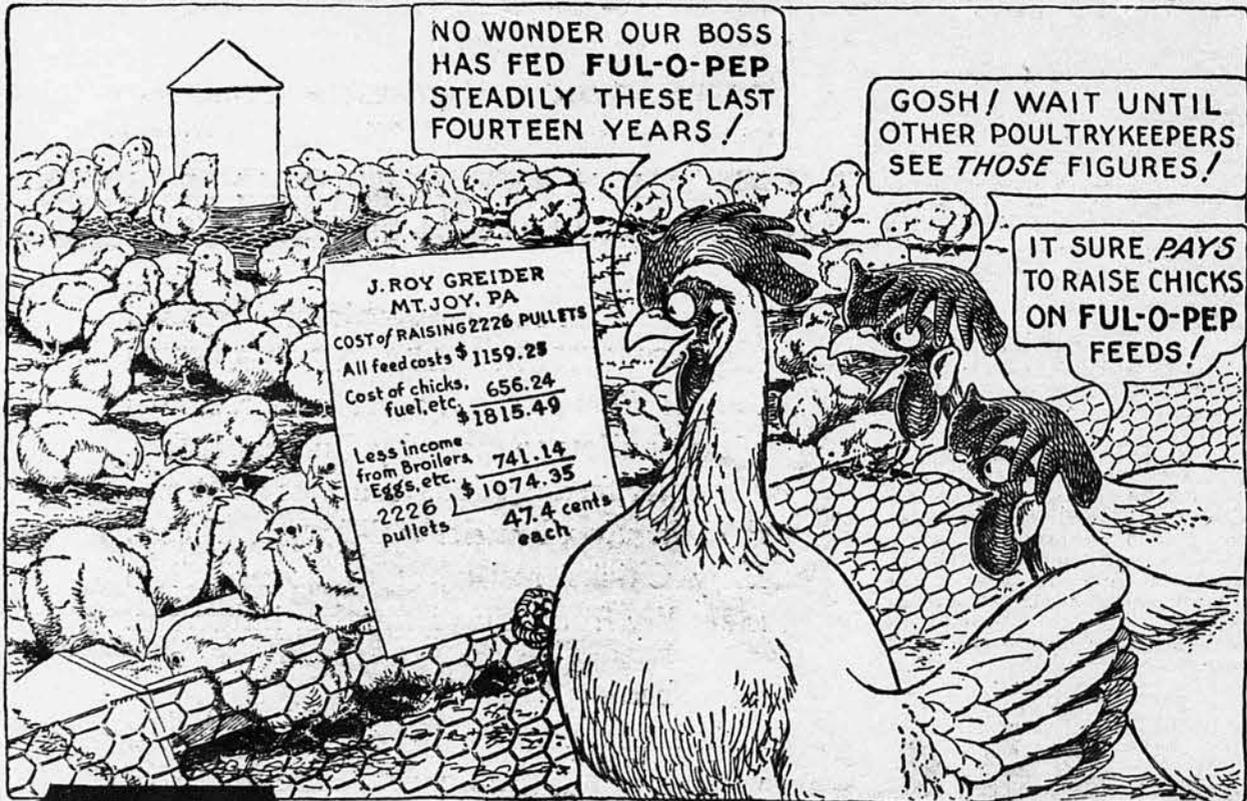
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NO WONDER OUR BOSS HAS FED FUL-O-PEP STEADILY THESE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS!

GOSH! WAIT UNTIL OTHER POULTRYKEEPERS SEE THOSE FIGURES!

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COST OF RAISING 2226 PULLETS	
All feed costs	\$ 1159.28
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	\$ 1815.49
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2226 pullets	\$ 1074.35
	47.4 cents each



Raise low cost pullets this year—big, uniform, sound, long lived birds and more of them. Raise your chicks the Ful-O-Pep Way.

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Our Readers Wish to Know

Your Questions Will Be Answered Promptly

Our Turkeys Are Crippled

Our turkeys were a nice, healthy bunch at the start. But now their toes turn and they get so crippled their joints swell up, finally get to where they can't walk.—A. W. M.

We would lay the conditions you describe to an excess of minerals in the ration. Where one feeds meat scrap which contains bonemeal and then minerals are added to the ration besides, slipped tendons and enlarged shanks often are the result. The remedy is to cut down on the amount of minerals being fed, such as bonemeal, just as soon as you can.

Another cause for crooked toes and weak legs is a lack of vitamin D in the ration. This vitamin is supplied by sunshine or by codliver oil. Chicks or poults that are kept indoors for a long time without these sources of vitamins generally are afflicted as described.—O. C. U.

Careful When You Vaccinate

What precautions do you recommend when vaccinating fowls for chicken pox?—K. M. R.

Fowls that have been vaccinated can transmit chicken pox to birds with which they are penned. Vaccinated fowls should be kept well isolated from non-vaccinated, susceptible birds for at least one month. When several lots of fowls, of different ages, are raised on the same farm during one season, each lot may be vaccinated as it reaches the age of 8 to 12 weeks. The vaccinated birds must not be confined in the same yards or allowed to range so as to come in contact with non-vaccinated young stock.

Fat Ewes in Danger

Is there a remedy for Toxemia in ewes? If so how can it be cured?

A common disease affecting fat ewes in pregnancy is known as "pregnancy disease of ewes." Some speak of it as acidosis, and others name it stercoræmia. It occurs in the last month of pregnancy and when there are 2 or 3 lambs to be born. It probably is caused by the ewe being overly fat, thus resulting in poor assimilation of feeds rich in sugar and starch.

There is little use to treat the trouble, which is noticed in extreme nervousness or the ewe goes down and is unable to get up. Prevention may be possible by keeping the ewes from getting too fat and reducing the feed the last 30 days before they lamb. Exercise is good. A heaping teaspoonful of baking soda in each ewe's grain, night and morning, is a good treatment as it prevents an acid condition which seems to occur with the disease.—D. D. D.

Calves Do Well on Whey

H. A. H.

How does whey compare with skim milk for feeding? Is whey good enough for calf feeding?—A. M. S.

For all practical purposes whey is about one-half as good as skim milk in feeding. In making cheese, most of the protein is removed from the milk

so whey is not a protein-rich feed such as skim milk is. Whey contains more water than skim milk, and only 6.6 pounds of dry matter to 100 pounds, compared to 9.9 pounds for skim milk. Skim milk contains 3.6 pounds of protein and 9.1 pounds of digestible food to the hundred, whereas whey contains only about 6.2 pounds digestible food and 0.8 pounds of protein to 100 pounds.

Altho calves fed whey usually will not make quite as rapid gains as those fed skim milk, whey may be used successfully for calf-feeding if it is fresh from the cheese vat and is fed at blood temperature. Don't feed whey that has been allowed to ferment in dirty tanks or cans. Whey soured under sanitary conditions may be fed, provided it is fed regularly. Changing from sour to sweet whey from day to day may cause scours. To avoid danger of tuberculosis and other diseases, whey should be pasteurized before returning it to the farm.

Feed calves whole milk until they are 3 to 5 weeks old, then gradually switch over to the whey feeding, taking about 10 days to make the change. As whey is low in protein, and a grain mixture—try 3 parts ground corn, 3 parts wheat middlings, and 4 parts linseed oil meal. Fine, leafy legume hay also is good. The amount of whey to feed daily may be roughly measured by the body weight; about 1 pound of whey to 10 pounds of body weight.

Mule May Have Mange

We have a mule that has some kind of itch on its belly. It is ridged and scurvy, and he bites and kicks at it until it bleeds. What can be done to cure it?—L. W. G.

This mule might have mange, which is caused by a small spider-like parasite. You might try scrubbing the affected parts with a stiff brush, hot water and druggists green soap. After this thoroly apply some lime and sulfur dip. Usually this can be bought at a drug store. It is the same as that used for fruit trees.—D. D. D.

Borers Attack Elm Trees

I have several elm trees which are infested with borers. What can you recommend? Is there a preparation which can be injected to destroy the borers?—W. L. S.

The elm is attacked by two types of borers: The flat-headed borer which works around wounds and attacks weakened trees in nearly all parts; and the bark beetle, a much smaller borer which attacks and kills the smaller branches of elm trees.

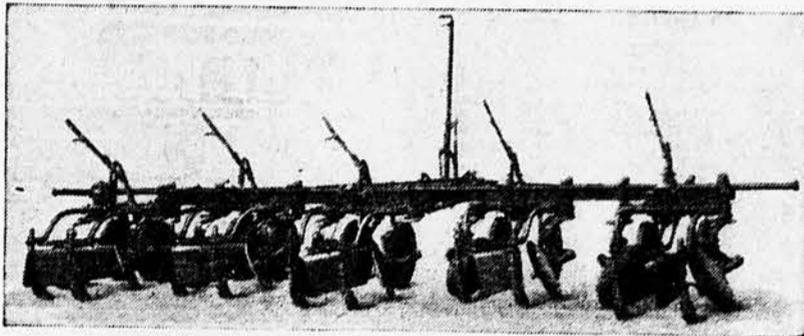
The flat-headed borer can be combated by maintaining good vigor in the trees. To do this, they must have a liberal supply of soil moisture and nutrients, especially nitrogen. This latter may involve the application of as much as 10 or 15 pounds of fertilizer to large trees. Large trees are the ones most likely to be attacked during dry periods, altho weakened young trees fall victim to the flat-headed borer.

The bark beetle usually is not detected until the branches up in the tree begin to die. About all one can then do is to cut them out and burn them, hoping that the remainder of the tree will survive.



Hessian fly flaxseed and larvae from a resistant or tolerant variety of wheat, and a susceptible variety. The larvae on the left were taken from a variety which shows a certain amount of tolerance to Hessian fly. It will be noticed that they are small, undernourished and underdeveloped. The larvae on the right were taken from a susceptible variety. They are plump and well nourished.

McCORMICK-DEERING Tractor Lister Cultivators Follow the Rows Perfectly



McCormick-Deering 5-row Tractor Lister Cultivator

Parallel-gang construction in McCormick-Deering Tractor Lister Cultivators makes possible an unusually good cultivating job and long life. This outstanding feature permits each gang to follow its own row freely, pivoting or shifting with a parallel movement. The gangs are drawn from short drawbars, and parallel rods hold them in line with the rows, or at right angles to the main frame angle, regardless of their lateral movement in adjusting themselves to variations in row widths.

This construction provides a close-coupled, compact machine that follows the rows perfectly so that shovels and disks meet the soil at the correct angle for the best

work. It also prevents the gangs from interfering with each other when making a turn. A pipe across the top of the gangs prevents tipping. A master lever in easy reach of the tractor seat regulates the depth of all the gangs and each also has its own adjustment lever.

McCormick-Deering Tractor Lister Cultivators are built in 2, 3, 4, and 5-row sizes. The 2 and 4-row sizes are designed to work with the Farmall Tractors. The 3 and 5-row sizes are built for the standard tread tractors. Adjustments are provided for cultivating various widths. See the McCormick-Deering dealer and let him tell you more about these remarkable lister cultivators.

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CHASE FLYER Listed Corn Cultivator

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Natural Gas

We'd like to have your favorite story for this column. Please address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Papa Said So

Teacher: "Name the Seven Wonders of the World."
Johnny: "I only know one of them and that was papa when he was a little boy."—L. G. D., Atchison Co.

No Farm Meal

First Oyster: "Where are we?"
Second Oyster: "At a church supper."
First Oyster: "Wonder why in the world they want both of us?"—M. P. M., Butler Co.

Drive Carefully

Two motorists met on a street too narrow for them to pass. One being very hot-tempered, shouted to the other: "I never back up for any darn fool."
The other tourist replied, "O. K. Pard, I always do," and threw his car into reverse and backed out.—Ruth Matthews, Osage county.

Almost Everywhere

Mother: "Sarah Jane, do you know where bad little girls go to?"
Sarah Jane: "Oh, yes—they go almost everywhere."—Pauline Felix, Lincoln Co.

After the Accident

Mr. Burton: "Why is your car painted red on one side, and blue on the other?"
Speeder: "Oh, it's a fine idea. You should hear the witnesses contradicting one another."—Henry Marsh, Montgomery Co.

Dressing a Fish

Little Mary visiting at the home of her grandmother, was watching a fisherman dress fish for dinner, and finally exclaimed, "Oh! Grandmother, he is taking all the clothes off the fish."—Mrs. Henry Hughes.

Around and Around

Traveler: "What have you in the shape of automobile tires?"
Miss C., clerk: "Funeral wreaths, life preservers, invalid cushions and doughnuts."—D. W. G., Clay Co.

Looking Ahead

Father (To young son sucking his thumb): "Hey, kid, don't bite that thumb off. You may need it when you get old enough to travel."—Marion Cole, Clark Co.

Think of the Crash!

Lady (witnessing tug-of-war for the first time): "Wouldn't it be simpler, dear, for them to get a knife and cut it?"—The Furrow.

All in One Pod

"This morning, children, we are to use the word 'beans' in sentences," said the teacher.
A bright chap immediately spoke up and said, "My father grows beans."
"My mother bakes beans," came from Helen Jones.
And Jack Snow piped up, "We are all human beans."—De Laval Monthly.

The Right Answer

Wife: "What makes my life so miserable?"
Husband: "You've got me."
Wife: "That's right!"—E. L. Mason, Linn Co.

They Just Grow Up

Boy: "Guess there's a lot of big men born in this county."
Farmer: "Nope, jest babies."—Sarah Caldwell, Clay Co.

It Depends

Him: "I feel as fresh as a 2-year-old."
Her: "Horse or egg?"—F. C. Crawford, Jackson Co.

No Cure

"I want my money back. I have taken 6 cans of your corn sirup and my corns are as bad as ever."—Hazel Franklin, Marion Co.

Not Exactly

Teacher: "Who can tell me the difference between a stoic and a cynic?"
Abie: "A stoic is a bold that brings the babies, and a cynic is the place where you wash the dishes."—Mrs. L. L. Thomas, Johnson Co.

Plums for Home Orchard

(Continued from Page 16)

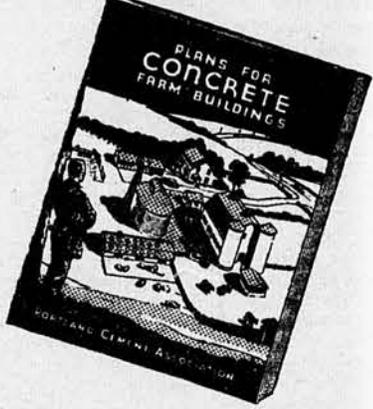
acre and an 80-cent adjusted rate for productivity. For the broadcasting of organic material in orchards and vineyards, according to specifications, an additional \$5 an acre may be earned. For green manure crops like soybeans, cow peas or field peas the rate of payment is \$2 an acre. If he plants legume winter cover crops such as winter vetch, the grower may draw \$2 an acre. If his winter cover crops are of non-legumes, like winter barley or rye, his payment will be only \$1 an acre. The highest payment of all is \$10 an acre, the amount allowed for planting forest trees on crop land this year. For maintaining forest trees planted since January 1, 1934, the rate of payment is \$4 an acre.

Festival Program Is Planned

The Annual Apple Blossom Festival, sponsored by the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce, will be held this year on May 7 and 8. It has been decided that the queen of the festival shall be awarded a complete spring outfit. Her 7 attending maids likewise will come in for appropriate awards. The queen and her attendants will be chosen from the high schools of the apple-growing communities surrounding St. Joseph. An elaborate program is being arranged consisting of a colorful pageant, a parade of decorated floats and a contest of high school bands. Sharing in this gay fete are the 5 Missouri counties, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Livingston and Platte; Richardson county in Nebraska and Atchison and Doniphan counties in Kansas. The 2-day celebration will be preceded by a Festival Ball, the outstanding feature of which will be the coronation ceremony.

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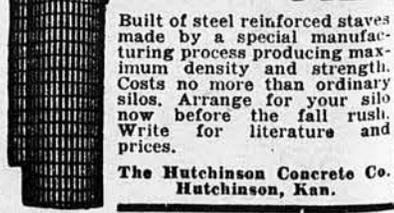


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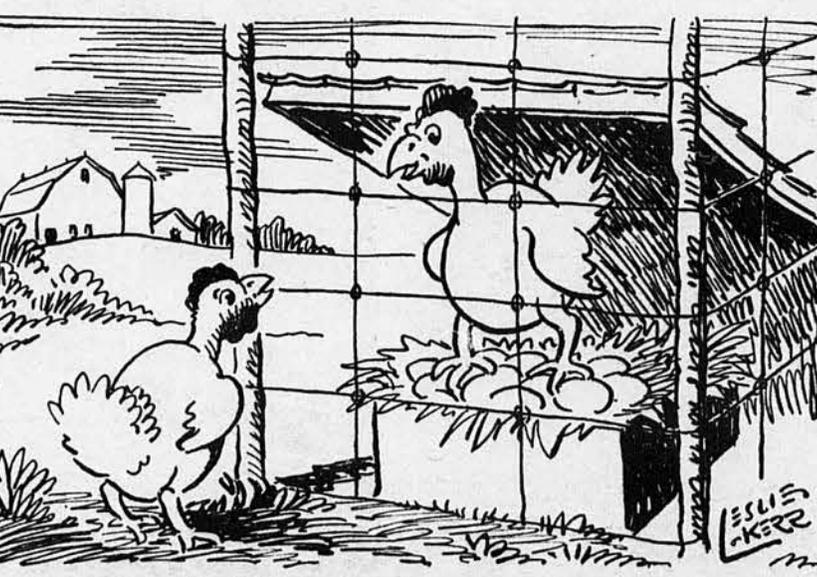
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"Hatch or no hatch, Mrs. Brown—it's a stand-up strike for a 5-day week."

