

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 74

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Number 38

## TRACTION

### *and Speed!*

**That's What Rubber Tires Will Add to Your Tractor Farming**



Above, rolling along on air and water. H. F. Roepke, Pottawatomie county, has each of the big tires filled two-thirds full of water. This extra weight increases the ground traction and results in more power.

**T**HOUSANDS of Kansas farmers are using rubber tires on their tractors and finding they are successful because they result in more speed and provide better traction, thus reducing fuel consumption and increasing power. Rubber apparently has proved able to provide more efficient traction than steel wheels and lugs in most cases.

Experiences of nearly all farmers, under similar conditions, have been quite the same. What H. F. Roepke, farmer near Manhattan, in Pottawatomie county, has found in rubber tires, is about what thousands of other farmers are finding. Mr. Roepke sums up the story in a particularly clear manner. He is a successful and up-to-date farmer. He raises certified seeds, has a good poultry flock, breeds and fattens beef cattle, and maintains his farm in an efficient and practical manner.

"Rubber tires are the cheapest drawbar power that can be had," Mr. Roepke declares. "The extra amount of power they give is astonishing. A new 2-plow tractor with 12 by 40-inch steel wheels and 5-inch lugs was used a few weeks this spring and then equipped with over-size tires, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  by 36 inches. This change was made on the advice of a farmer who had used tires on his tractor and who insisted I was making a mistake by not using them.

"These tires stand 56 inches high compared to 40 inches for the steel wheels, making about 35 per cent quicker travel. Three hundred pounds of water was

added to each tire on the rear for weight. An anti-freeze solution of calcium chloride is to be used in winter.

"I am farming a rather sandy soil with some spots extremely sandy. I now can pull any implement in the same gear speed, and not pull the engine any harder, but I travel at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles an hour, instead of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Add a third more speed and that much more power is developed.

"At the time the tires were put on we were pulling a 7-foot tandem disk in third gear and it was about all the motor could handle. To add about a third more speed is quite a power increase, but when I found I actually could shift one gear higher and still pull the disk set clear in, over a 6-foot embankment, you may be sure I was surprised.

"In plowing under rye pasture that was dry and soddy, where the best of traction is to be had with lugs, I can pull in the same gear as before and do it easier.

"The most gain in power seems to be in sandy or plowed ground and on a hill. Such an increase is difficult to believe. In fact one owner said to me, 'I have quit telling people what my tires will do, they will not believe me anyway.'

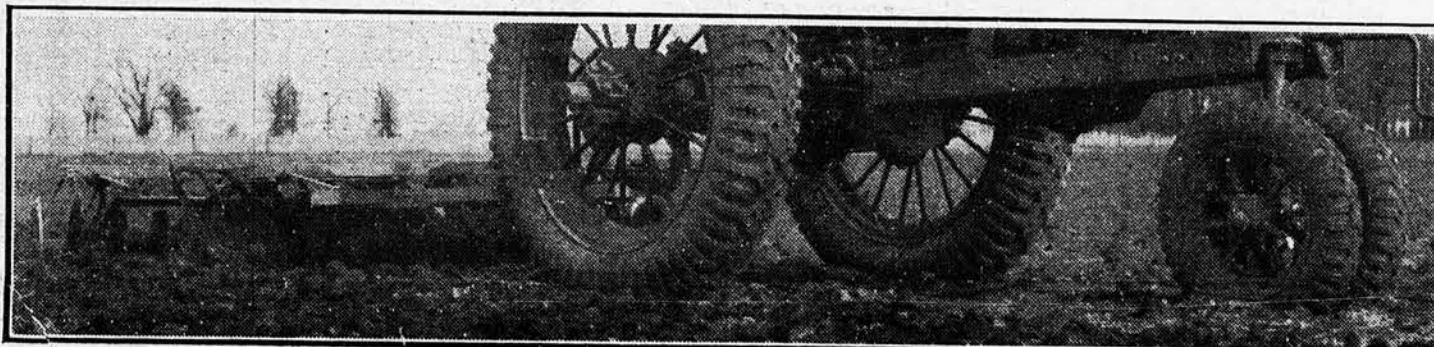
"Tires will not always work satisfac-

torily. On a hard surface that has become slick or in mud they do not have the traction needed. I have heard of two tractor owners who changed to tires a year ago, but kept their steel wheels in case of emergency. These wheels are still standing along the fence. They are not necessary, or the owners preferred to wait until ground conditions were right.

"Tires increased the first cost of my tractor 25 per cent. But it will do 30 to 50 per cent more work with no additional fuel and oil expense under most conditions, and the tires will last the average farmer 5 years or more, so it looks like a good investment for cheaper power. If someone offered me a 3 or 4-plow tractor which would use no more fuel than a smaller one with steel wheels, I would take the larger tractor even if it cost 25 per cent more. So I think a person can afford to do the same with rubber tires."

On the day Mr. Roepke quit using steel wheels he had tandem-disked a piece of land. After the tires were put on, he went out the same evening and pulled the disk in soil already worked, and where the disk should have pulled heavier. His tractor handled the load easily at a speed higher than he had used before.

As proof that fuel use is lighter, Mr. Roepke said he pulled his tandem-disk in high gear, for 5 hours, on 10 gallons.





**"My wife's cooking and Standard Tractor Fuel . . .**

**will pull me through any threshing season!" says**

**John Andra, R. R. No. 1,  
Garden Plain, Kansas**



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

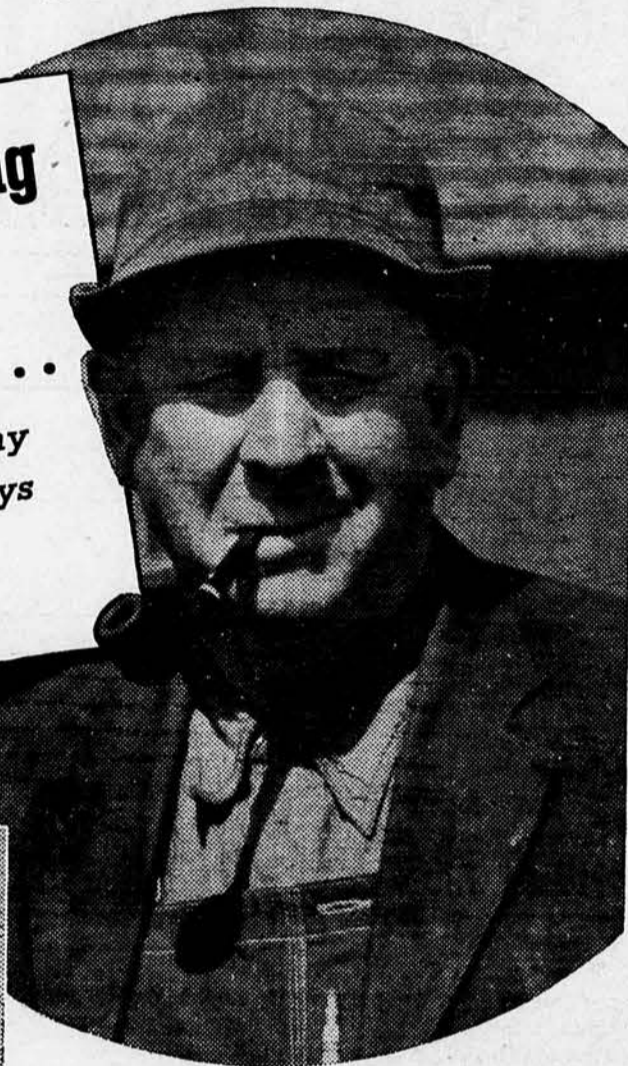
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**STANDARD OIL IS ABLE TO GIVE YOU MORE FOR YOUR MONEY... AND DOES!**



**JOHN ANDRA** farms 320 acres on his own farm near Garden Plain, and besides, is farming 640 acres in Western Kansas with his grown sons.

Mr. Andra has divided his Garden Plain acreage into 300 acres of wheat, and 20 acres of row crops (which he grows as feed for his livestock).

"Threshing is a heavy job, but we manage fine," Mr. Andra said. "Good meals like Mrs. Andra puts up keep any man strong and healthy and glad to work."

"Of course we've got to have a dependable, economical fuel for the tractor. But we haven't any worries on that score—not with the Standard Oil agent ready and willing to deliver Standard Tractor Fuel at our doorstep whenever we need it. It's the most powerful fuel we've ever used. We get *more work out of the tractor—at less cost!*"

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**WIBW Program Schedule**

(Daily except Sunday)

For next 2 weeks beginning June 5, 1937

- 4:00 a. m.—Sons of Pioneers
- 4:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 5:45 a. m.—News
- 6:00 a. m.—Ole and Bunkhouse
- 6:15 a. m.—Edmund Denny
- 6:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 6:45 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
- 7:00 a. m.—News
- 7:15 a. m.—Ezra Hawkins' Summer Show
- 7:45 a. m.—The Gospel Singers
- 8:00 a. m.—Gene and Glenn
- 8:15 a. m.—Unity School
- 8:30 a. m.—News
- 8:45 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 9:00 a. m.—IGA Program
- 9:15 a. m.—Ma Perkins
- 9:30 a. m.—Housewives Program KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Protective Service
- 10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
- 10:45 a. m.—Harris Goar's Street Reporter
- 11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line
- 11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
- 12:00 noon—H. D. Lee News
- 12:15 p. m.—**KANSAS FARMER MARKET AND FARM NEWS BROADCAST**
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 2:00 p. m.—News
- 2:15 p. m.—Jane Baker the Kansas Home-maker
- 2:30 p. m.—Organ and Piano Moods
- 2:45 p. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 3:00 p. m.—Variety Quarter Hour
- 3:15 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 3:45 p. m.—Organalities
- 4:00 p. m.—Henry and Jerome
- 4:15 p. m.—News
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Children's Hour (M-W-F)
- 5:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott (T-Th)
- 5:45 p. m.—News
- 6:00 p. m.—Ackerman Brock Norge program (M-W-Th-Sat.)
- 9:00 p. m.—Marling Gossip
- 9:15 p. m.—Kitty Keene Inc. (except Sat.)
- 9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
- 10:00 p. m.—Franklin News—Joe Nickell
- 10:15 p. m.—Tom Kelly's Sport Review
- 10:30-12—Dance Orchestras

**Highlights of the Next Two Weeks**

**Saturday, June 5 and June 12**

- 5:00 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
- 5:30 p. m.—Potpourri
- 6:15 p. m.—The Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
- 6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- 7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 8:00 p. m.—Lucky Strike Hit Parade
- 8:45 p. m.—Universal Rhythm
- 9:30 p. m.—Harlem Minstrels

**Sunday, June 6 and June 13**

- 8:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
- 8:30 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
- 9:00 a. m.—Weather Bureau
- 9:05 a. m.—Organ Moods
- 9:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family
- 10:30 a. m.—Salt Lake Choir and Organ
- 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
- 12:00 noon—St. Louis Serenade
- 12:30 p. m.—Organalities—Jackie McKinney
- 1:00 p. m.—The Coleman Family
- 1:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players
- 2:00 p. m.—The Spelling Bee
- 3:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Party
- 3:30 p. m.—Governor Huxman (June 6)
- 3:30 p. m.—The People Speak (June 13)
- 3:45 p. m.—Tuning Around
- 4:15 p. m.—News
- 4:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- 5:00 p. m.—Christian Science
- 5:15 p. m.—Harmony Hall
- 5:30 p. m.—**SENATOR CAPPER**
- 5:45 p. m.—News
- 6:00 p. m.—1937 Twin Star Revue
- 6:30 p. m.—Eddie Cantor—Texaco Town
- 7:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Evening Hour
- 8:00 p. m.—Gillette Community Sing
- 8:30 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn
- 8:45 p. m.—Singing Strings
- 9:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude
- 9:05 p. m.—Dance Orchestra
- 9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
- 10:00 p. m.—Franklin News—Joe Nickell
- 10:15 p. m.—American Legion
- 10:30-12—Dance Orchestras

**Monday, June 7 and June 14**

- 6:15 p. m.—The Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennzoli Program
- 6:45 p. m.—Sheahan and Degan Present
- 7:15 p. m.—Gibbs Musicals
- 7:45 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (also 8:45 and 9:45)
- 8:00 p. m.—Wayne King's orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Edmund Denny—K. P. & L.
- 10:30-12—Dance Orchestras

**Tuesday, June 8 and June 15**

- 5:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott
- 6:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall
- 6:30 p. m.—Rubinoff
- 6:45 p. m.—McKinney and Kenna—Karlans
- 7:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
- 7:30 p. m.—Jack Oakie's College
- 8:30 p. m.—Phillips Polly Follies

**Wednesday, June 9 and June 16**

- 6:30 a. m.—Pioneer Stories—Allis Chalmers
- 6:15 p. m.—The Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
- 6:30 p. m.—Laugh with Ken Murray
- 7:00 p. m.—Lily-Pons—Chesterfield
- 7:30 p. m.—Palmolive Beauty Box Theater
- 8:30 p. m.—Babe Ruth
- 8:45 p. m.—Dodge Program

**Thursday, June 10 and June 17**

- 5:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott
- 6:30 p. m.—Rubinoff
- 6:45 p. m.—McKinney and Kenna—Karlans
- 7:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs
- 8:45 p. m.—Jerry Cooper—Songs

**Friday, June 11 and June 18**

- 6:30 a. m.—Pioneer Stories—Allis Chalmers
- 6:00 p. m.—Broadway Varieties
- 6:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp's Orchestra—Chesterfield
- 7:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
- 8:00 p. m.—News Review of the Week
- 8:30 p. m.—Babe Ruth
- 8:45 p. m.—Gibbs Musical Revue

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# The Biggest Complaint About Terraces

By TUDOR CHARLES

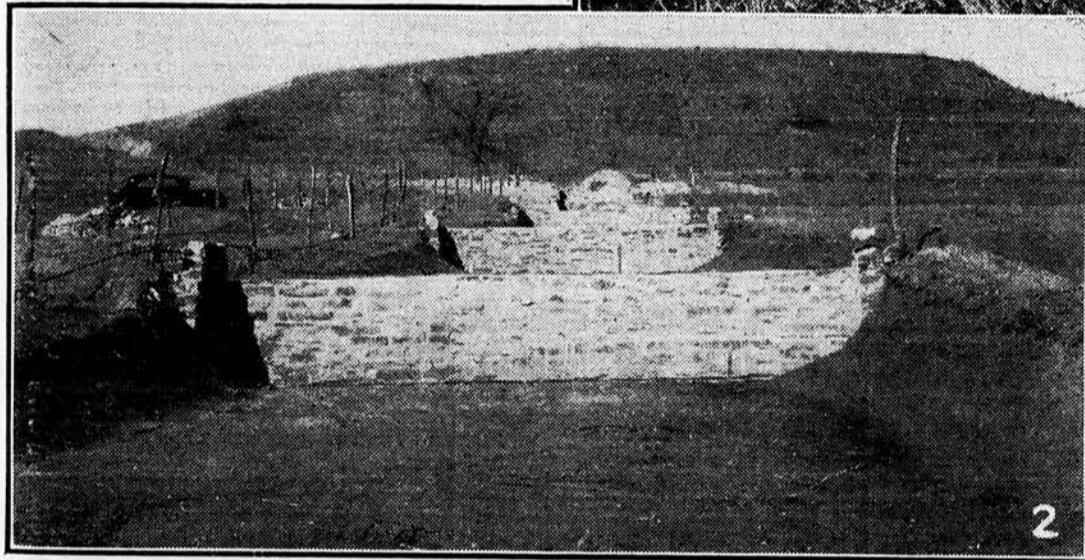
**I**MPORTANCE of proper terrace outlets and outlet channels has been stressed generally in terracing demonstrations and meetings. Yet, the biggest complaint today about terraces is that outlets are not satisfactory. When one or two channels have to carry the water from an entire field, the result is a rapidly deepening gully unless satisfactory provision is made for preventing it.

There is no fight with terraces where the value of the land justifies their construction and where the owner wants them. But if they are to be satisfactory, then they must be preceded by a carefully laid plan for taking care of the run-off.

The water which must be handled from a terraced field will be much less if a good stand of alfalfa or grass is established, but even then, while stands are getting started considerable damage may be done.



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Above: A badly gullied outlet channel on a Montgomery county farm. Terraces emptying down this fence line from each side caused the ditch. The men are standing back from the outlet channel, where water has cut out the base of terrace channels.

At left: Looking up the outlet channel, between terrace outlets on the farm of W. F. Elrod, Thayer, Neosho county. These 6 masonry drops drain 40 acres and lower the water about 25 feet. They were constructed under supervision of the Soil Conservation Service.

It is fairly safe to say then, that outlets which will take care of the water without being damaged, are the only means of satisfactorily handling the run-off from terraced fields.

No means of taking run-off water is more satisfactory than where it can be spread out on well-sodded pasture where no erosion damage will result from it. There is no expense involved in turning the water out on a pasture. Sometimes it may be wise to move the fence so that the grassland on which the run-off moves away will not be closely grazed, if at all, and will thus not be nearly so subject to washing. Simply move the fence over far enough to leave in the terraced field a strip wide enough to carry the water out of the terraces and spread it further out on the grass. Another way you can do this is by making a second fence inside of the present pasture fence, but the other way would be less expensive and, we believe, more satisfactory.

L. E. Willoughby, extension crops specialist, whom many in Kansas know, points to the terracing work of M. D. Bartlett, Olathe, as an example of good methods. Mr. Bartlett was reared in Ohio and as a boy noticed how the road supervisor made easy grades with a shovel to drain water off the highways. When he obtained a Kansas farm in 1912, which was washing badly, he remembered his boyhood observation and decided to make a ditch with an easy grade to lead the water off his field instead of allowing it to run wild down the hill. As a result, in 1914, he built what later came to be considered a terrace, the first one in Kansas. It still is in operation.

Mr. Bartlett laid out this "easy grade" with a homemade level, using a fall of about 6 inches to 100 feet. He built the terrace with a plow and a V-shaped drag. It worked, so he continued to be interested in "easy" grading of farm land and sent for some government bulletins and read about terrace construction in South Carolina.

In 1916, he built his second terrace in much the same way. He later improved his methods in terrace construction and now has his whole farm protected by terraces except 14 acres of permanent pasture land which he uses for drainage outlets.

This is where Mr. Bartlett's experience fits directly into this discussion. No trouble has occurred from pasture grass outlets. He believes that 50 to 75

feet of grass width will handle terrace outlets satisfactorily under his conditions, altho wider strips may be needed in sections where grass is not so good. Special attention should be paid to seeding the heavy sod-forming grasses if tame grasses are to be used. Mr. Bartlett, who has had 23 years experience with terraces, advises beginners not to build terraces until proper outlets are ready for use.

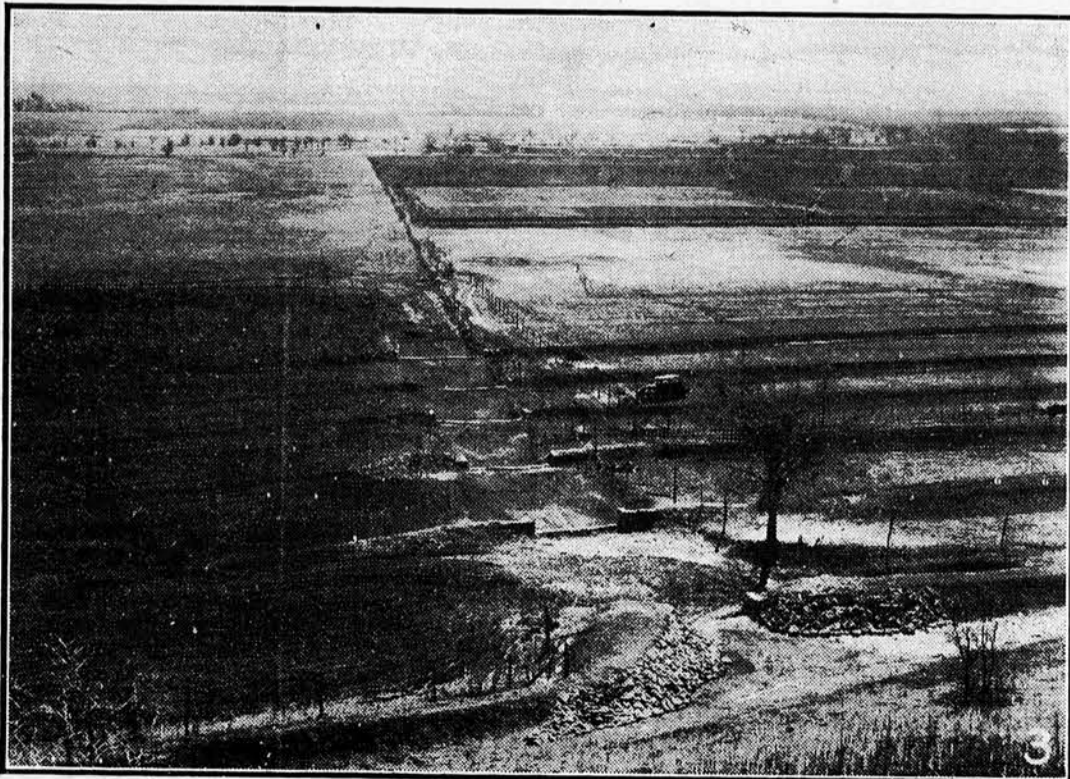
We have been discussing the practice of turning run-off water onto pasture land; but what if no grassland is available where the terrace outlets must occur? We have to make suitable channels. Maybe this can be done by growing a good sod in a flat channel bottom. However, establishing a good sod on sloping land has been very difficult in most cases the last few years of short rainfall.

The Soil Conservation Service has been doing considerable experimenting and demonstrating with masonry check dams and drops, spaced at intervals

along the outlet channel. It is believed that well-constructed drops of this kind are the most satisfactory means of protecting the outlet channel. However, they also are the most expensive from standpoint of first cost.

An idea from Linn county is being put into operation by Sam Gowing. He will make his outlet channel before he terraces a certain field. The plan is to plant slough grass in a draw that runs down thru the field, and later the terraces will empty into this grass. To establish slough grass, Mr. Gowing expects to take up strips of sod this fall and transplant them in the draw about 20 feet apart. He has found that slough grass spreads rapidly under moist soil conditions. Often a draw may cross a field where it is well located for an outlet channel, and being too large to cultivate across, it makes a fine location, provided the base is protected by plant growth, and check dams too if necessary.

A good many instances have occurred over the  
(Continued on Page 23)



At right: Suppose you have climbed the hill in picture No. 2, and are looking back, this is what you'll see. It is quite a task these masonry drops have to perform, and without them erosion would take place very quickly.

# "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

**A** TOPEKA minister, who is a very good friend of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, quotes Scripture to the effect that we are our brother's keeper.

With all due respect for this minister whom I also regard highly, I am unable to find anything of that kind in the Holy Writ.

I presume that this minister refers to the first murder case, the celebrated quarrel between the two Adam boys, Cain and Abel, one of the most dramatic stories that ever was written. Cain was a dirt farmer and probably a cattle raiser; Abel was a ranchman, whose sheep no doubt spoiled the range for Cain's cattle. It was the beginning of that perpetual conflict between the range cattlemen and the sheepmen. Sheep, as is known by every cattleman, will ruin the range for cattle and consequently the feuds between the sheepmen and cattlemen have been the fiercest and bloodiest ever staged on the great Western plains.

Of course, that was no justification for the killing of his brother by Cain. I may say that I am guessing at the original cause of the quarrel between these two Adam boys. The story says that Cain was peeved because Abel's offering of dressed spring lamb was looked upon with more favor by the Lord than his offering of the "first fruit of the ground"—possibly a mess of roasting ears.

