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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



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Number 5

ALFALFA *Kansas needs 650,000 more acres of this soil-building feed crop*

HAY going into the barn will be a welcome sight on many a farm this year where the mow has been empty, or has been stacked with bundle feed for several years. For last season a considerable acreage of alfalfa took root and has come thru well.

However, this is only a beginning. Many people have maintained they couldn't afford to grow alfalfa when Atlas sorgo would produce so many more tons of feed to the acre. But deep down in our hearts most of us welcome alfalfa. When growing conditions are good it will produce with any crop, and the overhead is always low. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture gives Kansas' present alfalfa acreage at about 650,000 acres, and considers this should be at least doubled.

A livestock investigator once remarked that good alfalfa should be fed as a protein concentrate. In this view, a 2-ton yield of alfalfa to the acre, coupled with the crop's soil improving ability, is really valuable.

With good moisture in the soil many acres of our best land plowed last summer would be in excellent condition to go into alfalfa this spring. Some of this land has a thin stand of wheat on it. Of course, the owner may choose to drill in oats or barley and harvest a mixed crop of grain. Then the usual good practices of summer preparation and early seeding will be in order.

In regard to the fertility problem, let us consider a statement by R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas' most eminent authority on soils:

"Phosphorus as a fertilizer is needed in the production of alfalfa on virtually all the upland soils in the Eastern one-

third of Kansas, and gives a profitable response on some of the bottom lands. There is no other material that will take the place of phosphorus for alfalfa. Lime is needed on the acid soils to make conditions favorable for alfalfa, but the phosphorus is needed for economical yields.

"In establishing new stands of alfalfa the phosphorus should be applied at seeding time, while on old stands the application should be made in the early spring. The effects of phosphorus on alfalfa are to stimulate root development, give rise to stronger plants, cause a greater branching of the plants, increase leaf development and increase yield. Experiments conducted in Eastern Kansas

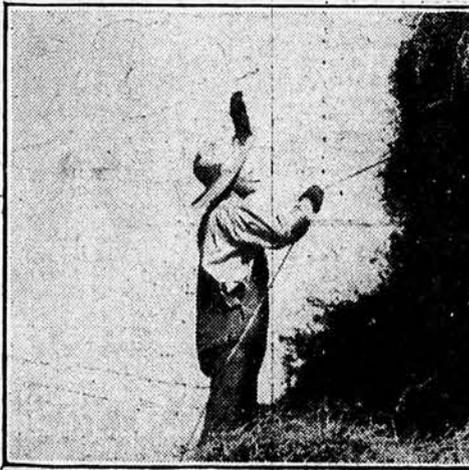
show that money spent for phosphorus to put on alfalfa is a good investment because a return equivalent to from \$2 to \$7 has been received in increased yields from each dollar invested in phosphate fertilizer for this crop."

At present prices, 45 per cent phosphate may be applied at the rate of 100 pounds an acre for \$2.50 to \$2.75. A heavy application is used for alfalfa because the crop stays on the land several years.

Farmers who are growing alfalfa are strong for it. Martin Woerner, Washington county, said his Turkey wheat made 30 bushels an acre on alfalfa ground after 5 crops had been [Continued on Page 23]



When barn space is available, there is no place as suitable for storing good alfalfa hay. It will keep indefinitely, and provide highly nutritive feed during fair or stormy weather.



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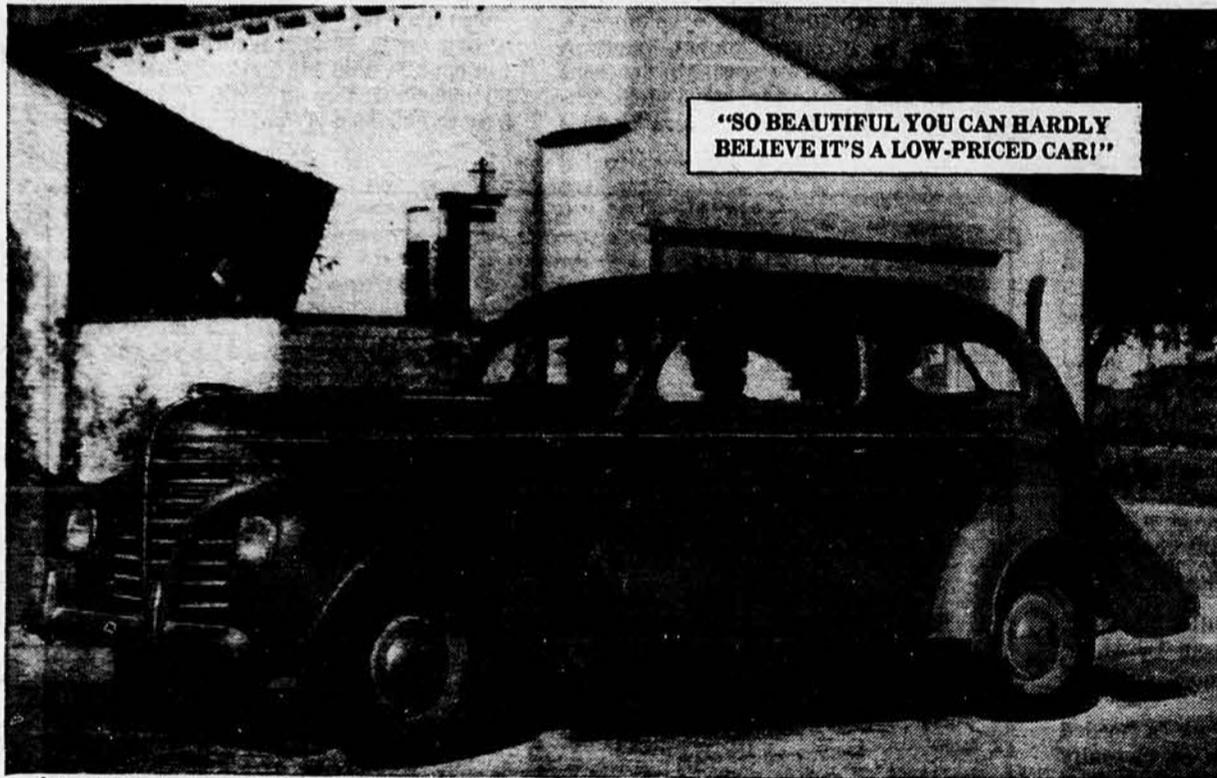
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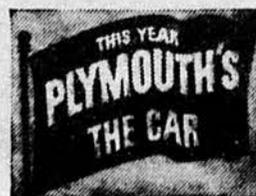
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Until Dinner Is Ready ---

BY THE EDITORS

Flower Eats Meat: The Darlingtonia, a flower that eats meat, may be the solution to the boll weevil problem. The flower was exhibited recently at the National Flower Show in Houston, Tex., by M. W. Dye, of Seattle, and fed it hamburger. However, he plans to experiment with his plant in a Southern cotton patch to see whether it has a taste for boll weevils.

Dangerous Dust: Almost any dust which will burn and is fine enough to dry enough to form a cloud in a room will explode under certain pressure with a spark hot enough to set it off. Dusts that do explode dangerously sometimes include starch, grain dust, wood dust, powdered sugar, cork dust, soap powder, rosin dust, coal dust and sulfur.