What Makes the Paint Job 'Stick'?

G. H. HOWARD

IF YOU ever have put paint on a galvanized roof without a proper primer, you likely found much of it gone after the first rain. If you have neglected to paint green native lumber at once, you may have had almost the same experience related about an Eastern Kansas farmer who built the frame of a new chicken house out of green elm. He had to stop his work for a few days, and by the time he got back to the job the frame had warped inside out.

With new materials being used for building, new treatments discovered and new methods evolved, the following hints on a few farm jobs may help make a better appearing piece of work and save some money thru the years.

Never paint a wet surface. Let new buildings thoroly dry before painting. Don't paint on cold, damp days. Three coats are advisable for new buildings. New buildings also should have a priming coat first. For old buildings such as barns, more oil can be used than in painting the house, altho not so much oil as to make the lead coating too thin. Don't use a lead paint for the inside of silos.

All metal surfaces require a priming coat which most manufacturers can supply. Galvanized surfaces require a special primer and even with this a much better job results if the metal is allowed to weather for a while before painting.

With paint sprayers now available, many prefer them to the brush. The painting can be done quicker, and paint is sprayed into corners, cracks and crevices that a brush never reaches. Usually the paint must be thinner for the sprayer than for the brush, and possibly an extra coat may be needed. But the work is so much quicker and requires less experience for a good job than does wielding a brush.

Develops Certified Clover

Because the Kansas Crop Improvement Association took action this spring to locate and certify a satisfactory supply of native grown Red clover seed, A. L. Clapp, the secretary, recently inspected and placed his "O. K." on a supply of seed grown in 1936 by

Frank J. Libel, Severance. Mr. Libel has been growing this strain of Red clover on his farm since 1922. Mr. Clapp took a sample of the 50-bushel lot of seed and found it to be free from noxious weeds and of good germination.

The association now is encouraging use of this seed in the Red clover section of extreme Northeast Kansas. A farmer must grow this seed on land which hasn't been in Red clover for a period of 4 years, and it must be 40 rods from any other field of Red clover.

Under the soil conservation program of the AAA, seedings of imported Red clover will not qualify for the payment offered under the soil building and soil conserving payments.

Do Better on Mineral

His cows are doing better since he started feeding a mineral mixture, believes Charles Heitschmidt, successful cattleman near Lorraine. Since he had no alfalfa hay to feed last winter, he placed before the cattle an equal mixture of bonemeal, ground limestone and salt. They like it and he likes the results. Molasses and straw are being fed this spring. Molasses makes the cows relish the straw. Mr. Heitschmidt has a good herd of Polled Hereford cows and last year sold his entire heifer crop to a California cattleman. Too bad to let these good cattle leave Kansas, but it is happening right along.

We Must Have Pasture

"Pastures, as I see it, offer the biggest problem we have in our dairy industry," is the statement of J. W. Linn, extension dairyman, who has been a Kansas dairyman for 30 years. "So with all our study of breeding, judging, feeding for production, we really must come right back down to the simple little matter of providing plenty of pasture. But sometimes it isn't so simple, and now that native pastures have shrunk in carrying capacity, we must supplement them. Why not get out and prove that Kansas can solve the greatest problem of her dairy business—the pasture problem?"

You are absolutely right, Mr. Linn.

Milker Saves Time for 10 Years

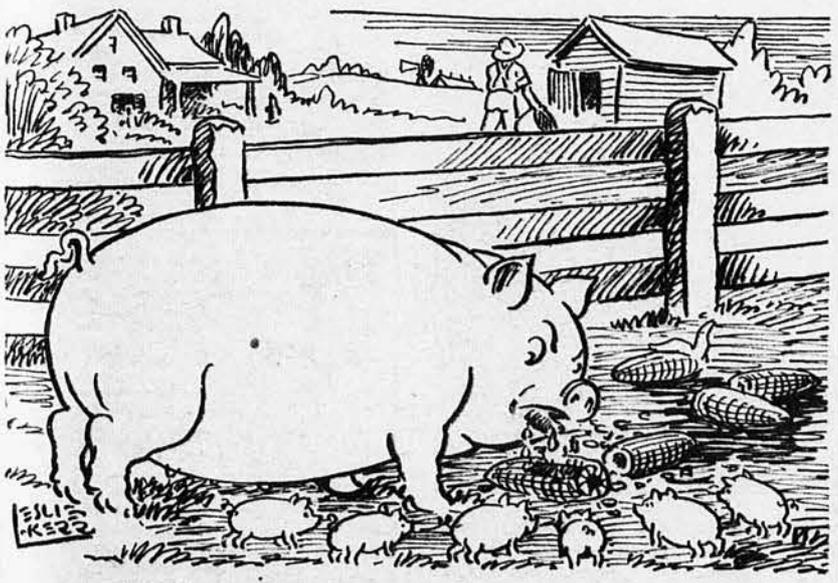
A MILKING machine has been saving time in Lawrence Beil's dairy, Salina, for 10 years. The same outfit is in use. Four cows may be milked at one time, with two operators on the job to do the stripping. They find the milker easy to clean. It is taken into the milkhouse, washed and sterilized twice a day.

Under a new Grade-A milk ordinance in effect at Salina, Mr. Beil is changing his operations somewhat to conform with regulations for the Grade-A product. This means painting the milkhouse, removing all equipment foreign to the actual milking and bottling of milk, and more strict sanitary conditions around the barn. Mr. Beil has a milk cooler—the type with

which the milk is cooled by running over a series of pipes filled with cold water. A pressure system forces water to the milkhouse.

The dairy barn is equipped with drinking cups and during the long, cold, icy winter the cows weren't turned out at all. This certainly was a safety measure, since so many farmers lost cattle by falls on the ice.

Mr. Beil follows a system of temporary pasture. He has a big field of rye which is making pasture now. This came on early to boost milk production. After rye is gone the cows will be placed on Sudan pasture. The Sudan will be planted on a field which was seeded to oats last fall to supply pasture until winter came.



"Come now—I don't want to tell you again to eat your cereal!"

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"If I couldn't get another Dexter Twin Tub, no amount of money could buy the one I have. I didn't realize how much hard, heavy work a Dexter could do with such a little bit of help." — Mrs. J. H. BRINGLE, Salisbury, N. C.

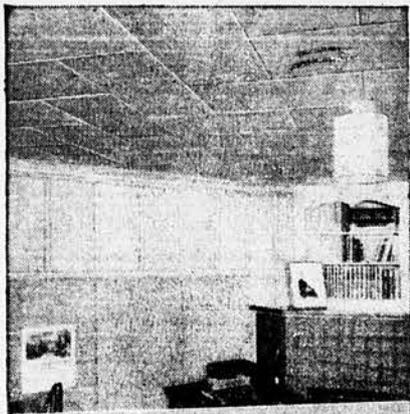
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How About Acquiring a Farm by Making Payments in Kind?

G. H. HOWARD

ANYONE who ever has attempted purchase of a farm has run into the problem of the "down" payment. The Federal Land Banks usually ask 25 per cent of the purchase price. Other agencies may take less, but for the average tenant or young man just starting, this initial payment frequently leaves him without working capital and a few bad years leaves him with no equity, no farm.

We have been hearing recently, in crop insurance plans, something of "payment in kind." Now O. R. Johnson of the Missouri College of Agriculture suggests a method of buying a farm by payments in kind. Briefly, Professor Johnson suggests that instead of a value on the farm being placed at so many dollars, that value be placed at so many bushels of corn, wheat, cotton, butterfat or in terms of one or two of these commodities. In addition, extra bushels or pounds would be added for the interest charge on the unpaid balance.

Such a plan would do several things, according to Professor Johnson. It would eliminate the necessity of a big down payment. It would, of course, make the seller carry the risk of seasonal variations in price of products, yet with insurance coming, with plans afoot to stabilize prices, there is a possibility of less risk to the seller than might be supposed.

Former Owner Could Reclaim

Under the plan, getting into details, the seller would, of course, select a buyer who was willing to work hard, who was a good manager, and who would take care of the farm. It would be to the buyer's advantage to improve fertility, for the higher the yields the lower the percentage of crop that would be needed for the annual payment. The sale contract could call for certain farm practices, and give the former owner the right to reclaim the farm if the contract was not carried out.

In short, this is an amortization plan where a stipulated amount of products is taken by the seller instead of a certain number of dollars. It presents a plan that might be well considered in the government's effort to help tenants to ownership.

Owners wishing to sell, buyers with a good reputation for honesty, effort

and management and agencies with foreclosed farms on their hands might well consider the plan. To show that the seller is not taking all the risk, there are soil conservation payments, the ever-normal granary and other helps that are being extended and for which possibly new owners would be eligible. Such a plan also, according to Professor Johnson, should be of interest to elderly farmers with several heirs, one perhaps wanting to buy the farm. In all the plan cites much in the way of thought-provoking argument for an additional purchase method to the cash and mortgage system now in use. It will become increasingly important as stabilization and soil improvement practices become more general.

Tired, Overworked Words

Now our 10 most overworked words have been announced by the Associated Press. We have had our 10 best dressed men and women, the 10 best movies of the year, and countless other "all-star" combinations.

Wilfred J. Funk, who made the front pages several years ago by announcing what he thought were the 10 most beautiful words in the English language, has compiled the new list of "tired" words. He not only lists them, he classifies them according to their most frequent users.

Here's the list he has gathered, are you guilty?

1. Okay—Children and shoppirls.
2. Terrific—All persons "exposed" to Hollywood for 24 hours or more.
3. Lousy—Ditto.
4. Contact—Advertising workers.
5. Definitely—Society.
6. Gal—Broadwayites.
7. Racket—Tradesmen.
8. Swell—Interior decorators.
9. Impact—Columnists and commentators.
10. Honey—Stock brokers.

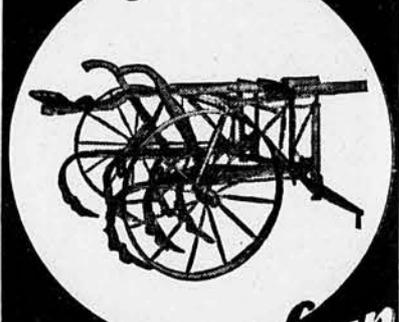
The 10 most beautiful words, according to Mr. Funk, are dawn, hush, lullaby, murmuring, tranquil, mist, luminous, chimes, golden and melody.

Why not send in your idea of the most overworked words and the most beautiful words? Kansas Farmer is interested in compiling such a list made by its readers.



How lister furrows improved the buffalo grass stand in a thin pasture on LeRoy Lambert's farm, Seward county. This listing was done in April 1936, and the picture taken in the fall. The slope on this particular field is not more than .8 of 1 per cent, said Fred Sykes, superintendent of the Soil Conservation Service project at Liberal.

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Any Thief Can Be Outwitted; Here Are Some Examples

J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE more a thief steals, the better the chance of capturing him," is the opinion of A. F. Ingmire, R. 4, Coffeyville. He proved his contention recently by sending Leo Havener and Barney Talmadge to the penitentiary for an indefinite term, after they had stolen chickens from Mr. Ingmire and Bob Davis, Dearing, on the same night. A comparison of tracks made near the two homes was part of the evidence that brought the conviction. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed among Service Member Ingmire, Mrs. Dov Davis, Sheriff Harold Smith and Deputy Sheriff Joe Sharp.

Hit Everything But Road

After stealing a car, belonging to A. L. Chipman, Cooter, while it was parked on the streets in Steele, Wriley Tidwell first ran into a ditch, then struck a truckload of hay, next, he knocked a wagon off the road, finally, he ran into a new car and tore off a fender. At the conclusion of this episode, he was captured by Chipman's son. Thru all of the excitement, Chipman's 8-year-old boy was compelled to sit by the side of the thief. Tidwell will serve the next 2 years in the state penitentiary. A \$25 reward, paid by Missouri Ruralist, went to Service Member Chipman.

Marks Help Officers, Too

Marking property for identification achieved two ends on the farm of Otto H. Schultz, R. 1, Wathena. In the first place, it enabled the owner to recover his chickens, after they were found at the home of the accused. In the second place, the identification marks made the problem of investigating easier for law enforcement officers. Deputy Sheriff John M. Robertson verified the latter statement when he wrote to Kansas Farmer as follows: "Received in my morning's mail a check for \$10, for which I wish to thank you. Sheriff

Worman and I have discussed the Capper marking system and its benefits many times and have concluded that if farmers would make use of it that officers' burdens surely would be lightened." Mr. Schultz had marked his chickens according to the Capper marking system. The convicted thief, Asa King, was required to serve 60 days in the Doniphan county jail. A Kansas Farmer reward was divided between Service Member Schultz and the arresting officer.

This Service Really Helped

"Please accept my thanks for the reward check of \$12.50 I received yesterday from the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. This service really helped to clear up the case of wheat stealing on my farm. Thanks for your co-operation. I think this association is great. Yours truly, Martin W. Baird, Geuda Springs." The other half of the reward, referred to by Mr. Baird, went to Sheriff Walter Zigler, Arkansas City, and Sheriff E. C. Day, Winfield, for the part they took in effecting the arrest of A. J. Strunk, who was convicted of the theft.

Car Tracks Told True Story

Close observation on the part of William Thomas, R. 1, Menlo, helped solve a series of cattle thefts. Thieves came to the Thomas pasture twice, also stole from an unposted pasture a cow belonging to Joe Cousins of the same community. In the meantime, W. E. Taylor visited the Thomas farm and left car tracks by a ditch which he had crossed. These impressions, compared with some left by the thief's car, offered a striking similarity. Other clues were gathered, sufficient to convict Taylor, who will serve a state penitentiary sentence. A Kansas Farmer reward, paid for this conviction, was divided between Service Member Thomas and Sheriff Don McGinley, Colby.

How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things

(Continued from Page 6)

amount required to pay for the land and machinery is sold to the government at a fixed price and the proceeds divided among the members of the collective farm as profit. The collective farmers may own a few cows in common and each family is assigned a small plot of ground on which to grow its own vegetables.

Foremen and managers for the enterprise are selected by ballot and they assign jobs to each member of the community. The guide told us that the average wage for a collective farmer last year was 150 rubles a month, which is about half the amount paid to industrial workers. The collective farmer has, however, the advantage of being able to grow his own vegetables.

We arrived at the collective farm to find a village of about 20 houses set down in the midst of a great area of freshly turned earth. The village had had been there long before collective farming had ever been thought of, and so had some of the people. At least, an old grandmother huddled in a dark corner of a hut that the guide invited us to enter.

Faith in Religious Emblem

There was a small icon in that corner. It seemed to me as if the old woman crouched before the icon with a blind faith that this little religious emblem would protect her from the strangers who had invaded her home. And when I thought of the many times that old woman must have knelt before the icon in the years of revolution, bloodshed and famine, I envied her faith.

There were no men about the place and no sign of machinery. The guide told us that as soon as the plowing was done the tractors had been shipped to some other place and the men had gone to find employment elsewhere. Three women were herding a few cows in a marsh and three others were sort-

ing vegetables in front of a hut. As the vegetables were being sorted into shipping crates, they probably were going into town. There was no sign of any stored grain about the village.

"Will these people live here during the winter months?" I asked the guide. "Surely. It is their home," she replied.

"What will they live on? They do not seem to have any food stored away for winter."

"They will buy food in the co-operative store in the city," she answered. "We have taught the agricultural workers that it is no longer necessary to hoard food as the Kulaks used to."

Yes, the Bolsheviks are pressing education. Two years ago they were teaching a large share of the population that it is not necessary to eat; and some 6 million people who were majoring in the course were handed their sheepskins, or rather they were buried in them. They died of starvation.

Altho I still had four days of my tour unused, paid for in advance at \$8 a day, I suddenly decided that I was very tired of Russia. I wanted to go to some country where cooks get jobs because they know how to cook and not because they lack the strength for heavy work.

I acted on that impulse before it had time to cool, and the next day I was on a fast express speeding toward the Polish border. As league after league of these fertile plains slipped past, I tried to picture what they would be like if they were tilled by people who owned their own homes and whose success in life would be gauged by their own industry.

I guess I am just a Kulak—a "tight-fist."

In the next story I will tell you of Poland—another one of the world's new Republics.



The standard, low-wheel FORDSON is also available on either steel wheels or rubber.

Yes, they raise cotton in California and they have use for a dependable high-clearance tractor. Here you see the All-Around FORDSON getting the field ready for the next crop. It is pulling an 8-foot double disc and moving right along. Mr. Claude Clayton, of Chowchilla, California, says he is more than satisfied with the performance of this FORDSON.

An All-Around FORDSON will make good on your farm. It supplies plenty of power for any kind of work in the fields, high clearance for row-crop cultivation, and stationary power for the thresher, silo filler, or feed grinder. If you are interested in complete information concerning this modern power-plant, please fill out the coupon below.