And so the hot-headed Cain, in the heat of passion, killed his younger brother. And here comes the climax of the story: "And the Lord said unto Cain: 'Where is Abel, thy brother?' And he said: 'I know not; am I my brother's keeper?'"

So far as the story discloses the Lord did not answer that question. He simply told Cain what He was going to do to him; He was going to drive him out a "fugitive and a vagabond." Then Cain complained that his punishment was greater than he could bear, and "everyone that findeth me shall slay me."

Right there occurs one of the few errors in the framing of a sentence found in the King James' version of the Bible. Or maybe it was Cain's mistake. He said, "Everyone that findeth me shall slay me." Everyone would mean each of a large number. Of course, Cain could only be killed once.

Then, according to the story, the Lord fixed it so that Cain would be safe, by placing a mark on his forehead. The general impression seems to be that this mark was a punishment. It was nothing of the kind; it was Cain's safety passport.

But coming back to the statement: "Am I my brother's keeper?" That story has, I think, been misinterpreted all thru the ages. The Lord did not even intimate that Cain was his brother's keeper. The fact was that both the Adam boys were full grown men, each doing business for himself, and if Cain had been attending strictly to his own business, instead of fussing with Abel, he would not have gotten into any trouble. A good deal of the trouble in this world comes from mixing up with other people's business, under the mistaken impression that we know better how they ought to run their own business than they do themselves.

Cain was under no obligation to look after Abel, or tell him how to run the sheep business. So far as the story shows, Abel was amply able to take care of himself. Cain was punished for murder, not for failing to "keep" his brother.

## The Origin of the Bee

**I**T LOOKS just now as if this will be a good year for honey bees in Kansas. I cannot say that Kansas is a great bee or honey state, but the fact remains that in virtually every county there are some men and women interested in bees. Personally, I have never been on intimate and friendly terms with the bee. Friendship with the bee is a gift; some have it and others never acquire it. I have known men who could scratch the head of a honey bee and make it purr like a friendly cat. There used to be a man of that kind connected with the Capper Publications.

The last 3 or 4 years have been rather discouraging for bee raisers, but such lovers of the bee as have stayed with their pets are feeling encouraged this spring. The bee, by the way, has a prominent place in mythology. In the days when animals and insects were supposed to talk, began the story of the origin of the stinger on the bee. When the bee was first created, according to the story, she had no stinger and as a result could not defend herself and had to take a good deal of back talk from other and less useful insects and animals. So she took her case to the boss god, Jupiter, and asked him to provide her with a rapidfire stinger, saying she wished to surprise a few members of the animal kingdom who

## Mr. Redbird's Influence Vs. Mr. Robin's

ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

Good Old Mr. Redbird is singing "Come Here"  
When he knows I have all I can do  
He's an optimist rare as he boosts for Good Cheer  
Not a thought, in his makeup, of blue.  
But I dig away with the hoe or the spade  
And plant some things there and some here  
And so I ignore him, and also the shade  
For the thrills of my work are so dear!

He sings and he sings and I work and I work  
How glad are we both winter's o'er  
We hate all the people who loaf now or shirk  
While trying our best to do more.  
Oh the joy of outdoors when the shy flowers peep  
For the spading of gardens is fun  
And seed must be planted some shallow, some deep  
Nor cease till this labor is done!

Then Old Mr. Robin alights near to me  
And discovers what I've overlooked  
He yanks and he pulls, then he flies to a tree  
With a worm used when fishes are hooked!  
And then what a change overcomes my weak mind  
I pick up a bait can nearby  
And there, where I'd spaded, a can full I find  
And off to Sweet Water I hie!

had been in the habit of guying her. Jupiter listened to her story, and then going to his general supply of stingers, picked out one and fastened on her, but at the same time said: "My ambitious female, I will give you this stinger as you request, but I have fixed it so that you can use it but once. You can sock it into your enemy good and plenty—just once, but you cannot pull it out and it will cost you your life. Thus you will be punished for the desire to gratify your longing for revenge."

The bee, who was an industrious honey bee, took the stinger away with her and as Jupiter had told her, the first time she yielded to the desire to punish an enemy she died as a result. After she had been gone a few moments a bumblebee came along with a similar request that Jupiter should provide it with a stinger. "All right," said Jupiter, "here is the stock of stingers I have on hand; come in and pick out one to suit yourself." Then the bumblebee picked up a double-action, reversible stinger, about the length of a small fork-tine, feeling that it would answer the purpose.

Jupiter fastened it on the bumblebee and gave it the same talk he had given the honey bee. The bumblebee listened without a word until the stinger was fastened where it was most convenient, but turning to the god, Mercury, it winked the other eye. Then the bumblebee started to fly away with a loud humming noise but when Jupiter's back was turned, it suddenly returned and lit on the back of the boss god's neck and remarked: "My noble maker of thunderbolts, unless you change the conditions about this stinger business, I will jam it into your spinal column to its full length and then some—so help me!" Jupiter, seeing that the bumblebee had him where the hair was short, made the best of the situation and said: "Well, take the blamed stinger and use it as much as you please." Thus it happens that while the useful honey bee must die if she stings, the useless bumblebee can sock its socker in and keep on socking.

## This Rule Doesn't Hold

**S**PEAKING of dictatorships, I have received a letter from W. E. Huff, of Ness City who says: "I wonder why so many fear and worry about dictatorship? Any just form of government is a dictatorship, the question is whether a just or unjust dictatorship. Of course, there are many so-called brands of dictatorships, but really just two brands—liberal or democratic, and conservative or despotic. The latter is what the people have always had in the different stages. The dictatorship of Italy is despotic. This brand can only endure any length of time

when many of the people are frightfully ignorant." Mr. Huff infers that the people of Italy are "frightfully ignorant," otherwise there would not be the despotism of Mussolini. The despotism of Hitler is worse than that of Mussolini, but the people of Germany are perhaps the best educated in the world. It is rare, indeed, to find a German who was reared to manhood in Germany who has not been educated at least in the common branches. They are certainly not "frightfully ignorant." My reading and observation leads me to the conclusion that popular education will not save a people from dictatorship, for the very good reason that the dictator also controls the methods of and the opportunities for education. The most slavish followers of precedent, and those whose judgment is most fallible, often are the most highly educated.

## Do We Know Straight Up?

**T**HAT man," said one citizen to another, describing the abysmal ignorance of a third, "doesn't know straight up."

That is an old expression. You have heard it, no doubt, a great number of times. The citizen to whom the remark was made, considered for a moment and then replied: "Well, does anybody know 'straight up?'" The first citizen looked at the other in astonishment. "Why, of course. Any person who has enough sense to come in out of the rain, knows straight up."

"Well," said the second, "you are a person of reasonable intelligence, just tell me what and where is 'straight up?'"

"Right above us," answered the first, pointing to what seemed to be the center of the sky-dome.

"It seems that way now," said the second, "but 12 hours from now what seems to be straight up will be straight down."

"Let not the spirit of mortal be proud." All of us know very little for certain. Most of us believe a great many things because we have been told which are either entirely false or only partly true. If someone tells you that you do not know straight up, don't feel insulted. He is telling you the truth—but then he doesn't know straight up either. He merely shares your ignorance.

## He Can Take the Cattle

"I am coming to you with a question. A and B are farmers living on adjoining farms. A always has kept his stock at home, while B has a herd of about 70 head of cattle. These cattle are really almost starved. He just lets them run at large. His cattle also have Bang's disease. His bull also runs at large. A has herded these cattle off his place all winter. Just recently A told B he would have to keep his cattle at home. B told A that his chinch bugs ate all his B's, kafir last summer and it isn't any worse for his B's, cattle, to eat up A's feed. What steps can A take to make B keep these cattle at home?"—F. J. Y.

A can take up B's cattle and hold them until B pays the damage. If B does not pay the damage, A can have the cattle sold, as provided by law. If B permits his bull to run at large that is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or jail sentence.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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# Farm Matters as I See Them

## Implications We Cannot Ignore

I HEARTILY approve the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding validity of the Social Security Act and the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

These historic decisions mark the beginning of a new era in our government's relations and responsibilities toward protecting human rights. The Supreme Court has accepted and enunciated the doctrine that the general welfare and interstate commerce clauses of the Constitution can be used by Congress to assist the unfortunate victims of fluctuations in the business cycle; to extend help to the helpless aged whose services no longer can be used in industry; to place labor more nearly on an equality with employers thru guaranteeing the right to bargain collectively.

But these decisions have certain implications that agriculture and we in the Farm Belt cannot afford to ignore.

During past years capital and industry, thru government recognition and support of the corporate form of business organization; thru protective tariffs and special privileges given banking and financial groups, railroads and utilities; thru government aid, in other words, have been given the legal power to bargain collectively—in effect, to manipulate prices thru control of production. In some fields prices even are fixed so as to insure a return on investment.

Now this government protection and aid has been extended permanently to employed workers. It is going to be extended farther thru legislation regulating wages and hours and working conditions, including practical abolition of child labor.

All this means that consumers are going to pay relatively higher prices. Where the consumers are laborers who themselves are protected by government action, this will work out to the good. The general welfare will be promoted to that extent.

But unless agriculture is given the equivalent of this government maintained massing of powers for collective action, the farmer is going to find himself paying the higher prices, without any assurance of receiving higher prices for his production.

For that reason I believe farmers and every friend of agriculture must give due consideration to legislation proposed to enable agriculture to regain and retain its fair share of the national income.

Agriculture not only needs the equivalent of tariff protection afforded manufacturing. Agriculture also needs the equivalent of the collective bargaining rights that have been extended to labor. We may be able to attain this equivalent protection for agriculture thru governmental aid in balancing supply with the demand for farm products.

I believe most emphatically this is something for farmers to think about.

## Restore the Proper Balance

A SCORE or so of Western Kansas counties, and some fourscore counties in 9 other states in the Great Plains area, are facing today a most desperate problem.

That problem right now centers in the so-called Dust Bowl area in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. But much the same problem affects also Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana and part of Minnesota.

Loss of the top soil thru wind erosion, due very frankly to the fact that we have pushed cultivation of row crops too far into semi-arid territory, menaces the nation with the loss of a natural resource that will be sorely needed within a comparatively few years.

Most distressing right now is the plight of the inhabitants of the Dust Bowl. These must be taken care of immediately thru emergency relief measures. Then there must be a permanent program to restore the proper balance of cultivated land and grass land in this territory.

We are obtaining appropriations of federal funds for these purposes in this session of Congress, altho I fear we will not be able to obtain enough. Secretary Wallace of Agriculture has named Dr. M. L. Wilson of Montana, undersecretary, to head up a Dust Bowl committee to coordinate federal, state and local activities. I consider this necessary in getting started on the permanent program.

## Urges Help on Bindweed

I HAVE introduced two bills in the Senate for the purpose of aiding our Kansas farmers control the bindweed menace. One would provide federal aid to supplement state and local funds for organized efforts to eradicate this pest. The other bill would cut in two the tariff on sodium chlorate, the present price of which makes its use almost prohibitive for the average farmer. Sodium chlorate is one of the most effective solutions for destroying bindweed.

## A Million 4-H Members

CONGRATULATIONS to 4-H club members and their intelligent leaders. It is a great inspiration to learn that 4-H club enrollment has passed the million mark. This is the first time such a good record has been made. It exceeds the membership of a year earlier by almost 150,000 boys and girls. Reports indicate the total may pass 1,130,000 members. These reports come from county and state extension workers, who are co-operative employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges.

During the last year 4-H clubs drew their members from an increasing number of rural homes in the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Our 4-H members are banded together in small clubs under the guidance of more than 100,000 trained volunteer local leaders.

Each member takes a portion of life's work as his or her 4-H club project. The majority of the girls are engaged in one or more projects taken from the actual experiences of the farm homemaker. The boys are interested in such projects as may prepare them to be better farmers with a clearer understanding of the problems of rural life. Their only enrollment requirement is their interest in agriculture and homemaking.

These boys and girls also take an active interest in community affairs, conservation developments, and improved practices in agriculture and homemaking. In developing their projects, they follow the most recent and practical recommendations of state and federal research agencies. In this way they aid in demonstrating and "getting into practice" the many new ideas that improve agriculture.

I cannot think of a happier type or form of organization for boys and girls. This 4-H club work is implanting the right ideals of living and character in the minds of its great membership. Along with this sturdy, wholesome character-building, 4-H club work encourages the study and practice of the best methods in farming. Kansas is fortunate in having a large number of 4-H clubs and they are found in virtually every rural community. Those communities are infinitely better off because of this organization.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# From A Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

## Market Barometer

**Cattle**—Recovered early May losses. Fat classes likely to continue gradual upward climb.

**Hogs**—Storage supplies high, and receipts heavy, which indicate liquidation has been heavy, and better times ought to be ahead.

**Lambs**—Best market likely is past.

**Wheat**—Weakness developing with general showers.

**Corn**—High prices still hold, with very little trade.

**Butterfat**—Relatively good prices expected this summer.

**Eggs and Poultry**—Losses expected as warm weather advances.

(Probable changes in feed costs have been considered in suggesting the best marketing program.)

What would you do with shoats weighing 125 pounds?—P. H., Parsons, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that these shoats handled in a normal way from

now on will weigh about 225 pounds at about the time the market will be the highest for the year. If you have plenty of pasture—alfalfa and Sudan—you could limit the grain ration for 30 days yet and sell on probably a slightly declining market from the yearly peak, be able to reduce your cost of gains, and thus net more than crowding now with high priced grain. If you don't have pasture, give a full feed of whatever grains you have available that are the cheapest.

I have some good quality steers on wheat pasture. Is it still advisable to start on full feed about June 15, when pasture is gone or would you sell then?—J. W. S., Clay Center, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that it will pay to follow the program you started out with last fall when you planned to winter graze on wheat pasture and short feed 90 days. Since then grain has remained higher than we expected and fat cattle advanced more this spring. The chances for profit in feeding over the present sale prices of the cattle are not as great as we then thought, but fed cattle still are in strong position until October altho new

tops for the year may not be made in July and August. Odds favor some decline in corn, oats and barley prices before you finish the 90-day feed.

Does lamb feeding on wheat pasture this fall look profitable?—V. U., Pawnee Rock, Kan.

Too far off now to tell. Write in on August 1. The size of the corn crop, the price level on feeder lambs, and the business situation will be pretty well cleared up by that time. Profits in lamb feeding from fall to winter are affected more by the margin from buying feeders to selling as fat lambs than by the cost of gains except in rare years on cheap wheat pasture. On August 1 or September 1, you may feel that rains have not been sufficient to guarantee abundant cheap wheat pasture. Write in then for probabilities of profit, stating the probable going lease price to the head daily for feeder lambs. Odds now favor lower selling prices from January to March in 1938 than in 1937.

I have some good black aged steers weighing 1,100 pounds on grass now. Would you advise selling out in July or

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$12.35	\$12.25	\$8.15
Hogs	11.75	10.20	9.90
Lambs	11.90	11.90	11.00
Hens, Heavy	.14½	.15	.15½
Eggs, Firsts	.17½	.17½	.18
Butterfat	.26	.27	.24
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.31½	1.35½	.92
Corn, Yellow	1.42	1.40½	.62½
Oats	.54½	.57	.27½
Barley	.83	.85	.48
Alfalfa, Baled	18.00	19.50	11.00
Prairie	17.00	6.00	6.00

August or keep and feed out this winter?—F. L. W., Morehouse, Mo.

About 9 chances out of 10 that these steers sold in July or August as grassers or in August, September, or October as warmed-up steers will net more than if fed out for the December-January market on new corn. A repetition of the 1935-1936 winter price decline is in the offing if there happens to be a good corn crop in the Corn Belt.

# Plan Now for Cooled Homes

AIR-CONDITIONING is just a little ahead of the average home owner today. Cooling units have proved their worth and economy in the low-cost home, but they are not yet in general use.

However, they may be as common in small homes in a few years as mechanical refrigeration is today. Only a few years ago a refrigerator of this kind was quite a curiosity.

In discussing air-conditioning, Walter Ward, Kansas State College rural architect, said he thought it was well to plan for it in building new homes today. The hot-air ducts should so be arranged by the architect and furnace engineer, that they may also be used for conducting cold air. Mr. Ward said his unofficial observations lead him to believe the cooling unit of the future will be located in the house basement, where it will send cooled air out thru the house by way of the pipes which carry hot air in winter. The makeshift type of cooling unit which uses evaporation to cool, necessarily raises the humidity of the air in the home. In dry seasons such as we have been having, increased humidity is not so objectionable. But in ordinary seasons the weather in the house would become "muggy" or "sticky" because of dampness.

Another thing to think about in building today is to insulate fully. This not only will prepare the home for air-conditioning, but also makes it easier to heat in winter and to keep temperatures constant. Modern methods of insulation are greatly advanced over those of a few years ago. Families who plan to build homes today may be amazed at the high degree of insulation possible with modern methods.

A new method of window insulation is to use good weather-stripping, and then a practice known as double-glazing. This means the use of double window panes, placed in a special sash. The panes are quite close together, but there is an air space between which serves as insulation. The work must be carefully done to prevent moisture from getting between the panes.

It is important to know that not all heat passage into and from a house is by way of the windows. Much of it passes thru the walls. Therefore it is important to have them well insulated in the scheme of winter comfort and summer air-conditioning. Some important strides have been made in wall insulation. These may all be seen and explained at any lumber yard or building supply store.

## Celery in Western Kansas

By MRS. VIRGIL MORTON  
Rexford, Kansas

Celery may be grown in Western Kansas easily and successfully if one has plenty of water for irrigation. The plants may be grown in boxes or purchased from a local greenhouse. Celery for fall and winter use should be set in the open ground about June 10.

A ditch 12 inches deep and 12 inches across is dug running east and west. The plants then are set on each side and 4 inches from the bottom of the ditch. Thus, when irrigating, the water will feed up to the plants and not wash them out or under. A 1-foot board

propped at a 45-degree angle on the south side will help to protect the plants from wind and sun. When the plants are firmly rooted the board may be removed or left in an erect position held by stakes.

The plants are kept well watered. About the first of September the rows are enclosed by boards for bleaching, continuing to irrigate. The celery is ready for use in a few weeks. By piling bundles of bound cane around and on top of the boards, the celery may be left in the row until it is all used or until zero weather arrives.

## Bull Association Started

The only co-operative bull association known to be operating in Kansas, recently was organized by 3 Linn county farmers, Carl Payne, Vernon Speakes and Emmett Peare. County Agent Walter J. Daly studied bull associations in other states and was active in getting this association started. The agreement which the farmers signed explains quite well how the plan works. Its purpose is to permit farmers to get the value of 3 well-bred bulls at a much lower expense than to buy and own them separately when needed. The agreement follows:

This agreement shall become effective as soon as the following conditions have been met:

(1) This agreement must be signed by each of the above parties.

(2) Each party must contribute to the association, 1 purebred registered Holstein bull acceptable to the other 2 members. This bull then becomes the property of the association.

(3) Registration papers for every bull must be deposited with the duly elected manager of the association.

This agreement becomes effective as soon as conditions in the above 3 paragraphs have been met.

It is agreed that in conducting this association the following rules shall govern:

1. Custom breeding may be practiced by any member with association bull providing the breeding is limited only to cows reacting negative to the Bang's Disease test.

2. Bulls will be exchanged in October of every year. The manager shall have the authority to make this exchange and charge every member his share of the costs.

3. Bulls can be bought or sold only with the consent of a majority in the association.

4. In purchasing a bull every member will contribute an equal part of the cost.

## Oldest Co-operative Store

The oldest co-operative store in the United States, that's the distinction claimed by the Cadmus Co-operative Mercantile Association, of Linn county. It was started by the Cadmus Grange in 1876, 3 years after the organization of the local Grange in 1873. The first stock of goods, consisting of flour, sugar and boots, was offered for sale at the home of J. S. Payne, ¼ mile west of the present location of the store, where it has been since 1876.

Twice the store has burned, the last time in 1936. Now there is a fine new store building, filled with a stock of general merchandise suited to farm trade. The Cadmus Grange also is completing a new meeting hall, which will have a full basement fitted for serving meals, and similar functions.

July 21 was the date of organization of the Cadmus Grange. Every year on

## Join Us at 12:15 Daily Over WIBW

FOR up-to-the-minute news about farming and farm folks, and for complete market reports, tune in Kansas Farmer's radio program broadcast over WIBW from 12:15 to 12:30 o'clock every week day. The editors of Kansas Farmer are searching constantly for everything in the way of interesting farm news, and it will be brought to you now over your radio as well as in Kansas Farmer.

When important "farm" action takes place in Congress, Kansas Farmer's Washington correspondent, Cliff Stratton, will be on the job there to get all of the news and explain what it means. His report will be brought to you over this broadcast as well as in Kansas Farmer.

Important news and interesting events in every Kansas county will be brought to you in Kansas Farmer and on this daily broadcast thru the efforts and timely reports of regular crop reporters and correspondents, county agents, vocational agriculture instructors and our traveling editors.

And you, too, are invited to send news and items of interest from your locality to be broadcast on this program. This is Kansas Farmer's broadcast for Kansas farm folks. We hope you will join us every week day.

## Re-new the Disk Harrow

When the old disk-harrow ceases to tear up the ground the way you would like to have it do, maybe it needs new disks, or a good sharpening. Harry Paulsen, implement dealer at Fredonia, reports quite a few farmers are buying new disks to repair their disk-harrows. Quite often this is to replace one or more damaged disks. In this case, he always orders a size 1 inch less in diameter than the original disks on the implement, because the older disks are always worn down at least this much.

This is proof enough that the disks lose much of their cutting and pulverizing ability. In many cases where the bearings and the remainder of the machine are in good condition, it may be good economy to buy a new set of disks. This would make many disk harrows nearly as good as new.

Another step which will make the machine do better work is to sharpen the disks. Harry Lauman, manager of the Killarney Orchards, near Parker, which cover 190 acres of Linn county land, has considerable use for his tandem disk harrow, and to make it do better work, has the disks sharpened at the local blacksmith shop.

## Atlas Sorgo on Sandy Soil

Atlas sorgo planted June 15, matured good germination, certified seed, on H. F. Roepke's Kaw valley bottom farm. This soil is sandy, but moisture stays in the soil and sorghums seem to grow despite dry, hot weather.

## First Fitting Contest Held

A feature of the district Ayrshire show held at Arkansas City, May 19, was a fitting and showing contest held for vocational agriculture students. This is the first time such a contest has been held in connection with a district show.

Twenty-seven boys took part in the contest. Some of the animals were heifers, others yearlings and cows.

Prizes were offered by the Chamber of Commerce of Arkansas City. The winner was Atwell Young, second place went to William Hardy, jr., and third place to Warren Morrow. All are of Arkansas City.

A judging contest also was held for 4-H clubs and vocational agriculture departments. West Bolton 4-H Club placed first, Winfield High School second, and South Haven High School, third.

## Small Combines for Many Crops

GREATLY increased acreage of soybeans, higher prices for grains, and demand for clover and other grass seeds all work together to make the ownership of small combines desirable on many farms. Small-type combines will not only harvest such grains as wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye, but also milo, short-stalked kafir and many seeds such as Red clover, alfalfa, Sweet clover, millet, bluegrass, timothy, lespedeza, Sudan grass and soybeans.

The advantages of combine harvesting soybeans have made this machine attractive to farmers in sections where this crop now is being grown on increased acreages. Soybeans fit well into many crop rotations and offer a profitable substitute for part of the land which has been planted to oats. New industrial uses for soybeans also have encouraged production which heretofore has been restricted because of difficulties formerly encountered in harvesting operations.