Salty Cream: Keeping sweet cream sweet for 2 weeks by adding 7 per cent table salt, then removing the salt with a centrifugal separator leaving the taste and butterfat content the same as in fresh cream is announced by the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry. The salt keeps the cream from freezing when shipped in winter.

Orange Cream: Citrus pulp has proved as good feed for dairy cows as beet pulp, says the Florida Grower. The idea got started in 1932; production now is 10,000 tons a year. Six plants in Florida, 2 in Texas and several in California are turning out oranges and other citrus fruits as feed.

Relieve Relief: Reduction of hours and wages for relief labor, so hunting jobs for self-support will be more popular, is being demanded of President Roosevelt by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Farm folks still think private employment is better than relief employment.

Exploding Nuts: Instead of cracking nuts by hand, California's University has developed a device which injects gas inside the shells, and when the nuts pass over a flame they explode, blowing out the kernels. Handles 900 pounds of nuts an hour.

First in Style: A new title was given to George Washington recently at a national convention of tailors termed the first President, America's original stylist and praised his courage to wear bright colors. "Color in clothes is a mental stimulus," it said.

Pants Thief: Frank Mikska, Temple, Tex., was left standing in the street in only long handled underwear and embarrassment after a car was seized by and ripped off his pants. The car's owner bought Mr. Mikska a new pair.

Juice Drinkers: America drinks a good deal of her fruits, says The Agricultural Situation. In 1929 we drank a million cases of fruit juices; now it is 24 million, not counting apple cider and 16 million cases of tomato juice.

Mutton Market: Nearly two-thirds of all the lamb eaten in the United States is consumed north of Washington, D. C., and east of Pittsburgh, an area which grows less than 5 per cent of the country's sheep.



"I wonder if I made a mistake by putting that electric fence."

IF WHEAT LOSES OUT

Many Crops Can Fill In to Good Advantage

By TUDOR CHARLES

A GRAND snow storm has visited Kansas, and prospects for wheat have materially improved. This is typical of Kansas. Just when we decide we can do a real service by running down information about crops which might go into the soil on abandoned wheat land, the biggest snow in years saves the crop.

Experience has taught us, however, that the wheat crop isn't killed, or made, in one day. So we must concentrate on catch-crops to take the place of wheat, knowing the need still can arise for this information. And having it at hand makes Kansas ready to meet any kind of weather later.

In Ottawa county, Victor Stuewe says the question often is asked as to what should be planted on acreage of wheat not fit to leave for harvest. He points out that yield is not the only point to consider in a crop, for the price it can be made to bring and the cost of producing it are equally important. He estimated the alfalfa price at \$10 a ton on last year's crop and the local yield at 1½ tons an acre. Besides this, many harvested a small seed crop, which brought a good price. Cost of producing alfalfa is also low, after the stand is established.

Feed crops out-yielded wheat in Ottawa county last year, as they did in most counties, but the price was likewise low. The point Mr. Stuewe makes is that feed crops were produced at a fairly low cost, and then could be marketed thru livestock at a good price after the cash market value had failed. He points out the many kinds of livestock enterprises which can be profitably carried with an abundance of farm grains, rough feed and pasture.

What are some of the crops we might plant this spring if wheat winter kills? Right away we might put in barley. Flynn barley seed is plentiful, and in Central and Western Kansas it has been good. It is smooth-awned making better feeding straw, and it matures about a week earlier than common varieties of barley. Most barley was of good quality last season, with plump grains, and for this reason as much as 1½ to 2 bushels of seed should be used. A barley seedbed ought to be firm. It should preferably have been prepared some time ago, therefore a field prepared for wheat would now be ideal to drill right to barley.

Hybrid corn planted around May 1, at the same time as our open-pollinated varieties, has to compete on an even basis. In other words, it is likely to encounter any spells of adverse weather which occur. If such weather comes at an unfavorable time it probably will have the same kind of serious results on the hybrids as it has on the other varieties. But apparently a number of the hybrids have the ability to withstand cold weather. They

can be planted in late March, and if they have a couple of days of warm weather in the soil, they will come thru even after extremely hard freezes. Such corn was known to have been frozen down, or covered with snow last spring in Kansas, but still came ahead vigorously when warm weather arrived to stay. Corn with a start like this is bound to mature early, and the advantage of such hybrids last year was to be well past damage from drouth or hot winds by July 15.

Land which was prepared for wheat last fall would be ideal for planting to a small acreage of such hybrids within the next 2 or 3 weeks. The recommendation on early hybrids is to plant them extremely early or not at all.

Another good crop for Eastern Kansas is soybeans. They have never been especially popular in Kansas, perhaps because of their attraction for rabbits, maybe because farmers consider them difficult to handle to prevent shattering of leaves or grain, or because they are afraid they will mold while curing. But at any rate a good hay variety for Kansas is A. K., while Illini also is acceptable. Soybeans make an excellent protein hay, and while they don't add much nitrogen to the soil unless used as green manure, they will add a lot of nitrogen to the manure of dairy or beef cattle to which they are fed. Binding and grinding is a good way to feed them.

In Reno county, several farmers have been growing cowpeas. This is a comparatively new crop in Kansas and it has come in with the AAA. H. A. Pennington, Hutchinson, uses cowpeas instead of Sweet clover on sandy ground for the soil-improving crop in his wheat rotation. His preference is based on easier preparation after peas than after clover, a soil-improving crop which takes only 1 year, it often is easier to get a stand of cowpeas than of clover, and seed cost of cowpeas is much less, 1 peck of seed to the acre.

The tillage methods for using cowpeas as a soil-improving crop are to blank-list in April and cut the ridges down in May. List the cowpeas in mid-June in the center of the first ridges. Little cultivation is needed, 1 harrowing to kill weeds on top of the ridges being sufficient. By September the large vines cover the ground, and are covered with a ridge-buster, leaving just enough vines thru the surface to check blowing. He then uses the tan-



Wayne Allen, right, produced a heavy crop of Atlas sorghum on well cured fodder from the shock into a circular inclosure for livestock feed. Paul Cummings, left, and Roy Schif, center, both of Coffey county, helped with the work.

dem disk set straight, and the wheat land packer to level and pack the soil. Wheat is then drilled in late September.

There were 5,200 acres of cowpeas in Reno county last year. O. P. Linschied, Arlington, found them satisfactory on sandy land. B. R. Anderson obtained a greatly increased yield of wheat following cowpeas on a sandy field near Partridge. Eldo Steele, Halstead, harvested 24½ bushels of Tenmarq an acre on a sandy field in 1938, following cowpeas in 1937.

Flax is still a good crop in Southeastern Kansas, and if seeded right away may make more money than any crop on the farm. The price at the Fredonia market is likely to be far better than the relative price of wheat at any market, and flax could go on well-prepared wheat land with little or no preparation, except to destroy any wheat growing there. Linota and Bison are the best varieties, seeded at 28 to 35 pounds to the acre. The flax seed should not be covered too deeply and the soil needs to be well packed.