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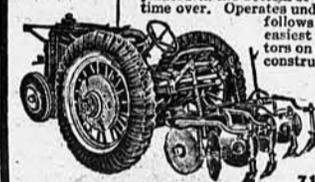
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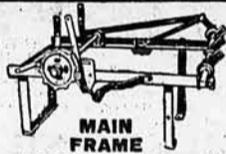
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which fits on the All-Around Fordson Tractor and which never need be removed. All Dempster attachments are easily attached to this one Main Frame, saving the cost of a power lift and main frame for each set of tools you get. Also saves time in changing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



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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.

KANSAS FARMER
Classified Dept. Topeka, Kan.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

(Carrying costs and probable changes in feed costs have been considered in suggesting the best marketing program.)

I did not buy any stock cattle last fall. My feed will carry about 50 cattle from now to grass. Which would you suggest: 1. Buying stock steers now; 2. Sell the feed now and wait until May 1 to buy; or 3. Sell feed and wait until mid-summer to buy when I'm sure I'll have a corn crop? If I buy this spring I plan to buy the best quality White-face steer calves.—F. C. B., Overbrook, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that buying now, feeding your feed, grazing early, and feeding early will net more than any of your other possible programs. Your program is correct in planning on the best quality calves for a summer proposition. Your chances are about 8 out of 10 that with a good grazing season you can show a profit by August 15, on choice quality steer calves even at present high prices. With a large 1937 corn crop and a good grazing season, profits might be comparable to the best year since the war period.

I have 20 head of stock cattle weighing about 600 pounds. I want to sell before grass time. When would you sell, early April or late April?—D. B., St. John, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that the late April market this year will be just as good or better than the early April market. Last year, the after-March market did not pay for holding. This will cause buyers to wait in order to save the feed bill. Since feed is scarce this year more buyers will wait until about grass time. As a rule buyers have made all these purchases before April 15. If the stocker market rallies from the late March slump it might be best to sell in early April rather than waiting for further rallies. The stronger fat cattle market will tend to give support to stockers for 2 to 3 months.

I have a bunch of ewes. Should I (1) sell now with tiny lambs; (2) keep and creep-feed the lambs; or (3) grow out and sell lambs as feeders next fall?—J. M., Quinter, Kan.

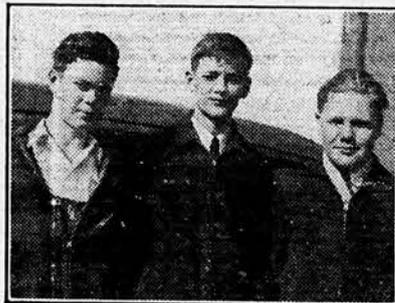
Safest program which has perhaps 8 chances out of 10 of showing a profit is to creep-feed the lambs even if the tail-end will have to sell after May as prices are declining seasonally. One could feed the cull ewes and their lambs together. The lambs from good breeding ewes should be creep-fed even if corn should be \$1.40 a bushel before you have them finished. The light end could be carried over and sold as feeders, but the time to decide this is May 15, when one can see how much of a seasonal decline is likely to occur. From the whole production and mar-

keting program it looks as if it would be the most profitable to creep-feed all the lambs and fatten at the same time any ewes not desirable for further breeding.

I wish to know whether you think it would pay to have the hatchery hatch some chicks May 1, and brood for me to July 1, or 50 cents a pullet. I take only pullets. Will they make any profit this coming winter if they are managed so they will start laying November 1?—E. B. J., Elk City, Kan.

Yes, there are about 9 chances out of 10 that if you can get them laying by November 1, egg prices and feed prices for the November-February period will return high dividends on a well-managed flock. Total hatchings all over the United States are considerably under last year and the peak hatch period is going to be later than usual. This will cause a relative scarcity of eggs during the last half of 1937. Poultry prices should be higher which will increase one's income for the birds that have to be culled out.

Have You Room for Them?



In the picture you see Pete, Earl and Ernest. All three are 16 years old, but Earl and Ernest will have birthdays soon. They are sophomores in high school. All three have lived on farms. They are healthy, strong, bright boys and they need the wholesome country atmosphere in which to develop. What they would like to find are good homes where they could help for their keep and clothes and finish high school.

More can be learned about these boys by writing to the Kansas Children's Home and Service League with headquarters in Topeka. The League has at least a dozen other boys and girls ranging in ages from 9 to 13 years who also are ready for good foster homes.

Pasture Furrows: In Washington county, 26 farmers are planning to plow furrows in their native pastures at intervals of 25 feet. These will follow the dead level and are expected to store water in the subsoil of pastures. Total area to be contoured in Washington county by 26 men is 675 acres.

Electrification for 10,000 Homes

CORDELL TINDALL

ELECTRIFICATION of 10,000 farm homes within a radius of 40 miles of Topeka, is the ultimate goal of a new Rural Electrification Administration project under way in Shawnee, Jefferson and Douglas counties. This project is typical of the many corporations set up by farmers.

Altho the Federal government doesn't have a dime to give outright to the farmer for electrification, it does lend the corporations set up by the farmers themselves money to build power lines. The farmers own the lines, and after 20 years may do whatever they wish with them. The government requires that they be retained 20 years.

Power for the projects may come from any source. The usual procedure is to obtain power from an utility or other existing source, but the farmers may build their plant if they so desire.

The procedure being followed by the farmers of Shawnee, Jefferson and Douglas is typical, so let's see how they are going about getting power for their farms.

First a general meeting was called for Saturday, April 3, for Shawnee county. Chester Lake, REA engineer,

was on hand to explain just what the Federal government is trying to do. As Jefferson and Douglas counties want in on this project, too, meetings also must be held in these counties. Temporary officers and executive committee were elected by the farmers to direct the gathering of signatures of those desiring the power. Every farmer eligible for the power will be contacted within a short time.

The REA has set down the rule that there must be at least 3 signers for every mile of high-line, and that every signer must agree to use at least \$3 worth of power a month. The money lent the corporation to build the line is gradually paid off each month by the users. Construction of the line usually is turned over to contractors. Past experience has shown that the cost of construction never is more than a \$1,000 a mile.

Full co-operation of all farmers is necessary for the success of the program. The project must be on an area basis. Unless farmers in thinly populated areas join in with the farmers in thickly populated areas they never will be able to obtain a power line.

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Mixed Bacterin (Cattle)06	per dose
Mixed Bacterin (Poultry)01 1/2	per dose
Abortion Vaccine (Cattle)50	per dose

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"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I tried Walko Tablets. I used two 50c boxes, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens were larger and healthier than ever before."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

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

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Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

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A most worthy and effective philanthropy. Work limited by no boundary lines and discriminating in favor of no race or creed. No solicitors, no salaries; supported by purely voluntary contributions. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-A Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Septic Tanks Do a Perfect Job

G. H. HOWARD

DISPOSAL of sewage from farm-home bathrooms now is a simple proposition. The septic tank has been improved until farm people can have perfect disposal at low cost and thus obtain one of the greatest human conveniences and health-protecting devices.

Sewage wastes in their original form are dangerous because they may contain germs capable of producing disease. Typhoid fever and dysentery are the best known of the diseases of the digestive tract which are transmitted by sewage. Flies can easily carry the germs. Drinking water also may be polluted unless wells are carefully protected by scientific disposition of sewage.

Sanitary experts are agreed that the septic tank, connected to an underground absorption system, is the most suitable device for disposing of liquid wastes from farm or small town bathrooms and kitchens.

Easily and Quickly Installed

Septic tanks are now manufactured from everlasting clay tile, and can be easily and quickly installed. It is important to have correct construction and size in the septic tank and absorption drains. If the tank is improperly constructed or too small, movement of fresh sewage which enters may disturb the natural process of decomposition carried on by helpful bacteria.

Another place where faulty arrangement may cause trouble is the drains. For instance, one farm family laid part of the drain in metal pipe instead of tile, from the tank to a nearby hillside. After several years the metal pipe rusted away and clogging occurred because the moisture couldn't seep away quickly enough. It may be well to have the main drain pipe from the tank empty into a distributing box.

This can be made of concrete. Then several tile drains may be laid out from the box.

Kansas Farmer will be glad to see that you get free information on sewage disposal and septic tanks. This is a subject worthy of careful study before making an installation and we are glad to provide bulletins which will assist you.

April 10 Is Lamb Day

The Fourth Annual Lamb Feeders' Day will be held Saturday, April 10, at the Branch Agricultural Experiment Station at Garden City, Kansas. Every farmer interested in lamb feeding is invited. Lamb feeding is an industry of growing importance in many parts of Kansas and other sections of the grain sorghum growing region. During recent years the Experiment Station has been conducting a series of tests to answer some of the questions of feeders, and to develop more efficient methods of fattening lambs with feeds grown in the Great Plains region.

At 9 o'clock mountain time—10 o'clock central time—the visitors will assemble at the Experiment Station, which is 5 miles northeast of Garden City, just east of U. S. Highway North 50. Here they will have an opportunity to see the different lots of experimental lambs, equipment for feeding, preparation of feeds, methods of handling and feeding. Visitors will go into town for lunch and the afternoon program will follow immediately at the High School Auditorium.

A wide interest has been shown in these experiments and meetings. Last year several hundred feeders and others interested from Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico attended. Another successful meeting is anticipated for this year, and an invitation is extended to all who are interested.

Hazford Sale Will Attract Buyers From All Over World

PROBABLY the biggest sale of purebred cattle in all Kansas history, from the standpoint of numbers, value and national interest, will be the Hazford Place dispersion sale beginning on June 15. Then the Hereford herd of the late Robert H. Hazlett, of El Dorado, will be sold at auction.

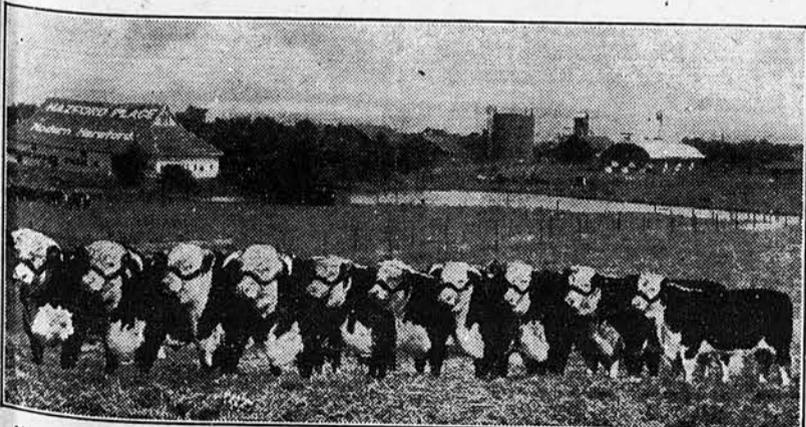
Early last month, there already were 842 lots entered in the catalogue. Altogether there are more than 700 animals in the breeding herd. There are 100 nurse cows to be sold, too. This without question is the biggest herd of fine Herefords ever to be assembled by one American breeder, and has produced more champions at the leading stock shows than any other herd. The winnings of Hazford Herefords have become legend among breeders and farmers who follow purebred cattle. Twice the Hazlett herd won both male and female grand championship honors at the "International" in Chicago.

Last January began the 39th year of Hereford production at Hazford Place. During this time, Robert H. Hazlett gave a lasting lesson to the breeding world, thru his successful ef-

forts of line-breeding. All of the huge herd of Herefords were bred on the Hazlett farm from the early days when good blood was purchased to found the herd. The blood of Don Carlos and his remarkable son, Beau Brummel, was used in a program of line-breeding which never was departed from after one unsuccessful attempt to bring in outside blood many years ago.

Will Condell, known to thousands of Kansans as the herd manager of the Hazford breeding plant, had been at Hazford Place for 35 years last month. Next to Mr. Hazlett himself, greatest credit goes to Mr. Condell for his faithful efforts in behalf of Hazford Herefords.

The Hazlett sale probably will continue for 3 days—at least until all stock is sold. There undoubtedly will be visitors and buyers from nearly every state in the Union, from the Canadian provinces, and from foreign countries. They will be interested in the sale of fine blooded cattle; but at the same time they will be paying tribute to the man who was the world's greatest Hereford breeder.



Home of the country's most famous Hereford herd, and the best 10 head of Herefords shown at the 50th anniversary Hereford exposition at Kansas City a few years ago, when the late Robert H. Hazlett was given national honor as the greatest breeder of Herefords.

Kansas Farmer for April 10, 1937

"We sell our produce to town people"

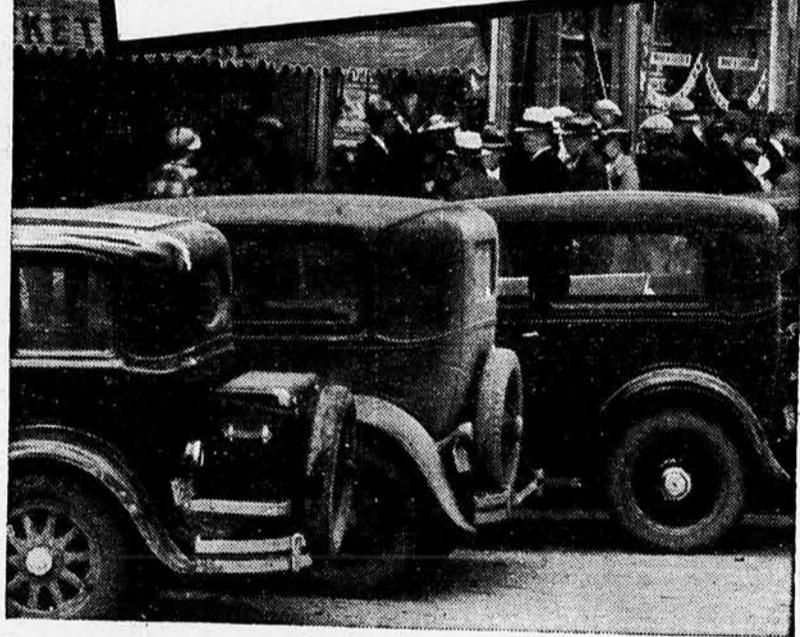
A FARMER near Sanborn, Iowa, writes that most of the produce from his small farm is perishable and that he sells it to town people. He telephones customers telling them what he has to sell. And then all he has to do is deliver — no canvassing and no held over goods. This way, his telephone pays its way many times over.

Sell by telephone. Find a market and a better price by telephone.

Keep up with what is going on — by telephone. Call the county agent when you need information and advice. Call a neighbor when you need help. Call doctor or veterinarian when the emergency comes. Keep in touch by telephone.



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Assures plenty of water for years to come. Starts humming in the slightest breeze. Takes care of itself in strongest winds. Dependable! Powerful! Efficient! Timken bearings; machine cut gears; positive brake; ball bearing turntable; pullout tube. Main shaft

assembly will practically never wear out. Simple shut-off device. Scientifically designed wheel. Gears fully protected from dust and sand. Oil it only once a year! Built as good as the finer automobiles. See it before you buy.

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well braced—adjustable swinging pump rod guides—convenient pull out—substantial platform—and rigid corner posts. Furnished in 2 in. and 2 1/2 in. angle and in sizes 22 ft. to 89 ft. Built to withstand the storms!

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SCHNABEL MEDICINE CORP., New York

CAUSTIC BALSAM

Black Feather

Second Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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NIGHT, with logs blazing on the hearth, because the strait winds are cold, even in June. They sat before the pilastered fireplace in the high ceilinged room, Rodney Shaw, independent trader, and John Jacob Astor, who ruled a territory that was to be the heart of a nation. Ramsay Crooks was there, as well, but in the background. Most men were in the background when Astor appeared on the scene.

A German baker's boy who had become the richest American thru his handling of fur; fur and tea and ships and land, but always fur. A man who had dreamed of empire, not as a patriot dreams, but as a Midas envisions realm.

His deep-set, dark eyes held on Shaw, overlooking nothing. Those Astor eyes never missed detail which was why he had become so rich. His wide, square mouth was set in its determined line, not pugnacious, not truculent; just indomitable.

A short, squat man; but the richest in America and bound to be richer. So certain to be richer that he could pause in his consideration of weightier things which needed his attention on this visit to his wilderness headquarters to tell one more independent that his hopes were gone into Astor treasure chests.

There had been no talk of the errand which brought Shaw hither until after the meal, and then not until pipes had followed the gorging.

Meals, those, of winterers at the rendezvous! Vegetables from last summer's gardens in heaps and mounds; roots and leaves and from the pod; and fruits gathered from bush and vine on wild hillsides by patient native women; sauces and preserves made from these, and cheeses from remote countries; breads of different flours and pastries to amaze both eye and palate. Dark wild honey and sugar from maple sap for sweets. But all these were adjuncts. The meal itself was of meat, flesh for fleshly men! A taste or a slice or a chunk; a helping of this or of that until bellies grew taut with the cramming. Tender partridge or succulent duck, turned on deliberate spits, as a beginning; or whitefish from the deep, cold waters yonder, crusted brown and orange over the blanched purity of inner flesh, or sturgeon steaks or namay-cush or trout, gathered by paid fishers. Did fowl or fish prove untempting and did one prefer an appetizer before true meat, there was the stew of turtle in a huge tureen, thick with the amphibian's eggs. These preliminaries cleared away, there were haunches from the red deer of mainland swamps, and loins from sleek black bears and the upstanding ribs of a moose, well done; beaver-tail steaks were here and *avingnole* made from chopped meats baked under crust, and a brace of raccoon, roasted whole. Or, were the taste for wild meat satiated, there would be an opportunity for beef or mutton or pork, fattened here at headquarters to give the wintering traders variety, and, for those who stayed behind when the brigades put out, smoked buffalo tongues and hearts had been packed in from prairie forts. Meats, then, and wine. Wine from bottles and kegs and flasks, red and white, poured over one's shoulder by servants who scurried about the great board out there in the long, narrow dining room, with its low ceiling, a room calculated to guard well the spoken secrets of trade.