Higher yields often result with an increase in yield up to 10 per cent where cutting is delayed 4 to 6 days beyond the usual time of cutting. Where grain is sold, that which is fully ripe often receives a premium because of higher quality. Improved design makes it possible for the combine to work in weedy or down grain.

Recovery of straw, where desired, is not considered a difficult problem where straw collectors are used. If the straw is sufficiently long, it may be raked into windrows and picked up by the hay loader. When baled it has been put in the barn at a cost of \$1.50 to \$2

a ton. Combine owners claim that next to convenience and reduction in costs, the most important advantage is the benefit to the soil of adding the straw, which is spread uniformly over the ground.

## Before Planting Sorghums

With the price of kafir grain at 50 cents a bushel next fall, the Western Kansas farmer who seeds in a carefully prepared seedbed may expect a gross cash return of from \$2 to \$6 an acre more than the farmer who plants his sorghum crop without first preparing the seedbed, declared L. L. Compton, Kansas State College extension agronomist.

If the price should slip downward to 30 cents, seedbed preparation will increase the income \$1.25 to \$3.75 an acre. These figures are based on average yields obtained over long periods at the Hays and Garden City branch experiment stations. At Hays, the average yield of kafir listed at planting time without seedbed preparation was 25.6 bushels an acre.

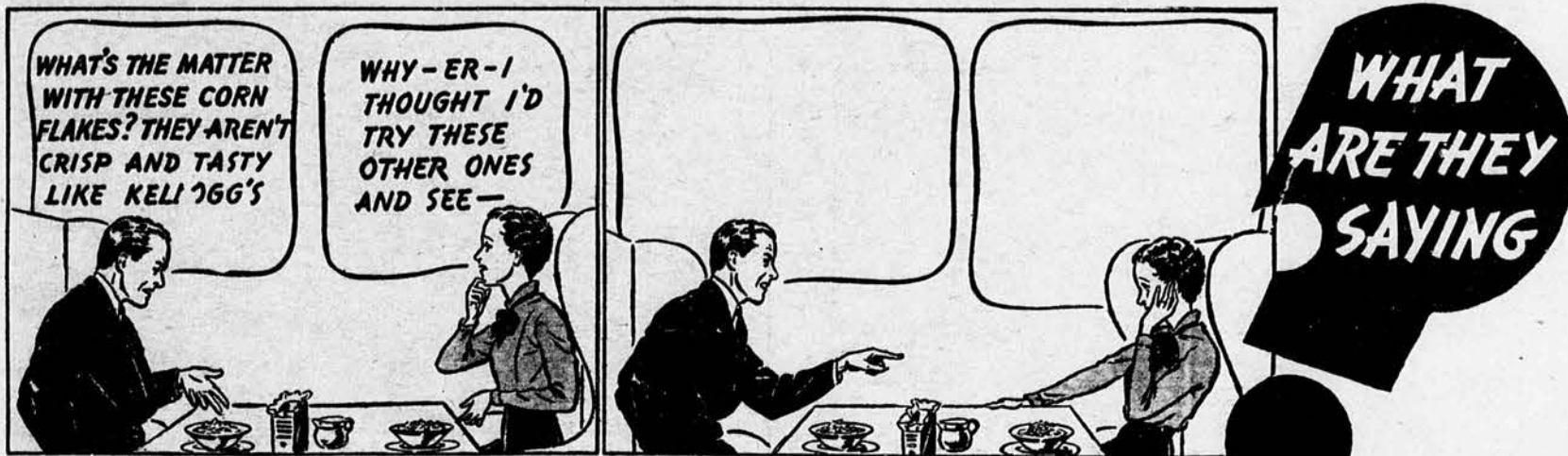
At Garden City, kafir planted without seedbed preparation averaged 8.8 bushels an acre, while good preparation resulted in a yield of 13.2 bushels an acre, 4.4 bushels more than in the case of no seedbed preparation.

Planting by splitting the ridges was not as good as nosing out the old furrows, but was much better than planting without previous preparation. Early spring disking or one-waying was one bushel better than no preparation at Hays.



"I think the boss must like us, he just said he's for bigger and better ears."

# \$54,000 IN PRIZES



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Grocer's name and address \_\_\_\_\_

**Write your answer—you may win one of 5148 prizes!**

### ANYONE CAN ENTER!

LOOK at the second cartoon above. You can almost hear what he is saying and she is answering. She's not the first woman to make the mistake of thinking that all corn flakes are alike. And now she's finding out!

Kellogg's—the original Corn Flakes—represent by far the biggest value you can buy. They're made better—of premium white corn, in the great spotless Kellogg plant. They're packed better—the only corn flakes kept oven-fresh by Kellogg's patented heat-sealed bag, inside the package. And they taste better—no imitation has ever duplicated their delicious flavor.

Decide now what you think this husband and wife are saying to each other. Using not more than twenty words for each—fill in the two balloons in the second cartoon. Or else just write your suggested answer on a plain sheet of paper. Send it in with a Kellogg's Corn Flakes package-top. Easy, isn't it? Enter the contest today!

Here's a sample of how to do it:

#### HUSBAND:

Well, I'm sorry—but I like that Kellogg flavor better. No other corn flakes have it.

#### WIFE:

I agree with you, dear. Guess I'll have to remember that slogan and say "Kellogg's" before I say "corn flakes."



**MADE BETTER  
PACKED BETTER • TASTE BETTER**

**1<sup>ST</sup> PRIZE \$5000 CASH**      **2<sup>ND</sup> PRIZE \$3000 CASH**  
**3<sup>RD</sup> PRIZE \$2000 CASH**

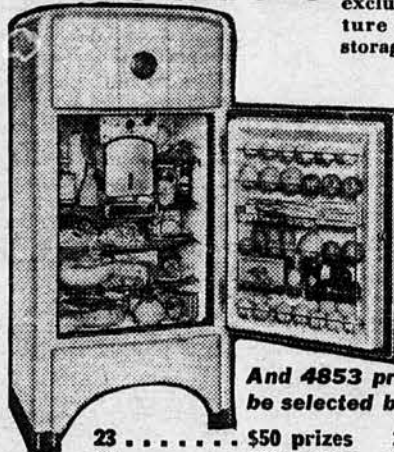


**4th and 5th PRIZES  
LINCOLN-ZEPHYR SEDANS**  
Beautiful 1937 4-door sedans with the smooth, brilliant performance of V-12 power

#### 5143 OTHER PRIZES:

**5 DE LUXE FORD V-8 "85" SEDANS** Brand-new Fordor trunk models  
**5 FORD V-8 "60" SEDANS** Roomy new Fordor Sedans

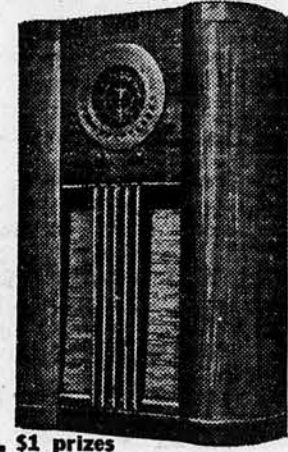
**60 CROSLY Shelvador REFRIGERATORS**



New 1937 models, with exclusive Shelvador feature for extra usable storage space, and Electrosaver unit. 84-ice-cube capacity. Value, \$160.

**120 GRUNOW Teledial RADIOS**

Grunow 12-tube "Teledial" automatic tuning radios. Latest model for world-wide, all-wave reception. Value, \$110.



**100 MONARK SILVER KING DE LUXE BICYCLES**

— 50 boys' and 50 girls' models—value \$42.95—each with fire and theft policies for one year.

And 4853 prizes in grocery orders. Merchandise to be selected by the winners at their own local stores:

23 .....	\$50 prizes	23 .....	\$5 prizes	4715 .....	\$1 prizes
23 .....	\$25 prizes	23 .....	\$3 prizes		
23 .....	\$10 prizes	23 .....	\$2 prizes	4853 prizes worth	\$6900

1 Fill in the balloons in the second cartoon above with the words you believe the man and woman are saying. Do not use over twenty words for each speech. Write your own name and address—and that of your grocer—in the space provided under the illustration. Or, simply write your answer on a plain sheet of paper. Send in as many entries as you wish, provided each is accompanied by a package-top.

2 Mail your entries, together with the package-tops from Kellogg's Corn Flakes, to Kellogg's Corn Flakes Contest, Dept. K, Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Your entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, July 12, 1937.

3 This contest is open to every one in the United States except employees of the Kellogg Company, their advertising agents, or employees of Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., and their families.

4 Prizes, in order of their value, will be awarded to the writers of those conversations which are best in the opinion of the judges. Their decisions will be final. In case of ties, duplicate awards will be made.

5 All entries become the property of the Kellogg Company.

6 All entries will be handled by the Reuben H. Donnelley Corp.

**You can send as many entries as you wish**

**provided each one is accompanied by a Kellogg's Corn Flakes package-top.**



*as we are of the Queen Mary"*

**YOU KNOW, THOSE ENGINES** in the steamship Queen Mary are the costliest in the world. The owners trust them only to the finest oil.

My company — Socony-Vacuum — makes the oil for the Queen Mary.

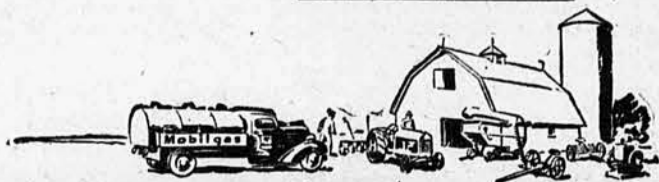
And I want to tell you we are just as careful of the lubricants we make for your farm machinery as we are of the marine lubricants for the largest ship in the world. I mean that

## MOBILOIL

I sell you for your truck, tractor or car is the best you can buy — The Largest Selling Motor Oil in the World.

We White Eagle Agents carry every petroleum product used on the farm and because it is Socony-Vacuum's it is dependable and economical.

●  
**YOUR FRIENDLY  
 WHITE EAGLE  
 AGENT SELLS  
 THESE FAMOUS  
 FARM  
 NECESSITIES:**  
**POWERFUEL No. 1  
 MOBILGAS  
 MOBILGREASES  
 LUBRITE TRACTOR OIL  
 CATTLE SPRAY  
 KEROSENE  
 DISTILLATE  
 MOBILGAS  
 TRACTOR GEAR OILS  
 AXLE GREASE**  
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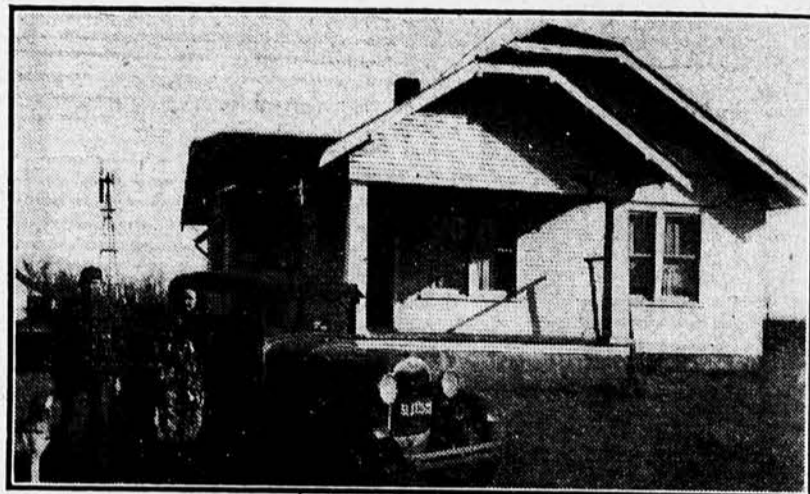


SAVE MONEY · GET BETTER RESULTS · PROTECT EQUIPMENT

**SOCONY-VACUUM PRODUCTS**  
**FOR EVERY FARM NEED**

## Frequent Painting Saves Surface

By **MRS. JAMES PROUSE**  
 Bluff City, Kan.



Mr. and Mrs. James Prouse, Bluff City, exhibit their rural home painted 4 times in 11 years.

*Presenting the winning essay in the recent contest held by Kansas Farmer on the subject of "Why I Had to Paint."*

**WE BUILT** our rural home 11 years ago. It has been painted 4 times with 2 coats of paint each time. The barn is 6 years old and has been painted twice, 2 coats each time. Our chicken house has been painted 3 times in 7 years. We also keep the granary, milk house and colony house painted. We use a high grade house paint on all the buildings, believing it is cheapest in the end.

Perhaps we paint oftener than the average farmer. Maybe it is because we do most of the work. It is our intention to paint all the buildings at least every 3 years. We selected white, which requires no trimmings and does not fade.

When wooden structures are neglected, the weather wears the soft surface from the boards leaving the grain

exposed to dust, heat and moisture. Heat causes the resin to ooze out and the lumber checks. Exposed wood expands and contracts causing the nails to loosen. In time moisture seeps into the crevices causing decay.

It's our opinion that paint is cheaper than building materials and farm buildings must be painted in order to be attractive to passers-by and uplifting to the family.

### Phosphate Improves Wheat

Phosphate is showing a big improvement in wheat to which it was applied last year in Brown county; 5 out of the 6 farms on which phosphate was used and a check strip left showed that the wheat was twice as good on fertilized land. Test plots were put out with oats and show excellent results on thin ground, but the better ground results are negligible.

## Your Pasture Furrows in a Jiffy

**ONE** of the most revolutionary steps in pasture improvement is contour furrowing. This system was first tested extensively in Jewell county by the Soil Conservation Service, and was explained for the first time by Kansas Farmer, 2 years ago.

Since that time many variations of pasture furrowing have been used. The sod-cutting machine developed at Man-kato has been copied and used successfully wherever the Western Kansas sod is firm enough to hold together. Where it is damaged too severely, listers, graders, plows and special machines have been used.

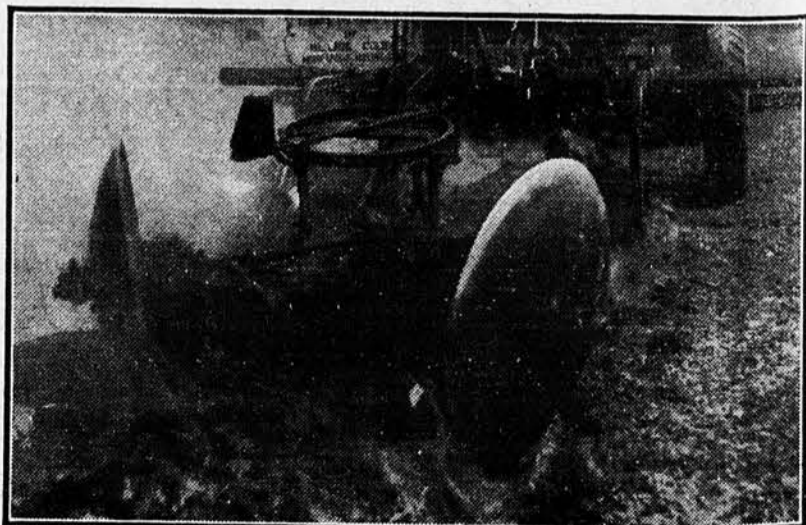
In Thomas county, where the Farm Bureau has been working for more than a year on a definite moisture conservation program, they have a new machine presented by a local implement company. It is a regular unit, known as a uni-tiller. Two plow bottoms, one a right-handed, and one a left-handed, are carried on the tiller. They throw the sod along a single line

to form one ridge with small furrows at each side. The action is just the reverse of that done by a lister. This forms a ridge which will hold run-off water, while the earth thrown by a lister is scattered, and being in 2 ridges does not have much effect in holding water.

A special attachment on the Thomas county furrowing machine is a pair of large 26-inch disks, which follow the moldboards, and arch the earth in a firmer and higher ridge.

This machine is being used on dozens of Thomas county farms this spring. It is in charge of M. M. Taylor, county agent, who supervises most of the work and carts the machine over the county on a low trailer.

One little idea they are using aids the tractor operator in following the contour lines which are marked by short stakes. One row of stakes is set upright, the next may be leaned to the right, and the next to the left. This makes mistakes nearly impossible.



This shows the pasture furrowing machine in operation, on Marion Price's farm, Thomas county, just north of Oakley on Highway No. 83.



# Our Busy Neighbors

ALL OVER KANSAS

One dollar paid for each of the two best contributions for this Neighbor page. Address Farm Neighbor Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We reserve privilege to publish all communications sent. No manuscripts can be returned.

## Plan to Irrigate Wheat

Irrigation of wheat on the high plains is going to get a fair trial in the vicinity of Liberal, where a big new, deep-water irrigation well is going down on the land of Charles Light, veteran businessman and farmer of Liberal. The drilling is promoted by a group of Liberal business men who believe that deep well irrigation is the solution to irregular yields of wheat in that section of Western Kansas. They have organized a developing company to properly manage the drilling of deep wells. The first well was spudded in on May 20, amid quite an impromptu celebration on the part of Seward county people interested in the project.

## Rye Pasture Never Fails

Fifteen acres of rye pasture has been carrying 30 head of cattle for Lloyd Sims, Thomas county. He said rye has never failed to provide good early pasture, and he plants a small field every fall. He believes every one in his section could well afford to plant some rye for pasture every year, plowing it under before it heads.

## String Guides Back-Furrow

On a terraced field, Theodore Myers, Wilson county, wanted to start a back-furrow between terraces. The problem was to make a furrow exactly parallel to the terrace. In order to do this he had another member of his family walk along the terrace ridge carrying one end of a string. At the other end Mr. Myers drove his tractor, keeping the string taut. When they reached the end of the terrace, they had a furrow exactly parallel to it.

## Spinach Harvest Starts

The vegetable canning season is on in full blast for farmers around Lawrence. In this case, however, housewives are taking no part in the operations. The Columbus Canning Company, operating one of the few canneries in the state, now is busy taking care of the spinach crop that has been grown under contract on farms around Lawrence. As soon as the spinach is taken care of, almost a thousand acres of peas will be canned. There are at least a half dozen hullers in the neighborhood which will be in operation very shortly. Rains of the last few days have insured a big crop of peas.

## Sorghum Beat Hoppers

A combination of summer-fallow and sorghums made a good feed crop for G. D. VanPelt, Beloit, last year when feed failures were all too common. Twenty acres of corn and 14 acres of Red amber sorghum were planted on the contour on a rolling upland field that was summer-fallowed in 1935. This sorghum field made 73 tons of ensilage or an average of 5.2 tons an acre as weighed from the field cutter. Grasshoppers left the cornfield a total failure. A good thing to remember this year.

## Seed School Grounds

The Future Farmers of America chapter at Morrowville, recently prepared and seeded a plot on the school grounds. A mixture of 4 parts of Kentucky bluegrass, 2 parts of perennial rye, 1 part of red top, and 1 part of Dutch White clover was used. The rye and red top will act as a nurse crop to shade the bluegrass until it becomes established.

## Alfalfa Paid \$142 an Acre

Ivy Allen, of Coffey county, netted \$142 an acre from a 30-acre field of alfalfa last year, despite the drouth. Mr. Allen made 4 cuttings on his Neosho river bottom farm; the first time

he got 2 tons to the acre, the next time 1 1/2 tons, the third time 6 bushels of seed and a ton of straw, and the fourth time 1/4 of a ton of hay. The total growth of all 4 cuttings was 12 feet 4 inches.

## Soybeans in Orchard

The Killarney Orchards, Parker, have 112 acres of young apple trees, which are entered in the soil conservation program. A cover crop of soybeans is planted in the entire orchard, to be plowed under to conform with the rules for orchard soil improvement. Prior to seeding the soybeans, wild oats or annual brome grass was allowed to grow in the orchard middles to prevent erosion during spring rains.

## Sets Out 300 Trees

Three hundred trees, of Chinese elm, Russian mulberry and Russian olive varieties were purchased at the State Forest Nursery at Hays by John P. Foster of Mitchell county. He put them out on his farm in Carr Creek township this month.

## Kills 'Hoppers, Saves Clover

Twenty-five acres of Sweet clover grows luxuriantly on the farm of R. V. Penrice, of Eskridge. Seeded last spring on disked corn and sorghum stubble land, the clover survived the drouth because grasshoppers were not allowed to handicap and weaken the plants. The clover allowed Mr. Penrice

## Strengthens Seed Laws

When seed shipped from one state to another bears no labels, then it is supposed to be exactly as represented by information on the sack and in the catalog, according to a decision by the U. S. District Court at Kansas City. Thus, if the catalog claims "you can buy no better seed at any price" and it is shown that you can, the shipped seed then is liable under the Federal Seed Law. This decision adds considerable strength to state seed law enforcement.

to comply with the Agricultural Conservation Program in 1936 and will be a part of his compliance this year. Mr. Penrice started poisoning grasshoppers as soon as he noticed them in 1936 and poisoned them frequently during the season. He saved corn for silage.

# GOODYEAR SMACKS RISING TIRE PRICES WITH SENSATIONAL NEW "R-1"

World's Biggest Tire-Maker Hits Value Bull's-Eye with Great New Tire for Millions of Car-Owners

GO TO GOODYEAR FOR THE BEST HELP ON THE FARM

YOU'VE been reading about soaring costs for weeks: labor—production costs—materials. Up, up, up go prices of almost everything you buy!

Months ago, Goodyear saw this coming—and tackled the problem with the resourcefulness and enterprise that made Goodyear the greatest rubber company in the world.

And today Goodyear meets the challenge of rising costs—right on the nose—with a big, handsome, tough, thrifty new tire AT THE PRICE YOU'RE USED TO PAYING: the sensational new "R-1"!

One glimpse tells you this great "R-1" has the stuff! It's based on tire construction principles developed in building more than 23,000,000 Pathfinders—and the famed "G-3" All-Weather, world's most popular tire.

You find 12% more rubber in the massive "R-1" tread—"beef" to deliver more mileage! It's packed with every great Goodyear feature: Center Traction—the Goodyear Margin of Safety; higher, broader shoulders to hold true on curves; maximum blowout protection—patented Supertwist Cord in every ply!

Don't wait; go see the good-looking, great-value, new "R-1"—at your nearby Goodyear dealer's or Goodyear Service Store. It's a bull's-eye of bedrock-priced high quality: the tire you've been waiting for!



THE PERFECT YEAR-ROUND BELT  
GOODYEAR KLINGTITE BELTS hug the pulleys, grip tight in any weather, minimum slip and stretch—no breaking-in necessary! Both endless and roll lots.

MORE TRACTION—MORE PULL

GOODYEAR ALL-TRACTION TRACTOR TIRES give you 50% more traction! 100% more shoulder tread! 48% more rubber! 30% more draw-bar pull, proved in farm tests!



PLUS POWER WHEN YOU NEED IT  
GOODYEAR BATTERIES' new improved construction provides ample reserve power for all accessories, plus pep for all emergencies. Five styles, at prices for every purse.

EVERY ONE BUILT TO THE GOODYEAR STANDARD  
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY AND VALUE IN THE WORLD  
GOODYEAR



THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER  
**GOODYEAR**  
MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

# What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

## Air Photos Speed Work

OHIO: One aviator with a new camera measured in 3 days 1,600 square miles, which will be transposed to maps in 1 year by 12 men. With the old methods, it would have taken the same force 4 years to complete the work.

## Manure Reduced Erosion

IOWA: An addition of 16 tons of manure an acre decreased the run-off to one-half that of a corresponding plot of ground not manured in tests conducted. Also, the absorption of rain

water was increased 100 per cent. The organic matter in the soil, such as manure, acts much like a sponge in absorbing water, and in turn makes the soil granules less erosive.

## Plowing Around Slopes

NEW YORK: Instead of plowing up-and-down hill slopes farmers are plowing long strips on the level, or contours, around the slopes. Crops are so arranged that any strip of cultivated land is protected from soil erosion by a neighboring strip of grass land or of a close-growing grain crop. Results of experiments show that crops planted

up-and-down the hill slope sometimes lost 140 times as much from running rain water as they did when strip-cropped.