We have yet to mention the most important crop to take the place of wheat in Western Kansas, and that is the sorghums. In many cases moisture will not be ample to make a spring crop anyway, so milo, kafir, or sweet sorghum will do fine. Kansas Farmer has discussed Colby milo fully in the past. Its popularity is mounting. Pink and Western blackhull kafir are good for silage and fodder, while Early sumac and Leoti red are standard sweet sorghums. There are, of course, other good varieties, but these seem the best in Northwest Kansas and much of the Southwest. Greeley kafir is a new one of promise, and farmers in Southern counties are well familiar with Finney and as well as Dwarf Yellow (maize) and Wheatland.

—KF—

Care Makes Grass Better

Good grass is essential for a permanent type of agriculture. And it is common knowledge that George and Raymond Scholz, Marshall county, believe in making grass grow well where it formerly grew poorly. In their farming unit these men have 972 acres with 488 acres of pasture. Last season they protected about one-half of their acreage. They allowed 42 head of cattle to graze 155 acres of good grass until July 1, and then fenced them on 45 acres of the best of the same pasture for the remainder of the season.

A flock of ewes, numbering 67 head, grazed over 61 acres of timber and 38 acres of prairie during the season without injury to the grass.

A new kafir for Southwestern Kansas is Greeley. It was grown on a farm scale by William Burch, Jr., Meade county, in 1938. He is shown here in the field of maturing grain.



The Hen Comes Into Its Own

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

WHEN Kansas became a state the chicken was considered of so little value that it was not even figured as property that might be exempt from execution for debt. Now 100 fowls are exempt to the head of a household.

There always were chickens on farms, but the idea of improving them, of making them an asset and source of revenue had not occurred to either the farmer or his wife. The farm hen was permitted to roam at will, to select her own place to build her nest. During about 2 months in the spring she laid perhaps a couple of dozen eggs and then the maternal instinct took possession of her. If the eggs she already had laid had been taken away, as they probably had, her determination to sit and hatch out a family was not broken or even disturbed. She gathered perhaps some bric-a-brac like broken bottles, round stones and maybe pieces of brick on which she would sit with futile perseverance long after the time in which fertile eggs would have brought forth chicks. She may have wondered why no chicks appeared, but if so it did not deter her from her sitting. She simply sat there until she had worn all the feathers off the underside of her body and reduced herself to a pitiful degree of emaciation. If thrown off the nest she simply clucked with indignation and went back as soon as the disturber went away. In some cases the hen which had stolen a nest off in the woodlot, did manage to produce a chick or two and for the rest of the summer she proudly wandered around followed by her single offspring until it finally developed into a grown fowl.

For 2 months the farmer and his family were surfeited with eggs. The country store was over-supplied with eggs for which the storekeeper paid perhaps 6 to 8 cents a dozen. The remainder of the year we went without eggs.

Just when it began to dawn on farmers and farmers' wives that the hen was an asset, or might be with proper care and breeding, we do not know. I think perhaps the idea did not originate on the farm at all but in the mind of some student or some professor in an agricultural college or possibly in the mind of some editor of a farm paper.

Once started, the development of the chicken was rather rapid. The average annual production of eggs was raised from 25 to the hen to more than 100 with the certainty that it was entirely possible to raise the average to more than 200, perhaps to 250. The hen as a mother was displaced by the incubator. Chickens were produced and raised by forced feed in half the time that it took in the old days to grow a chicken to the frying age and without it ever getting out of the place in which it was born.

According to a report just received from the Department of Agriculture, on January 1 there were 417,983,000 chickens on the farms of the United States. How many more there were which never saw a farm we do not know. The average value of the farm chicken is given at 69.9 cents a head, or a grand total of \$292,170,117. Also this report shows there are something over 3 chickens for every man, woman and child in the United States, now roaming around on the farms, gathering in the unsuspecting worms, bugs and grasshoppers. I have said the chicken has come into its own. That is only half true. It is only half way to its ultimate goal. The time will come when the average annual production of eggs to the hen will be at least 200 and the chicks will develop twice as quickly on the average as they do now. And the Methodist preachers will rise up and sing the hallelujah chorus.

Catholics in Germany

ONE of our subscribers, E. B. Dillon, of Lincoln, writes me as follows: "I have been a reader of Kansas Farmer for years and find it and its editor right, as I understand right, on most subjects. But an article that appeared in the last issue, I think, contained some strictures on the Catholic church in Germany to which I must take exception.

"I think it was written by a Mr. Will whose parents had spent some months recently in the Fatherland, and you took exception to some of the statements, but what was said of the position of the Catholic church there you printed without comment.

"I am aware that you cannot have your journal taken up with religious controversies but as a statement, more or less inaccurate, has been printed, I trust you will allow a word on the other side.

"The famous 'Center' party was not an implement by which the Catholic church ruled Germany for 50 years. It was an organization of Catholic members of the Reichstag which acted independently of the other political parties with the object of having various laws enacted against the Catholic church in

Little Ray Just Past Two

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

A real boy both day and night
Grandpa's pride, Grandma's delight;
Daddy's pal and Mother's joy
Just past two and is no toy!
Something doing every day
For the folks who with him stay.
Does his best, at times, I hear;
Calls his Mother, "Mudder Dear;"
Pats her, loves her and his Dad
And to meet him always glad.
But sometimes, oh dear! Oh dear!
Raises rumpuses 'round here!
Raises rumpuses—and cries,
Lifts his voice 'most to the skies
If perchance he cannot go,
When his "Mudder Dear" says "No!"
(Not so very different tho
From some older folks we know).
Bedtime comes and holding tight
His Bow-wow, he says "Goodnight."
Then to dreamland Little Ray
Talks to fairies on the way!

(Copyright, 1938)

the time of Bismark, repealed. Dr. Windthorst, who was its founder, or at least leader, modeled his action on the lines the great Irish Patriot O'Connell employed when he successfully agitated in the British Parliament for Catholic emancipation.

"At the time that the Center party operated in the German Reichstag there were also two other parties operating there also mostly composed of Catholics, the Polish party which opposed the Germanization of the Polish provinces, and the Alsation party, which was opposed to the incorporating of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine in the German Empire.

"There is an institution in Worthington, Ohio, which educates priests for work among the German people in this country. This institution, which was founded by Monsignor Jessing, who had been formerly an officer in the German army, was, in my opinion, in a position to give some data on this subject. So being a subscriber to their journal I wrote to them, enclosing the page of your paper which contained the article in question. The enclosure is their reply. And I hope you will print as much of the above and the enclosure as will show that there is another side of the question.

"I do not wish to force a religious controversy on you, as I said before, so I leave it to your good judgment how much of this matter to print. And I thank you in advance for giving some attention to it."

I did not comment on that particular statement in Mr. Will's letter because I had no information on the subject. I have, of course, understood in a general way that the Catholic church in Germany is under the Hitler ban as well as the Jews, but not to the same extent. I also understand that for many years before the World War there was a Center party in the Reichstag known as the Catholic party. I think Mr. Dillon's information in regard to that is correct.

He Defends Hitler

A SUBSCRIBER, A. R. Mengers, of Hanover, writes me at considerable length defending Hitler. He says: "You state that you know nothing personally about conditions in Germany. If you did perhaps you would have a different idea about them. I was the same way some time ago after reading the articles in our papers about Germany, so I wrote to some of my relatives there and asked them how they were satisfied with Hitler. Every one of them wrote back that they were well satisfied with him; that he had opened their eyes and saved them from ruin. I read the article in the Kansas Farmer from Mr. Will and your answer to it some time ago. Some of your statements may be so, but when you stated that the wages paid there were not more than half the wages paid here, that is not so according to the report I have from there.