NO TRADE, however, was spoken at this board this evening. Songs, yes and sonorous tales; broad jests and sharp jibes and unrestrained boastings. But no trade, for between Astor and Ramsay Crooks at the table's head sat a stranger, one beyond the Company pale; one heralded as a recruit but not yet within the ranks. A sheep to the knife, MacIver had said, yet he looked oddly competent while he sat gorging as a winterer should, but stopping now and again to swallow dryly, as though something were stuck in his throat which food would not carry down.

But here, in this quiet room, with its white panels and walnut furniture, trade was spoken. The windows were down, the doors closed, except

the one against which Donald MacIver stood in the darkened hallway, ear to a cautious crack. Sounds came dully from outside as Astor began the talk, and the sounds grew stronger, more varied; laughter, a scattering of glad shouts, the preparatory scraping of a fiddle. But neither the speaking voice nor the listening ear were concerned with these. Astor spoke words of moment, uttering them softly, in broken English. He spoke with assurance, too, as a man of huge success will, certain that his words would have effect, that his argument was won before fully stated.

As Astor talked, Ramsay Crooks listened closely and toyed with a rosette of gay ribbons, apparently idly, but when his employer ended his long, meticulously plain statement, the fingers which held the ornament tightened until the nails ringed with white. Crooks believed that another achievement was within Astor's grasp, but a bargain is never made until two have spoken.

"So," said Astor with a shrug. "Das ist vat Crooks asked you to come to hear. Ja!"

His dark eyes were full on Shaw, hard on Shaw. His mouth closed tightly. His fat, white fingers drummed easily the arms of his chair.

Shaw had scarcely moved since Astor began. In the silence following the proposal he sat motionless for yet another moment. Then he rose and went slowly to the hearth and shook the char from his pipe to the stones. He turned a queer smile on the other and drew a deep breath, as a man will when a long-sought objective has been attained.

"And that is what I came to hear," he said quietly, and yet the words carried a ring of excitement. "That is what I expected to hear; your proposal, Mr. Astor, is that I surrender my independence. The offer to come and trade at your account and risk is scent to the bait."

Astor nodded casually but perhaps in his eyes was a glint of something not casual. A flicker of misgiving, possibly, or a slight flare of offense.

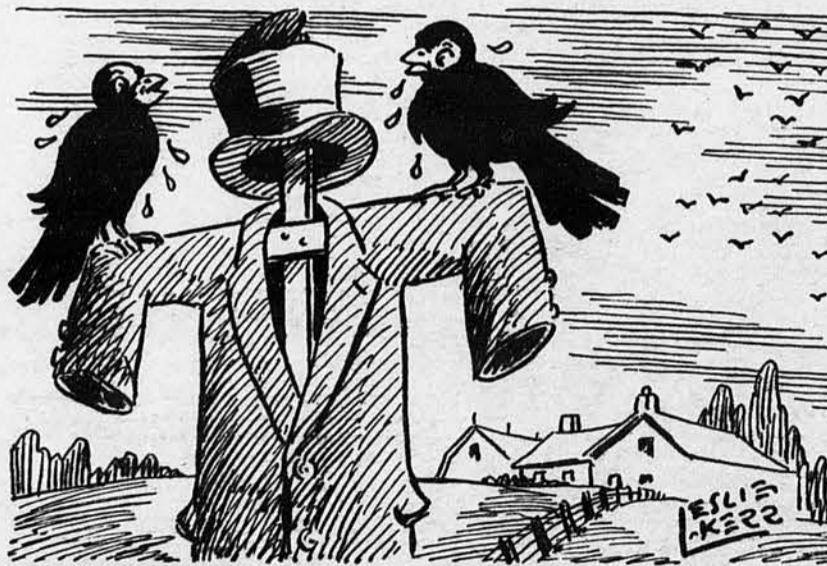
"I came to hear this; I came all this way, the length of Lake Michigan, sir,"—voice mounting and trembling ever so slightly—"to say to you, No! To say No a thousand times! I came all this way, sir, to say that you may rob me, badger me, persecute me, but I am not to be driven out. That, Mr. Astor, is what I came to say!"

NOW John Jacob Astor had dealt with many men and many situations. He had learned to down both amazement and bewilderment; yes, and chagrin, as well, when gain was still in sight. But now his short, stocky body bent forward a bit and his harsh, strong mouth loosened somewhat as with incredulity. The pause was long, their gazes locked, one in a hard sort of triumph, the other in blank amazement. Ramsay Crooks sat as still as death; dumbfounded, he was.

Finally: "Was? . . . You coomt . . . you coomt,"—

How the Story Began

Rodney Shaw, last of the independent fur traders, arrives at Mackinac, the company port on Lake Michigan. Coming to discuss a compromise with the company, he earns the right to wear the Black Feather, symbol of physical superiority, by conquering Roussel, port's bully, in a rough-and-tumble fight. He also is honored with a smile from beautiful Annette Leclere. Now go on with the story.



"Yeh—sort of hi-hat but he makes a good place to rest."

lifting a plump hand—"just to say No to me?" His brows were gathered close, puzzled rather than angered.

"Ay! And ten thousand times, No!"

Astor sat back in his chair then and his lips stirred, perhaps in distaste, possibly to repress a chuckle at this preposterousness.

In the silence Ramsay Crooks spoke:

"Then why?"—he began in a voice not like his own, shocked as he was to see his Astor so rebuffed—"then why, Shaw, this long march? Before, in other years, you've traded on the Illinois with Bostwick. You didn't come this way . . . you don't mean . . ."

"Yes! I came just to say it, sir! To say it to you, I thought, and only by proxy to Mr. Astor. Fortunately, I find him here and that makes the saying a double relief!" His eyes, irate and intent, went back to Astor. "I came this way to say the words, to say them hard, to shout them. . . . No! . . . No, No!"

AND he did shout, in the passion of young earnestness. Then he stepped closer to Astor, bending forward, swaying slightly on spread feet.

"To get the— words out, that's why I came! Inland,"—with a sharp gesture of one hand and that lifting of his chin and that strained swallow again—"inland, with no understanding ears to listen, words stick in a man's throat. I had to get them out or strangle!"

A slow flush had crept into Astor's face and he gripped his chair arms.

"You t'ink dot 's smart? You t'ink dot 's good sense? You t'ink when all iss amalgamation a young man shows sense too—"

"Because of this thing, amalgamation! Because of what you're doing to the trade, I speak so. Because you draw independent traders into your net and shake from them not only their just profits, but their freedom to come and go as they choose; because, when a trader puts a higher price on liberty than you can understand, Mr. Astor, you resort to any means to deny to him the rights a man expects of this America!"

He held his voice low, forcing the words out in a torrent.

"It's not reasonable to believe you know the detail of what your Company has done to drive me out, sir. I'm only a . . . a pebble in the trail your men clear to make easy your spanning of a continent with your bands of gold.

"But listen! I'll tell you what you've done to me: I was in this Northwest before you began your damned amalgamation. I traded with the Northwesters, which you had outlawed, and with the Mackinac Company which you swallowed, and with the Southwest Company which you destroyed. My partner and I were here; my partner, Belleau.

"We asked for nothing except what we could take with our wits and our backs. We had no quarrel with richer traders so long as they met us face to face; so long as it was their personal power and not their money power that we competed with.

"We did not fancy your swelling enterprise, so we refused to trade with your hirelings. And then what happened? This: you crushed us as betwixt millstones!"

His voice dropped to a whisper and he paused a dramatic moment.

"Your orders? Perhaps not. Your intent? Yes! Your intent to crush opposition by any means at hand! First, by raising prices to the hunters, but that had little effect. We could work for no profit! Next by threatening us and spreading lies among the Indians, but we grew fat on such. And then, finally, it was your Rickman who came to ravish and destroy, this man the hunters call Flaming Hair, this man whose hired task is to hound independents when all others have failed."

He laughed shortly and bitterly. "A successful vassal, this Rickman! I was far up the Kalamazoo, trading with scattered hunters. Belleau was at our fort on the St. Joseph. Rickman had goods and rum in plenty and he knew Belleau's weakness, which is like an Indian's for spirits. He plied Belleau with rum until he was a madman. What else he did, I do not know.

(Continued on Page 37)

Our Crop Reporters Say—

WET weather has delayed planting and crop growth generally, but crop prospects remain good. Rain and snow have been general so soil moisture is plentiful and the soil is in good condition for cultivation. The wheat crop apparently has survived the winter in good condition and is proving of value as pasture of farms where rough feed is scarce. Feeds of all kinds remain high. Both the grain and livestock markets have held up well.

Anderson—March is gone and very little oats are in, ground still too wet to work. Not much spring work done yet on farms. Young chickens being hatched but not in any great number.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Bourbon—Fields still wet here. Very little oats in yet. Two freezes followed an Easter snow. Pastures slow and some look quite thin. Feed being moved to patch out until grass gets going. A few farms not rented yet. More tractors this year than last in this community. Cattle population nearly normal. Hogs pretty well sold off. Lamb crop sounds like it was below normal. Lots of complaint about dogs bothering sheep. Eggs, 20c; cream, 34c.—J. A. Stroh.

Dickinson—Had a lot of rain and snow past 10 days, nice weather now; if it remains nice, farmers will be able to finish oats seeding. Oats that have been in ground 10 days, not yet sprouted. Wheat is looking good but barley is pretty well killed out. Feed of all kinds will be used up, some are out of feed now. Some pasturing wheat. Wheat is a good price but not much in farmers' hands. Hens laying well. Owing to the high price of feed, not many little chicks being hatched. Wheat, \$1.28; oats, 60c; corn, \$1.35.—F. M. Lorson.

Ford—High winds have done considerable damage to some wheat fields, while other fields are in fine condition and are growing nicely. Oats and barley slow coming up. Gardens being made and house cleaning keeps the women busy as long as there are dust storms. Stock still on wheat pasture as feed is very scarce. Wheat, \$1.28; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 32c.—John Zurbuchen.

Grove and Sheridan—Wheat starting fair, excepting blown fields; prospect, 60 per cent. There will not be much wheat pasture before April 20, at best. More moisture needed to settle ground. Barley planting about done. Will be but little oats and spring wheat seeded. Also, if wheat holds out there will be but little corn and summer crops planted. No public sales. Prices still fair at all community sales. Feed scarce. Few baby chicks. Early garden planted and a few potatoes.—John I. Aldrich.

Jefferson—Continued wet weather delayed potato planting and oats sowing but now work is progressing rapidly. Acreage curtailed somewhat on account of lateness. The assessor at my home April 2 said he had listed only 100 bushels of corn so far in Oskaloosa township. Winter barley reported a failure. Some sowing oats for pasture until grass comes.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Wheat looking fine and making some pasture. Because of cold, wet spring, many farmers late getting oats seeded. A large acreage being sown, also more barley than usual. Pastures starting and should make early pasture because of plenty of moisture. There seems to be a good demand for yearling cattle in good flesh. Corn, \$1.30; wheat, \$1.30; oats seed, 70c; seed barley, \$1.25; seed corn, \$2.50; alfalfa hay, \$15; tractor gas, 10.1c; feed potatoes, \$3.35 cwt.—Lester Broyles.

Lane—Hardest wind in 24 years was followed by a 36-hour snow, which mostly melted as it fell. Wind did serious damage, snow did good. First killdeer arrived March 16, several days earlier than usual. Barley seeding completed with excellent prospects. First oil well showed some promise but has been abandoned. Seed corn, \$2.50 a bushel, other seeds accordingly high.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Little spring-like weather on farm work done before Easter. Easter day was cloudy and cold. Wheat looking good. Winter hanging on and folks tiring of chopping wood and firing heaters. It is

noticeable how few pigs, chickens and livestock are on farms. Much interest in machinery.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—The acreage of wheat in Lincoln county is large and prospects extra good as general rule; wheat covers ground and soil carries moisture content to be sufficient for some time. Oats seeding was delayed because of wet, cold weather, acreage not large. Feed about exhausted and wheat is being pastured pretty generally. Planting of potatoes and gardens later than usual.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Plenty of moisture, we haven't had reasonable weather this spring. A few oats seeded about March 10 or 12, mudded in. Wheat in good condition. Grain getting high in price; corn, \$1.33 a bushel, will go higher. Not much road work. Plenty of junk iron buyers. Few potatoes planted in March. Hens, 14c; eggs, 21c; cream, 33c; mash, \$2.50 cwt.; oats, 55c to 75c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Snow gone, ground will be drying enough in a few days to seed oats and plant potatoes. Seed potatoes high-priced. Several small farms near Emporia were sold during February and March. Several renters moved.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—There will not be a large acreage of oats sown this spring because seed oats are so high, 70c a bushel. Not many potatoes planted for seed potatoes are selling at \$3.40 cwt. We have plenty of moisture. There will be no corn stalks to cut this spring, the grasshoppers did that job last fall. Corn, \$1.35; wheat, \$1.32; eggs, 20c; cream, 35c; hay, \$10 to \$15.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Cold and wet. Very little work done in fields because of wet, freezing weather, everything backward. Just a few fields of oats in. Wheat is quite spotted—patches froze out. Farmers waiting for warmer and drier weather.—W. T. Case.

Nesho—Wheat came thru winter in good condition, will be growing rapidly with favorable weather. Virtually all oats seeded and it will be guess work as to whether there will be a good stand as it has been unfavorable for seed to germinate; rainy and cold. A 2½-inch rain has made excessive moisture and all field work has been at a standstill. There will be quite an acreage seeded to flax if the season is not too late. Livestock going on pasture rather thin. Incubators going at full capacity and there are plenty of young chicks. However, feeds of all kinds very high in price. Community and public sales well attended.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—Recent snow put ground in good condition. Wheat growing, prospects look good for a crop. Lots of work opened up. Norton is building a library, all kinds of road work being done, new buildings at Norton sanatorium. Better stay on the farm. Wheat, \$1.27; corn, \$1.25; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 21c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—No oats planted in February and very few in March. Few potatoes planted. Wheat beginning to show up well, late seeding is slow. Alfalfa looking bad. Dairy cows in poor flesh, work horses in a weakened condition to start spring work. A good deal of tractor farming being done, ground wet and heavy. We have a fine prospect for a cheese factory in Osage City, so good that it has put butterfat up to 40c a pound. Corn, \$2.50 cwt.; kafir, \$2.60; eggs, 21c; seed potatoes, \$3.25 cwt.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—March was a good month with little wind. A little too cold toward the end of the month for wheat to make much growth, but it is making up for it now. Wheat just about perfect and making good pasture. Feed scarce and pasture welcome. Subsoil full of moisture. A small acreage of oats and barley have been sown. Soil erosion checks being distributed. About the usual number will stay by the soil erosion movement. Hogs scarce and the pig crop will be light. Many tractors being sold and the price of horses going down.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—We have had about the maximum variety of weather the past few weeks, snow, rain, high winds and dust. Low temperatures have held back garden planting. Wheat fields providing good pasture and holding down feed costs. More wildcat oil tests being started. Oats that are planted will make good progress when ground warms up. Not much barley planted as yet. New tractors and combines moving to the farms. Barley seed, \$1.20; eggs, 20c; cream, 34c; bran, \$1.50.—Paul Haney.

Reno—Weather has been too cold for crops to grow much, but there is plenty of moisture and everything should grow nicely as soon as weather warms up a little. Gardens and potatoes being planted. Many trees being put out this spring to replace the dead ones caused by drouth and heat. Folks need pasture badly because of feed shortage. Cattle selling pretty good.—J. C. Seyb.

Rooks—Zero weather after wheat had started to grow, gave it a real setback. Many pasturing wheat quite late and perhaps will continue to do so for some time yet because of shortage of rough feed. Native pastures backward after the two past hot, dry seasons, which left them in very poor condition. Bran, \$1.60; wheat, \$1.30; cream, 38c; corn, \$1.35.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—More snow recently has added to our moisture supply. During the first 3 months of the year, this county has received 9 times as much precipitation as was received in the corresponding period last year. Soil is in splendid condition. Wheat growing rapidly now and is furnishing some pasture. Oats and barley seeding has just been completed and very little of those crops up yet.—William Crotinger.

Wyandotte—Few oats have been seeded as ground has been wet. Most wheat fields looking good; a few, however, show some damage from ice. Pastures not growing as they should at this time of year. Most farmers have enough hay and straw to carry them to grass, but grain of all kinds scarce. Farmers cleaning premises of all kinds of junk, as it is higher than for several years. A few baby pigs and chicks making their appearance. Eggs, 20c; seed oats, 75c; corn, \$1.35; feed oats, 62c.—Warren Scott.

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Mr. Mohler is preparing to carry out the provisions of the bindweed law recently enacted by the legislature.

In co-operation with the boards of county commissioners, the board of agriculture will adopt methods of control and eradication, will obtain information on bindweed, and will aid in obtaining low prices on materials and implements to be used in the huge project.