## Shelterbelts Aid Wild Life

NORTH DAKOTA: By planting field shelterbelts and shrub buffer strips on farm land subject to soil blowing, it is possible to reduce loss by erosion and at the same time make conditions more favorable for increasing the supply of wild game. A mixture of trees and shrubs suitable for game food and cover are planted.

## Pastures Are Irrigated

CALIFORNIA: One of the outstanding features in the livestock business on the Pacific coast is the development of livestock feeding in connection with

irrigated pastures. Stockmen are finding irrigated pastures an economical means of fattening livestock and an insurance against some of the troubles that come with unfavorable range grass seasons. It is reported that around 500,000 California lambs will be fattened on irrigated pastures this season.

## Plant Disease Imported

NEW YORK: Spotted wilt, that new disease of tomatoes and peppers, found in Australia more than 20 years ago, now has been found in New York. No one may ever know how it came to this country. It is a virus disease that attacks a large number of cultivated and weed plants. Plants affected in the seedling stage die early. Later infected plants show large circular spots with chestnut-brown rings on leaves and fruit.

## Molasses for Cheap Gains

OKLAHOMA: Molasses may be used in fattening steers to make more profitable gains than from present higher priced gains, tests indicate. A ration of one-half ground oats and one-half molasses was virtually equal to corn in producing gain on steer calves. It required only 39 pounds more of the cheaper concentrates and 25 pounds more hay to produce 100 pounds gain than when corn was fed. Other tests indicated that a ration of one-half oats and one-half molasses was a better combination than one-half corn and one-half molasses.

## Cuttings for All Plants

OKLAHOMA: A new plant hormone which may appear on the market as a chemical will make it possible to induce rooting in cuttings from almost any plant. Plant hormones are substances possessed of growth-promoting properties. These hormones are present in the plants that we eat but are unused by the body. Man can produce similar organic compounds.

## Apple Juice—Not Cider

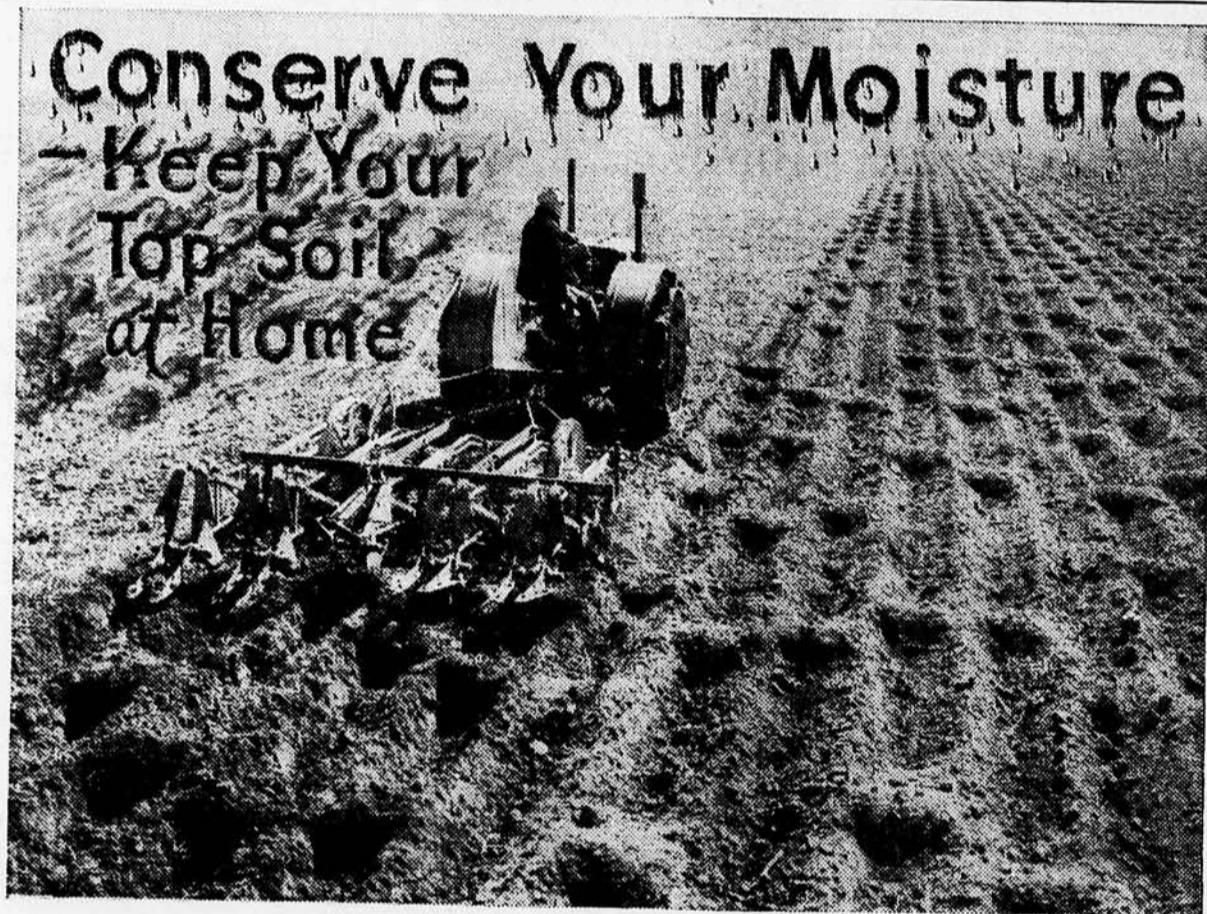
WASHINGTON: There is a difference between apple juice and cider, after all. It is brought about by a vacuum process in concentrating the juice so that the bouquet and flavor are not lost but retained in the product. The process has been developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its Pullman, Wash., laboratory.

## Cuts Wheat for Hay

WEST VIRGINIA: He has made more money growing wheat for hay than for grain on his beef cattle farm, says W. D. Zinn of Philippi, W. Va. The straw he lacked was bought, along with wood shavings for bedding, at a cost considerably less than the added value of wheat hay, altho few folks in this state will find bedding material difficult to obtain. Mr. Zinn cuts his wheat just as the heads are starting.

## Home Improvement Planned

COLORADO: Hundreds of rural women are expected to take part in a broad improvement program to make the country homes and communities of the state more attractive and livable. The program is starting with a clean-up and repair campaign, and an intensive effort to have windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees planted near farm and home ranches this spring.



WITH JOHN DEERE Damming Equipment, you can build up thousands of reservoirs to hold moisture, and leave your wheatland in ideal condition to resist erosion by wind and water. That's a brief description of the work done by John Deere Damming Equipment.

In designing this equipment, John Deere worked in close touch with C. T. Peacock, whose success in farming the semi-arid country has made the "Peacock Method" a watchword on the Great Plains. Not only does the John Deere do the job efficiently and speedily—it gives you the utmost in soil and moisture conservation at bed rock cost.

John Deere Damming Equipment is simple in the extreme. The individual damming units are made up of three double blades mounted on a revolving spider. These blades follow the trenches made by the shovels or chisels, heaping up the soil to form dams of uniform height. When the dam is built to height set, each individual spider is tripped automatically, putting the next set of blades to work raising the next dam. All dams are of uniform height over the entire field.

Like all John Deere Farming Equipment, quality construction is apparent in every feature. The long-wearing spider bearings operate on chilled alloy sleeves; high-pressure grease-gun fittings provide for effective lubrication. High quality steel is used in the damming blades to assure extremely long life.

### See Your John Deere Dealer

Get complete information on the John Deere Damming Equipment described briefly at right. See your John Deere dealer, now, or clip and mail coupon for free leaflet giving further information.

John Deere, Moline, Ill., Dept. I-11.  
Without obligation on my part, send information on Damming Equipment.

Name.....  
Town.....  
State.....



## John Deere Damming Equipment

No. 751 Five-Row Damming Lister

A field-proved damming lister opening trenches and spacing dams approximately twenty inches apart. Heavy, heat-treated beams securely braced for lasting alignment; John Deere inclosed power lift.

Damming Equipment for John Deere No. 630 Lister

If you own a John Deere No. 630 lister, you can convert it to a five-row damming lister for the same good work as the No. 751. Parts include additional beams and five damming units.

Damming Attachments for John Deere Listers

Damming units are available for various types of John Deere Tractor Listers. Blades are considerably wider, to operate in the wider furrow made by the lister bottom.



"I'm waitin' around 'till some morning he's sick, then I can work in as substitute!"

Kansas Farmer for June 5, 1937

# Growers Learn More About Lambs

**T**HE first annual Kansas lamb and wool school, held at the American Royal building in Kansas City, May 26 and 27, was successful to the extent that 47 counties participated. This means 47 different counties held county-wide fat lamb shows and selected the best pen of 5 lambs belonging to one farmer. A few days later these lambs were brought into Kansas City for the lamb and wool grading school.

A pen of well-clipped and fitted Shropshire lambs, weighing 73 pounds, from Harper county, won the blue ribbon of the show. They belonged to Henry Schmidt, Freeport. Important points about this lot of lambs were that purebred rams have been used in the flock for 12 years; lambs were dropped in late February; and they were creep-fed grain on good pasture.

Martin Baird, Arkansas City, brought in the second place pen. They were blanketed for the trip of 200 miles into town, and tho arriving late, were ready for the judges in a few minutes. Regular sheep buyers for the leading packing firms judged the 47 lots of native lambs.

## Only One Southdown Pen

M. E. Rohrer, Abilene, exhibited the only pen showing unmistakable Southdown breeding. He has been using a good Southdown ram on Western ewes. This pen was third.

The 10 winning pens of lambs were dressed and placed in coolers for later inspection by the group of several hundred farmers who came into the school. Other pens were grouped into 4 lots of uniform quality and auctioned to the packers. Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Cudahy Packing Company, and Wilson Packing Company, each bought a pen at \$11.75 a hundred pounds. The lambs in the first 10 groups were paid for at a premium of \$1 a hundred or \$12.75. The lamb market on the open yards was "off" badly last week, resulting in somewhat lower prices than exhibitors had expected. However, most of them had already graded off their finished lambs as they were ready to ship.

"We want to continue this event every year," said Carl Elling, Kansas extension sheep specialist. "It has been outstandingly successful, but we want more counties to take part. One thing we want to remember is that this is a school, not a show."

## Program Was Held

Farmers and county agents were guests of the American Royal organization and the Livestock Exchange during their stay, and were fed in the Hoof and Horn Club dining room. Wednesday afternoon was spent at the

## Winning Lamb Flocks

- First, Henry Schmidt, Harper county.
- Second, Martin Baird, Cowley county.
- Third, M. E. Rohrer, Dickinson county.
- Fourth, Oscar Berger, Harvey county.
- Fifth, Curt Benninghoven, Chase county.
- Sixth, Victor Payer, Coffey county.
- Seventh, Rodger Blanchard, Ottawa county.
- Eighth, Paul D. Kaufman, McPherson county.
- Ninth, Dan D. Casement, Riley county.
- Tenth, Ervin Duitsman, Washington county.

warehouse of the Midwest Wool Marketing Association, where actual wool grading was seen. The Midwest has a total capacity of 10 million pounds annually in their Kansas City warehouse. Much of their wool comes from Kansas.

In the fleece competition, entered by farmers over the state, the ribbons were awarded in this order:

Montgomery county, Joe Bushnell; Wyandotte county, Baker Bros.; Cowley county, Miami county, and for fifth place, Leavenworth and Clay counties tied.

## Carcasses Were Inspected

Thursday was spent inspecting carcasses of winning lambs in the Swift & Company coolers. Prof. D. L. Mackintosh of Kansas State College, explained why these lambs excelled in quality meat cuts, as indicated by their selection on foot in the judging ring.

One of the biggest lessons taught by the school was that lambs of good quality and high dressing per cent can be grown without any grain. Only a few pens of the high quality lambs in the school, were fed grain. They were fattened on all kinds of tame, native, and cereal pastures, while running with the ewes.

The Schmidt lambs from Harper county took first place in the carcass demonstration, Dickinson was second, Riley third, Harvey fourth, Cowley fifth, McPherson sixth, Ottawa seventh, Washington eighth, Chase ninth, and Coffey tenth. These fine carcasses are to be sent back to the counties from where they came, and demonstrations of their supremacy will be held for benefit of farmers who were not able to come to the school.

# Who Is Your Master Farmer?

BY THE EDITORS

**D**O YOU know one of the best farmers in Kansas? If you do, you may nominate him and his family for the highest honor in Kansas agriculture—the Master Farmer award. In the last 10 years, Kansas farm folks have helped select 100 men. Your nomination is the first requirement for consideration as a Master Farmer.

This year 5 men will be selected. You are invited to help us choose the 5 men for the class of 1937. Please fill out the blank and mail it to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before July 1. Every nomination will be promptly answered and every man given careful consideration. Anyone

may make nominations but no man may nominate himself. Every candidate will receive a form to fill out and return to Kansas Farmer. Only men living on Kansas farms are eligible. This includes tenants, farm owners and men who manage farms for others.

Balance in farming methods, business ability, upkeep and appearance, home life, and public spiritedness are the important things in selecting a man deserving of the title of Master Farmer. Name one or two of the best farmers you know. Their past record as good farmers will carry more weight than the success they encounter in any one year. Please use this blank.

## MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate.....  
(Name of candidate)

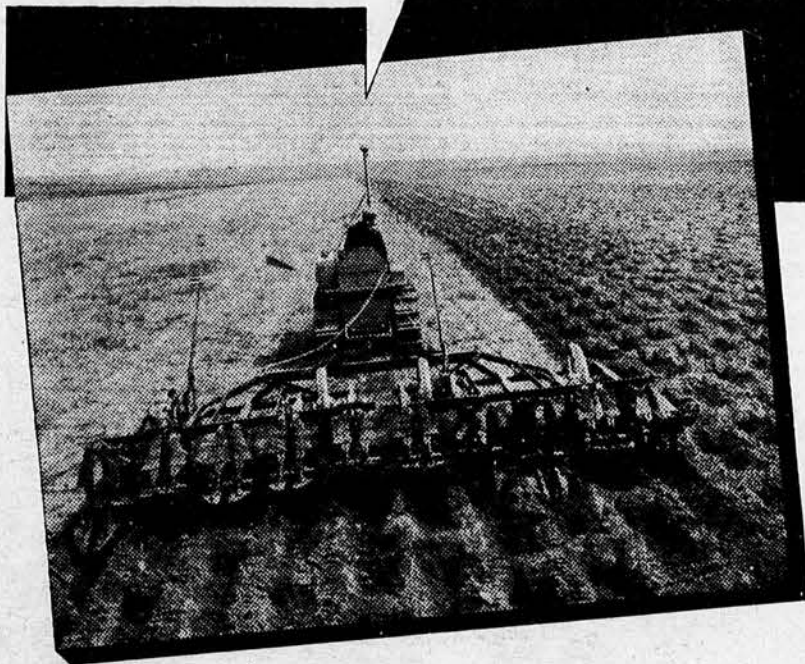
.....  
(Address of candidate)

.....  
(Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by July 1.

**4 ACRES OF  
LISTER-DAMMING  
PER HOUR**

*-only  
2 gallons of  
Diesel fuel!*



**T**HIS outfit is a "Caterpillar" Diesel RD4 Tractor pulling two 5-row damming listers (20-inch spacings). Lister-damming more than 4 acres per hour—8 inches deep—on only 2 gallons of 6c Diesel fuel!

So, while summer fallowing to store moisture, this Montezuma, Kansas, owner also conserves cash! Savings of \$300 to \$500 per year on fuel alone are ordinary with the "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor—besides the bonus of extra pulling power!

Every size "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor is built in a gauge to fit all the

operations in damming lister methods. For example, the 44-inch gauge Diesel RD4 straddles two 20-inch rows—and rides the ridges or treads in the furrows to split ridges and re-dam. The broad tracks bridge furrows—keeping traction to pull the listers, with drill attachments, directly across lister-dammed fields!

**CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.**  
PEORIA, ILL.



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

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., Dept. K-6, PEORIA, ILLINOIS

GENTLEMEN: I farm \_\_\_\_\_ acres. My power is \_\_\_\_\_

Please send further facts on:

- 3-4 plow Twenty-Two (gasoline or distillate)
- 5-6 plow Diesel RD4
- 6-8 plow Diesel RD6

Name \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

# Annual Battle Against Scab and Coddling Moth in Full Swing

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THE annual battle is on. The campaign against insects and disease in the orchards of Northeast Kansas this year promises to be more strenuous and determined than ever. Because of the excellent prospects for a crop, growers are putting forth every effort to keep the pests under control.

One arch enemy is apple scab. Altho the scab by no means is licked, another enemy now is demanding the attention of the apple men—the insidious coddling moth. Scab and coddling moth are the outstanding pests of this apple section. Scab is a disease that thrives in cool, wet weather and spreads rapidly un-

der such conditions. Lime sulfur is the most effective weapon used. Conscientious orchardists aim to keep their foliage well covered with a fungicide as long as there is danger of scab infection. Often this danger lasts thru the summer and up to picking time. The grower has the choice of a wide variety of materials. Lime sulfur is universally used to control scab and may be purchased either as a liquid or in the dry form. Then there are the so-called wettable sulfurs, many of which are effective.

ten-about new insecticide, so effective in the Northwest in eliminating stings, is not recommended for use in this section, according to Howard Baker, federal entomologist for this district. Mr. Baker's carefully tabulated experimental results show that phenothiazine sprayed apples had more than twice as many worms as apples that received arsenate of lead, both blocks being sprayed under exactly the same conditions.

## Coddling Moth Numerous

The coddling moth passes the winter in the larval or worm stage, and changes to the chrysalis in the spring. It now is emerging in astounding numbers as revealed by the bait traps located in several key orchards of the county. Coming out of the pupae as an adult winged moth it lays eggs after mating in flight at night after the temperature has reached 60 degrees or above. The eggs are laid on the little apples and the idea is to keep these apples so covered with poison that the young worm hatching from the egg will eat his first and last meal.

Arsenate of lead is the only material that is relied upon with complete assurance. On account of the residue problem scientists are trying to find a satisfactory substitute but, so far, their efforts have been unrewarded. Phenothiazine, the much-talked-of and writ-

## Timeliness and Thoroughness

To get the best results from spraying, timeliness and thoroughness must be the watch words. There is a right time for every application which if made prematurely is ineffective and if delayed too long results in a waste of materials. The right materials applied at the right time and in the right way, make a good text for the sprayer man to follow. In his enthusiasm to do an effective job of spraying the orchardist dares not lose sight of the fact that the margin of safety between the control of insects and diseases and damage to his plants is small. The insects and disease-producing organisms are living protoplasmic things just as are the trees and fruits they attack. The chemicals applied for their control are toxic, not only to them, but to the trees and fruits as well. The more toxic a material is to the parasite the more injurious it is to the host plant. For this reason growers prefer the milder and safer materials.

It is our opinion that the use of naphtha-treated bands around the trunks of trees has resulted in the death of many sound trees for which the drouth was blamed. Powerful enough to kill the worms which cuddled under it, this chemical was strong enough, also to kill the living tissues of the tree.

## Water Supply a Problem

Since spraying now has become such an enormous task the question of an adequate water supply looms large to every orchardist. Here at Echo Glen Farm we have made use of almost every possible means of obtaining water. During the spraying season we use from 8 to 10 200-gallon tank-loads a day. Three months and a half of almost continuous spraying requires a lot of water. For our 65-acre orchard we have 3 supply tanks located as conveniently as possible. One of these at the far end of the orchard stands on the highest spot around, giving the loaded sprayers a downhill pull. Water for this tank is pumped by gasoline engine and forced thru a vertical distance of more than 150 feet. A second tank, supplying another section of the orchard, is located within the building group and is supplied with water from 2 different sources: A windmill, pumping water from a deep well; and a cistern from which the water is pumped by electric motor. City water also is available for supplying a storage tank. Even with all these provisions for abundant water, in such drouth years as the last two, it has been a problem to keep enough ahead.

## Strawberries Bring \$3.50

The strawberry season opened at Wathena with the first offerings being sold at \$3.50 a crate. As so many of last spring's plantings were seriously damaged by lack of moisture during the summer the crop is expected to be short as compared with other years. A new idea in marketing strawberries is being tried out in many strawberry producing centers. The berries are preserved by freezing as soon after picking as possible. By the quick freezing method it is claimed the grower can sell his entire crop for future consumption, altho the market at harvest time is slack.

## Spinach Proves Profitable

Netting as much as \$100 an acre to some growers, spinach has proved a very profitable crop this spring for J. A. Lakin, R. N. Adair, Toney Hartman, George Jones and H. H. Decker, Wathena growers contracting spinach to the canning factory. The nice thing about spinach is that it can be harvested early enough that the ground may easily be planted to a second crop like corn or potatoes. The tomato acreage in this section is larger than ever this spring, planters being stimulated by the demand and high prices obtained last year. Many growers have contracted their tomatoes to the cannery at \$12 a ton, which is \$2 more than the price paid last year.

## COLUMBIAN

### Red Top GRAIN BINS

You Pay for Them Once—They Pay for Themselves Over and Over Again

**FREE CATALOG**  
Write for new 1937 Farm Equipment Catalog showing other Columbian products for modernizing your farm at low cost. (F-G-3)



When you need rat-proof, weather-tight, fire-safe storage for grain, feed, harness, etc., remember that the Columbian Bin has proved the best on the market. See them at your dealers.

**COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.** 1517 West 12th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Even the Youngsters are FARMALL Boosters.  
PHIL SHEPARD says he is the Youngest Farmall Owner. Is He?



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
Gentlemen: I was reading in the farm papers about Russell Bredlow, Jr., and his tractor. I am younger than he. I have a Farmall 12. I am 12 years old. I got my tractor on my birthday, March 25, 1935. I have driven a tractor ever since I was 9 years old. My brother has a larger Farmall which is the oldest in the township. He is 15. Last year I helped my daddy put in 80 acres of corn. I did the disking and harrowing, and he followed up with the planter. I have two uncles who have an F-20 and one has a McCormick-Deering 10-20 also. "A Good Farmall Booster,"

PHIL SHEPARD,  
R. F. D. No. 1, Chillicothe, Ill.  
c/o Flavel E. Shepard.



This man is cultivating 20 to 30 acres a day with his FARMALL 12. There are two bigger Farmalls, F-20 and F-30, cultivating up to 60 acres and plowing up to 16 acres a day. Other operations in proportion.

## FARMALL 12... the Modern Way to Farm for Any Man with Work for Two or More Horses

FARMALL farmers farm not only for profit but for pleasure. They work the easier, modern way to get the most out of every season and to save time for other things. The Farmall 12 may well be called the most useful tractor in the world. It is not only useful on hundreds of thousands of farms, small and large, but useful in so many ways on any farm. The Farmall 12 and the long line of Quick-Attachable machines built for this tractor provide a complete system of Farmall farming applying to all crops and all operations.

This popular tractor is ample and ideal power for farms ranging

in size from 10 acres, intensively cultivated, up to 125 acres. You can run it on steel wheels or on rubber tires. It is the great fuel economizer. Your privilege to buy on International Harvester's Income-Purchase Plan, under which you make your payments easily. In the Farmall 12 you will find everything you could ask for in a general-purpose tractor for the farm. See the McCormick-Deering dealer. See and drive the Farmall 12. We will be glad to send you illustrated catalogs with full description of the Farmalls, regular McCormick-Deering wheel tractors, crawler tractors, and Quick-Attachable machines.