"Some time ago I had a letter from a German farmer who says that the worst trouble they have there is the scarcity of hired help. Some time ago they were overrun with men looking for work and they had to feed them, but after Hitler got control it changed. So much building is going on in the towns and everywhere, and other improvements being made, that some are coming in from Poland and other places to get work; that a hired man gets 100 marks a month and board and the girls get up to 70 marks a month. I am told that a farm hand here gets around \$20 a month in the summer and that some are working for their board in winter. I hire men to work in the cemetery here for 25 cents an hour and they board and house themselves. I have seen in a paper that our dollar is worth 2½ marks so that wages in Germany are equal to ours or even some better.

"I might say that I did not read a German paper for years but our English papers got so that they did not tell the truth about Germany and would not publish articles that gave the other side, so I subscribed for a German paper so as to find out the other side. It is interesting to me to read so many letters received from Germany, all stating how well they are satisfied with Hitler's work and how well they are taken care of.

"Speaking of dictators I think we have one now in this country who ranks with any of the European dictators."

He Defends America

HERE is a letter from another subscriber, Walt H. Staehr, who, as his name would indicate, is of German descent, who takes a very different view of the German situation.

"I am," says Mr. Staehr, "German American. I served 14 months overseas and 10 months in the United States during the World War and I saw plenty. It makes me mad to see a person who claims to be an American citizen upholding some other country's ruler or claiming that some other country is a better country in which to live.

"We all have a right to criticize our government and can do so without danger of having our heads chopped off; or of being shut in a concentration camp until we are ready to keep our mouths shut. What did the German immigrants come over here for if it was not that they might enjoy freedom? This also applies to all races, creeds and colors, except, of course, those brought as slaves.

"All of us are descendants of foreigners. The only original inhabitants were the Indians. If anyone doesn't think the United States is the best country in which to live let him move out."

It is possible, of course, to have the opinion that some other country is better governed and a more desirable place in which to live than the United States, but at the same time not be able to move to the other country. I will agree with Mr. Staehr this far: If a citizen of the United States is dissatisfied with this country and is able to get out of here and into the other country the sensible thing for him to do is to move.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Build Up Water Supplies

AM MUCH interested in the program of the Department of Agriculture for federal assistance to farmers and ranchmen in Western Kansas in developing water facilities.

The department has announced federal assistance will be extended to farmers and ranchmen in the areas selected to build up water supplies for range and crop land improvement and livestock use.

Areas selected include the alluvial bottoms and first terraces along the Arkansas river in parts of Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Gray, Ford and Edwards counties; parts of Graham, Rooks, Sheridan and Thomas counties along the south fork of the Solomon river; parts of Lane and Ness counties in the Walnut Creek watershed.

Farmers in Southwest Kansas have been urging for the last 2 years that federal aid be extended for pumping water for farming operations. The Pope-Jones Act was enacted during the first session of the 75th Congress, but the appropriation was not made until last spring.

As I understand the program, the department will help finance construction of facilities, and where loans are needed to finance the farmer's share of the work, these loans will be advanced on a long time basis. Those obtaining assistance will be required to agree to adopt "sound land use and farm management plans worked out with the help of state and federal agencies."

I am hopeful that some useful help will be extended.

Looking for a Loop Hole

AM KEEPING close watch here for the expected attempt of the State Department to find some way of getting around the foot and mouth disease quarantine against imports of fresh beef from the Argentine into the United States.

A Sanitary Convention—technical name for a treaty—with Argentina by which Argentine beef could be shipped into the United States from areas of Argentina certified by that government to be free from foot and mouth disease has been negotiated by Secretary Hull, but the Senate never has ratified. The fact is that there are enough western Senators to keep the treaty in

committee and off the floor of the Senate—and I am glad to say we have done just that for nearly 2 years now.

Argentina has retaliated by limiting its imports of manufactured goods from the United States to about 60 per cent of what goods were exported to that country from the United States last year.

So now Secretary Hull, it is said, is looking for some other method of breaking down the quarantine placed on Argentine cattle and fresh beef when Dr. W. M. Jardine was Secretary of Agriculture.

A Sound Starting Point

I AM deeply interested in the industrial development of Kansas. It will mean personal progress for every citizen as well as for the state as a whole. It presents great opportunities. Before I left home to attend the present session of Congress, I heard a great deal about bringing new industries to our state. Every business man I talked with regarding this idea of booming Kansas with new industries is eager to see it brought about.

Farm people also are interested in it. Here is proof. The agricultural convention called in connection with the 68th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in Topeka, January 11 to 13, and representing virtually every farm organization in the state, had this to say:

"The fact that Kansas lost 18,000 population last year is a matter of concern to all Kansans. Our state lost 4 per cent of her population since 1930. These citizens have sought jobs in other commonwealths because of lack of industrial development in Kansas. It is a problem for the state to help solve and bring to the attention of all people the industrial resources and possibilities within the state. We urge such action."

Almost every Kansan not only is enthusiastic over the idea, but also has faith that much can be accomplished along this line.

But right here I wish to make one important suggestion. Exert every effort to bring in new industries, certainly. But in our eagerness to encourage new ventures, let's don't overlook the urgent need of developing the good old standbys that have been our bread and butter producers

for so long. I wish to emphasize especially the importance of our livestock industry. It is a basic industry of Kansas which has been forced down to the lowest point in many years so far as numbers are concerned; numbers only, and not quality.

It was at great sacrifice, financial and otherwise, that many of our livestock farmers reduced or sold their herds. Such losses must be checked off to hard experience. But the fortitude of an older generation and the zeal of a younger one can and will bring our livestock back into a desirable volume of production if given decent encouragement. This can be one of agriculture's great contributions to the industrial development of Kansas.

Agriculture with livestock as its hub means at once wide diversification. It means more crops, studied rotations to improve soil, more sources of income on the farm, more money for motor cars, radios, water systems, electrical equipment and the whole list of needs and desires. Certainly this increased farm buying power is of intense interest to manufacturers and retailers.

Then livestock in itself is responsible for a great many profitable industries which can be further developed. Livestock and livestock products supply the raw materials which maintain industry's processing units such as our numerous packing plants, creameries, butter and cheese factories, milk plants and retail stores. These plants employ thousands of wage earners who in turn create the market for more farm products. The more wage earners the better the demand for all farm products. Obviously, such increased city buying power is of intense interest to farm folks.

A great deal can be said in favor of developing other farm departments, and they will be fully considered, I am sure. But I feel nothing else is of greater immediate importance to the entire state, or that nothing else lends itself so readily to a program for substantial industrial progress than the fullest development of our livestock industry.



Washington, D. C.

Would Hike Payments to Small Farmers

By CLIF STRATTON, Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The cost of production bill will not be enacted. Competent observers rate its chances of passage as practically nil. But it is likely to receive serious consideration next session, and might even be passed at the 80 session.

Shabby Treatment Under AAA

Rep. Ed H. Rees, of Emporia, Fourth Kansas Congressional district, may have opened up something that will cause considerable embarrassment to the Administration forces before the 80 campaign is over.