"It is a huge program," Mr. Mohler said. "We will be doing remarkably well if we can halt the spread of the noxious weed and make some progress toward eradicating it within the next 10 years."

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LARGE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$2-\$1.00; GRAY geese eggs \$-1.00; Pearl guinea eggs \$1.50, prepaid. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

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HONSSINGER BOURBON REDS—WORLD'S greatest strain prize winners. Easier to raise, gentler dispositions, short legged, full breasted, Mature 6 months. Command premium prices. Free catalog explains brooding methods. Big discounts on advance orders. Poultry prices 45c up. Gladys Honssinger, Manager, Pleasant Valley Turkey Farm, Box 112, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

TURKEY POULTS, BIG BLOCKY BEEF type. Bronze, Black, Narragansett. May 35 cents, June 30 cents. Catalog free. Albert Fehse, Route F, Salina, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, LARGE FERTILE EGGS 15 cents each. A few choice hens \$4.00 each, now laying. Bertha Bartels, Venango, Neb.

FINE LARGE GOLDBANK BRONZE, WON- derful plumage. Eggs 25c. Gertrude Washington, Kensington, Kan.

PRIZE GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, BEAU- ties. Reasonable. Also eggs. Ival Brittingham, Redfield, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00 UP, PUL- lets \$5.00. Eggs 20c. Mabel Dunham, Broughton, Kan.

PUREBRED SILVERSHEEN NARRAGAN- setts: Eggs, poult. Mrs. James Hills, Lewis, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS: EGGS, 20c UP, Elsie Wolfe, Lacygne, Kan.

TURKEY EGGS

BIG PUREBRED BLOODTESTED BRONZE, Thirtieth year selling eggs with a fertility and safe arrival guarantee that makes you safe. Eggs \$15.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 50 postpaid. Single Comb Reds, extra good quality, bloodtested, \$4.00 per 100; \$7.50 per 200, postpaid. Highest poultry prices ahead. Mrs. Clyde H. Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, U. S. APPROVED, Bloodtested. \$22.50-100. 2 1/2% discount 500 lots or more. Large flock mated with Relman strain toms direct. Mrs. Leo Szopiray, Lawrence, Neb.

HEALTHY PUREBRED WHITE HOLLAND eggs \$15.00 per hundred, postpaid. Mollie Sowers, Leon, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS, APRIL 16c; MAY 13c, postpaid. Victor Van Meter, Gypsum, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS \$17.50 PER hundred postpaid. C. A. Gray, Oswego, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FOR sale. Morris Soderberg, Rt. 1, Falun, Kan.

SQUABS—BIRDS

Write for 1937 picture book, how to breed squabs, to Elmer Rice, Box 319, Melrose, Mass. Thousands wanted weekly at profitable prices.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, BROILERS, HENS, WANTED. COOP'S loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

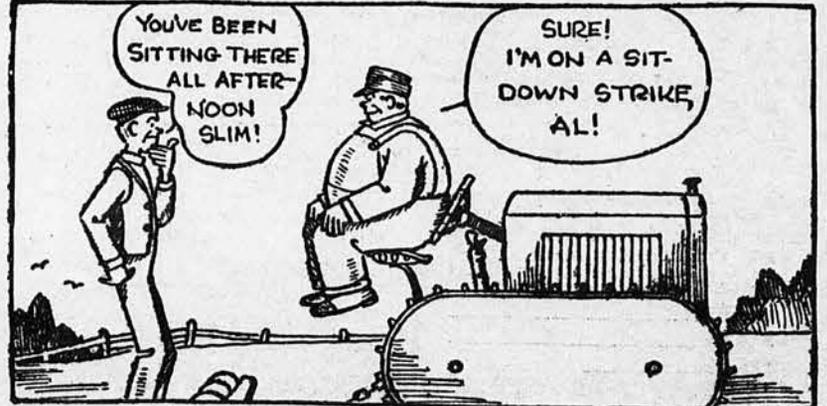
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FOR QUICK SALE: BUCKEYE No. 6 (2640 egg) Incubator. Guaranteed excellent condition. Mrs. Winifred Baker, Downs, Kan.

WATER WELL CASING

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

Activities of Al Acres — Slim Doesn't Like to Do His Striking so Far From the Pantry — By Leet



SOONERLAND Sweet Potato Plants

Jerseys, Red Bermuda, Porto Rico, Nancy Hall. Open field grown on the western plains from a strain of seed that has produced good crops through the past drought seasons. Each shipment has certificate attached. Our plants went to 32 states last season. Prices prepaid 300-500-1.00; 500-1.25; 1000-1.95; 5000-\$8.25. Express collect 10,000 lots \$1.25 per 1000. Guaranteed to arrive in live growing condition. Good plants will pay.

THOMAS SWEET POTATO PLANT
Box 33 Thomas, Oklahoma

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION, Tomato and Pepper Plants. Grown here where it is cool enough to harden them. Planted in 1937 to grow large and stalky, well rooted. Cabbage, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey, Charleston, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Golden Acre, Copenhagen. Postpaid: 200, 55c; 300, 65c; 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.50. Express collect 60 cents. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker. Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, 90c. Express collect 6,000, \$2.00. Tomatoes, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled. Marglobe, Baltimore, June Pink, Early Detroit, New Stone, Gulf State, Foverite. Postpaid: 200, 70c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.60. Express collect \$1.25 per thousand. Peppers, each bunch fifty, mossed. Ruby King, California, Pimento, Red Chili, Long Cayenne. Postpaid: 100, 55c; 200, 90c; 1,000 \$3.75. Full count, orders mixed any way. 1 day service. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. R. Stokes & Son, Delight, Arkansas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH fifty, mossed, labeled variety name. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200-65c; 300-75c; 500-1.00; 1000-1.75. Onion: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker. Prepaid: 500-60c; 1000-1.00; 6000-3.50. Tomato: large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100-50c; 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.25. Pepper: Mossed and labeled. Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Foverite. Postpaid: 100-55c; 200-\$1.00; 500-\$1.75; 1000-\$2.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONION, TOMATO, plants. Large, stalky, field grown, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed, varieties labeled. Cabbage: Wakefields, Dutch, Golden Acre, Copenhagen, postpaid, 300-60c; 500-85c; 1000-1.50. Express collect \$1.75. Onions: Wax, Bermudas, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, postpaid, 500-50c; 1000-85c; 3000-\$2.25. Express 6000-2.25. Tomatoes: Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, Early Jewel, postpaid, 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; Express 2500-2.50. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS (CERTIFIED) THE best grown. Dunlop, Aroma, Blakemore, Klondike. Either above variety or assorted as wanted. 150-\$1.00; 500-\$2.50; 1000-\$4.50. Dorset and Premier 75c per 100. Genuine Mastodon Everbearing, large vigorous plants, \$1.00 per 100. The genuine new Boysenberry, large vigorous roots, 10-\$2.00; 100-\$12.00. Everything postpaid and guaranteed to arrive in good live condition. Ideal Fruit Farms, Stillwell, Okla.

PLANT ASSORTMENT—200 FROSTPROOF Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 200 Onions, 25 Peppers, 25 Cauliflower or Broccoli, Eggplants, Brussels Sprouts, all \$1.00 postpaid. Mixed as wanted. 200-50c; 350-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50, postpaid. Express collect 500-\$1.50. Large, tough, hand selected, leading varieties. Mossed, packed in ventilated containers. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

REVOLUTIONARY NEW SUNGOLD PEACH. Bears when other varieties fail. A great peach for all America. Sold only by Inter-State. Earliest, heaviest bearing, freestone. Yellow firm flesh. Special offer 4 two foot trees, only \$1.00 postpaid. (Regular price \$2.00). Also write for America's most beautiful Nursery & Seed Catalogue. It's free. Inter-State Nurseries, 41 E Street, Hamburg, Iowa.

PLANT COLLECTION—C. O. D. PAY POST- man. 700 Certified Frostproof Cabbage, Tomatoes, Peppers, Onions, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Eggplants, Brussels sprouts mixed as wanted \$1.00; 1000-\$1.25; 6000-\$5.00. Large plants. Moss packed. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

HARDY, FIELD GROWN PLANTS, BROCCOLI, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onion, Eggplant, Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato plants. Moss packed. Shipped anywhere. Safe arrival guaranteed. Largest individual grower. 1500 acre vegetable plants. Descriptive folder. Carlisle Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

GUARANTEED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion plants. Before buying plants get Fulwood's 1937 catalog describing all kinds of vegetable plants. Tells how to plant, spray and care for the garden. Most complete plant catalog ever published. Save money. Write today. P. D. Fulwood, Dept. 124, Tifton, Ga.

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TOMATO PLANTS, GARDENERS GROW RIFE Tomatoes two weeks earlier with our hardy, grown tomato plants. Leading varieties grown from best certified seed. \$1.50 per thousand. Largest individual grower. 1500 acres in vegetable plants. Write for list. Carlisle Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: CERTIFIED, IOWA grown. Dunlop, Aroma, Blakemore, 200-\$1.00; 500-\$2.25; 1000-\$4.00. Gem, Mastodon, 100-\$1.25; 175-\$2.00. 250 Dorset \$2.00. 50 Earlhart \$1.00. Everything postpaid. Rider Nursery, Farmington, Iowa.

PLANTS, OPEN FIELD GROWN. SEND NO money. Pay on arrival. Frostproof cabbage, onions, tomatoes, pepper, cauliflower, broccoli, eggplants, potatoes. 700-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.00. Leading varieties. Mixed as wanted. Texas Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, JERSEYS Charleston, Early Dutch, 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Bermuda Onion Plants: 500-60c; 1000-\$1.00. 200 Cabbage and 500 Onion plants \$1.00. F. Reid, Russellville, Arkansas.

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200 MASTODON OR GEM \$1.85; 1000-\$7.50. 250 Dorset or Fairfax \$1.50; 500-\$2.25. 250 Blakemore or Dunlap \$1.25; 500-\$2.00. Also Raspberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Seeds. Free catalog. Lone Beach Nursery, New Buffalo, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY, PAY POSTMAN. FROST- proof cabbage, onions, tomatoes, pepper, eggplant, cauliflower, broccoli, potatoes, 700-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.00. Any variety. Mixed as wanted. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

Kansas Farmer for April 10, 1937

Buy U. S. Approved -- U. S. Certified -- U. S. R. O. P. Chicks



R. O. P. Breeders

- Marriott Poultry Farm Mayetta
- King's Certified S. C. R. I. Red Hatchery Nickerson
- Moore's U. S. Certified Hatchery Nickerson
- Kidwell's R. I. White Farm Powhattan
- Maplewood Poultry Farm, Rt. 3 Sabetha
- J. O. Coombs & Son Sedgwick
- Walter Poultry Farm, Rt. 4 Topeka
- Mrs. Ethel M. Brazelton Hatchery Troy
- Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Rt. 2 Wathena

Certified Hatcheries

- Black's Kansas & U. S. Certified Hatchery Enterprise
- Salt City Hatchery Hutchinson

Approved Hatcheries

- Thurman Hatchery Anthony
- McMahon Hatchery Attica
- Quality Hatchery, 212 S. Mill Beloit
- Jamesway Hatchery Belpre
- Buhler Produce & Hatchery Buhler
- Tindell Hatchery, Box 11 Burlingame
- Gfeller Hatchery, Rt. 2 Chapman
- Bauer Poultry Farm & Hatchery Clay Center
- Relight Leghorn Farm & Hatchery Clyde
- Resilyn Farm Hatchery Cuba
- Paramore's Hatchery Delphos
- Errebo Poultry Farm & Hatchery Dodge City

The above listed hatcheries are members of The Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, of Abilene, Kan., sponsored by the U. S. D. A. U. S. grades of chicks are produced in accordance with the National P. I. Plan.

And Be Sure of QUALITY, IMPROVED LIVABILITY, BETTER BREEDING and GREATER PROFITS

HERE'S WHY—In Kansas U. S. Grades of chicks are produced only by members of The Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, the Official State Agency. They are produced only from flocks inspected and mated according to the regulations stipulated by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in The National Poultry Improvement Plan. All flock inspection and hatchery operations are under the supervision of the Official State Agency. Be sure of greater profits.

Patronize the following co-operating breeders and hatcheries producing U. S. Grades of chicks in Kansas

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| Baker's Hatchery | Downs | Wells Hatchery | Lyons |
| Stirtz Hatchery | Enterprise | McPherson Hatchery | McPherson |
| Renick Hatchery | Garden City | Leland Wilson Hatchery | Merriam |
| Goodland Hatchery (The Stewart Ranch) | Goodland | Box 174A (Near Kansas City) | Free Life Insurance. Broad guarantee; nine breeds. Write for particulars stating breed wanted. |
| Barton County Hatchery | Great Bend | Miltonvale Hatchery | Miltonvale |
| U. S. Hatcheries | Greensburg | Thousands of U. S. and Kansas Approved females mated with hundreds of pedigreed males. Lowest prices consistent with quality. Started chicks, and hybrids, our specialties. Either hybrid pullets or cockerels. | |
| McMahon Hatchery | Harper | Minneapolis Hatchery | Minneapolis |
| The Hays Hatchery, Box 548 | Hays | Golden Rule Hatchery | Minneapolis |
| Brumitt U. S. Approved chicks. Six popular breeds—Rock-Leghorn Hybrids. We specialize in large type White Leghorns and S. C. Reds. Twelve years Poultry Improvement. Prices reasonable. Circular Free. | | Eck Hatchery | Moundridge |
| Engel Electric Hatchery | Hays | Burger Electric Hatchery | Natoma |
| R. O. Sired, Superior to Grade AAA. U. S. & Kansas approved chicks. "New Method Started Chicks." "Registered Purina Embryo Fed Chicks." Bloodtested. Custom Hatching. Free Feed. Write for folder, prices, The Best for Less. | | Krider Hatchery | Newton |
| Biehler Hatchery | Hazelton | Superior Hatchery, 212 W. 6th | Newton |
| Johnson Hatchery | Herington | Messmer's Hatchery | Norwich |
| The Hiawatha Hatchery | Hiawatha | The Oberlin Hatchery | Oberlin |
| U. S. Certified S. C. Reds and White Leghorns. All flocks sired by individual pedigreed males. Also flocks of White Rocks, White Wyandottes with pedigreed males. | | New 57,000 Buckeye Incubator and Hatchery. Started chicks a specialty. We recommend and sell Morning Glory Feeds manufactured by the Oberlin Milling Co. Morning Glory Feeds are always fresh. | |
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"My chicks are one month old today and have lost only 1 chick. I never saw chicks grow as fast as these and they are all hearty and healthy. I will be placing another order with you the last of this month, as I am so well pleased with your chicks."
EARLY PHINNIE.

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- Ross Poultry Farm & Hatchery Junction City
- Upham's Sunny Slope Hatchery Junction City
- Kensington Hatchery Kensington
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- LaCrosse Hatchery—Schwab LaCrosse
- Cedar Grove Hatchery Lansing
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- U. S. Hatcheries Pratt
- McBride Hatchery Rock Creek
- The Frutiger Hatchery Smith Center
- Stafford Hatchery Stafford
- Shawnee Hatchery 1921 Hudson Blvd. Topeka
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- Young's Approved Hatcheries Box 1013 Wakefield
- Golden Rule Hatchery Wellington
- Wellington Hatchery Wellington
- Tischhauser Hatchery 2171 S. Broadway Wichita
- Fisher Hatchery Big Healthy Baby Chicks from U. S. approved bloodtested flocks. \$9.00 per 100, prepaid.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS: MASTODON OR Gem Everbearing 100-85c; 200-\$1.65. Spring varieties, Dorset, Fairfax, Catskill, Blakemore, Dunlop 100-65c; 200-\$1.25 postpaid. North Michigan Nursery, West Olive, Mich.

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TOMATO PLANTS: STALKY FIELD GROWN ten inch plants. All popular varieties. Per crate (1500) \$1.50; five crates \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harper's Ranch, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK

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200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 ONIONS, 200 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper, 25 Cauliflower all for \$1.00, or 1000-\$1.50 prepaid. Any variety. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS, 70c THOU- sand. Tomato and potato plants, \$1.25. Pepper plants \$1.50. Catalog free. W. J. Davis Plant Company, Valdosta, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: BLAKEMORE, Aroma, Missionary, 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.50. Moss packed, service and satisfaction. V. Basham, Mount Auburn, Ark.

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RED CLOVER, NATIVE, \$19; ALFALFA, \$10; Timothy, \$3; Sudan Grass, \$2; White Sweet Clover, \$8; Alsike Clover, \$14; Mixed Clover and Timothy \$5.50; Fulghum Oats, 80c; Yellow Soybeans, \$2.25; Yellow Dent Corn, \$3.25; Fodder cane, \$2.15; German Millet \$2.50; Hegari, \$2; All per bushel. Bags free. Samples, catalog and complete price list upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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FANCY HAND PICKED, TIPPED AND nubbed seed corn. \$2.75 per bushel. Write for free samples. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

YELLOW DENT SEED CORN. GERMINATION 94%. \$3.00 per bushel. Selected, nubbed, shelled. Deer's Plant Farm, Neodesha, Kan.

SEED CORN—KANSAS GROWN, 1936. READY for delivery. Order now while assortment is complete. Merrillat Bros., Silver Lake, Kan.