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

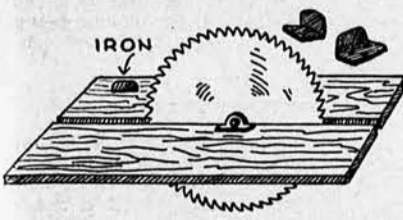
At Left: Cutting a 7-ft. swath with the FARMALL 12 mower—20 to 33 acres a day. Larger Farmalls cut 50 to 60 acres a day. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the long line of Quick-Attachable machines and the new tool-bar implements made for the FARMALL 12. On many of its jobs, this tractor operates on less than a gallon of fuel an hour. With the kerosene-distillate attachment, it uses the lower-priced fuels with unexcelled efficiency.

# McCORMICK-DEERING

# Ideas That Will Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

## Cuts Wood Equal Length

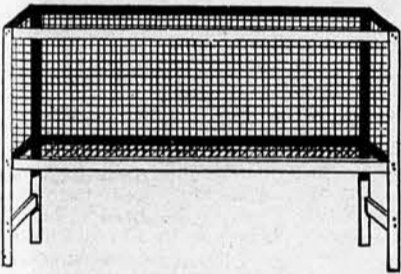


The man who operates a saw-rig and has orders for wood of a certain length, will be pleased with the small piece of iron to be bolted or nailed to the platform by the saw. The end of the wood is placed against it, butting all the wood the same length. The iron may be any shape desired.—Mrs. Wade Griffin.

## Trellis From Hangers

Extra wire coat hangers you may have about the house are ideal to make a trellis for climbing vines. Just stretch the hooks out straight and bend the long side outward at the center. Then lay one hanger down, place another above it with the highest point of the first about a third of the distance from the horizontal length of the second and secure firmly with wire at the points hangers cross, adding hangers in above manner until desired height is obtained. It takes but a few moments to paint the hangers any color you desire.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

## Wire Crate for Milk Utensils

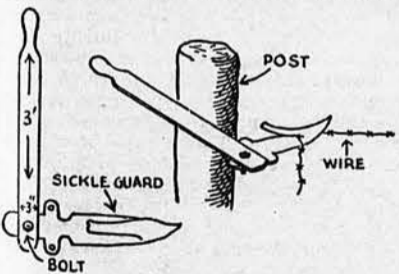


The illustration shows my idea for airing and sunning milk utensils. The frame is made of boards, the sides and bottom of hardware screen and the top is open. A strong wind cannot blow the utensils out of the crate.—M. L.

## Oil Bucket for Tools

We keep a deep wooden bucket of used oil under the hooks and rack for garden tools. It is but a moment's work to dip the cleaned tool in the oil and hang it in its accustomed place. A box of cobs catches "drips," saves muss and becomes good kindling when soaked with oil. There is a long-handled swab in the bucket to use on spades and garden plow shovels.—O. L.

## Wire Stretcher From Guard



A simple barbed wire stretcher made from a sickle guard that any farmer can make, is shown in the sketch.—Artie L. Ussery.

## Homemade Kitchen Sink

Using a tank from a Ford car for a sink is not original with us. We cut across the 2 ends and 1 side, leaving the hole in bottom. The top was straightened and fastened against the wall for splasher. A frame was built to hold tank in place and long enough for drain board on one side and place for washpan on the other side of sink. Make the height from floor to suit user. Cupboards and drawers were made underneath to hold utensils and pans. A spark plug was used by taking the

insides out, and screwed into the small hole in bottom of tank. Then a discarded gas hose was fastened to it and run down thru floor and into a pipe to carry off the water. A coat of enamel paint finished the job.—Mrs. W. T.

## A Loose Door Fastener

If a bookcase or other furniture door that "fits" to hold it in place, becomes loose enough to swing, instead of placing a folded piece of paper to hold them closed, try glueing a piece of rubber, old inner tube or jar ring, on top. If one piece is not thick enough, cement two pieces together, or more as the need

may require. This saves time in opening and closing the door as well as being much handier and neater than a loose piece that falls every time the door is opened.—Ima Kille.

## Cheap Grease for Plow

To make a very durable grease for plow shares and mealboard I add 1½ pints of melted axle grease to 1 gallon of crank case oil. This is cheaper than straight axle grease. The axle grease gives body to the oil and will stick on the plow better than crank case oil alone.—Wilson F. Doak.

## Hog House Provides Shade

We convert our farrowing house into a feeding floor or summer shade house. The panels which form the partitions in the farrowing house fit into slats

built in the uprights which support the roof. When the house is not in use for farrowing the panels are lifted up and cleats set under them. This makes one large room 32 by 72 feet. It has a concrete floor.—Raymond Frazier.

## I Can Find Them

How often we have cut from magazine and papers, good recipes or a scrap of poetry, for our scrap book, only to learn it can't be found when needed in a hurry. I keep several scrap books, one entitled "Cooking," another "Garden," and one "Poultry," and others, and they are ready to use at a minute's notice. I have an alphabetical index in the back of each book. Then it is a simple matter to paste a recipe, or garden or poultry suggestion, in its proper place, and easily found by referring to the index.—Mrs. G. P.

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Just as field dependability is second nature to a John Deere Binder, so is good work. Whatever your crop or field conditions may be, you can be sure of good work always with a John Deere Binder. Cleaner cutting, gentler handling of the grain, and neater, better-tied bundles are good work qualities every owner praises.

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running, non-sagging, gear-controlled reel . . . the flexible-capacity, non-clogging, no-waste elevators . . . the durable, accurate knotter . . . the wear-proof packers with replaceable, hardwood, oil-soaked bushings . . . the easy-to-operate, non-scattering bundle carrier . . . the enclosed-gear construction of the horse binder, and the durable power drive and safety slip clutches on the tractor binder—these are but a few of the reasons why you get better all-around performance in a John Deere Binder.

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# Getting Your Jelly's Worth

By RUTH GOODALL

"PRIDE goeth before a fall," said grandmother—and never talked about jelly in the future tense. . . She was a wise, wise woman, too—and her stock of knowledge was of a practical variety. There were ways and means of teaching a stubborn hen to set—but grandmother just gave up when the jelly wouldn't jell.

Everybody wants to eat jelly, not drink it! And if there's anything worse than runny jelly, perhaps it's the hard, rubbery kind. In some parts of the country they call it "stiff as liver"—and that's a good description of the kind of sweet spread some people turn out even today.

Now, perfect jelly is a thing of beauty and a joy to the last bite. It quivers gently when you ease it out of the glass, and the color of it does for the eye what the flavor does for the tongue. Perfect jelly should taste exactly like the fresh, ripe fruit when it's picked in the early morning—and, yes, there's a way of making it just like that today. Perfect—every time!

There was one thing grandmother had when her jelly failed that we can't use today—and that's an alibi. It wasn't any discredit to her cooking ability if the fruit she used was low in pectin. . . she just put it down as an Act of Providence.

Today anyone can count on results even before she prepares the fruit. Follow these directions exactly to turn the flavor and the true grace of the fruit you use into what is known as a perfect jelly or a perfect jam!

## Strawberry Jelly

5 cups (2½ lbs.) juice      7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar  
2 boxes powdered fruit pectin

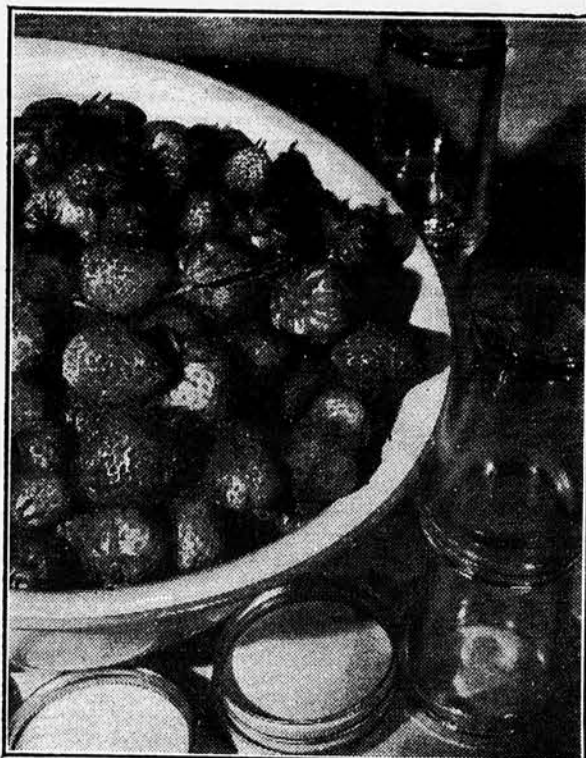
To prepare juice, grind or crush thoroughly about 3½ quarts fully ripe berries. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.

Measure sugar into a dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 5- to 6-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 12 glasses of 6-ounce size.

## Blackberry Jelly

3 cups (1½ lbs.) juice      4 cups (1½ lbs.) sugar  
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare juice, grind or crush thoroughly about 2 quarts fully ripe berries. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.



Straight from the strawberry patch into jelly glasses.

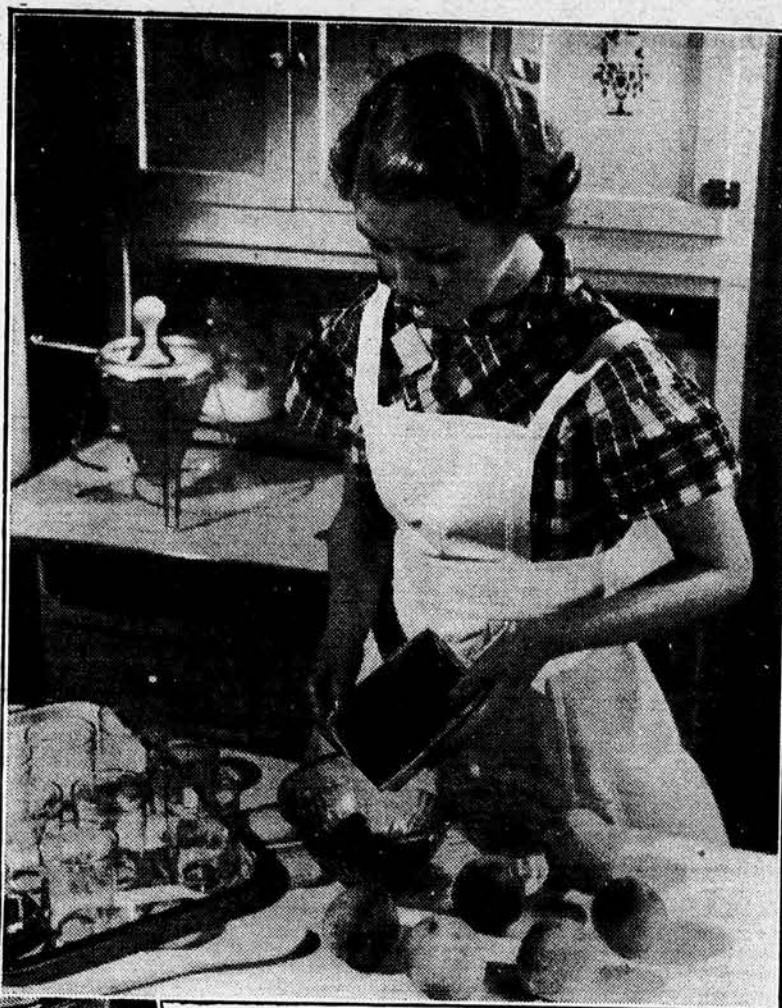
If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 3- to 4-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 7 glasses, 6-ounces each.

## Sour Cherry Jelly

3 cups (1½ lbs.) juice      4 cups (1½ lbs.) sugar  
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare juice, stem (do not pit) and crush about 2½ pounds fully ripe cherries. Add ½ cup water, bring to a boil, and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. If a stronger cherry flavor is desired, add a few crushed cherry pits during simmering. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again.



All set for jelly-making, a fool-proof, no-worry way.

## Sweet Cherry Jam

3½ cups (1½ lbs.) pre-      1 box powdered fruit  
pared fruit      pectin  
4 cups (1½ lbs.) sugar

To prepare fruit, pit about 2½ pounds fully ripe cherries; crush thoroughly or grind. If a stronger cherry flavor is desired, add a few crushed cherry-pit meats to fruit during cooking.

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 5- to 6-quart kettle, filling up last cup or fraction of cup with water if necessary; place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. To reduce foaming, ¼ teaspoon butter may be added. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 7 glasses of 6-ounce size.

## Rhubarb and Strawberry Jam

3 cups (1½ lbs.) pre-      4½ cups (2 lbs.) sugar  
pared fruit      1 box powdered fruit  
pectin

To prepare fruit, trim and slice fine—do not peel—about ½ pound small red-stalked rhubarb. Grind about 1 quart fully ripe strawberries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp. Combine fruits.

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 5- to 6-quart kettle, filling up last cup or fraction of cup with water if necessary; place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. To reduce foaming, ¼ teaspoon butter may be added. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 7 6-ounce glasses.

## Raspberry Jam

4½ cups (2¼ lbs.) pre-      6 cups (2 lbs. 10 oz.)  
pared fruit      sugar  
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, crush thoroughly or grind about 2 quarts fully ripe raspberries. Remove some of seeds by sieving part of pulp, if desired.

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 5- to 6-quart kettle, filling up last cup or fraction of cup with water if necessary; place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. To reduce foaming, ¼ teaspoon butter may be added. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 10 glasses of the 6-ounce size.

The perfect jam is made from well ripened fruit cooked in small quantities at a time. When finished the color is bright and the consistency is even.

Bowl of cherries, pitted and ready—be it jam or jelly.

## For Your Jelly Shelf

If you already are starting to fill your cupboard shelves with the "makin's" of next winter's school lunches and family dinners, perhaps you would like my new free leaflet, "Jellies, Jams and Other Fruit Dainties." This 4-page leaflet gives directions and recipes for making fruit butters, preserves, conserves, marmalades, jellies and jams. It includes recipes that may be used thruout the summer. Address your request to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

## Our Little Family School

MRS. C. M. K.

Do you remember the days when the affairs of a community centered around its school? When education wasn't left entirely to the teacher, but was carried on in the heart of the family? I have tried to preserve that old-fashioned attitude in my home, lest a very valuable phase of education be lost—that knowledge which is given directly from parent to child.

When the supper dishes are washed and the family is gathered in the living-room, we have some sort of little contest—a spelling match perhaps, with Dad pronouncing long words for tall John and three-letter ones for 5-year-old Beth. Or the older children have a ciphering match, or they all take turns speaking pieces they have learned at school. Not to be left out of this informal recitation, Dad and I each tell something interesting we have read in a newspaper or magazine. It keeps us on the alert all day, to find something that will interest our five up-and-coming offspring. The evening is concluded with a chapter of a book from the local library, read aloud. We take turns reading, considering it an accomplishment to be able to read interestingly to others.

## Two Frocks in One

DETACH THE PEPLUM



Pattern No. KF-4377—A bright way to solve the afternoon frock problem is to stitch up this enchanting styler, one so versatile that it's really a wardrobe-in-one! In the first place, you've choice of sleeves that swing forth in a carefree flare, or are gathered up into the most demure puff ever! And as for that saucy little peplum you've been admiring—it's detachable, so you may wear it one day, and omit it the next—to the confusion and admiration of your friends who'll never recognize it as the same frock. Ever so easy to make, is this charmer with softly gathered bodice, bright buttons, and gracefully flared skirt. You're sure to want more than one version made of colorful synthetic, sheer cotton, or silk. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

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

"Tom Sawyer" is our present choice, and how we do enjoy it together!

Occasionally, apples or fudge help to keep up interest in our little family school, and often a neighbor drops in to take part in it. Old-fashioned? Of course, but it's certainly helping to produce five well-educated children—not to mention two well-informed grown-ups!

## Comb Your Hair Up a Bit

RUTH GOODALL

The smartest spring coiffures slant upward. Have your curls and swirls and rolls brushed even farther upward and away from your brow and ears. Do, however, see that there is a bit of fluffiness just behind the ears. Otherwise, your jawline is apt to look hard. Also, there ought to be a suggestion of fullness low at the back of your head. This makes a shallow hat—and they are shallower than ever this spring—more flattering.

## Ideal Clothes Basket

MRS. B. N. A.

A bushel peach basket makes an ideal clothes basket. I have lined mine with oilcloth. It is so easy to keep clean, the daintiest of clothes never snag on splinters and the lining is always in place ready for use.

I cut a circular piece for the bottom of the basket and a straight piece for the sides, about four inches wider than the depth of the basket and long enough to reach around the inside of the basket. Next, I sewed the edges together, hemmed the top of the straight piece and ran a gathering string in it. I then cut out and bound an opening for each handle of the basket and sewed the straight piece to the circular bottom. Placing the lining in the basket, I fit it properly by slipping the handles thru the bound openings and pulling the oilcloth down on the outside I pull the drawstring tight, tie securely and slip the ends underneath out of sight. Result—a basket that's snag-proof and convenient.

## Charlie Liked the Sample

MRS. C. D.

Charlie was living in a boarding house. "I could stand the oatmeal for breakfast and the hash for dinner," he told me. "But if I have to eat much more stale bread, I'm going back home to mother!"

That same week I invited Charlie to supper. And I baked 're bread. I was thinking as I worked out the loaves that his mother probably made cinnamon rolls—and I had my inspiration. With half a cup of sugar and a teaspoon of cinnamon, I mixed enough cream to moisten—milk or butter may be substituted—half a cup of raisins and half a cup of salted peanuts, rolled into broken pieces. I spread this mixture on a piece of dough of half-inch thickness, rolled it up and cut rolls thinner than the usual cinnamon rolls, and baked them on a cookie tin without crowding.

Charlie was there when the peanut rolls came out of the oven. I wouldn't want to think that was the sole reason for his rushing me out to the front porch after supper. But—well, anyway, I make peanut rolls with every week's baking now—for Charlie and me.

## Fashions for Summer

Sunny days ahead! Be sure to order our new summer pattern book. It's full of easy-to-make patterns that invite beginners! It's brimming with cool, summery afternoon frocks, free-for-action playtime clothes, and alluringly lovely evening fashions. There's many a slenderizing design, too. You'll want more than one of the natty house frocks, while styles for the wee tot, junior and 'teen-ager are everything the "young set" could desire. Don't miss this fashion splurge of easy-to-make patterns. The book is ready now and it costs only 15 cents. Order it from Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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These scientifically balanced feeds get cockerels ready for the early money-making market faster—well-feathered, meaty, solid and heavy. **Most important**—they put pullets into laying condition in time for the highest egg prices. All of which means bigger, faster poultry profits. Both feeds come in the form of mash or VITA-SEALED pellets.

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	Molasses Feeds
	Egg Mash

# ONE DAY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN THE LIFE OF A FARM TELEPHONE

- 1 Children invited to ice cream party by telephone.
- 2 Mother telephones to call off an appointment.
- 3 Father makes Long Distance call to portable mill operator.
- 4 Relatives invited to Sunday dinner.
- 5 Father telephones for market reports.
- 6 Father telephones from town asking what to bring out.
- 7 Relatives telephone from neighbor's, saying they couldn't make it to the farm, due to slippery roads.
- 8 Mother telephones neighbors, asking if any one has cucumbers for sale.
- 9 Call from portable mill operator telling father he will arrive first thing in the morning.
- 10 Neighbors telephone invitation to reunion.

As shown by this record of calls, the telephone is an important partner in farm life. It carries your voice to the market place and it minimizes suspense and doubt in your daily activities. Doctor, veterinarian, neighbor, and friend are always within reach by telephone.

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## Our New Kansas Weed Law

By C. E. BUCHANAN  
Control Division, Board of Agriculture

PROBABLY no legislation enacted by the recent Kansas legislature is more important to Kansas agriculture than the noxious weed law. This law is to require control and eradication of weeds declared by legislative action to be noxious, and it now declares field bindweed to be noxious. Later the new law may be amended if desired by inserting the name of any other weed as noxious.

The administration of the law is placed with the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The county administration is placed with the board of county commissioners. The landowner is responsible for the control of bindweed on his land and is to pay the cost, except he may purchase chemicals from the county commissioners at half cost. County commissioners, township and other trustees or supervisors are responsible for the control and eradication of bindweed on all lands or roads they supervise. The highway commission, railroads, and other transportation companies are responsible on right-of-ways which they control.

To provide a fund to fight bindweed on county and township roads and lands, and to purchase chemicals every county will levy not more than 1 mill

on the total valuation of the county.

If any landowner or supervisor is negligent the county commissioners will do a certain amount of control and eradication work on his land and charge it as taxes against his land, but they cannot charge as taxes in any 1 year more than 2 per cent of the valuation of that property. Anyone failing to comply under this law may be found guilty of a misdemeanor and, if convicted, be fined from \$50 to \$500.

The board of agriculture will adopt official methods for the control and eradication of this weed as past experiences and future research indicate. The board, or its representative, will cooperate in an advisory capacity with county commissioners, local weed supervisors, land owners and others.

This law is a result of years of thought given to the seriousness of a bindweed infestation. Now we have a law compelling private and public attention to the situation. But there remains the need for a greater public sentiment in favor of eradication of this noxious weed.

By July 1, the board of agriculture will employ a competent person for state supervisor of this work and adopt methods for control and eradication.

## Ringworm May Take Varied Form

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THE name "ringworm" is not at all descriptive, for the little parasite that causes the trouble does not resemble a worm and does not always appear in the form of a ring. There are several varieties. Some invade hairy regions such as scalp or arm-pit and others prefer the hands or the feet. "Barbers itch" is really a type of ringworm. So is the familiar "toe itch" or "athlete's foot" that has made itself so objectionably familiar.



Dr. Lerrigo

In my own school days children often came to school with scalp partly shaved and yellow with Iodin which had been painted on because of ringworm of the scalp. This is the type most common to children. It is contagious but if the child is properly treated he need not be excluded from school. It will not spread to other children except by actual contact. Probably few children of today are likely to do the trick of exchanging headgear that used to be common.

To prevent ringworm avoid the use of combs, brushes, washcloths and towels used by other people. Every schoolchild should carry a clean towel in his lunchbox and have his own comb. Children with untreated ringworm should be excluded from school.

Tincture of Iodin, mercury, sulphur, salicylic acid, even green walnut juice, have been successful in the treatment of simple ringworm. X-Ray treatments are effective in certain stubborn cases, providing that the treatment is given by a physician with special training. I have found Iodin the simplest treatment for ringworm of face or scalp and for stubborn cases I have relied upon a mild solution of corrosive sublimate. However, since this agent is an active poison its use should be left definitely to the doctor.

A common skin disease of similar type is Impetigo, often called "summer sores." Often one child who appears at the opening of school with this repulsive ailment will infest the whole room. Scrubbing the scabs away with hot soapsuds is of great help, and this simple treatment should be followed by the application of ammoniated mercury.

### Your Plan Is Good

I am a boy of 15, weight 68 pounds, height 55 inches. Both my parents are short, which may have something to do with my being stunted. Do all kinds of farm work. Drink lots of milk, sleep out of doors. I don't sup-

pose I am fully developed yet as my voice hasn't changed. What can I do to grow taller?—L. S. D.

You are following a very sensible plan of living that should bring development. You are right in supposing the short stature of your parents may influence your size; but you still are so young there is much hope for growth greatly in excess of their height, and the fact that your voice has not yet changed shows you have all kinds of possibilities. Keep up your outdoor sleeping and see that you get at least 9 hours of it every night. Continue your milk and also eat plenty of green, leafy vegetables and fruit, and don't let anyone despise your stature. Tell them of little Napoleon, John Paul Jones and other heroes, and show them you have good stuff in every inch.

### Keep All Good Teeth

I have 2 crowned teeth. One has been treated and the nerve killed, the roots of the other are sound. I am troubled quite a good deal with rheumatism. My doctor says pull the teeth; my dentist says they are all right. What do you say?—C. R. J.