In a speech in the House this week, Congressman Rees charged that the small farmers are getting very shabby treatment under the provisions of the AAA covering conservation payments. More than half of the farmers receiving payments under the act, Rees claims, are getting several million dollars less than it costs to administer the act.

"Under the 1937 program," said Rees, "3,657,496 farmers and land owners received benefits. The Department of Agriculture advises that the total amount of expenditures for the Soil Conservation Service in 1937 amounted about 359 million dollars. The figures for 1938 will be about the same or a little less. Of the 359 million dollars, \$5,500,000 was spent in payments to farmers and \$43,600,000 for administration expenses.

"Out of 3,657,000 farmers, 1,091,540, or almost one-third, received less than \$20 apiece. There were 773,000 who received between \$20 and \$40. Another 500,000 received between \$40 and \$50; 556,000 between \$60 and \$100."

Rees figures himself that the one-third who received less than \$20 apiece received a total of 15 million dollars; that the 774,000 who received between \$20 and \$40 got around 22 million dollars; that the 500,000 who got between \$40 and \$60 received not more than 25 million dollars.

"Furthermore," Rees continues, "it took about 18 million dollars to pay the administration expenses in Washington and in the states, and it took 26 million dollars for county expenses, making a total of 44 million dollars for administering the fund.

"This was more money than was actually paid to 1,800,000 farmers, being more than half of those who participated in the program, and who got less than \$40 apiece.

"These farmers received 38½ million dollars, and it cost 44 million dollars to administer the fund."

Rees says that one-fifth of the farmers, who receive the large checks, received in 1937 two-thirds of the amount distributed, or about 200 million dollars.

Processing Taxes Lose Out

Rees's proposed amendment would limit payments to any individual in one

state to \$1,500. He also would hike the payments to small farmers.

Judging from the chilly attitude of members of the House Ways and Means Committee when the subject of processing taxes is mentioned, no processing taxes will be levied this session. Also the White House has referred to processing taxes as "deterrent taxes," or something of that sort. "Deterrent taxes" has become one of the sinister expressions in Washington the last few months.

Would Change Stockyards Act

Some important changes in the Packers and Stockyards Act are contemplated in the bill to amend that act introduced by Chairman Marvin Jones, of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. Here are some of the more important changes proposed.

Packers, as well as dealers and buyers on the public markets, would be required to provide bond covering purchases. Wholesale buyers of live poultry also would be required to put up similar bonds.

Secretary of Agriculture would be empowered to receive complaints and enter orders for reparations against packers—other dealers in livestock now are subject to such a provision.

All firms dealing in livestock would be required to comply with fixed rates proclaimed by the Secretary, even if they start doing business after the

rates are set. The present act is deficient on this point.

Rate applications could be suspended for as long periods as 9 months, instead of 60 days as at present.

Crop Insurance Popular

Leroy K. Smith, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, told a regional meeting at Dodge City, Kan., this week that 282,000 wheat growers have applied for insurance—204,000 are winter wheat growers. Until February 24, he said more than 204,000 had paid their premiums. Average premium for Kansas growers is 50 bushels of wheat.

In Sight of Goal

The Arkansas Valley farmers and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, who have been campaigning for federal aid for pumping water for irrigation and livestock purposes, are in sight of their goal.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that federal aid will be available for this purpose, under the provisions of the Pope-Jones Water Facilities Act, for parts of Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Gray, Ford and Edwards counties in the Arkansas Valley, also in parts of Graham, Rooks, Sheridan and Thomas counties on the south fork of the Solomon, and in Lane and Ness counties in the Walnut Creek watershed.

Pick-Up

Short, Short Story



By
**LOICE ORLAND
BANKSTON**

HOT day ain't it Pard?" said I, hoping to draw my hitch-hiking guest in the rear seat into conversation. He made no response. He had accepted my invitation to ride without comment and after 3 or 4 miles of lonely western prairie road, his utter silence had aroused my curiosity. I glanced at the mirror above my head. He was staring down at the floor.

"Where you goin' Bud?" I said in a loud voice, thinking perhaps the old fellow had walked out and was taking a nap. Still he made no reply. I glanced in the mirror again. No, he was not asleep. His eyes met mine in the mirror.

It was a sweltering afternoon, and he had looked so forlorn and discouraged, trudging along the dusty road, I had disregarded my boss' frequent warning not to lift hitch-riders in this lonely cattle country. I had proffered him the rear seat in haste, not wishing to move the suit case beside me. His peculiar actions were giving me genuine uneasiness. Especially when I thought of the \$5,000 the boss was trusting me to bank. I had wrapped it in a dress suit which I expected to don when I reached town some 40 miles away.

I felt for my pistol automatically. I had left it at the ranch. Never carried it when I went to town. Glancing at the mirror again my anxiety developed into a gnawing fear. The old boy was reaching for his pocket!

Nervously, I pressed the accelerator, sending the old auto down the road at a lively pace. My heart drummed like a hog-tied steer waiting the brand. What a fine cad I was, letting my sympathy for an old man jeopardize my boss' money, my job and perhaps my life. Cringingly, I waited that ominous command, "STOP, STICK 'EM UP!" My mus-

cles became tense. I gripped the steering wheel. Presently, I felt something blunt and round in my back. Then it happened. Out of the blue flashed my crazy decision to resist; I'd wreck the car! I floor-boarded the accelerator and headed for a series of small gullies flanking the roadside. The old car cracked and groaned and bucked like a young bronc while I pulled steering wheel for dear life. Dust and sand rained back against the windshield and the violent churning up and down was giving me a sick feeling down in my stomach. Then to my surprise the old bus leveled off. She'd took it standing on all four.

Looking back I could see my erstwhile guest in a gully lying quiet, still. Near him lay something black. Then I realized my suit case had bounced out of the car too.

Hurrying back I snatched my case and started to leave, but noticed the old boy was grasping something in his hands. Seeing he was pretty well winded from his jolt, I looked him over. In his right hand he clutched a pencil. In his left a crumpled writing pad on which these words were scribbled, "SAY PARD, I'M A DEAF MUTE LOOKING FOR WORK. PLEASE LET ME OUT AT THE NEXT TOWN."

Well I did. But when I returned that evening, he rode alongside me in the front seat. He's the best darn ranch cook we've ever had, too.

Another New Author

Joining the ranks of Kansas Farmer's amateur author's club, with this breath-taking short, short story, is Loice Orland Bankston. This is his very first literary sale. He has contributed gratis a column to his local newspaper, and he has worked as coal miner, railroad man and hospital attendant, and in a farm implement factory and radio factory. He adds, "But of course, always returning to my first love, the farm." He lives in a 3-room log house with his wife, a former school marm, and 2 fine children, a boy and a girl. His ambition is to send his children to college and to write a novel with a rural setting.

What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

Stretches Garden Season

ARKANSAS: Two gardens enable Mrs. Tom Pyle, Logan county, to stretch the vegetable season. By planting her spring garden on high, well drained, sandy soil and her late summer and fall garden in a low space that holds moisture long after everything on the hill plot is burned up, she has vegetables from early spring to late fall.

Backs Tomato Program

INDIANA: This state long ago established an enviable reputation of being the "blue ribbon state" for tomato production. Now thru the efforts of the Indiana Cannery Association in co-operation with the Indiana State Horticultural Society Indiana-canned tomatoes go to the Hoosier housewives backed by government inspection and a \$2,000 cash bond, thus guaranteeing that the tomatoes under the "Hoosier

Seal of Quality" and the "Hoosier Standard" are of top quality in their respective classes.