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ATLAS SORGO, GERMINATION 75, purity 97; 10c pound. Brant Bros., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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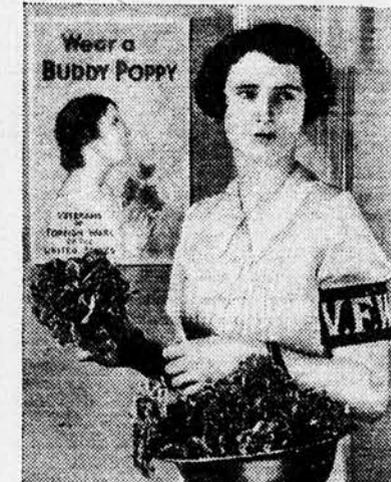
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"Lest We Forget"

On Memorial Day, the day set apart by annual custom to honor our nation's soldier dead, we again are asked to wear the Buddy Poppy in the national sale of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to raise relief war-time funds. The Buddy Poppies bring back memories of those crowded war-time days and remind us that there are those, less fortunate than we, for whom the



war and its suffering is not yet over. They ask us to honor the dead by helping the living.

The entire proceeds of the sale are devoted to relief work including each year an allotment to the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Home for Widows and Orphans of ex-service men, in Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Every Buddy Poppy carries a copyrighted green label which marks it as the handiwork of disabled and needy ex-service men. The majority of the poppy workers are patients in government hospitals. However, the special provision started last year again permits part of them to be made by unemployed veterans who are in need.

Does Silo Need a Roof?

A group of good farmers eating together recently fell to discussing silos and silage. Will Stutz, Utica, Ness county, said he thinks a silo should have a roof to keep out moisture. This is contrary to general opinion, but he believes too much moisture causes the silage to spoil, freeze more, and turn dark. For long time storage, Mr. Stutz recommends a pit silo or deep trench. He said he has found this the way to keep silage without some spoilage along the sides. He said freezing eventually opens up silage and cause it to spoil. Silage doesn't freeze in a pit.

One of the primary advantages advanced by Henry Hatch, Gridley, for adding 10 pounds of granulated salt to the ton of silage as it went into the silo is that freezing was less. This seems a logical result, and seeing that this addition almost cut the usual salt consumption to zero, it seems like a great idea. The salt is added, handful at a time, to the bundles as they go into the cutter.

A good idea for trench silos is to make 2-inch concrete blocks, about 16 by 18 inches in size, and line the walls of the trench silo with them. They don't need to be plastered in. The outward slope of the walls keeps them in place. Then if the owner moves he can take his silo walls with him.

Never So Late Before

Editor: Thank you for the write-up in your valuable Kansas Farmer. I notice you said I sowed alfalfa in September. It is true, I sowed the 9th of September last year, but it was deferred until this date only because of the hot, dry weather. Never before have I sowed this late. My plan has been to sow as soon after the middle of August as weather conditions would permit. I do not believe it would have been possible to have succeeded for 10 successive years by sowing as late as September. I make this correction because it might influence some to sow in late September and fall.

My young alfalfa has come thru winter to date in excellent condition, but some of my neighbors report theirs has all winter-killed. I am afraid it may be because of late sowing.—E. D. Stout, Emporia.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you and insures service.

Black Feather

(Continued from Page 32)

But I do know that I found our storehouse empty, Belleau had fled in shame, your Rickman had our take and was on his way here, leaving me to survey the ruin of our hopes.

"Word was left, Mr. Astor, for me to attend your representatives here at Michilimackinac. You, Crooks, I suppose thought I'd come gladly after that blow; that I'd crawl licking your feet for opportunity to trade the miserably few packs I saved and whining for the sanctuary of your employ.

"Well, I did trade with you today. I traded one pack for food and rum. My men have a right to that. But with daylight I leave. I go on. Where, I do not know, but it will still be in this Northwest, sir! It will be to start again with these, my empty hands, and struggle for the thing a man in this America has learned to want: opportunity to come and go as he wills, to expect rewards only from the strength of his heart and his back!"

He lifted both hands quickly to indicate the futility of amplification, his gaze fast on Astor's face.

Holds to Rights of Father

"I hold, you see, to the rights my father bled for: a fair duel, equal footing, identical weapons; the right to take what I can and hold it against other individuals! That is what traders had done in this wilderness until you came to found a kingdom in a republic, to establish feudal sway on the frontiers of a democracy!

"You itch only for tangible returns, which are an incident to me; to take them, you destroy the breath of life for my kind.

"Do you longer come into the interior with goods on your back or in your canoes and try to take trade from me by strategies that have always been held fair in this rough-and-tumble enterprise? Not you! Do you longer go cold and hungry and lonely to achieve? No more! You hire men as good as Ramsay Crooks to hire others to face the strong woods, the cruel rivers, the hostile prairies. You enslave for a wage, men to squeeze and harry until there's no freedom left for free men!

"And when you encounter opposition that even these devices cannot down, what? You whine to Congress for laws to help you. No? You shake your head? You couldn't down the Nor'westers, could you? And so Congress steps in and by enactment drives aliens into Canada and you purchase Nor'wester holdings for a pittance, leaving only such men as I in your path while you sit safe in New York and watch your money bags spawn!

"And the native hunter, with competition gone? You drive the value of fur down and down for him; you make it necessary for him to hunt in all seasons; you gut the country and make of the Indian a groveling slave. None of us are charitable to him, but you are like a blight upon the land, once you have it to yourself.

Astor Remains Wordless

"A devil of a man, you!"
And John Jacob Astor, eyes blazing, lips loose, sat back in his chair, wordless, as Crooks rose.

"You are mad, a trifle," he said almost gently. "But you appear to have a grasp of the changing trade. You overstate, perhaps, but we will pass by that."



Folks came out to see a damming lister in operation at the Dodge City conference. George E. Farrell, director of the Western Region of the AAA, never had seen a machine of this kind in operation, and Kansas farmers are hopeful he will recommend liberal payments for its use in the Soil Conservation program.

On the Right Track

I was very much pleased to see by the press reports that Senator Arthur Capper introduced a bill in the Senate to reduce the interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans from the present rate of 5 per cent to 3½ per cent the same as the present rate on Land Bank loans. The bill also provides for applying the excess interest paid in the past by the Commissioner borrowers to future interest payments and it further provides for the extension of time of payments on principal until 1938 the same as is being provided for Land Bank borrowers under a pending bill. Congressman Burdick of North Dakota has, I am informed, introduced a bill for a moratorium on Land Bank and I hope Land Bank Commissioner loans and HOLC loans. All that is necessary now is a big push by all our farmers and especially the borrowers, for the passage of these good bills and we farmers will have at least partial relief from our pressing interest and debt burdens. Write your representatives and Senators to work for the bill.—From an Editorial in the Kansas Union Farmer.

"This Company wants what you want; it wants and intends to have all that all of you independent traders want. Under such conditions, isn't it rash for you to flout this offer?"

Shaw laughed harshly.
"Rash? Mad? Perhaps, sir. But it would be surrender,"—smiling, and spreading his palms and relaxing of a sudden. "It would be yielding hope of the only thing I've ever wanted."

"I've struggled for this thing freedom, fought for it, risked my hair for it. I've had no time for else; not for roistering at *rendezvous*, not for women, even. And now that your Company reaches out to seize that freedom, it is even more precious to me!"

"Do you think, Shaw,"—after a pause in which Crooks eyed the other narrowly—"do you think, Shaw, the Company will accept defiance tranquilly?"

"Ho! I don't dream! I know your appetite! But in this, Mr. Astor and I are alike; we take what we can, we hold what we can. In this we differ: for him, the object is only profit; for me, it is the breath of life itself . . . the breath of life itself, sir!"

Respect for the Enemy

He bowed, rather elaborately, and into the eyes of Ramsay Crooks swept something like admiration. He glanced at Astor, who, gaze directed at the fire, breathed quickly and shallowly through parted lips, and the ghost of a smile, not wholly sardonic, twitched his face.

"Mr. Astor and I sail tonight for Lake Erie," he said. "The only thing that remains, then, is to bid you farewell!"

Their hands met in a perfunctory clasp, the salute of admitted adversaries, and as both faced Astor and he did not remove his glance from the

blazing logs Crooks swept open the door.

A great wave of sound engulfed them: the whine of fiddles, the scrape and shuffle of feet, the rollicking rumble of voices. Donald MacIver was walking before them toward the dining room and stopped at the head of the steps which led down to the crowded place.

Shaw also stopped there, not noticing the Scot. He stared absently at the swirl before him, remarking only, with a setting of the jaw, the figure of Ramsay Crooks, standing on the polished floor, the rosette of ribbons in his hand, scanning the dancers. Between them, now, was war; nothing less.

(To Be Continued)

Fallow for Sorghum, Too

Summer fallow, besides being a good method of preparing a seedbed for wheat, has proved its value for sorghum growing. Sorghum planted on fallow land seldom will fail to make some roughage. The experience of many farmers agrees with the results obtained at the Hays, Colby and Garden City experiment stations. Over a 22-year period at Hays, milo grown continuously on the same land yielded an average of 17 bushels an acre, while on summer fallow it yielded 33.7 bushels. At Colby, continuous milo averaged 11.3 bushels over a 19-year period, and milo on summer fallow yielded 26.9 bushels. At Garden City, the 16-year average yield of continuous milo was 18.4 bushels while the average for fallowed land was 34.3 bushels.

Expressed in terms of percentage, fallow increased the yield of milo 98 per cent at Hays, 138 per cent at Colby, and more than 86 per cent at Garden City. Conditions for the seeding of wheat are quite favorable now, but livestock men having some good summer fallow ground are urged to save a small acreage for planting sorghums in 1937. A feed crop to stockmen is as important as a wheat crop to the grain farmer.

Each farmer having summer fallow ground can determine for himself on his farm the value of summer fallow in relation to other methods of seedbed preparation. This can be done by measuring the depth of moisture on a summer fallow field and the depth of moisture on an adjoining field then comparing the yields obtained the next summer.

County-Wide Purebred Sale

One of the interesting purebred sales of the spring was that held by the Morris County Hereford Breeders Association late in February. Fourteen farms contributed to the local sale and some very credible animals found new homes. This sale is an attempt to revive the idea of a county breeders' group and it certainly should be successful. Of course, breeders are not inclined to place their top animals in a local sale until they find they can be sure of top prices, because when this group of farmers consigns an animal it is sold regardless of the price. However, all of the cattle in the sale were the type which would go out and improve most grade herds.

These Morris county breeders and the Morris county Farm Bureau deserve considerable praise for their efforts to bring the idea of good, purebred animals before local and surrounding farmers. Many were there from other counties. One thing which will help to advertise the good cattle bred in Morris county is the county show-herd, which County Agent D. Z. McCormick and his co-operators are enthusiastically backing.

Big Co-op Meet to Iowa

The 1937 session of the American Institute of Co-operation will be held June 21 to 26, at the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, it is announced by Charles W. Holman, secretary. The meetings will be held jointly with those of the Iowa Country Life Institute.

The Institute, incorporated as an educational enterprise, is devoted to the dissemination of practical and up-to-date information on methods, developments and policies affecting the marketing and distribution of agricultural commodities and the purchasing of farm supplies. Each year it attracts several thousand leaders, students and participants in the agricultural co-operative movement.

At its 12 previous sessions, Institute

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August	14-28
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October	9-23
November	6-20
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attendants have been guests of the University of Illinois, Cornell University, the University of Wisconsin, North Carolina State College of Agriculture, the University of New Hampshire, Kansas State College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University, Ohio State University, the University of California, Northwestern University, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Pennsylvania.

This year, as formerly, the Institute faculty will include co-operative executives, state and federal marketing experts, leaders of general farm organizations, and employees of the co-operative movement. The project is financed by voluntary contributions, and is governed by a board of trustees chosen by the leading co-operative organizations of the country.

Poultry Disease School

Word has been received from Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Charles City, Iowa, that plans now have been completed for the opening of a new school of poultry diseases. This new school will embrace a 12-week course and will be conducted as an institution in itself, separated entirely from the manufacturing business of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories. The course will be strictly educational and cover every phase of poultry management that enters into the health of the flock.

Dr. Salsbury calls attention to the fact that since more than 90 per cent of all poultry losses are caused directly or indirectly by disease, there is a crying need for more knowledge on poultry diseases, and for well trained poultry disease specialists who make it their business to help poultry raisers with their disease problems. The first 12-week school will start July 5, 1937. For detailed information about the course write to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Interest in Artichokes

A trip over quite a strip of the United States last summer by Frank Goossen, Thomas county, attracted his interest to growing artichokes. He believes they might do well in Thomas county as they do not require a wet climate. Numerous farmers in North Central and Northwestern Kansas planted artichokes last spring, but from all reports the 1936 drouth was too much for them. Artichokes make a bulky, pulp-like feed suitable for cattle or hogs, and also are used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol. Considerable interest has been shown in them near Atchison where they might be used by the alcohol plant in that city.

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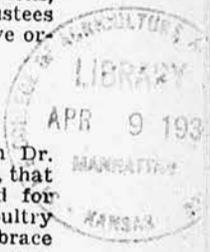
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Very Choice Fall Boars

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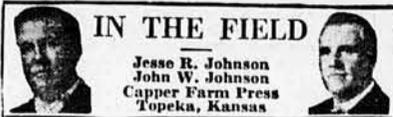
Bred gilts and gilts with litters and weanling pigs, either sex. Five miles west on 46.5 miles north of Russell, Kan. MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

**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.4-10-37

- Information About Farm Electrification and Delco Pumps and Water Systems (page 9)
- How to Take Care of Your Pipes (page 10)
- Minneapolis-Moline Harvester (page 11)
- John Deere Farm Equipment (page 13)
- Caterpillar Tractors (page 16)
- Rodwood Storage Tanks (page 18)
- Oliver Farm Machinery (page 19)
- Jayhawk Hay Tools (page 19)
- Perfection Oil Stoves (page 21)
- Salsbury's Poultry Health Manual (page 22)
- Book—A Better Way to Raise Chickens (page 24)
- Listed Corn Cultivators (page 25)
- Catalog on Septic Tanks (page 25)
- Catalog on Horton Washers and Ironers (page 26)
- Folder Describing Perfection Milker (page 26)
- Vermont Farms for Sale (page 26)
- Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings (page 26)
- Cream Record Book (page 26)
- Ribstone Concrete Silos (page 26)
- New Steel Sweepstakes and Stackers (page 26)
- Catalog of Allis-Chalmers Tractors (page 27)
- Windmill and Water System Information (page 27)
- Book—Cut Washing Time in Two (page 27)
- Book—Nu-Wood Interiors (page 28)
- Dickey Glazed Tile Silos (page 28)
- Tongue Lock Concrete Silos (page 28)
- Bulletin About Blackleg (page 28)
- Circular About Silo Fillers (page 28)
- Faeker and Mulcher Catalog (page 28)
- Details About the All Around Fordson (page 29)
- Dempster Fordson Attachments (page 29)
- Information on Irrigation Pumps (page 30)
- Chase Basin Builder (page 30)
- Farm Book—Hidden Treasures (page 30)
- Book—Farm Sanitation (page 30)
- Book—Vaccination Simplified (page 30)
- How to Get Greater Power and Longer Life From Windmills (page 31)
- New Book—Eggs (page 33)



IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
John W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press
Topeka, Kansas

W. A. Dunmire, Lawrence, Kan., is advertising a two-year-old, Hazlett bred bull in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and write him.

Ray H. Neal, New Albany, Kan., is advertising last fall Spotted Poland China boars for sale. They are really good, Mr. Neal says, and weigh 180 pounds or more each. They are registered and he says he will price them right to move them right now. Write him about them if you need a boar. He is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

There is an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer under what you might be interested in, a registered young Holstein cow for sale, but more important to your young son very likely will be the information that the same party has a beautiful Shetland pony mare, bridle and saddle for sale. Write to Thomas W. Stanley, North Kansas City, Mo.

Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan., has for sale a pair of nice registered black mares. One of them has a mare colt at foot. He will also sell a mighty good mature registered stallion, his colts show him to be an excellent breeder. Besides this a good yearling black stallion. These Percherons are good individuals and bred along much the same lines as the International grand champion Damascus.

Thursday, April 15, is the date of the annual Geary-Dickinson counties better livestock day. The affair is really a big out door picnic, plenty of barbecued prime beef. The activities will start at 9:30 a. m. with judging of Aberdeen cattle and the afternoon will be given over to a nice program, speaking and other attractions. The meeting this year will be held at Andrew Schuler's farm, 10 miles southwest of Junction City.

Rotherwood Farm at Hutchinson, Kan., was never in a better position to supply the needs of old and new customers. A. L. Oswald, the owner, has spared no time or expense in building up this fine herd, and he gives the herd his personal attention. Records are made regularly and nothing is being left undone that might add to the production of better type Jerseys or better production. Breeding animals from this herd will strengthen many older established herds.

The Miller & Lyman, Haven, Kan., sale of registered and purebred Holsteins, 40 of them, was a very satisfactory sale, held at the A. F. Miller farm, last Wednesday, March 31. The top cow brought \$167.50 and went to Ernest Reed, Lyons, Kan. A yearling bull, went to G. A. O'Neal, Hutchinson, for \$100. There were seven head in the sale that sold for an average of \$120. It was a joint sale and both Mr. Miller and Mr. Lyman were very well pleased with the prices.