Don't lose a good tooth if it can be avoided. Have an X-ray picture made of all the teeth. This may reveal abscesses where not expected. If any abscesses show, have the guilty teeth extracted.

### No Medicine for Gallstones

Is there any cure for gallstones? Does one's age have anything to do with them? Are they really dangerous?—Mrs. W.

Gallstones are often discovered by accident in the gall-bladder of persons in whom they have existed without producing harmful symptoms. So it is not necessary to operate in every case. But once they begin to produce disease symptoms they must be surgically removed. There is no medicine that will cure them. They are most apt to come in middle life or later, and probably follow some disease that has infected the gall-bladder. Typhoid fever often produces gallstones at a later period. They may recur after removal by operation, but it is not very likely.

### A Guess Is no Good

I am writing to see what makes enlarged veins and what is the remedy?—E. M. J.

Enlarged veins may result from anything that interferes with circulation. A weak heart may do it and so may the constricted blood vessels that come from hardening of the arteries. It is no good for you to guess—you must be examined.

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.



## How Farm Sales Will Be Taxed

THE 2 per cent retail sales tax has several regulations which apply particularly to the farm. Effort has been made by the tax commission to prevent this tax from being unfair to farmers.

The purpose of the tax is to collect money for assistance to needy, aged people; the needy blind; dependent and crippled children; to guarantee equal school opportunities to all grade school children in Kansas; to assist the unemployed in finding work; and to reduce local levies on real and personal property.

Regular sales by farmers of products for consumption are subject to the 2 per cent tax. These will include milk, butter, eggs or meat if sold to people who are going to consume them; but does not apply to such products when sold to a creamery, packer or butcher.

### Casual Sales Not Taxed

Casual or infrequent sales of milk, butter, eggs or meat are not taxable. But if the products are offered regularly for sale to the public, the sales would not be considered casual, and would be taxable. It seems likely the tax on products sold by farmers may discourage many from selling, simply because of the bother of collecting and sending in the tax. So it may pay to continue in any business of this sort, despite the tax, since competition may be considerably reduced.

Feed bought and used in feeding poultry or livestock for market is not subject to tax, nor is feed used to produce eggs or dairy products for market. But feed bought and used to produce the same products for use by the farmer at home is subject to the tax and must be collected from you, by the feed dealer.

If you trade in a used tractor on a new machine, you will have to pay the tax on the difference only, and the person who buys the used tractor from the dealer will pay the tax on it.

### Must Pay "Use" Tax

When tractors, or other materials, are bought outside the state the sales tax cannot apply; however, a "use" tax of 2 per cent does apply. This "use" tax was passed by the last session of the legislature and is imposed only in cases where the sales tax does not apply. It applies to all out-of-state purchases, when the total amounts to more than \$20.

Electricity bought from a power

company for production of farm products, such as operating a milking machine or feed grinder, is not subject to tax but if used in the home for lighting, it is. Instead of trying to divide the power bill, where all of the electricity comes thru one meter, it will be the responsibility of the rural service man and the farmer to determine whether more electricity is consumed for domestic or productive purposes. If more is used for production, no tax is imposed; but if more than half of the total is used for domestic consumption, the entire monthly bill is subject to the tax.

Rents on real estate, so far as farming is concerned, are not taxable.

### Ruling on Time Payments

A new ruling on time-payments says: "On all conditional sales of tangible personal property made prior to April 9, 1937, effective date of the act, the commission rules that the unpaid balance is not taxable. On conditional sales made after April 9, the commission rules that any balance due on such sale after June 1 shall be taxable unless the retailer proves that sales made between April 9 and June 1 were actual and not made for the purpose of evading the sales tax, in which case the unpaid balance shall not be taxable."

### Soil May Need Phosphorus

Sweet clover is not a "complete" soil fertilizer as some people would believe. Where nitrogen is the only food element lacking in the soil, clover or alfalfa will supply all that may be needed to make bigger crops. But if phosphorus is lacking in sufficient quantities, clover or alfalfa will deplete it rather than increase it, and no amount of legume production will bring satisfactory yields.

This fact is borne out on the farm of Dillard Croxton, Parker, where half of a field of wheat was treated with 100 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate to the acre. This half of the field presented a heavy growth of dark colored wheat in early May, and the line made by fertilizer could be seen plainly at a distance.

Sweet clover has been grown on this field in recent years, yet it took phosphate to boost growth. So we must remember that soil has to have what is lacking in order to make it produce, and there is no one soil-builder which will always fill the bill.

## Electric Milk Coolers Appear

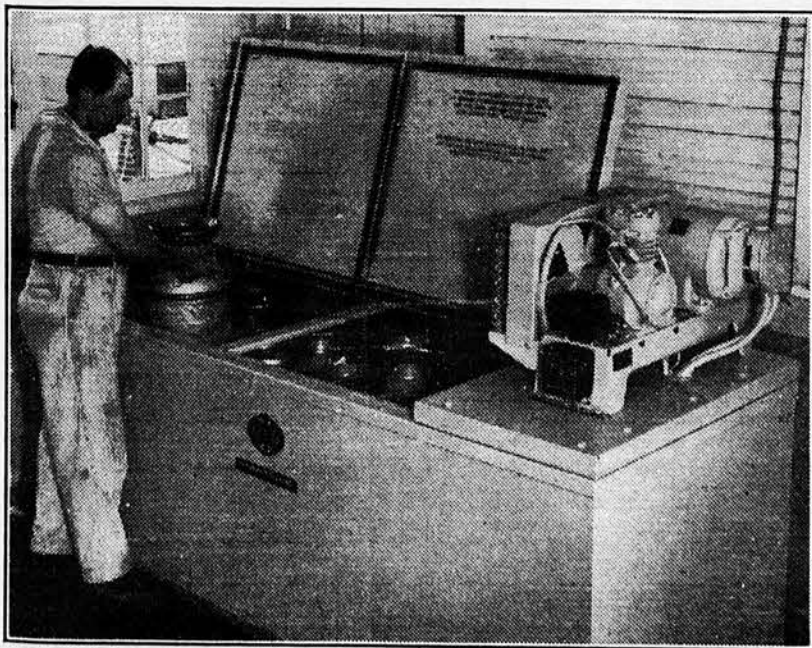
ELECTRICAL milk coolers are appearing on many Kansas farms.

Most of these are on farms close to fair-sized towns, where the whole milk is delivered either to retail customers or to creameries. One such farm is that of Griffing Brothers, near Manhattan. Coolers of this type will bring the milk down to 50 degrees F.

An electric, immersion-type milk

cooler now is being installed on farms which have high-line electricity. It may be bought in 4, 6, 8 or 10-can sizes, consisting of a series of copper cooling coils that completely surround the inside vertical area of a metal-lined, cork-insulated box.

This type of cooler also may be obtained with equipment for use with 1½-h. p. to 2½-h. p. gas engines.



A big, 10-can milk cooler, showing the interior of the box, and the power and cooling units. This box will maintain a temperature of 34 degrees, if necessary.



**"FORD'S FOUND  
ANOTHER WAY  
TO CUT FARM  
HAULING COSTS"**

HENRY FORD was born and raised on a farm. He has always been deeply interested in the farmer's problems. Years ago, when he built his first low-priced truck, his knowledge of farm needs dictated many features of its design.

This first Ford truck brought about a complete change in farm hauling. It enabled the farmer to reach far-away markets, quickly and at low cost. Today, Henry Ford has found another way to cut farm hauling costs. Instead of building just one engine size and expecting it to do ALL types of farm hauling economically, Ford offers a choice of two V-8s. Every type in the Ford V-8 Truck and Commercial Car line is available with the improved 85-horsepower engine. In addition, those types used mostly for light hauling are available with the thrifty new 60-horsepower V-8.

Your Ford dealer invites you to make an "on-the-job" test under your own operating conditions. See him today, and find out how a Ford V-8 Truck or Commercial Car can cut hauling costs on your farm.

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Rutland may cost a trifle more per gallon but far less per year. You can Rutlandize your roof for only 1 1/2¢ to 2¢ a sq. ft. Ideal for all roofs except shingles. Mail coupon if your local dealer does not stock Rutland. Rutland Fire Clay Co., Rutland, Vermont. Also makers of Rutland Patching Plaster, Furnace Cement, Stove Lining, etc.

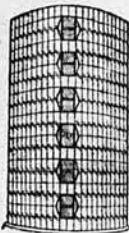


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WRITE CHASE PLOW CO. Dept. 718 Lincoln, Nebr.

# Congress and Farmers Divided On Proposed AAA for 1937

By CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

THE proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937, now under consideration by committees on agriculture in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, raises an issue of national policy as well as of constitutionality. The policy issue is one which Congress is loath to decide, and one on which farmers themselves are divided.

Stated briefly, it is this:

Should the Federal government, if it has the power under the Constitution, limit production of certain farm commodities in order to measurably equalize supply with market demand, and in order to stabilize prices and sustain farm purchasing power at what is considered to be a fair share of the national income?

Those backing the proposed 1937 AAA, led by the American Farm Bureau Federation, maintain it is necessary if we are to avoid another period of burdensome surpluses such as we had just prior to the depression.

Those opposing the legislation, and opponents include many farm leaders and farmers, as well as nearly all processors, dealers and speculators in farm commodities, insist that a man should be free to do what he wants with his own, including his land and the products of his land.

### Surpluses Destroy Buying Power

Supporters of the proposal point out that 5 major farm commodities, when surpluses are produced, are subject to such drastic drops in prices as to cripple, at times destroy, farm purchasing power. They allege that this crippling or desfruction of farm purchasing power has such an effect on national prosperity that it amounts to burdening—interfering with the flow—of interstate commerce. Plain fact is that when wheat is 23 cents a bushel, or corn down around 20 cents a bushel, the Wheat Belt or the Corn Belt buys might little of anything. And that throws thousands and hundreds of thousands of workmen out of jobs.

These 5 major commodities, included in the proposed 1937 act, are wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco.

Before the war, in the days when the United States was a debtor nation and could repay its borrowings from Europe by shipping farm products, wheat (flour), corn (beef and pork and lard), cotton and tobacco were shipped abroad in large quantities.

Agriculture in the United States was geared, thru large acreages, to produce enough of these in average years to provide this export demand. When the war came, it brought a still greater demand for wheat, corn (in the form of beef and pork and lard), and cotton. So millions of acres more were brought into production.

It is not necessary to go over again what happened in the post-war period.

### Export Demand Has Disappeared

Probably it should be pointed out that several causes have resulted in the virtual disappearance of the export markets for wheat, and for corn in the form of pork products. The market for tobacco remains; there also is a market abroad for cotton—at a price. Here are some of the causes:

1. United States now is a creditor nation. Europe owes us more than we owe Europe. So in the ordinary course of things, Europe would be shipping goods and providing services to us, instead of us shipping goods to Europe.
2. Virtually every nation is trying to become self-sufficient, partly for military purposes, partly for economic reasons. So barriers are erected against imports, especially imports of foodstuffs, to encourage production of foodstuffs at home.
3. The world-wide depression has destroyed purchasing power and dislocated world trade.

There are other factors, including the fact that the United States has moved into the industrial class, out of the agricultural class, and industrial nations generally try to exchange manufactured products for raw materials, including farm commodities, in their foreign trade activities.

Combined effect of these causes is to limit the foreign markets for American farm commodities. You may not like this. You may hate to admit it. You may refuse to admit it—as many "statesmen" do in campaign speeches—but there is considerable truth in the statement just the same.

### "Must Include Production Control"

If the foregoing statements are approximately correct, sponsors of the AAA of 1937, which aims to bring parity income to agriculture thru maintaining parity prices for the major farm products—and which proposes to maintain parity prices by attempting to regulate production to actual market demand—then these sponsors assert that any national farm program must include, finally, production control.

In return for production control designed to hold farm prices up to the purchasing power level of 1909-14, the sponsors also assert that in return, agriculture should attempt to insure consumers an adequate supply of foodstuffs and fibers at approximately the cost to consumers that these paid in 1909-1914.

All this talk of parity price and parity income hinges on those 5 years, 1909 to 1914, and the assumption that in those years agriculture on the whole got a fair share—parity—of the national income.

The foregoing has been set down because, unless there is a reason for such a farm act as proposed, there would be no excuse for considering a program that will bring federal payments to farmers up to around 700 million dollars a year.

### How Bill Would Offer Protection

Now for the bill, and how it proposes to protect consumers thru carrying over food supplies, and to protect farmers thru assuring them of, measurably, parity price returns on the 5 commodities named in the bill.

We will take up the proposals for corn and wheat, separately. These will give the principles of the proposed legislation; also how it is expected or intended to work in practice.

First we'll consider corn. Domestic consumption of corn runs around 2,300 million bushels a year, including seeding.

Corn acreage is large enough to produce, in a good year, 3 billion bushels.

Object of bill is to have a total supply of something around 2,400 million bushels, with the extra 100 million or so bushels stored as part of an "ever normal granary."

It is proposed that corn farmers may contract with the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate their acreage, up or down, to maintain over a course of years, about that total supply of corn. They agree to reduce as much as 20 per cent of acreage if the secretary finds that necessary to prevent unsalable surpluses and consequent destructive prices.

### Payments and Loans Available

The contract also would provide for the payment to farmers of a "parity payment" at the end of each year; also for commodity loans on a certain per cent of the co-operating farmers' crop.

When the total supply of corn in sight at the beginning of a crop year was not more than 105 per cent of 2,300 million bushels, farmers would plant their normal acreage, as established by local county committees. County allotments would be made by the state committee; allotments to states by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of estimated needs, supply on hand, and crop prospects.

Co-operator, as the contracting farmer is called, would be entitled under this condition to a loan of 85 per cent of parity price on his crop during that marketing year. Also at the end of the marketing year he would receive a parity payment of 15 per cent of parity price on his allotted acreage. If the crop that year should bring the

(Continued on Page 23)

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

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## Our Crop Reporters Say—

**W**ITH good rains falling fairly generally thruout the state prospects for a bumper wheat crop are brighter. Most counties report wheat looking good but some western counties still need rain. Crop pests of various kinds, including grasshoppers, cutworms, army worms and ants are causing serious damage in some sections. Row crop plantings have resulted in good stands with increased acreage of sorghums and Sudan grass reported in some counties. First cutting of alfalfa reported as both good and bad. Few baby chicks were bought but apparently more turkeys are being raised than usual. In general all crop reports are the most promising received for some time.

**Allen**—Army worms never did so much damage here as now. In some cases gardens are nearly cleaned out overnight; rhubarb, onions and garlic not escaping. Weeds are stripped. Alfalfa fields suffering. In some places they will get much of the second crop. As much as 6 acres of corn has been taken in a single field and within 36 hours, so that the ground will have to be reworked and replanted. Southeastern Kansas never had a better prospect for a wheat crop, with moisture ample to make the crop.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Anderson**—Our county is well soaked. We have had 6½ inches of rain since May 20. Water erosion bad on row crops, kafir and listed corn damaged. Wheat looks fine, almost too rank a growth, some falling down. Oats acreage cut down because of lateness of seeding, but looking fine.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barton**—We have been having light showers but more rain is badly needed. While the number of chicks to be hatched in this territory this year is somewhat lighter than usual, the number of turkeys to be hatched will be quite large. It is said many farmers are depending on "making" their turkey crop by feeding grasshoppers, which they expect to be plentiful. Butterfat, 25c to 28c; wheat, \$1.19 to \$1.20; eggs, 15c.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—The first rain for several weeks came May 25. Corn up and a good stand. Pastures good. Alfalfa ready to cut. Potatoes in bloom. Wheat and oats in good condition. Corn retailing at \$1.30; oats, 60c to 70c; cream, 27c; eggs, 15c; poultry, 13c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Cherokee**—Wheat is best in years, some will make 30 bushels. Can't tell about oats but straw very short. Corn growing. Late feed coming on.—J. H. VanHorn.

**Cowley**—Heavy rains May 21 and 24 were much needed. Crops all in good condition except small areas where hail fell. Wheat taller than usual and thick on ground. Cutworm and potato bugs having their day; besides we have canker and army worms. Dealers in tractors and combines having an unusual heavy trade. Row crops late.—K. D. Olin.

**Dickinson**—We are having nice growing weather. Had several good rains in the past 10 days. Wheat has come out wonderfully and might make 10 bushels with favorable weather. Corn and sorghums starting to grow. Some listed ground badly washed. Very few good alfalfa fields, most of it killed out. Pastures furnishing fair grazing. Looks now as if most of the bluestem grass was killed. Trees on uplands nearly all dead, even hedge does not leaf out.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas**—Cutworms, which are unusually abundant and active this spring, have ruined many vegetables, particularly lettuce, radishes, cabbage and tomatoes. Recent rains have helped growing crops and gardens. Early cherries soon will be ripe. Many nurseries which have reported extra good demand for cherries, have sold out entire stock.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Finney**—We still are having dust storms. On May 26, had first nice, gentle, slow rain. Subsoil getting dry. Some farmers planting row crops. Reports are that the little black ants are eating the seed out of the ground. There are millions of little grasshoppers. Dust storms have damaged gardens and sugar beets this spring. Pastures in bad condition, grass nearly all destroyed by drouth, heat and dust storms.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

**Franklin**—We have had some rains. We have around 50,000 acres of wheat in the county, the county agent thinks we should get an average of around 20 bushels an acre. Oats heading out nicely. Plenty of pasture, mostly wild oats and weeds. Some farms in our neighborhood being leased for oil. Potato bugs bad. Prices paid at City Feed Yard sale, May 22; Horses, \$10 to \$125; mules, \$25 to \$75; dairy cows, \$35 to \$75; stock cattle, \$18 to \$34.50; veal calves, \$2.50 to \$16; sows, \$15 to \$32.50; pigs, \$3.50 to \$16; sheep, \$5.50; chicks, 4c to 14c; seed corn, \$2.50. Ottawa markets: Wheat, \$1.31; corn, \$1.40; kafir, \$1.75; butterfat, 23c to 25c; eggs, 17c; hens, 8c to 12c; roosters, 6c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Geary**—Heavy rains during the past week, most wheat looks fine. Oats short but heading. Some barley. Cutting first crop of alfalfa, which is light and of a rather poor quality because of peppergrass and dry weather. Some replanting corn and cane. Lots of little grasshoppers, worse than last year in the bottoms.—L. J. Hoover.

**Gray**—Row crops have not been planted due to dry weather. Pastures drying up. Showers recently may make some seed wheat in county on summer fallow ground. No very large flocks of young chickens being raised because of high-priced feed. Gardens late.—Mrs. G. E. Johnson.

**Greenwood**—Plenty of rain, wheat heading. Pastures making good growth. First cutting alfalfa on hand. Insects very bad on gardens. Corn is a fair stand, no more

seed corn available. Kafir just coming up, some had to be replanted because of heavy rain.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harper**—Six inches of rain has fallen the past week, greatly benefiting the wheat and growing crops. Too dry to plant much corn. Much livestock has been sent to market due to short pastures. A rural electrical survey being made in Harper county. To date, approximately 500 farmers have signed up for this service.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey**—This vicinity is infested with a deluge of worms, some dark, grayish in color and they are taking gardens and potatoes, flowers and shrubbery, even crawling into houses and cellars. Poison spray does not seem to check them.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Plenty of rain at last—in fact, more than we need at one time. Most corn is a good stand. Wheat bids fair to make a big crop. Oats short in some localities. More sorghums being grown for silage. Pastures recovering slowly. Much alfalfa is lost. More colts than usual seen on farms. Grasshoppers held in check by rains.—J. B. Schenck.

**Lane**—A few local showers but no general, drouth-breaking rain. Much wheat gone, all hurt. Little row crops planted as yet. Lots of grasshoppers. Pastures bare, dust storms frequent.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Some corn being replanted, crops having pulled up some corn. Oats short. South side of county sending some spinach to the cannery in Lawrence. Wheat, barley and rye commencing to head. First cutting alfalfa being put up. Not many chicks on farms.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Lincoln**—Recent showers have revived wheat but we need more rain. Ground which laid fallow last year will produce a fair crop with favorable conditions from now on out. Row crops about all planted and stands generally pretty good. Pastures need rain. Hay crop not up to standard. Big crop of grasshoppers and army worms.—R. W. Greene.

**Lyon**—Three or 4-inch rain recently has soaked ground. Wheat looks good with big straw. Farmers cutting alfalfa, several fields have heavy crops and other fields light crops.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—Had some nice rains that came just in time to revive the crops. Wheat and oats look fine. Row crops late. Not much corn planted. First crop of alfalfa has been cut, the yield not very good due to worms and young grasshoppers. Plenty of grass in pastures, livestock in good condition. Many farmers have bought combines this spring.—H. A. Gaede.

**Marshall**—Worms and mice damaging corn and several are replanting. Sorghums and kafir showing fine stands. Pastures have lots of peppergrass in them which stock seem to like. Livestock looking good. Some wheat headed out and well filled, but short straw. Hessian fly and grasshoppers have done no damage so far to wheat or oats. First cutting alfalfa cut and a good crop. Corn, \$1.50; wheat, \$1.20; oats, 65c; hay, \$10; cream, 30c; eggs, 15c; potatoes, \$2 a bushel.—J. D. Stosz.

**Miami**—Plenty of rain. Crops look good. Early corn being cultivated, large acreage in county. Wheat headed and looks fine. Good prospects for fruit this year. Many farmers taking advantage of the soil conservation program. Pastures very weedy. Gardens doing fine. Not so many baby chicks because of high prices of feed.—W. T. Case.

**Neosho**—Wheat mostly headed out and in full bloom, more straw than usual. Some complaint of lodging on bottomland. Outlook for oats crop very promising. Row crops rather backward, corn a fair stand and some receiving the second cultivation. A poor stand of kafir, seed inferior. Sorghum crops now being seeded. Excessive moisture at present. First cutting of alfalfa held up because of too much rain.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—Weather continues dry and windy, some dust from fields that have nothing on the ground. Most wheat being pastured. Little chance for any wheat for it doesn't seem to be going to rain. Pastures dry. Farmers plan to summer fallow a large acreage this year.—James McHill.

**Osage**—We have plenty of moisture. Wheat, oats and pastures have made a wonderful growth. Corn looking fine with a good stand. Cutworms bad; the little green fly working on potatoes and onions. Some localities report hoppers getting thick. A great many kinds of new weeds have sprung up this season, having blown in with the dust. Eggs and poultry very cheap, hens not breaking even. Wheat heading, also some fields of oats.—James M. Parr.

**Pawnee**—Rain badly needed for everything, pasture turning brown, some wheat in county is virtually gone. Small grasshoppers making their appearance. Cows eating weeds, lowering the quality of milk. Another oil well being drilled. Summer fallow wheat is holding its own very well. Farm population has decreased since last year. Irrigated gardens looking good. Many new damming implements have been sold this spring. Wheat, \$1.24; eggs, 17c; Sudan seed, 6c; hens, 10c to 12c; butterfat, 26c; bindweed salt, \$4.60 a ton.—Paul Haney.

**Reno**—Nice rain recently, about ¾ inch. Put ground in fine condition for feed and row crops. Some still sowing and planting sorghums. Those who sowed early reporting good stands. Pastures doing good now. Most cattle making good gains on pasture. Wheat headed out and looking good. Too much rye in wheat is likely to cause some loss in price.—J. C. Seyb.