Breeding Test Successful

NEW YORK: Success of artificial insemination in breeding cattle in 6 southern counties has led dairy specialists to sanction the method for use by dairymen thruout the state. In the 6 counties, nearly 100 farmers enrolled about 600 cows for the demonstration.

Bluegrass by Accident

NORTH CAROLINA: Unwittingly, W. L. Overcash, of Kannapolis, started a bluegrass pasture on his farm 2 years ago by covering eroded places in the pasture with barnyard manure. He liked the bluegrass so well that he

has seeded 200 pounds of seed on an adjoining 9 acres. He says bluegrass and manure seem to go well together in pasture building.

Grow Just as Large

IOWA: The ambitious pullet that surprises the flock by laying before she is 5 months old grows up to be just as big as the lazy one that doesn't lay until she is more than 8 months old, scientists have found. She will not be stunted—contrary to general belief.

Novelist Insures Wheat

NORTH DAKOTA: Sinclair Lewis, noted author and Nobel prize winner for literature, recently took out a wheat crop insurance policy on his 213-acre North Dakota farm near Park

River. Mr. Lewis has an insured production for 1939 of 415 bushels.

Cures Hay in Barn

TENNESSEE: Automatic hay driers are used in this state. Air in spaces under metal roofs on barns in Tennessee become warm enough to dry hay if the air is piped thru the hay and circulated by a power-driven blower. A humidostat turns the blower off when the air collects too much moisture.

Eliminates Apple Washing

COLORADO: Apple growers of the nation spend \$17,500,000 for controlling the codling moth yearly. Lead arsenate has been the standby insecticide, but the farmer pays to put it on, and then pays to wash it off. A spray with a nicotine base is being recommended in this state which does not have to be washed off.

Kansas Farmer for March 11, 1939

Want Soil Control

Farmers thruout Nemaha county are seeking to form a soil conservation district to include all or the major part of the county. Those who wanted the district organized signed petitions which were sent to the state conservation committee. A later vote of 75 per cent of the renters and owners in the proposed area is necessary for formation of the district.

If the district is approved, farmers would have services of Federal and state agencies, including engineers and technicians from the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, who would assist those wishing to co-operate in farm planning. A nearby CCC camp might be changed into a conservation camp and the CCC labor made available. Farmers pay for gas and oil for machinery lent for terracing or similar work. They also provide materials if they wish dams, ditch checks or similar items constructed.

A Stubble Field Profit

An example of the resourcefulness which enables Southwestern Kansas farmers to pull thru dry years and hard times is the experience of A. L. Beeley, Comanche county, who is farming in partnership with his 2 sons, Harbaugh and Woodrow. They bought 100 solid south Western ewes from Texas last summer and ran them on a stubble field where no other livestock could profitably be grazed. The sheep gained weight and at the same time kept down weed growth, thus helping to store moisture. Other rough feed, in addition to wheat pasture, formed the basis for these ewes to go thru the winter in good condition for early lambing.

Enough Colby Milo Seed

A new granary was built last summer by P. B. Harkins, Cheyenne county, to accommodate a big wheat crop and a corn and milo crop. Mr. Harkins grew a fine looking field of corn, planted on the contour, and also a large acreage of the new Colby milo, a combine sorghum crop which matures readily in Cheyenne county. There was considerable acreage of this crop in Cheyenne county, considering the small supply of seed available. However, there is a large enough supply of seed to fill all demands this year, and it is likely there will be thousands of acres of the crop seeded in the territory from Hays north and west.

Success in 6 Months

A poultry marketing co-op started business in the back room of a hatchery building in Sabetha last fall. Now the Co-operative Produce Company has a building of its own, and is shipping eggs to New York in carload lots. Trucks pick up eggs at the farmer-trader homes and bring them to the Sabetha plant for grading, packing and shipping. Charles Montgomery, of Sabetha, is the president of the cooperative, and J. A. Bockenstette is secretary.

Four Little Woolies

Quadruplet lambs were born recently to a ewe belonging to Roy E. Wallace, of Randall. There were 2 bucks and 2 ewe lambs. The mother claimed them all, but Mr. Wallace, realizing the mother's limited capabilities, is raising them on a bottle.

A Kansas Winner

Attention is called to the fact that the champion Shorthorn steer at the Denver Stock Show, fed and shown by Lawrence Tellessen, of Sherman county, was bred by P. M. Piper, of Edson. Mr. Piper has had his own cow herd since 1921, starting with a Shallmarger cow. The calf in question was out of a cow of Mr. Piper's own breeding, and by his bull which he bought from the Kuhrt Ranch, at Edson.

500 Ask for Electricity

More than 500 farmers have applied to the North Central Kansas Rural Electrification Co-operative Association for a rural electrification project in Republic county and in northern Cloud county. If the project is approved, nearly 200 miles of lines will be built.

DIESEL
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deep lists 40 Acres
on only 95¢
worth of Fuel!



D. F. Smitherman, Kiowa County, Kansas, sets his 3-base lister for deep work — moves his "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor's shift lever to fourth speed (3.6 miles per hour) — and lister plants 40 acres in 10 hours, on only 95c worth of fuel! The Diesel D2 saves him \$2.00 daily on fuel expense alone, compared to his former power.

"This tractor has surpassed all my expectations," reports Mr. Smitherman.

Guy and J. N. Gasoway, Rooks County, Kansas, hitch a 5-row listed crop cultivator to their Diesel D2—and weed 50 acres of row crop per 10 hours with ease—using only 90c worth of fuel. They also report cutting their fuel bill \$2.00 per day, and Mr. Guy Gasoway adds:

"The Diesel D2 is the most satisfactory tractor I ever owned for all crops. Wish I had another one."

Once a farmer uses this track-type tractor it just "spoils" him for using anything else!

For he commands traction—the all-weather traction to farm on time without "benefit" of wheel ballast, mud chains or lug cleaners. The non-slipping traction to turn with heavy loads —the light-treading traction to prevent harmful soil packing—the all-soil traction to turn heavy-duty engine power into steady drawbar pull, and

take advantage of practical working speeds! "Caterpillar" is the only company in the world with 34 years of track-type tractor building experience. Field records declare the worth of this experience—many "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors are still ringing up their big savings after 15,000 and even 25,000 hours of heavy work. Why be satisfied with any second-choice machine?

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NAME R. F. D.

TOWN.....COUNTY.....STATE.....

Plant Walnut Trees This Spring

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

NOW approaches the season when almost everyone feels the urge to plant something. It is not the arrival of the seed catalogs that makes us want to get out and dig in the soil. It's just the other way around. The seedsmen and the nurserymen are psychologists enough to take advantage of a situation, to aid and abet a natural human instinct.

Include some trees in your planting plans this spring. What kind of trees? That is a matter entirely for you to decide. You can have fruit trees, nut trees, shade trees or ornamental trees. Of these different classes there are hundreds of varieties from which to choose. But whatever other kinds you plant you should include also a black walnut or two. One can never look back over the years and say he made a mistake by planting black walnut.