W. C. Ainsworth & Son, Ayrshire breeders of Elmo in Dickinson county, have bred Ayrshires for fifteen years on their Melborne farm. The past twelve years without a miss they have been members of the DHIA. Their foundation stock was close up in blood lines to the noted Ayrshire cow Melborne Brown Kate. That breeding mixed with the blood of Altacart Gold Bond and the blood of the Canary Bells, with careful attention and feeding, has made possible a high record, uniform type herd. The herd average for the 12 years is 327 lbs. butterfat.

D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan., has gone on with the raising of registered Spotted Poland China hogs and thru times when the hog business was not very good, and developed a class of Spotted Poland that are really and truly the farmers type, the easy feeding type that once were called the mortgage lifters. He is advertising again in this issue of Kansas Farmer 20 head for sale; 10 good fall boars, ready for service, 10 fall open gilts and all are vaccinated. They are the short legged, lots of spots, quick to fatten kind. Write him about a good serviceable boar or some gilts.

The Quigley Hampshire Farms, of Williams-town, Kan., have for sale, as indicated in their ad in this issue of the Kansas Farmer, some very fine fall boars that are ready for service. In the offering are fall boars sired by High Score, the world's grand champion boar, and some sired by Peter Grimm, that fine son of Peter Pan. These boars are of the type and conformation that can go into any herd and improve the offspring. In buying any offering from this herd you get registered stock that has no excuse. There is not a breeding concern in the country that culls as closely for the best breeding stock as does the Quigley Hampshire Farms.

Readers in the market for high producing, registered Jersey cattle, should write to Shady Grove farm for a circular just issued by Frank L. Young of Cheney, Kan. This is one of the well established Jersey herds in the country. The herd has been on DHIA test continuously for the past seven years. Seventeen cows in the herd show an average profit of \$70 per head above feed costs, or a total profit of \$7,740, selling butterfat at local stations. Two Wheelock bred bulls are in service in the herd. Four cows in the herd have produced over 2,000 pounds of fat during the past seven years and one has made over 2,500 pounds in 7 years and another 2,292 in six years.

Oscar Norby & Son, Pratt, Kan., are old time breeders of registered Ayrshires. The herd was founded in 1916. The first bull purchased was a son of Elizabeth Good Gift, and the first females came from the Adam Seitz herd in Wisconsin. The herd has been kept on DHIA test almost continuously and good records were made. Some time ago the older cattle were sold and almost everything now in the herd are young. A recent bull used in the herd was a son of B. M.'s Bangora Melrose from the Kansas State College. He comes from The Henderson Dairy King line. Others carry the blood close up of Good Buttercup. The herd is Tb. and abortion tested.

The Tom Cooper farm, Ardmore, Okla., breeds registered Guernseys and in the current issues of Missouri Ruralist and Kansas Farmer, Al Geurkink, manager of the farm, is starting an advertisement offering registered bulls from six months old up to 24 months. We are glad to have this advertising in our livestock advertising departments in both papers. The demand is good for Guernseys and the surplus in bulls of the kind the Tom Cooper farm offers is not

very strong. Write Tom Cooper Farm, Ardmore, Okla., for descriptions and any other information you would like to have about these young bulls. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Finally if you have not found the Percheron stallion that suits you, or if you are still wanting to buy a few foundation Holsteins, K. P. O. P. breeding, you had better visit Schellcrest farms, Liberty, Mo. Schellcrest Farms are only a short distance out of Kansas City, Mo., on paved highway 69 and about 5 miles southwest of Liberty, Mo. A letter to this farm would bring you any information you wanted about the offering and you could arrange an appointment with Fred Schell, Jr., owner, who will be glad to show you what he has for sale and the sires and dams in many instances, and you will find the prices reasonable. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

J. R. (Bob) Huffman who lives about 12 miles south of Abilene, Kan., and a mile and half west of highway 15, used the great bull, Lord Wild Eyes for a couple of years in his Milking Shorthorn herd. This bull was one of the most intensely bred Bates bulls ever owned in the state. He sired a great lot of heifers and bulls for Mr. Huffman. Now his last crop of bulls are for sale, five or six of them ready for service, and others just calves. This bull weighed over 2,200 pounds and had that dual purpose conformation that all breeders are looking for just now. Most of these bulls are nice reds but there are a few roans. They will go pretty fast now and any reader who is interested should write at once or visit the farm.

Kow Kreek Ayrshires are being bred better right along by their enterprising owner, Fred D. Strickler of Hutchinson, Kan. For seven years the herd has been on DHIA test and for the past two years with conditions about as bad as they could be an average of 355 pounds of butterfat was produced as shown by the Ayrshire herd test and the DHIA. An average herd test for the entire seven years indicates the steadfast productivity of the Strickler Ayrshires. The great grand champion cow, Orphan Annie, is still in the herd and as good as ever, many of her descendants are in the herd and maintaining in a remarkable degree, her reputation as a producer of milk and butter and uniform type bulls and heifers.

Sixty registered Jersey cattle in an auction sale, Weston, Mo., Wednesday, May 5. This big offering is the property of C. D. Lober, Weston, Mo., and 27 of the 60 head are heavy milking cows and there is a fine string of bred and open heifers. There are not going to be many opportunities like this if any, during the summer and fall months, now that cheaper feed is at hand. If you want registered Jerseys at probably very fair prices, be at this sale. B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., is the sale manager and if you will drop him a card he will be glad to send you a sale catalog and any other information you want about this nice offering of registered Jerseys. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Starting with one Jean Armor registered Ayrshire cow as a calf club boy, Morris B. Dusenberry of Anthony, Kan., has come to be one of the recognized Ayrshire breeders of the state. All of his present herd have descended from the one cow except a full sister of the world record cow, Mrs. Thistle of Southdown. This cow was only purchased last season. The first bull used was a Henderson Dairy King bred bull and the herd is therefore rich in the blood of that noted sire. The herd has been on test since 1927 and yearly herd records have been made up to 325 lbs. of fat. The herd is Tb. and abortion tested and the show cattle may be seen at state fairs this fall, also in the district show to be held at Arkansas City, Kan., May 19.

Any one in Western Kansas that is interested in a Hampshire bred gilt, a bred sow or a sow and litter should get in touch with H. D. Benton, of Norcatur, Kan. It is doubtful if there is a breeder of purebred hogs of any breed in the west half of the state that has as many to select from as you will find in the Benton herd. He has 25 gilts to farrow in May, also has several tried sows to farrow when spring is here, and if you want a sow and litter he has them also. The foundation stock came from Levi Burton herd at Bartley, Nebr., and the Holstine herd at Cairo, Nebr. The majority of the gilts and sows are bred to a choice boar from the Knabe herd. These sows and gilts are priced reasonable, quality and size considered.

Lawrence Strickler, breeder of registered Milking Shorthorns, continues in his quiet way to build one of the good herds. A good many years ago when just a boy he bought a cow from his uncle, D. J. Shuler. Later on he added what proved to be a bull of unusual value as a sire. He was a son of Otis Chieftain and his dam was the noted Shuler cow Roan Duchess, one of the best cows ever owned in Kansas. Lawrence has just purchased and brought to the herd the deep red bull Walgrove Lewis 1818664. Bred by Walgrove Farms. A son of noted bull Walgrove Charming. His dam Walgrove Roan Lucy gave 14,270 milk and 557.78 butterfat average for six lactations. This bull is being mated with the Otis Chieftain bred cows.

On his nicely improved and equipped dairy farm adjoining the town of Alden in Rice county, Kan., W. C. Isern continues to make registered Jersey cattle history. Four first calf daughters of Coronation Oxford King are as promising as any heifers one can see in a months travel. They give promise of making even larger records than did their dams. Mr. Isern appears to know how, or at least has, had the good fortune to select sires that are unusually uniform type breeders as well as the ability to increase

JERSEY CATTLE

60 Reg. Jerseys

Selling in Auction
Sale at Mr. C. D. Lober's farm, midway between St. Joe and Kansas City, U. S. Highway 71,

**Weston, Missouri
Wednesday, May 5**

This is a clean, healthy, well bred offering of registered Jerseys.
60 Jerseys in the sale, 27 heavy milking cows and a fine string of bred and unbred heifers.

C. D. Lober, Owner, Weston, Mo.

For the sale catalog write to
B. C. Settles, Sale Manager, Palmyra, Mo.
Weston, Mo., is just across the river from Leavenworth, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Reg. Holsteins for sale

19 heavy springers, 12 yearling heifers, 12 heifer calves, excellent for 4-H work. Three bulls, ready for service. Three reg. Percheron stallions, mares and fillies. One reg. saddle stallion.

Schellcrest Farm, Liberty, Mo.
Highway 69, a short distance from Kansas City, Mo., five miles southwest of Liberty, Mo.

Dressler's Record Bulls

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

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

FOR SALE

BROWN SWISS BULLS
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Bulls

For sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. Tb. and Bang's accredited. TOM COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS
Good breeding and excellent feeding type. These boars are ready for service, vaccinated and choice. C. E. McClure, Republic, Kan.

Hampshires On Approval

Boars, Sows and open Gilts. Choice quality and breeding. Registered and Immune. Priced reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.
KENNEDY BROS., PLEASANTON, KAN.

Hampshire Bred Gilts

For sale. 25 of them bred for May farrow. Also bred sows and litters. Popular bloodlines, attractive prices. Write
H. D. BENTON, NORCATUR, KAN.

Hampshire Fall Boars

Easy feeding, quick maturing, registered fall boars ready for service.
Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williams-town, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Bull Prospects

10 to 16 months old. Also open or bred heifers. Shortlegged, modern type with plenty of milk.
E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales

Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

To Reduce Our Herd

We are offering at private sale some cows and heifers, some fresh, some heavy springers, some open heifers. They are daughters of Cyrus Glen, Prospect Boy Gooch and Flinstone Waterloo Gift. Bred to East View Star. You should investigate. These are real foundation cows and heifers. All our own breeding. C. B. Calloway, Fairbury, Nebr.

Duallyn Farm Offers

A splendid selection of bull calves, some of serviceable age; best English and American breeding and strictly Record of Merit in milk production.
JOHN B. GAGE, R. 1, EUDORA, KAN.

Red and Roan Bulls

Baby calves to 18 months old. Sired by Lord Wild Eyes 1536520, an intensely bred, 2270 lb. deep red bull. Out of heavy production Clay and Bates cows. Come and see them.
J. R. HUFFMAN, ABILENE, KAN.

Walter A. Hunt's Scotch Shorthorns

40 OF THEM IN THIS SALE
North of Town—Turn West at Our Sign on Highway 77

Arkansas City, Kan.,

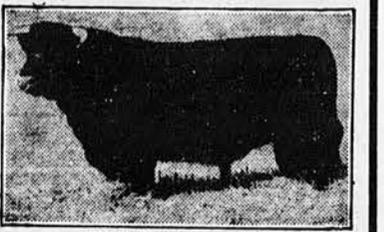
Tuesday, April 20

The sale features the blood of Royal Marshall, a large part of the females are bred to him and much of the offering is by him.

25 Bulls, many ready for service. Cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers. Tb. and abortion tested. Write quick for catalog to

WALTER A. HUNT, Owner
Arkansas City, Kan.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



ROYAL MARSHALL

production. A new bull recently purchased is a son of Coronation LaHull, a Silver Medal bull with a dam that has just qualified for a gold medal. The Isen herd is always on DHIA test and very satisfactory records are being made.

Harry Reeves of Pretty Prairie, Kan., secretary of the Kansas Shorthorn Milking Association, received big inquiry from a recent circular sent out regarding the holding of a combination sale. The matter of holding such a sale is to be discussed at the Peck sale at Neodesha, Kan. Mr. Reeves will be at the above sale and if it is decided to go ahead with such a sale he will be the one to see.

It is always a pleasure to visit the firm of Bigwood & Reese at Longacres farm, near Pratt, Kan., and inspect the Milking Shorthorns. Some recent purchases include big, wide backed cows bred to Lewis Walgrove, the bull bred by Walgrove Farms and now heading the good herd of Lawrence Strickler at Hutchinson. It will be recalled that this firm selected a very rugged deep red bull in the McKelvie sale held at Lincoln, Nebr., last season. They are getting their first calves from him now and they are very promising. This bull, Fair Acres Judge, was bred at Borg Farms and comes from a dam with a record of 12,000 lbs. of milk and 488.70 butterfat. His 12 nearest dams were all heavy producing R. M. cows. The herd is largely Clay and Bates breeding.

Earnest A. Reed and Sons of Lyons, Kan., maintain the largest dairy in their section of the state. They milk on an average about 45 to 50 cows and retail the milk to the citizens of Lyons. About one-third of the herd are registered Jerseys and the rest all very big producing registered Holsteins. 375 to 400 quarts of milk go out daily. The 7 nearest dams of their senior Holstein herd have an average yearly record of having produced 953.2 pounds of butterfat in one year. The 15 nearest dams averaged \$79.5. His sire was the second honor sire of the Holstein breed in the United States for 1934 and 1935. Their Junior Sire, Man-o-War Professor, is a son of the All American sire, Man-o-War 62. The dam of above bull produced 450 lbs. fat in Class C as a two-year-old.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer appears the last announcement of the Walter A. Hunt Shorthorn sale at Arkansas City, Kan. The sale is Tuesday, April 20, and have time to secure the sale catalog if you write Mr. Hunt at once. There are 40 head in the sale, Scotch breeding, Th. and abortion tested and many of them either bred to or sired by Royal Marshall, Mr. Hunt's great bull by the noted show bull, Royal Flush. If you want to buy a bull for immediate use be sure to get the catalog and be at this sale. There will be 25 bulls in this sale and a third of them are from 18 to 24 months old and others from 10 to 15 months old. There will be cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers and quality and breeding of the very best. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

On his well improved farm, located 10 south of Abilene, Kan., and one mile east of Highway 15, R. E. Stark and his son are making unusual progress in the matter of developing one of the very strong Ayrshire herds in the entire country. The herd was founded with a daughter and a granddaughter of the Kansas champion butter cow Canary Bell. With 19,000 lbs. milk and 762.5 butterfat. Since starting the herd three Altaacat bulls have been used in the herd. The present herd bull was Reserve Senior Champ at Hutchinson and Topeka last year. The 1936 herd average made by the Ayrshire Herd Test was 348.36 with more than a third of the milkers first calf heifers. The average milk production per cow during the year was 8,856 lbs. The same cows now on test are making an average of five lbs. per day increase over last year.

For more than 20 years R. M. (Roxie) McClelland, now of Anthony, Kan., has been actively engaged in the breeding of Jersey cattle. For 18 years he has bred registered cattle and made the closest study of blood lines and type. The present herd is largely of Noble, Majestic and Raleigh breeding. The herd on DHIA test last year under the most unfavorable weather and feed conditions and with only four full age cows made an average of 290 pounds of butterfat. Raleigh Sweet Majesty, now in service in the herd, comes from a great line of heavy producing ancestors. His dam has a register of merit record of 671 lbs. fat. There is no harder working Jersey breeder in the state and the parish to which Mr. McClelland belongs is one of the strongest and best managed of any in the entire country.

W. A. Lewis & Sons, owners of the Pilot Knob Farm located about six miles west and two north of Pratt, Kan., have bred registered Milking Shorthorns since about 1926. Their first herd bull was a son of the great breeding bull Pine Valley Viscount, a deeply bred Clay bull with a big milking heritage. Many cows in the herd are from that bull. Their present herd bull, Pearl Duke M. 1814867, is a grandson on his dam's side of the noted cow Glenside Pearl Clay, with an M. R. record of 18,007 lbs. of milk and 719 butterfat in one year, she was the second highest record cow at that time in America. The bull's dam has 10,050 lbs. milk and 425 fat. In the herd now are calves by Norwood Don and Lewis Walgrove. About 15 cows are hand milked on an average during the year. The herd is Th. and abortion tested.

The Woodhull Ayrshire farm, located at Hutchinson, Kan., has been the home of good registered Ayrshire cattle for a good many years. Established by Fred Williams and his father in 1916. Their first sire was a grandson of Finlayston (the first bull of any breed whose daughters made 100 R. M. records). He was the All American sire for many years. One of their foundation cows was also a granddaughter of this great sire. This cow, Good Buttercup, came to be one of the best known and valuable cows of the breed. Her sons have gone out to strengthen many herds in Kansas and other states; 75 per cent of the cattle now in Woodhull herd is related to this great cow. The present herd bull, Sycamore Jim, was bred by Sycamore farms. Mr. Williams is a charter member of the Reno county DHIA. His 1936 herd average was 346 pounds fat.

Mr. Fred Strickler, Hutchinson, has written a report of the Central Kansas Ayrshire Association's planting meeting where the following officers were elected: Fred Strickler, Hutchinson, president; Floyd Jackson, vice president; B. R. Anderson, secretary-treasurer. The following counties elected directors as follows: Pratt, Oscar Narby; Pawnee, E. G. Brown; Edwards, E. G. Brown; Kiowa, H. L. Rhinehart; Rice, Jerre Cochran. The show will be held at Starford. Secretary C. T. Conklin of the national association, Brandon, Vt., will attend the show

as well as all the other Ayrshire shows in Kansas this spring. Mr. Conklin is the editor and business manager of the Ayrshire Digest. A large crowd is looked for and a basket dinner at noon and with the judging contest put on for juniors and adults and speaking and the business meeting it will be a full day.