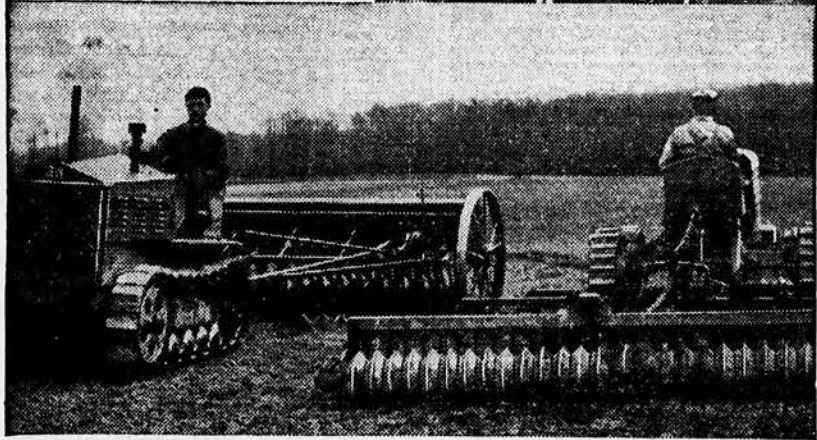
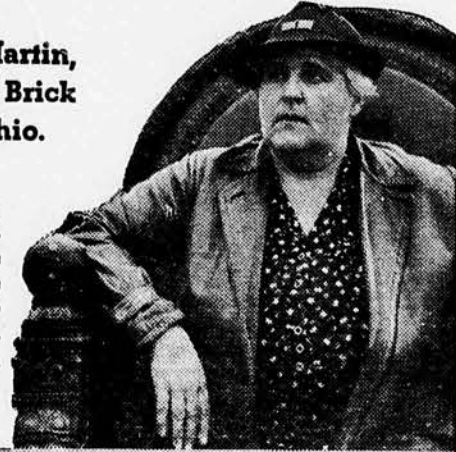
**Rooks**—Rain has been spotted in the county. Farmers thru planting corn. Some are planting cane, Sudan, sorgo, and so forth. Not many hogs. Cattle bringing good prices. Eggs, 14c; cream, 26c; wheat, \$1.19; corn, \$1.30.—C. O. Thomas.

**Sumner**—Good rains over most of county brought the oats out in good condition. (Continued on Page 28)

# "We Saved 72 Gallons Of Fuel In Working One 12-Acre Field"

says Miss Louisa I. Martin, manager of The Old Brick Farm at Orwell, Ohio.

"WORKING TIME WAS CUT 80% HOURS when we used a high compression tractor and regular-grade gasoline," adds Miss Martin. She is shown here in Napoleon's chair from the Throne Room at Versailles. This historic antique is in The Old Brick Farm Museum.



The streamlined Cletrac "E" to the right is pulling an 8-foot double tandem disk and a 1500-pound cultipacker. The one to the left pulls a 12-foot drill. Both Cletracs have oil changed every hundred hours, none added between changes.

**T**HE Old Brick Farm at Orwell, Ohio, has been owned by one family for 105 years. Its 500 acres have been worked with oxen, mules, horses, low compression tractors and high compression tractors. It has been managed since 1918 by Miss Martin, who judges the worth of high compression tractors and regular grade gasoline from her records.

She says: "Here's our experience on a 12-acre plot in two different years. The old low compression tractor, pulling two plows, took 81¼ hours to plow, fit and drill. It burned 142 gallons of low grade fuel. The oats were not in until June 6. The high compression Cletrac, pulling three plows, took 23 hours to plow, fit and drill. It burned 70 gallons of regular-grade gasoline. The oats were in by May 11. In other words, the high compression tractor took only 28% of the former time, 6 gallons of fuel an acre less, and planting was finished almost a month earlier.

"As another example, the old low compression tractor, burning gasoline,

used 3.8 gallons an hour disking with an 8-foot double tandem disk. In the same 15-acre plot the next day, May 23, 1936, the high compression Cletrac used 1.4 gallons an hour, pulling the same disk and a 1500-pound 8-foot cultipacker, which left the ground ready to drill."

### More power for your tractor

You can get more power from your tractor by using regular grade gasoline and setting the manifold to the "cold" position. You can increase this power greatly by high compressing your tractor, using high compression ("altitude") pistons or high compression heads that most tractor companies make for installation in present equipment. When you buy a new tractor, specify a high compression engine and use regular grade gasoline. Then you will get the added power and fuel economy of high compression. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for regular and premium gasolines.

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# Good Physical Condition Guards Against Infectious Bronchitis

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

TELL us something of infectious bronchitis," writes a reader and poultry raiser in Kansas. "There are a number of cases in this community." A government bulletin has other names for this disease, unknown until the last few years. Influenza, flu, or infectious tracheobronchitis are other names as listed, while a leading laboratory designates it as infectious bronchitis, virus bronchitis, and infectious laryngotracheitis. By whatever name it may be known there is no doubt but that it is a hard disease with which to deal. One should be sure it is of this form, however, as it may be confused with plain bronchitis, which is not nearly so serious in effect.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Infectious bronchitis is caused by an infective agent, the nature of which is not known. It effects the moist lining of the respiratory tract, especially the windpipe and larynx. Flocks that are fed a well balanced ration that contains all the needed vitamins for vigorous growth, that are kept free from intestinal worms, and lice and mites may be in a better physical condition to escape this disease. But even these things will not prevent an outbreak, for it has been known to occur in flocks that have had the best of attention and feed and an active virus can cause heavy losses in such flocks. Some cases have been blamed on its being carried by flies, or sparrows, or by the shoes or clothing of visitors who have been on infected premises.

At First Resembles Gaps  
In a bunch of small chicks one might at first glance think they were affected with gaps. Difficulty in breathing causes the chick to gasp for breath at each respiration, and there is usually a rattling sound caused by an obstruction of mucous, cheesy matter and blood in the windpipe. This accumulation in the windpipe is what causes sudden death, the chick dying from choking. The disease breaks out suddenly, spreads rapidly thru flock. The plumage becomes ruffled, birds lose appetites and stand with closed eyes and pained expression. Others in more advanced stages gasp for breath and die suddenly. On post mortem the head may appear bluish, the trachea and larynx inflamed and red, clots of blood in the larynx, and mucous and blood in the mouth. There may be complications in some cases, such as pneumonia, canker, chicken pox and roup conditions such as swelling of the eyes. No satisfactory flock treatment has been found. Mortality is heavy. A good disinfectant in the drinking water, spraying the birds on the roosts, or spraying little chicks at night with a medicated spray is a help in treating any respiratory trouble. The advanced cases may

be helped by catching and removing the cheesy matter from the throat and windpipe and then dipping the head in a medicated water. Some leading authorities are advocating vaccinating. But one should be sure that they have the infectious form of bronchitis for the vaccine may cause an infection if none is present.

### Other Diseases Similar

There are many cases of respiratory trouble that may be confused with infectious form. For instance, plain bronchitis does not attack quite as suddenly, nor spread so much as the infectious bronchitis, and many times will recover in 2 or 3 weeks. Gaspings is present in plain bronchitis. Chicks affected with gaps also constantly gasp for breath with beak and neck outstretched. Post mortem findings of various chick diseases is the best way to determine the trouble. In gaps, there is usually a sticky glassy fluid somewhere along the respiratory tract. One seldom finds canker or blood. In infectious bronchitis one of the surest signs is blood in the windpipe or in the bronchi in the early stages, while as the disease advances the cheesy matter also forms. The upper part of the respiratory tract alone is affected, the other organs may appear normal.

Brooder pneumonia is also a common disease of baby chicks, caused by a mold that may be on the litter or in feed. Post mortem examination will show yellowish or greenish nodules in lungs, varying from the size of a pin head to a small pea. Sometimes they form grey areas which may be confused with tuberculosis. The membrane around the lungs may also be covered with yellow pus in infected chicks.

In treating most all diseases a clean intestinal tract is a help, so Epsom salts may be one of the best first aids. Give chicks 1 to 3 weeks old 1 tablespoon to every 100 chicks, 3 to 4 weeks 2 tablespoons, 4 to 7 weeks 4 tablespoons.

### 3 Groups of Diseases

Chick diseases may be placed in 3 groups: (1) Those effecting the respiratory tract, such as bronchitis, infectious bronchitis, pneumonia, colds, roup (various forms)—general treatment—disinfectant in water, medicated spray, higher temperature for chicks.

(2) Those effecting the digestive tract—such as diarrhea-pullorum, coccidiosis, indigestion, unabsorbed yolks, bowel trouble—treatment—disinfectant in water, tonics, fermented feeds.

(3) Diseases caused by faulty nutrition, lack of cod liver oil, alfalfa, milk, lime or any needed vitamin.

The best means of combating any disease lies in preventive measures. Start with clean brooder houses, do not overcrowd, change litter often, especially if the litter packs, maintain correct heat according to the time of the year—feed well balanced feeds containing necessary vitamins. Provide plenty of clean hoppers and fountains.



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# Sudan Keeps Dangerous Company

By A. L. CLAPP

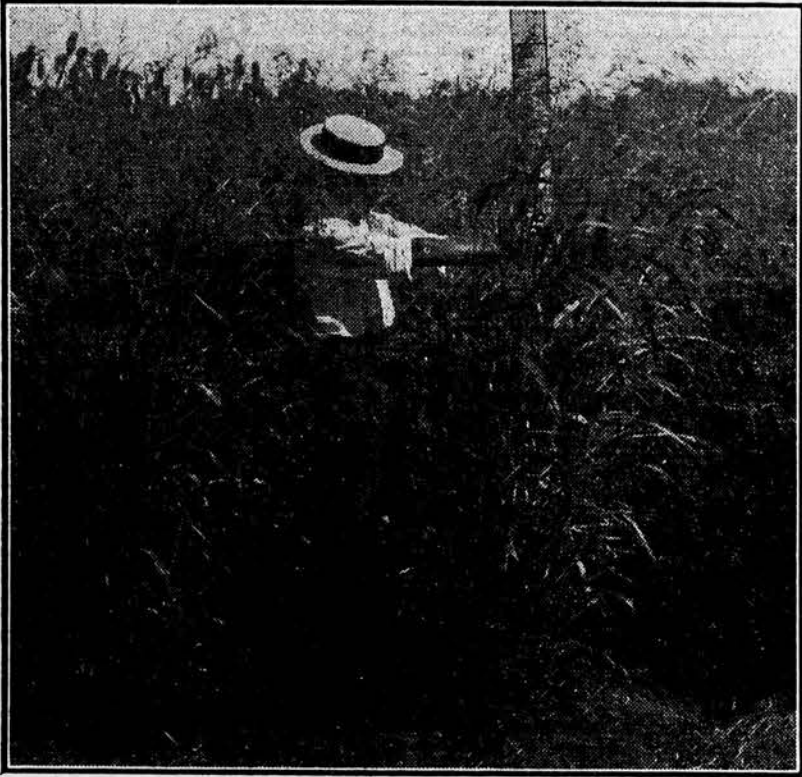
Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas

SUDAN grass makes an excellent summer pasture, but with all of its fine qualities, it has one drawback. That is the company it keeps. Sudan grass is a sorghum and as such will cross-pollinate with kafir, cane and other sorghos.

Sorghums are feared by stockmen because of the danger of prussic acid poisoning. The poison is most deadly

turning in the stock. When plants of other sorghum or excessively large-growing Sudan plants, indicating cross-pollination, are found, the plants should be removed or the crop retained for hay.

The amount of prussic acid varies in different sorghums. The Orange and Amber sorghos contain less than kafir, milo or Feterita. Pure Sudan grass



Pure Sudan grass. Note fine leaves, fine stem and uniform height. It is seldom that livestock poisoning occurs when pure Sudan grass is pastured.

following a drouth or immediately following a light frost. While the kafirs and sweet sorghums exhibit this characteristic to a high degree, pure Sudan grass rarely causes livestock losses. Poisoning from Sudan grass pasture usually can be traced to mixture with other sorghum or sorghum hybrids in the Sudan pasture. Observations of the last 3 summers have proved this.

The livestock grower who plants Sudan grass for pasture cannot afford to take a chance. Since it is rarely possible to distinguish hybrid Sudan seed, he should make a close examination of the Sudan grass to be pastured before

contains only two-fifths as much as the other sorghums and the amount is normally very low after the plant has been growing 45 days.

Horses and hogs are immune to the poison when pasturing on the green sorghum plants. Cattle are highly susceptible to the poison when it is present in amounts sufficient to kill. Sheep seem to be slightly less susceptible than cattle. The danger of sorghum poisoning may be somewhat reduced by feeding the animals some starchy concentrate like the grain of corn, kafir, milo or feterita before turning them on sorghum or Sudan grass.



Sudan-sorghum hybrids. The stalk is heavier and the leaves wider than in pure Sudan. Such hybrids are a dangerous source of livestock poisoning.



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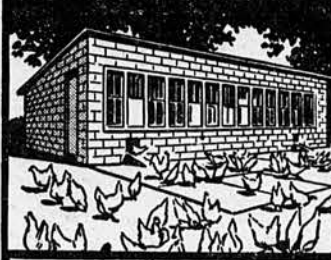
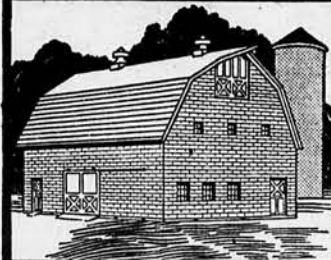
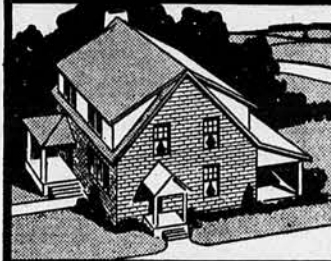
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## Protective Service Rewards Paid as Members Direct

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

**O**FTEN the question is asked, who gets the rewards paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service? It is the purpose of the Protective Service in general to make rewards available to members for them to use much as they would use their own money. In many instances, a farmer, on discovering that something has been stolen from him, would like to announce to the public that he will pay a cash reward for the conviction of the thief. All too often, tho, he can't make such an offer because he does not have the ready cash. Here's where being a Protective Service member helps out, for Kansas Farmer offers to foot the bill. After a thief is in prison, the member is asked to give a complete account and say how he believes the reward should be distributed.

Sometimes Service members are so grateful for having recovered stolen property that they pass all of their rewards on to arresting officers, as did A. P. Johnson, Larned. Here's what Mr. Johnson said about the delivery of the check: "Your representative, M. G. Woodard, called last evening and presented reward check No. 48058 for \$25 for which I thank you very much. I turned the full amount over to the sheriff and his deputy, which I was very glad to do, as I felt had it not been for their prompt action, it would have been impossible to have recovered the stolen articles." The reward referred to here was paid for the conviction of John Helm and Dale Helm, who stole bearings and pulleys from Johnson's posted farm.

#### Relatives Share This One

Another reward, paid recently, went to Service Member Elsie Underwood, R. 4, Atchison, who expressed her intention of dividing with relatives and members who assisted in the capture. The property stolen was potatoes. Three men were involved, Louis Bahr, Everett Moses, and Reed Flanders. All were given 90-day jail sentences.

Perhaps more often than otherwise, the Protective Service rewards are divided equally between the Service member and arresting officers. This is nearly always the case when the Service member discovers theft but has not much to work on, until he reports to the sheriff. The member sets the law into motion by reporting promptly and the officer does the rest. It is about a fifty-fifty deal all the way around. It is not possible, however, to say how many of the 1,016 thieves, for whose conviction Kansas Farmer has paid \$25,500 in rewards, would have gone free, had no reward offer existed.

#### Rewards Mean More Captures

Is a thief for whose arrest a reward is offered in more danger of being captured than if no reward existed? Here's the opinion of one sheriff: "If a farmer feels he is getting some reward for reporting a theft and causing the arrest of the man who has committed the crime, he is a great deal more likely to notify this office. You know, as well as I, that many times poultry and such things are stolen from a farmer and he will not report them for fear the thieves may do damage to his property. I have found that Protective Service members have been prompt to report any loss they may have had, and have cooperated with this office."

The possibility of a reward also may cause officers and others investigating the case to give more time to gathering evidence, and finally, it is a well known fact that thieves dread to have a reward hanging over their heads.

## Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

**Ducking:** A truck driver at Garnett found himself driving in a creek recently when the bridge he was crossing suddenly collapsed. Unhurt, he related, "I drove onto the bridge and the next thing I remember is waking up and finding water flowing around my waist."

**Spots:** A spotted mule colt at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Keith, Seneca, is attracting considerable attention. The colt is out of an Arabian mare.

**Eight Others:** Eight other states besides Kansas have added standard driver's license laws to their statute books since the beginning of the current year. They are: Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

**Coddled Cucumbers:** Raising cucumbers in fur-lined chambers beneath the ice on the Siberian coast is one of the feats of the Russians who are trying to open trade routes thru the Arctic ocean. The cucumber plants are heated by electricity supplied by wind-driven motors, and electric lights provide the sunshine.

**Golden Spuds:** A new potato variety, perfected by the U. S. D. A. is named Golden because it has yellow flesh instead of white. Reports indicate that it is difficult to persuade people in this country that the yellow-fleshed potato is desirable, altho natives of Peru and of some parts of Europe prefer yellow varieties.

**Fear Fight:** Ranchers in the Flint Hills pasture region have opened a fight against the prickly pear, a variety of cactus, in their fields.

**Too Much:** Cornell university has a pig with a nervous breakdown, brought on by scientific investigation. The pig, Achilles, broke down after spending a year in a special pen solving the problem of how to eat an apple. The apple

was made more difficult to get every day and finally it was just too much for Achilles' mind. Now when an apple is offered to him he can't decide whether or not to eat it. Sometimes he snaps and gets it, other times his jaws miss and he gives up. He has stood motionless for as long as an hour with apples balanced on his nose.

**Home Again:** Melburn Van Buskirk, Kincaid, got his pet pony home again, but it took an 8-mile walk, a \$5 bill, and some tears. The pony was to be sold at an auction 8 miles away so Melburn put \$5 in his pocket and went to buy his pony back. When the bid went beyond his \$5 the tears came and when spectators heard his story the bid was dropped back to \$5 and Melburn got his pony.

**Tall Tree:** Osage county claims the tallest cottonwood tree in the state. It is on the Harry Smith place, 5 miles southeast of Osage City.

**"Present":** Aurelia Torkelson, 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Torkelson, Horton, never has missed a day of school in 8 years. This year she received her diploma from Mound Valley school from the 8th grade. She also has attended the same school for the 8 years and never has been tardy.

**Names:** The Wheatland Workers 4-H Club is conducting a campaign to have the names of all farms and farmers in the area south of Offerle painted on mail boxes. The youngsters also are urging their parents and neighbors to select names for their farms for they believe that a good farm name adds to the owner's pride in his acres.

**Taxes for Taxless:** Colby, "The Taxless Town" may trade its slogan for \$5,000. At present municipal utilities are sufficient for the upkeep of the town, but unless a levy is made Colby will not receive any of the money distributed from the sales tax.

# Congress and Farmers Divided

(Continued from Page 18)

total supply to 115 per cent of 2,300 million bushels, the Secretary could require the co-operator to seal as much as 20 per cent of his production on his farm—or in bonded warehouse—and to reduce acreage the following year as much as 10 per cent.

Now if the total supply at the beginning of the marketing year was between 105 and 110 per cent of 2,300 million bushels, the co-operator's commodity loan would be limited to 75 per cent; his parity payment would be 20 per cent instead of 15 per cent. In other words, he presumably would be guaranteed 95 per cent of parity price on his normal production on his base acreage.

When total supply is between 110 and 115 per cent of 2,300 million bushels, commodity loan value is 65 per cent; parity payment, 25 per cent. When total supply reaches or passes 115 per cent, loan value drops to 55 per cent; parity payment goes to 30 per cent.

## Penalty Tax 50 Cents a Bushel

Up to this point the act would not affect the non-co-operator—except that he would not be eligible for the commodity loans, nor would he receive any parity payments at the end of the marketing season. Except in periods of scarcity, however, the co-operator would have an insurance of up to 25 cents a bushel "extra" on his crop above market price.

But when total supply passes 116 per cent, then the government will levy a "penalty tax" of 50 cents a bushel on 20 per cent of the normal production on the base acreage allotted to every farmer, if that 20 per cent or any part of it is marketed. Both co-operators and non-co-operators are required to hold back the 20 per cent, under penalty of paying the tax of 50 cents a bushel. But the co-operator gets his loan and his parity payment; the non-co-operator gets only what the market will bring on 80 per cent of a crop—and with a large crop the market price will be low.

Not to be overlooked is the fact that feeding to livestock is defined as "marketing." When the penalty tax is on, the 20 per cent must be kept in storage where a government inspector can find it. If the 20 per cent is not there—penalty tax of 50 cents is slapped on the bushels missing.

## How It Works With Wheat

Wheat is treated similarly, but with a larger allowance of total supply. Normal domestic consumption in one year is 650 million bushels. As long as total supply is under 120 per cent of 650 million bushels—or under 780 million bushels—the co-operating farmer gets loan value of 85, parity payment of 15 per cent. Total supply between 120 and 130 per cent, commodity loan is 75 per cent; parity payment, 20 per cent. Total supply between 130 and 140 per cent, commodity loan is 65 per cent; parity payment, 25 per cent. When total supply at the beginning of the year reaches 140 per cent, penalty tax of 60 cents a bushel on 20 per cent of crop from base acreage goes into effect if wheat is marketed; the co-operator's commodity loan value is 55 per cent; his parity payment, 30 per cent.

Parity price is the price on a commodity that will give a unit of the commodity the same purchasing power it had in 1909-14. On corn today parity price is about 83 cents; on wheat, \$1.16 cents. Forgoing percentage would be applied to these prices to determine

loan value to the bushel, and parity payment to the bushel.

No commodity loans are provided on tobacco, but the parity payments range from 15 per cent to 30 per cent, as the total supply ranges from 105 to 115 per cent of normal year's domestic consumption. Cotton is eligible for a 55 per cent loan, and parity payment of 30 per cent, when total supply is 160 per cent or more of normal domestic consumption of one year. Parity payments range downward from this point to 15 per cent when supply is 140 or less per cent of normal. Rice is handled on the same basis as cotton, except rice total supply range runs from 105 per cent of normal consumption to 115 per cent.

## Would Keep Down Exports

The theory on these crops is that as the loan value fixes domestic price, but has no effect on world price, commodity loans would tend to hold supplies in the United States that otherwise would move into export.

As part of the general plan it should be noted that the Conservation Act would be retained, but no diversion payments would be allowed on the 5 commodities named in the AAA of 1937.

Dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables are to be taken care of thru marketing agreements.

Financing of agriculture by government will be continued thru the Farm Credit Administration.

Odds are against passage of the AAA of 1937 this session.

## Terraces' Biggest Complaint

(Continued from Page 3)

state of terraces being emptied into roadside ditches without any special protection. This is the worst type of mistake, as the water cuts over the abrupt embankment, and in a very short time several feet of good farm land has been completely ruined by a ragged and deep gully. Where water is dropped into the roadside ditch, a masonry dam and drop are about the only suitable means of letting the water down into the ditch. The Soil Conservation Service is using masonry construction in cases of this kind, even if there is some protection from trees or sod, because an abrupt drop eventually will develop into a cave-off.

## Our Crop Reporters Say —

(Continued from Page 19)

Fairly good yield expected. Wheat looks fine. Weather favorable. Early wheat will be ready to cut by June 15. First crop alfalfa cut, very spotted in some parts. Drouth and freezing making some alfalfa fields near failure. Potatoes best prospect in years. Gardens good considering earlier dry spell. Pastures good, livestock doing fine. Plenty of water and grass. Many young turkeys, fewer chickens and hogs on farms.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—County still dry and high wind with dust making poor growing weather. No spring rains to date. Pastures brown, having made growth only along creek and river bottoms. Wheat fields spotted, some getting brown, all hurt badly. Chances look poor for feed crop again this year. Eggs, 15c; cream, 27c.—Ella M. Whisler.