If we realized the usefulness, the exquisite beauty and the lasting qualities of black walnut wood we would plant groves and groves of them in the state. And we would plant the new grafted varieties, too, because they are rapid growing trees and are destined to play an important role in replenishing our vanishing supply of walnut timber. We should not hesitate to plant these grafted varieties on account of their rapid growth, for this does not hurt the value of the timber.

The demand for black walnut wood is increasing as the supply rapidly diminishes. It is a wood especially prized for airplane propellers. Large quantities of it are absorbed by the radio industry. Its peculiar fitness for gun stocks has long been realized. Black walnut wood has now become so scarce that it is as expensive as the rarer varieties of mahogany. On cleared ground the stumps of black walnut trees long dead are pulled and, still being sound, valuable veneering material is obtained. Old, solid walnut



This young walnut tree of the Thomas variety, belonging to Harry R. Weber, is loaded with nuts. There is a big demand for walnuts for ice creams and confections, and the wood is becoming highly valuable.

furniture is bought and sawed thin for the same purpose.

Aside from their timber value these new, grafted black walnut varieties produce nuts that are outstanding because of their fine quality, light colored kernels, excellent cracking cleavage and fairly thin shells. The most popular varieties are the Thomas, Stabler, Ohio and Ten Eyck. Nuts of these varieties bring \$5 and \$8 a bushel, the higher price being for cracked nuts which run about 10 pounds of kernels to the bushel. Trees 3 to 5 years old each bear

50 to 300 nuts. Mature trees produce from 20 to 45 bushels each. There is a demand for them by the ton for ice cream, pastries and confections. There are trees of these varieties now producing crops which sell for \$100 in a single year.

Up until a few years ago walnut trees were just walnut trees. We never thought of them in terms of varieties. But by the long process of selection, varieties have been developed and they are now propagated by grafting just as has long been done with fruit trees. We always buy grafted or budded fruit trees in order to be sure of getting the varieties we want. We can now be just as particular in getting walnut trees, for the advantages of named varieties are the same.

The black walnut is one of the most valuable of our Kansas trees and is native thruout the eastern half of the state. During the "timber claim days" black walnuts were planted extensively in the Plains section. But they proved to be a shortlived tree on high, dry

places. The tree makes its best growth in the deep, rich soil of ravines but does poorly in swampy places. When setting out walnut trees be careful not to get them close to fruit trees for walnut roots are not tolerant of fruit tree roots, especially peaches.

—KF—

Increases Oats Yield

Seed treatment increased the yield of oats 8.2 bushels an acre in 6 demonstration plots last year, says H. Umberger, director of Kansas State College Extension Service, and 53 per cent of the oats acreage in the state was planted with treated seed.

Wheat smut control practices saved Kansas farmers 6 1/2 million dollars last year. Sorghum smut control practices saved an additional \$1,700,000. Seed treatment and use of good seed together added about 218,000 bushels to the Kaw Valley Irish potato crop and nearly 70,000 bushels to the state's sweet potato crop.

Surest Way to Kill Bindweed

By T. F. YOST

DESTROY bindweed by intensive cultivation says John Brungardt, who lives 8 miles north and 4 miles west of Gorham, in Ellis county. In his opinion, not only is it the surest way but also the cheapest. He is convinced of these facts from only one year's experience cultivating the bindweed on his farm.

Mr. Brungardt cultivated 96 acres 10 times during 1938 with a duckfoot field cultivator. The first operation was on April 19, with a one-way plow, to cut the trash and loosen the ground so the duckfoot would work satisfactorily. Thereafter he tried to follow the state recommendation of duckfooting 96 acres of bindweed once every 2 weeks.

"I paid no attention to the bindweed—I just watched the calendar," he

said. "By fall I had killed fully 75 per cent of my bindweed on this field. The patches were already smaller and thinner all over. There was evidence that the weed was weakened, since it took longer to come thru, altho there was plenty of moisture in the ground for it."

There were 17 inches of rainfall on the farm, according to Mr. Brungardt's son, who keeps a record of the precipitation and weather. Mr. Brungardt himself makes this statement: "I expect one more season's work, in 1939, of 6 to 8 cultivations to finish the job."

A very interesting part of this man's experience is the cost of working his bindweed for one season. "In the 10 operations over the 96 acres of bindweed," he says: "I used 550 gallons of gas at 11 cents a gallon. Four oil changes were necessary which cost \$7. The duckfoot sweeps were stelled, which came to \$8.25. This proved to be a good investment as no more sharpenings were necessary the whole season. The sweeps were bought new at a cost of \$7.37."

In figuring the cost of working the bindweed, he allowed \$10 as depreciation on his duckfoot. The actual depreciation on the tractor was figured at \$61. In all, 240 hours were needed in duckfooting the bindweed for the whole season. This was figured as 24 10-hour working days. At \$2 a day the labor came to \$48. This amounts to a total expense of \$202.12 for working the bindweed 10 times over, or \$2.10 an acre for the cultivation work. This would be a cost of 21 cents for working an acre each time. Mr. Brungardt thinks he will be able to finish the job with 8 more cultivations in 1939. This would be a total cost of slightly less than \$4 an acre for actual cost of eradication. Even if the cost was double this amount, it still would be one-third the cost of eradication of the bindweed by chemicals.

"In addition," says Mr. Brungardt, "I have not taken the chance of harming my land with chemicals. I have stored 17 inches of rainfall in my soil, which will help grow a good crop of wheat I will seed in the fall of 1939. I expect it to be an extra good crop. Also, while I am killing the bindweed, I am getting the ground in condition for the next crop and destroying many of the bindweed seeds in the soil."

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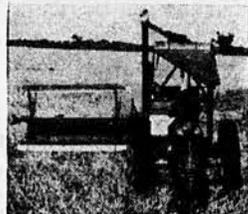
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Lambs Make a Profitable Market For Western Kansas Sorghums

NO WORK has been of more direct value to farmers of Western Kansas than lamb feeding trials. These have been going on for 6 years at Garden City, under direction of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The reason these tests are so important is because they have helped establish a profitable market for the most dependable crop that can be grown in Western Kansas—the grain sorghum.

Comparisons Made This Winter

R. F. Cox, sheep husbandman at Kansas State College, said most of the work has been with sorghums. But first it was established that they can be used exclusively as the grain and roughage portion of the lamb fattening ration. Comparisons were made this winter between deferred grain feeding and full grain feeding for heavy and light lambs. Comparisons also were made of chopped milo heads, ground milo heads, ground sumac heads, and ground kafir heads. And, in the roughage end, ground and chopped milo and sumac roughage were compared.

Previous tests have proved that deferring—or holding off—the feeding of grain for 30 days, or about one-third the feeding period, results in little or no decrease in gains or finish compared with full grain feeding from the start. Since this reduces the feeding cost by saving grain, and also produces less digestive troubles, the question arose as to whether light lambs might show an even greater advantage for deferred feeding than heavier lambs. Two tests have been made of this and while the reverse of the above was found to be true, the difference in response to the two methods favored the heavy lambs by only a small margin.

Chopping Gets Better Gains

Lambs fed chopped milo heads made slightly more rapid gains than those fed ground heads. Indications are that they chew the grain in the chopped heads more thoroly.

Ground heads of dwarf yellow milo produced slightly more gain than ground kafir heads. This confirms results of previous comparisons of these feeds.