With only animal selling as high as \$85 Byron Taylor sold his draft of registered Shorthorns at Clay Center, March 25 for almost \$3,000. These cattle were a wonderful buy for the farmers and breeders that took them at rather low prices considering their good breeding. But they were very thin and buyers could not realize a very large part of their real value. Following the rain and snow of the days preceding the sale they looked even worse than they otherwise would have looked. Buyers were present from many localities in surrounding counties. Dwight C. Diver of Chanute was the heaviest buyer. Mr. Diver has one of the largest herds of registered Shorthorns in the state. Jas. T. McCulloch did the selling in a very masterful way, assisted by Harley Hanve in the ring. Mr. Taylor will continue the breeding business, starting with ten very choice heifers and one or two mature cows.

Muller & Halleck Milking Shorthorn breeders located at Talmage in Dickinson county have been looking around for some time for a bull good enough to match the excellent cows purchased a year ago at the McKelvie sale at Lincoln, Neb. They have recently purchased from John Thomas Adkins, Prentice, Ill., the very choice, two year old, deep red bull Woodlyn Bates. His sire Woodlyn Duke, out of the cow, Perl 88th, with a record of 17,135 pounds milk and 633 of butterfat in one year. The bulls dam, Duchess 50th, milked 8100 pounds milk as a two year old and 9800 pounds milk and 432 fat as a three year old. This sire of the calf already mentioned, was first at Illinois State Fair, third at Michigan, and first at many other state fairs. He weighs 2200 pounds and like his ancestors is a deep red. The calf carries a large per cent of Healy breeding and will be a valuable addition to the Muller-Halleck herd.

Mr. C. B. Calloway, Fairbury, Nebr., is offering for sale to reduce his herd of Milking Shorthorns, some cows and heifers, some fresh, others heavy springers and some are open heifers. He also has some nice young bulls that will be ready for service in three or four months. Mr. Calloway, in his letter sending Kansas Farmer some advertising says: "I have bred these registered Milking Shorthorns for more than 20 years and we have been milking them for four to seven generations back and feel that we know the quality of cattle they are. The females we are offering are daughters of Cyrus Glen, Prospect Boy Gooch and Filintone Waterloo Gift and are bred to our herd bull, East View Star, the best bull I know of for production and conformation. All are our own constructive breeding and we are offering cows and heifers suitable for foundation herds. Write to Mr. C. B. Calloway, Fairbury, Nebr. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Joe and Hobart Hunter and their brother-in-law, Dwight Alexander of Geneseo, Kan., are making fine progress with the herd of Dual Purpose Milking Shorthorns, founded and owned for so many years by their father, the late Warren Hunter. The boys have sold over 90 head since January 1, 1936. About one-third of them bulls. More than 20 head have been sold to old customers. One man in Texas has recently paid them \$150.00 for his twentieth bull purchased during the past 10 years. The reason it is possible to take care of so many old customers is the size of the herd which now numbers over 200 head. Three improved farms on which are maintained three herds and two other places where cattle are kept makes it possible to breed the different families carefully. Four herd bulls are in service. The boys breed both horned and polled cattle. DHIA testing is now being done and satisfactory production resulting taking into consideration the shortage and high prices of feeds of all kinds.

Mr. C. E. McClure, Republic, Kan., Republic county, Kansas, breeds a very desirable kind of registered Hampshire hogs that sell readily. Here is a nice letter just received from him:

Mr. John W. Johnson, Livestock Department, Kansas Farmer.

Dear Sir: "Last fall I sent you an advertisement offering my Hampshire spring boars. It resulted in a nice bunch of inquiries and I sold all of my spring boars but one. So I am sending you another advertisement offering my fall boars."

C. E. McClure, Republic, Kan.
April 1, 1937.

Look up Mr. McClure's advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer is the closing out sale of the Whitewater Falls farm herd of Percherons, at Whitewater Falls Farm, four miles northwest of Towanda, Kan., and about 25 miles northeast of Wichita. Since the recent death of Mr. J. C. Robison, the heirs have decided to keep Whitewater Falls farm, but to disperse the Percherons. For nearly 50 years this farm has been one of the real show places, stocked as it has been with good stock, especially the Percherons. The entire lot of remaining horses sell. There will be 20 stallions, mostly two and three year olds, with a couple of older herd stallions. All are of serviceable ages and in good condition. The 10 mares include several with colts by their sides and most of the others will foal this spring. In ages they range from 6 to 10 years old. In addition to the horses there will be some show equipment, harness, wagons and farm equipment. For any further information about the sale offering write to Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan., and it will be gladly furnished by return mail.

There is going to be 15 fall boars, big, well grown, smooth fellows in B. M. Hook & Son's Duroc sale in the local fair pavilion at the east edge of Silver Lake, Kan., Wednesday, April 21, that will challenge any 15 boars to be found anywhere this spring. They are of excellent type and conformation and are well grown and ready for immediate service. They are well bred too, sired by Supreme Anchor 3rd., by the great show and breeding boar that was grand champion at Iowa; others by Sunbeam Pattern by Wavemaster, Stills, and still others by Anchor's Sensation, winner at the Topeka Free Fair, 1935. The dams are big smooth sows sired by Streamline, Supreme Anchor and Sunbeam Anchor. Write at once for the sale catalog. The

sale will be held in a nice comfortable pavilion at Silver Lake, rain or shine. There will be 20 gilts, same age and breeding in the sale that are mighty choice. Also four or five proven brood sows in the sale. Silver Lake is about 12 miles west of Topeka on highway 24 and 40. Get the sale catalog at once. Address B. M. Hook & Sons, Silver Lake, Kan. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The Sabetha, Kan., chamber of commerce is again back of the northeast Kansas Holstein cattle show to be held in Sabetha, Thursday, April 29. According to a story printed recently in the local paper, this time the plan is not only to name Miss Bovine America for 1937, as was done in 1936 but in addition to have a competition of milk maids of all nations, choosing the most beautiful milk maid in the world. Just covering the United States was not taking in enough territory for a town like Sabetha. Two news-reel concerns have arranged to send cameramen. Last year the beauty contest was put over on the beauty shop idea for cows. It was a great success and attracted attention all over the United States and got some publicity across the pond. But it was good for once only, according to the editor of the local paper and so Sabetha is planning a show that's going to be a show. Twenty milk maids, artistically costumed correctly for each nation, and each milk maid typed for the nation represented. It might reach the screen of foreign shores, due to the fact that 20 milk maids will represent 20 nations, says the editor. And by the way it was this live-wire editor that was a big factor in making last year's Sabetha Black and White show talked about and written about all over the country. The world will have her eye on Sabetha, Thursday, April 29.

Kansas Dairy Cattle Spring Shows

- Holstein-Friesians**
- April 19—Central Kansas, Hutchinson.
 - April 20—South Central Kansas, Harper.
 - April 21—Midwest Kansas, Herington.
 - April 22—Arkansas Valley, Newton.
 - April 23—North Central Kansas, Blue Rapids.
 - April 26—Southeast Kansas, Parsons.
 - April 27—East Central Kansas, Leavenworth.
 - April 28—Capital City Association, Topeka.
 - April 29—Northeast Kansas, Sabetha.
- Jersey Parish Shows**
- May 10—North Central Kansas Parish, Manhattan.
 - May 11—Central Kansas Parish, Larned.
 - May 12—South Central Kansas, Harper.
 - May 13—Southeastern Kansas Parish, Oswego.
 - May 14—East Central Kansas Parish, Iola.
 - May 15—Northeast Kansas Parish, Leavenworth.
- Guernseys**
- May 4—Northeast Kansas, Hiawatha.
 - May 5—Central Kansas, Hillsboro.
 - May 7—Southeast Kansas, Coffeyville.
- Milking Shorthorns**
- June 1—Northeast Milking Shorthorn breeders district, Lawrence.
 - June 3—Central Milking Shorthorn breeders district, Salina.
 - June 4—Western Milking Shorthorn breeders district, Dodge City.

- Holstein-Friesians**
- April 19—Hutchinson.
 - April 20—Harper.
 - April 21—Herington.
 - April 22—Newton.
 - April 30—Blue Rapids.
 - April 28—Parsons.
 - April 27—Leavenworth.
 - April 28—Topeka.
 - April 29—Sabetha.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**
- May 3—L. E. Laffin, Crab Orchard, Nebr.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
- April 20—Walter A. Hunt, Sunnyvale Farms, Arkansas City, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**
- May 5—C. D. Lober, Weston, Mo., B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., Sale Manager.
- Duroc Hogs**
- April 21—B. M. Hook & Son, Silver Lake, Kan.
- Percherons**
- April 12—Holbert Importing Company, Greeley, Iowa.
 - April 14—J. C. Robison Estate, Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan.
- Belgian Horses**
- April 12—Holbert Importing Company, Greeley, Iowa.

Cow and Pony for Sale

Registered young Holstein, high producer, just fresh. Beautiful Shetland mare, saddle, bridle.

THOMAS W. STALEY
North Kansas City - Missouri

FOLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

State and National fair winning blood lines. Yearling and two year old bulls for sale.

GOERNANDT BROS.
Aurora - - - Kansas
(Cloud county) Worthmore



HEREFORD CATTLE

Reg. Hereford Bull

For sale; two years old, Hazlett breeding, \$175.

W. A. DUNMIRE, LAWRENCE, KAN.

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BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire.
Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER
Available for purebred livestock and farm sales.
HORTON, KANSAS

HOFETTER ENGLE, AUCTIONEER
will conduct or assist in purebred livestock sales or farm auctions. (Holstein breeder.)
Abilene, Kansas

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.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

At the 1936 Topeka, Kan., State Fair, our Belgians won Grand Champion stallion over all ages, best three stallions, and other Firsts, Sorrels and Roans priced right. 177 miles above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

REG. BELGIAN HORSES

JUSTAMERE STOCK FARM
J. F. Begert, Owner
Topeka - - - Kansas

PERCHERON HORSES

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. Blk. Percheron Stallion

Corned 3 years old, Weight 1650 lbs. Also few registered black Percheron mares, 3 and 4 years old.

CHAS. KALIVODA, AGENDA, KAN.

Percheron Stallions-Mares

Black mature stallion, well broke to harness. Cannot breeding. Can show his colts, 1 yearling stallion and pair of Reg. mares, one has colt at foot. Much same breeding as Damascus.

FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

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

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

If you have 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

DISPERSION SALE OF J. C. ROBISON ESTATE

Percheron Horses

PUREBREDS AND GRADES

Towanda, Kansas

Wednesday, April 14

At Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, 4 miles northwest of Towanda, 25 miles northeast of Wichita.

20 Stallions—Mostly 2 and 3-year-olds. Two older herd sires. Blacks and greys. All of serviceable age.

10 Mares—Some with colts by side, some of the others due to foal soon. Ages 6 to 10 years.

Also a Few Good Geldings

For detailed information address

WHITewater FALLS STOCK FARM
Towanda, Kansas





The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



The Story of GREASE

No. 2—The Materials Used in Making Grease 



Ingredients for the grease are poured into this steel wagon and carefully weighed on accurate scales.

WHAT IS GREASE? In simplest words, grease is semi-liquid soap and lubricating oil, mixed. Grease is a lubricant for parts of machinery that are not oil-tight. The soap holds the lubricant on the parts, and the oil does the lubricating.

Perhaps you have made kitchen soap by boiling animal fat and lye water in a black iron kettle. Basically, that corresponds to the first step in making grease.

But you could not make good grease by stirring in some lubricating oil. The soap, made with a strong caustic, might mean pitted bearings.

So, to make good grease, the first thing to know is what kind of soap to make. And equally important is the purity of the materials you use.

Until about twenty years ago, grease was made by grease men who used rule-of-thumb methods, learned by working under an older man, who in turn had learned from an older grease-maker. They depended on their secret knowledge to guide them in making grease of uniform quality and in developing new greases.

That has all been changed now. In the modern grease manufacturing plant of Continental Oil Company, new scientific methods have taken the place of "rule of thumb." And out of thousands of laboratory experiments, followed by practical operating tests, have come both old and new types of grease of improved and unvarying quality.

Scientific research has shown the kinds of soap best suited for making various greases, as well as the best materials to use in making such soaps. These careful tests have also determined the best types of oils to use for each grease.

Two materials are used by Continental in making grease soap—pure fats and alkalis.

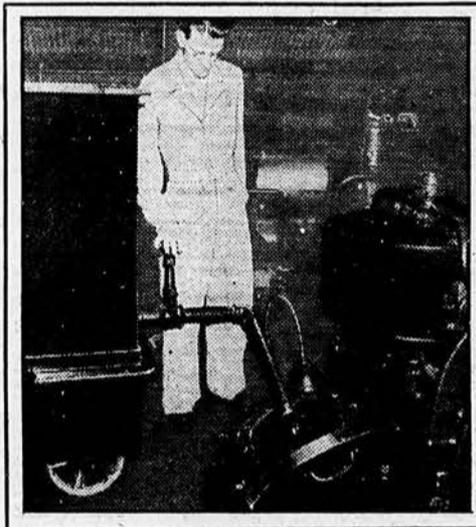
The fats are fresh, sweet fats of the highest quality, many of them being literally good enough to eat. They include cottonseed oil, tallow and others.

The soaps take their names, however, from the alkalis that are mixed with the fats to make soap. So there are soda soap, lime soap and aluminum soap. Each of these soaps has special characteristics that make it suitable for certain greases.

SODA SOAP is made by combining a fat with soda (sodium hydroxide). Greases made from it are fibrous and stringy and resist high temperatures. These greases have a melting point of about 280 to 340 degrees, depending on grade. An example of a soda-base grease is Conoco Sujind Grease for universal joints.

LIME SOAP is made from sweet fat and purest lime (calcium hydroxide). Lime soap makes greases of smooth, buttery character, with melting points ranging from 180 to 240 degrees. Lime-base greases are insoluble in water. An example is Conoco Pressure Lubricant for chassis lubrication.

ALUMINUM SOAP, made from tallow and aluminum, is used in greases of smooth, stringy, tenacious character. The melting point is slightly



From the weighing wagon, material is poured into a huge pressure kettle with a capacity of 14,000 lbs., heated by a steam-jacket, which cooks the "soap."

lower than that of lime-base greases. An example of an aluminum-base grease is Conoco Transmission Grease.

Accuracy in the amount of fat and alkali used is of great importance. Continental weighs on a tested scale each batch of ingredients. There is no guess work.

Purity of ingredients is just as important. Continental buys from suppliers of the best reputation; but as an additional check to make sure of quality, every tank car of fat, every carload of alkali is tested in the laboratory for freshness and purity.

You can buy rancid fats for much less than fresh, sweet fats cost, and some grease-makers use these spoiled fats in their cheap greases. The rancid fat content can be disguised by putting certain strong perfumes in the grease to kill the

smell. But rancid fat makes very poor grease.

Lubricating oil is mixed with the soap to make grease. There will be about four times as much oil in the finished grease as there is soap. The type of grease to be made determines the kind of oil, light or heavy, pale or dark.

Oil being the lubricating agent in grease, your grease will be no better than the oil used. Continental refines its own oils for making grease, so there is no question about their quality.

Next month's installment will take you through a modern grease plant and tell you how greases are made.

Farmers Reduce Operating Costs with Patented Oil

Other farmers can profit by the experience of two Idaho and Utah farmers who report lower operating costs after changing to Conoco Germ Processed Oil.

Mr. T. W. Andrus operates a 1,500-acre dry farm near Bone, Idaho, using an International tractor and combine, two cars and a truck.

"Comparison of my costs of operation for 1935 and 1936 shows I have made a considerable saving in using your products," he writes. "Especially is this true in lubricating oil costs.

"During plowing and harvesting, we operate around 15 hours a day. During 1935, while we were using another concern's products, we had to add a quart of oil to the crankcase every day, a total of 4 quarts before we drained the crankcase of the tractor, which we aimed to drain every 60 hours of operation.

"During 1936, while using your Germ Processed Oil in the same tractor, we operated the full 60 hours without adding a drop of oil. I saved the price of one gallon of oil for every 60 hours of operation during the season. Besides this saving in oil, I found that I made a saving in fuel consumption which was enough, when figured in dollars and cents, to pay for 75% of my oil bill."

Mr. B. H. Beckstead uses a Case tractor, Case harvester and other equipment in operating his farm near South Jordan, Utah. He writes: "Three years ago I was sold ten gallons of Germ Processed Oil. Prior to this I had been using what I thought was a premium product, from another company. I thought the cost of operating very small until I got acquainted with Conoco Products. Since then I have cut the cost of operating one-third for the past three years. I cannot speak too highly of your products, especially Germ Processed Oil."

KNOW YOUR COUNTRY!

Learn more about the scenic and historic wonders of America by listening to Carveth Wells, noted traveler, on the Conoco Radio Program every week. In each program Mr. Wells takes you to some interesting spot and tells what you can see there. Hear these entertaining talks over the following stations near you. Time given is local for the station.

KFH, Wichita, Wednesdays, 7:15-7:30 P. M.
WDAF, Kansas City, Mondays, 9:30-9:45 P. M.

THAT'S AN IDEA

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

Gassing Ants



An Oklahoma farmer tried all kinds of insect sprays to get rid of red ant colonies on good bottom land. Nothing would work until he tried Conoco Bronze Gasoline, pouring it on the hills so that it ran down in the ant beds. It worked fine, killing all the ants. The gasoline should be poured on in the evening or early morning when ants are in hills.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