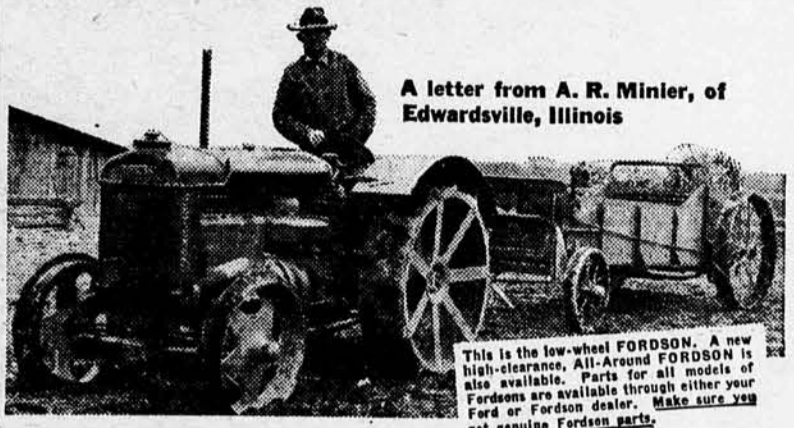
Wyandottes—Just received a fine rain. Was needing it badly. Corn up nicely and mostly all cultivated, a smaller acreage than usual was planted. Oats very small and weedy. Wheat in most instances fine, is heading and beginning to bloom. Will be a heavy crop of straw. Young alfalfa, clover and timothy looks good, crops of all kinds, except oats, look extra good. A few combines being purchased. Hired help scarce. Machinery dealers report large sales. Cattle selling well. Hogs very scarce. Alfalfa not quite as good as last year, as some winter killed. Not many chicks being raised. Fries, 28c; eggs, 20c.—Warren Scott.

## Manure Improves Farm Soil

THE only way manure can help the soil is to get it out of the barn and on the fields, believes M. F. Jeffery, tenant farmer, 5 miles south of Burlington. Mr. Jeffery covered 34 acres of his land with barnyard manure during the past year. Cleaning the barns and hauling the manure directly to the fields is a regular chore with him, and this benefits both the barn and the soil.

In addition to spreading all barnyard manure for benefit of his soil, he uses ground limestone where needed on his fields before attempting to seed the land to alfalfa. In the fall of 1936, Mr. Jeffery seeded a 12-acre manured field to alfalfa and plans to seed 22 acres more next fall.

# "I LIKE THE NEW FORDSON"



A letter from A. R. Minler, of Edwardsville, Illinois

This is the low-wheel FORDSON. A new high-clearance, All-Around FORDSON is also available. Parts for all models of Fordsons are available through either your Ford or Fordson dealer. Make sure you get genuine Fordson parts.

"After using my New FORDSON for the past season, will say that it has much more power and speed than my old tractor. It has plenty of reserve power for my needs which are mostly plowing, harrowing, disking, silo filling, and running hammer mill."

FORDSON because it can do about any power job that comes along on the farm. It starts easily, handles easily. It can work in a half-acre potato patch or a hundred-acre field. And it's a tractor that mighty seldom needs repairs.

Do you need more farm power? If you do, fill out the coupon below.

Many farmers like the New

**O. J. Watson Distributing & Storage Company**  
321 West Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kan., Ph. 3-3281

O. J. WATSON DISTRIBUTING & STORAGE COMPANY

321 West Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kan.

Phone: 3-3281

I'd be interested in more information about the New FORDSON.

My name \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

## Use **DEMPSTER** FORDSON ATTACHMENTS

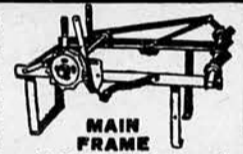
DEMPSTER FORDSON ATTACHMENTS are the latest, most simple, most modern farm equipment especially designed for use in conjunction with the All-Around Fordson Tractor. Highest quality construction of finest materials.

### DEMPSTER 2-Row Shovel Cultivator ATTACHMENT

One of the most simple, most up-to-date leverless type, strictly power lift 2-row eleven shovel cultivators on the market. Easily controlled depth regulation; long adjustable shovel shanks. Easily operated—operator simply controls both cultivator and tractor from steering wheel and trips the power lift at end of the row. Sturdily built for years of service.

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

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



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



Nothing is so cheap as wind power. The Improved Aermotor offers you pumping equipment for using the wind that is unequalled for economy and dependability.

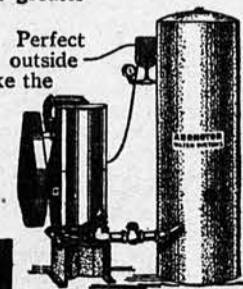
The Improved Aermotor brings you also many other points of superiority, each one a real advancement for even greater value and longer life.

A Light Running Wheel, Once-a-Year Oiling, Perfect Regulation in all winds, Furling Device completely outside and trouble-free, and Positive Brake combine to make the Improved Aermotor the best windmill you can buy.

Particularly outstanding, also, are the Aermotor Electric Water Systems. Built for all shallow and deep well requirements, they are modern in every detail and assure lasting satisfaction.

See your Aermotor dealer or write for details.

**AERMOTOR CO.** 2500 ROOSEVELT ROAD  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
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KANSAS CITY - MINNEAPOLIS - OAKLAND



Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing to Advertisers. It Identifies You and Insures Prompt Service.

# Black Feather

Sixth Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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## In Preceding Installments

Rodney Shaw, last of the independent fur traders to oppose the Astor Company, comes to Mackinac to talk terms. He earns the right to wear the Black Feather, symbol of physical superiority. Shaw is asked to submit his independence to the company but flings defiance at Astor. He falls madly in love with Annette Leclere, who also is loved by Burke Rickman, a Company lieutenant who wrecked Shaw's former partner. Leslie, an aging trader, admires Shaw's spirit and offers him goods to combat the company in the Pillager country. But as Shaw prepares to leave after a whirlwind courtship of Annette, Rickman, who learns of his plans thru Annette who unknowingly betrays him, stabs the already dead Leslie, planning to pin the crime on Shaw.

RODNEY did not go directly to his encampment. When he put off he would march with vigor and his boatmen would need all the rest the night might afford.

He was depressed at leaving Leslie in such a condition. And he was depressed, too, at thought of leaving Annette Leclere.

He chided himself when first aware of this reaction but he slowed his pace nevertheless and turned in the direction of the girl's house.

He was tempted, then, to fling gravel at her window, to plead with her to come, but he put it back, telling himself that he had a task to do, that he would need all his hours and strength and energies to make good the boast he had hurled at Astor.

So he walked further, putting aside this impractical whim. And another hour passed before he turned back toward his tent, tightening his belt, walking faster to rouse Basile and his men and prepare for departure.

But Basile was up. The men were up. Others were there, a group about the fire. One held a paper in his hands; 4 soldiers from the fort stood silently by the blaze warming their hands with muskets grounded and supported in the crooks of their arms.

They turned as Shaw's feet kicked gravel and their talk died quickly out.

"Well?" Rodney challenged, sensing a menace.

"Shaw?" The man holding the document put the question. "I've a warrant for your arrest!"

The soldiers had turned to face Rodney, their arms now held across their bodies, a forbidding gesture.

"Arrest? Who are you?"

"United States Marshal, Shaw. By order of—"

"Marshal! Arrest for what?"

"For the murder of one Leslie, now dead with a knife thrust in his heart!"

A scorching flood swept Shaw's veins.

"Murder!" he cried. "Why . . . Why, I left the man 2 hours ago, dying of disease and—Murder? Why . . . Why, it's preposterous!"

"The man is dead and you admit being with him. There's a knife thrust in his heart. And 'tis rumored you'd been bargaining without success for the goods he has."

His eyes, a bit wild, searched the faces about him, close pressed behind the soldiers. And beyond the fire he caught the glint of light on gilt buttons and made out Burke Rickman's face set in a sardonic smile of triumph.

"So that's your play, Rickman!" he cried. "So that's the foul trick you'll try next! So that—"

Rage choked back the words and he rushed. He brushed the marshal aside, tearing the warrant from his hands. He buffeted a soldier from his path. He hurled himself thru his own men and others who had been attracted by the marshal and the soldiery.

They were upon him, tho, before his wild hands reached Rickman. They bore him down, shouting and cursing. But not easily. No, not easily. He bashed heads and bowled over bodies. He fought like some wild thing, clawing, biting, striking, kicking until the quiet night resounded with the hubbub.

Many minutes were required to subdue him. But they did subdue him, clothing torn, bleeding, sobbing in his helpless rage. And they led him away, a soldier on either side, one ahead and one behind.

So, instead of embarking for the interior at dawn, Rodney Shaw watched

the sun rise griled with iron bars, pacing his confined quarters, fingers grinding against palms, sweat of dismay and chagrin beading his face. . . .

And, at dawn, Annette Leclere slipped out of her aunt's house, no longer able to maintain the pretense of sleeping. She had heard news of the happening shouted in the small hours.

Now she sought Basile for detail of the truth. But Basile was gone for the moment and only Shaw's boatmen moved restlessly about his encampment. She turned back. Something in the trampled sand attracted her. She stooped and picked from the dirt the frayed and battered black ostrich plume which Ramsay Crooks had handed Shaw on his arrival days before.

Ironic insignia of invincibility, now! Sardonic emblem of failure! Annette thrust it into her bosom and hastened homeward, tears beading her long lashes. . . .

Shaw could not see in the direction of the great Company's headquarters because the wall toward it was a blank. But he detected—or imagined—sounds of industry which were not routine. He suspected what was happening. He guessed that Rickman, aware of what his plan had been, would waste no time, now, in putting out for the Pillager country, and this set him into another burst of frenzy in which he paced and flung his arms and cursed roundly.

Sounds of feet approaching caused him to quiet suddenly. One pair of feet was booted; the other scuffed in moccasins and with a glad shout he saw the bronzed, deeply seamed face of Basile appear at the grill in the oaken door.

"Ah, Basile! You bring news?"

The old man nodded, but not gladly.

"The Rickman," he said, "embarks at noon. The entire force of Company *engagés* are busied in preparation. He goes, it is said, to the Pillager country."

IT WAS to be expected. But . . . tell me, Basile, is there no friendly ear to listen to appeal?"

"Ay!"—nodding. "Friends, we have. The place buzzes with the narrative of what was done. It amazes one, the friends one finds. But,"—sadly—"the friends one finds lack courage. The shadow of the great Company"—with a shrug—"lies like a threat."

"The place buzzes!" Basile whispered. "It was the ma'm'selle, the Leclere, who betrayed you!"

"Betray—What's this? What did she—She knew nothing that . . ."

Rodney's astonishment gave off into a groan of dismay. He remembered in that moment his boasts to the girl; recalled the way he had laughed at her skepticism of his ability to keep on in the face of Company opposition. So she'd told! So she'd passed the word! So that was the manner in which Rickman came into possession of the facts which paved the way for this strategy!

"The vixen!" he cried. "The wench! . . . the trollop! So she betrayed my secret to Company ears, eh? Tricky, eh? A device to trap me into confidence! . . . If I had her slender throat in these hands I'd throttle the smirk from her grimacing face! . . . Vixen! . . . And you take the word to her, Basile! Before all else, do that! Say to her that I say she's a vixen! No less!"

He shook his head in helpless rage.

"But, master! One wastes strength, hating. What is done, is done. The puzzle, now, is to be free to move."

"I have asked, of these friendly ones who dare not more than whisper facts. You will go before the justice here and be bound to the Detroit court. Weeks may elapse. No attorney is present who would consider your case, frail tho it is."

"And it is frail!" he whispered. "I have seen Leslie's body. I went at dawn to where it lies, as it was borne from his encampment. It is true, what they charge, that a knife wound is in the heart. But,"—eyes widening and glancing toward the soldier and lowering his voice—"but, master, within the shirt is scarce a smear of blood! On the flesh is no more than would flow from the scratch of a splinter! No knife entered that beating heart!"

"You mean—Basile! That's it! He knew he was dying! He bade me farewell. He must have died after I left. A spy waited and knifed the corpse to give this charge against me the color of truth!"

"Truth! And it is said that you had bargained for his goods and that he refused and that is the motive—"

"But Giles! Giles knows! Giles listened last night when Leslie gave his goods to me without reservation!"

Basile shrugged and sighed.

"This Giles!" he muttered. "The man has no spine! He is so frightened of what the Company may do to him—knowing what it has done to you—that he dares not claim his own soul! I have tried to talk with him and he avoids me as he would were I stricken with smallpox!"

"Ay! He would." Rodney's eyes narrowed; he nodded. "And it's no use, hoping for aid from any here. The surgeon! He might help if he examined the body and saw what you—"

"But the surgeon is gone," he moaned. "He was called away. He is not here to help."

Someone spoke, some distance off, and the soldier replied and moved in that direction.

"Mark this, Basile!"—in a tense whisper. "There's no aid from the law. A trial might vindicate me; surely a fair trial would clear me. But Rickman departs at noon. He will have plenty of strong backs; he will march fast. We should be gone. . . ."

"Attend, Basile. There's but one way! I must have my freedom! Find me a file. A new, sharp file. You can smuggle it to me on some pretext or other. At night I'll saw my way from this place."

"You hold the men in readiness. You keep watch, my child! When I leave this confinement, you load the packages Leslie left. Have no interference from Giles. The goods are mine and Leslie, were he alive, would have it so!"

THEY whispered further, perfecting the plan, and then Basile departed and Rodney paced and plotted further and, as the sun climbed toward zenith, watched preparations on the beach which were designed for his final crushing.

Two great canoes were loaded with goods. From a staff at the prow of each fluttered the national emblem. A crowd gathered. MacIver was there, viewing detail. And Rickman himself was there, tall and commanding, but Shaw thought the man conducted himself as one whose mind is neither at peace nor completely on the task which patently should engage it.

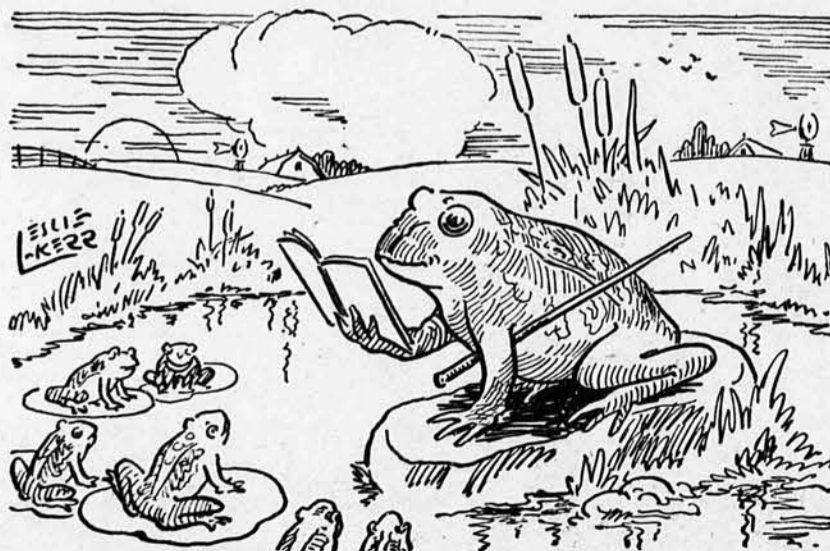
High noon, then, and the boatmen wading out to the laden canoes to take their places. The steersmen at their oars. The crowd at the water's edge, shouting and waving farewells.

In the one canoe Conrad Rich stood between steersman and mess gasket. In the other Burke Rickman stood, arms folded, staring, it seemed to Rodney, over the heads of the throng on shore.

As long as they were in sight Rickman stood so, arms folded. Not a happy figure, especially when it was considered that he was held in such esteem by his superiors that in his hands would be entrusted so important a mission. But a forbidding, portentous figure to Rodney Shaw, held behind bars, to whom the objective of Rickman's march was the breath of life itself!

Basile came at sundown, bringing a fresh linen shirt to replace the torn and soiled and bloodied one Rodney wore. He thrust it through the grill in the door with a significant narrowing of the eyes and Shaw felt within its folds the hard outline of a file.

(Continued on Page 26)



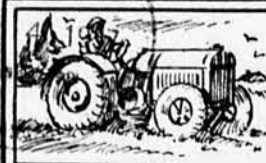
"Come children—practice your scales, it's almost time to start the evening concert."











# The Tank Truck



News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

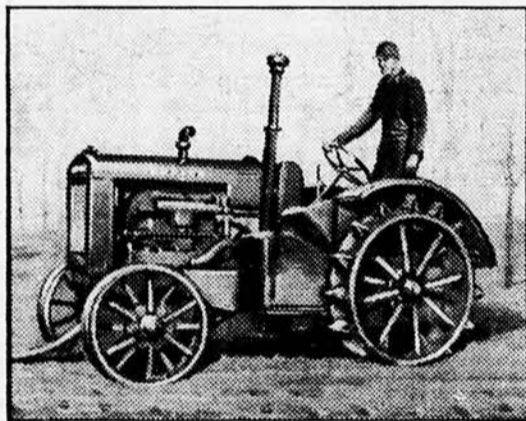
## These Farmers Saved Money

**L**OW-PRICED tractor oil can actually cost you more than the finest oil you could buy. Only by figuring the total cost of oil and the year's engine repairs can you tell which oil is the most economical to use.

Farmers who have used Conoco Germ Processed Oil will tell you that this patented oil saves them money on operating expenses and saves them time, too, by keeping equipment ready to run when it is needed.

Mr. P. T. Wathor, of Newkirk, Okla., has figured to the penny what he is saving by using Germ Processed Oil instead of cheaper oils. He writes:

"I have had such wonderful success after using two barrels of Conoco Germ Processed Oil, I thought probably you would be interested in the actual results. Previous to the last harvest, I used various kinds of motor and tractor oils which I thought were good. The oils I was using I could not run more than 60 hours.



Mr. Hochnadel's new tractor. His old one ran 7 years on Germ Processed Oil.

"I operate two Allis-Chalmers tractors, two years old. After I started using Germ Processed Oil, I found that the oil did not need changing at 60 hours. I checked my oil in the crankcase very carefully after 60 hours' run and found that Germ Processed Oil held up and was in good condition up to a period of 200 hours' run.

"After getting such good results from Germ Processed Oil, I decided to check up on my cost of lubricating tractors. I found the oil I had been using, which did not cost me as much per gallon as Germ Processed Oil, actually cost me 50c per day to use. Germ Processed Oil, which cost me about 20% more per gallon, actually cost me 31c per day to use. The results were I cut my cost of oil 38%, so I am, of course, very well pleased."

"I think you would be interested," says Mr. R. L. Masten of Masten Brothers, Sudan, Texas, "in the results we have secured with your Conoco Germ Processed Oil. We have been using this oil in all our equipment for four years. Although we run from 70 to 80 hours on a crankcase full, our consumption has been very low and motors in very good condition, having very little wear. One tractor worked 1900 acres six times over and never added a drop of oil between drainings. We are working 11,400 acres of row crops this year, operating seventeen 4-row Minneapolis Moline tractors and one Farmall and do not intend to use anything but Conoco Germ Processed Oil in them."

Mr. John Hochnadel, owner of a 240-acre irrigated farm near Sterling, Colo., has been using Conoco Products for 16 years. He writes:

"My McCormick-Deering tractor is a little over one year old and has never had anything but Germ Processed Oil and Conoco Bronze Gasoline in it. My last tractor I ran for seven years with nothing but Germ Processed Oil and your first-grade gasoline in it and I never had to have it touched. I would also like to tell you how much I like your line of farm greases, as I use nothing but Conoco."

The patented Germ Process is the secret of Germ Processed Oil's long service and reduced motor wear. This oil lastingly Oil-Plates every motor part, and this tough Oil-Plating is entirely in addition to the doubly-strong oil-film.

Your Conoco Agent can supply Germ Processed Oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets and dustproof 1- and 5-quart cans.



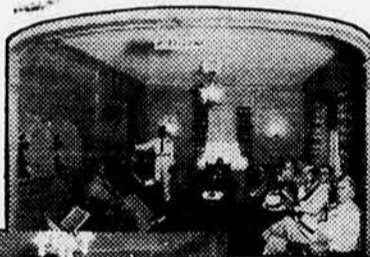
## Conoco Hospitality House at Pan-American Exposition

We cordially invite you to make Conoco Hospitality House your headquarters at the Greater Texas and Pan-American Exposition, which opens at Dallas, Texas, June 12 and runs to October 31.

We built this beautiful air-conditioned house on the Exposition grounds (near the main entrance) to give our friends a comfortable place to meet friends, rest up and get accurate travel information. In it you will find plenty of easy chairs, ice-water fountains and rest rooms.

More than 600,000 Texas Centennial visitors were our guests at Hospitality House last year, and we hope that, if you go to the huge Pan-American Exposition, you will pay us a visit, too.

Right—Men's lounge and rest room with comfortable chairs.



Left—Our private rest rooms for women and children only.

Besides the general exhibits, there will be many features at the Exposition of special interest to farmers—agricultural, livestock and dairy shows like those that attracted more than 3,000,000 visitors at last year's Texas Centennial.

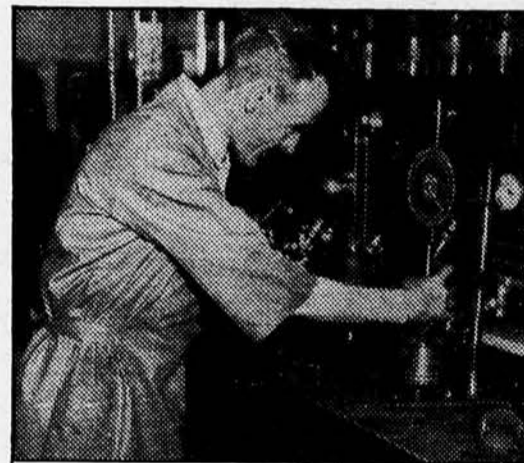
### "THAT'S AN IDEA!"

Nail fruit jar caps under shelf or work bench. Put screws or washers in jars and screw into caps. You find what you want at a glance. R. A. Thompson, Cambridge, Neb.

Barrel hoops nailed to rafters make a good place to store canvas so mice can't get to it. Walter Amen, Proctor, Colo.

## The Story of GREASE

No. 4—Testing Insures Quality



**T**HE OLD-TIME grease makers tested their products by tasting each batch of grease and rubbing some between thumb and forefinger. Some small grease compounders still use this method.

But if you have read our previous articles on grease, you know that such tests on modern, specialized greases would mean exactly nothing. Scientific manufacture of greases demands scientific testing to make sure that the grease will lubricate efficiently under the conditions of the job for which it is intended.

In a modern grease-making plant like Continental's, testing begins with the raw materials. Every carload of animal fat, vegetable oil and other ingredients, is tested for purity and quality before it is used for making grease. The lubricating oils, made by Continental, must pass strict tests of many kinds.

Grease is, as you know, made by mixing oil with a grease soap, compounded from fat and chemical bases. But before the oil is mixed in, the Continental laboratory tests the soap to make sure it is mixed exactly right.

After the grease is mixed, it is left in the great 14,000 lb. capacity kettle until the laboratory can thoroughly test a small sample. Only after the grease passes all tests is it drained from the kettle for packaging.

Continental's many tests for greases cannot be described in detail here. In picture above, however, you see the test for consistency. A cone-shaped plunger is allowed to settle down into the grease for five seconds, and the distance it penetrates shows the consistency of the grease. Other tests are made to determine melting point, stringiness of long-fibre greases, resistance to water, solubility in water and the many other characteristics of the specialized greases of today.

This careful, scientific testing of every ingredient and each batch of grease insures the quality and lubricating ability of fine greases like those sold by Conoco Agents.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

# Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