Ground milo heads and ground kafir heads each produced considerably more gain than ground sumac heads. This result is in accord with several previous comparisons of the grain of these varieties.

Mr. Cox said several feeders had inquired as to whether sorghum forages could be chopped with a silage cutter instead of ground, and as good results obtained. In this year's tests both dwarf yellow milo stover and sumac stover were prepared by grinding with a hammermill and by chopping with an silage cutter. The test showed ground milo roughage to be more palatable than the chopped roughage. Lambs fed the ground roughage wasted less feed and made more gain than those fed chopped roughage.

All Receive Sorghum Grain

There was no apparent difference in the palatability of ground and chopped sumac roughage and they produced equal gain in weight.

As an average of the 12 lots, all received sorghum grain, sorghum roughage, cottonseed meal, and ground limestone. The average daily feed during the current tests, and in fact, over the past 6 years, has been 1 pound of grain daily, 2 pounds of roughage, ¼ pound of cottonseed meal, and ¼ ounce of finely ground limestone. The length of feeding period in the past winter's session was 95 days, the average total gain 34 pounds, average daily gain .36 pound, feed cost for a hundred pounds gain \$3.37.

Grain was charged at 55 cents a hundred pounds, milo and sumac stover (without grain) were charged at \$2 and \$3 a ton respectively. The fine thing about the program of lamb feeding is that it makes a market for feed

which usually has no market value.

In his summary of the first 5 years of test at Garden City, Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the animal husbandry department, pointed out that in 6 different trials deferred feeding of grain for 30 days had enabled 73 pounds of roughage to replace 34 pounds of grain in the total fattening ration.

Must Feed Calcium

It has been conclusively proved that a certain amount of calcium, in the form of limestone, must be fed with the sorghums when alfalfa hay is not included.

"The most significant fact," said Dr. McCampbell, "is that a ration consisting of sorghum grain plus sorghum roughage, supplemented with a small amount of finely ground limestone, is a very satisfactory lamb feeding ration."

He said as good a finish can be made with these feeds as anywhere else in the United States with any other feeds, and furthermore that it can be done as a profitable method of marketing the sorghum crops of Western Kansas.

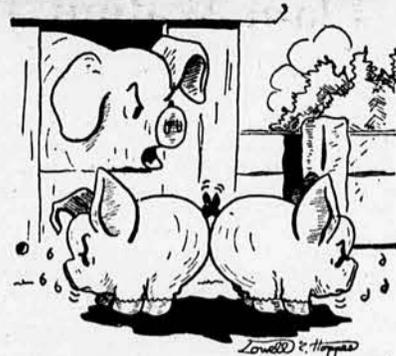
R. L. Owen, of Swift & Co., Kansas City, has been attending lamb feeders' day at Garden City from its beginning, and this year addressed the group. He traced the growth of the lamb fattening business, and made the point that we should strive for better quality continually. "There never has been too many choice lambs in proportion to all of those lambs coming to market," was Mr. Owen's statement.

—KF—

Puts Push in Alfalfa

Summer fallowing puts the push in a newly seeded alfalfa stand. That is what Rudy Davis, dairy farmer living near Rock, has decided. Twenty-two acres of alfalfa that he seeded on summer fallowed ground, convinced Mr. Davis of this fact. It was seeded at the rate of 13 pounds an acre.

Mr. Davis worked the ground thru



"Boys, you might as well lie down and take your nap, for Mama will not untie you until you do!"

the summer and prevented weed growth. Available fertility as well as moisture was stored up, to help the plants make rapid growth. Summer fallowing also gives an opportunity to prepare a firm seedbed favorable for germinating the alfalfa seed.

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with even greater economy—leadership and with the maximum pulling power for which Chevrolet trucks have always been famous.

POWERFUL HYDRAULIC TRUCK BRAKES

of the special Chevrolet double-articulating, controlled self-energizing design—the safest and most dependable brakes built today.

(Vacuum-Power Brake Equipment optional on Heavy Duty models at additional cost.)

FULL-FLOATING REAR AXLE

extra strong—extra rugged—extra dependable . . . on Heavy Duty models only.

(2-Speed Axle optional on Heavy Duty models at additional cost.)

The great power pullers of Chevrolet's price range—now more economical than ever to operate—with advanced styling, advanced driver comfort, and advanced features available in no other low-priced trucks.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
General Motors Installment Plan—convenient, economical monthly payments. A General Motors Value



New Chevrolet-Built CAB-OVER-ENGINE MODELS

Entirely designed and entirely built by Chevrolet . . . offering amazing economies of extra big load space, Chevrolet's new lower prices, and Chevrolet's exceptionally low operating costs. Ask your Chevrolet dealer for a demonstration—today!



THE THRIFT-CARRIERS CHEVROLET FOR THE NATION

TRUCKS

65% OF THOUSANDS OF CREAM PRODUCERS FOUND AFTER A FREE TRIAL DEMONSTRATION

A New
DE LAVAL SEPARATOR
INCREASED EARNINGS ENOUGH TO PAY FOR ITSELF!



MANY cream producers are losing money because of inefficient separators. 20,000 people have now tried a new De Laval and 65% found it increased earnings enough to pay for itself. Try a De Laval and satisfy yourself. Ask your De Laval Dealer for a Free Trial Demonstration, which he will gladly provide.

De Laval Separators are the World's Best—with types for every need and purse. Sold on easy monthly payments.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
New York: 165 Broadway Chicago: 427 Randolph St. San Francisco: 61 Beale St.

INTERESTING CONTESTS \$3,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES



A GIFT FOR EVERYONE:
Every qualified entrant will be sent a free copy of the famous pocket-size De Laval Dairy and Farmer's Handbook of Useful Information as soon as entry to the Contests is received at De Laval office.

YOU DO NOT NEED TO BE A DE LAVAL USER TO ENTER CONTESTS

Any member of a farm family having one or more cows is invited to enter. See nearest De Laval Dealer for instructions and entry blanks for Contests. You are not required to buy anything and you may win a substantial cash prize. If you do not know your nearest De Laval Dealer where entry blanks may be obtained, write nearest De Laval office for his name. Contests end April 30, 1939.

DE LAVAL MILKERS — The World's Best

A De Laval Milker will milk your cows better, faster and cleaner than any other method. There are more in use the world over than any other make. They have been on the market for 21 years and many have been in use from 15 to 20 years with complete satisfaction.

Ask your De Laval Dealer for a Free Trial Demonstration. Made in 5 types. Sold on such liberal monthly payments they pay for themselves while being used.



Now You Can Buy... DEMPSTER WATER SUPPLIES



ON NEW LONG TERM EASY PAYMENT PLAN—Buy **DEMPSTER** quality Water Supply equipment on a convenient payment plan arranged to meet your income. Includes drilling a well, water supply equipment and installation.

Over 60 Years of Leadership

in manufacturing highest quality Water Supply Equipment. Dempster products give you years of dependable, low cost service.

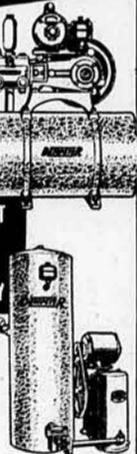
No. 12 Annu-Oiled Windmill
—Starts pumping in the slightest breeze—stands up under hardest winds! Timken bearings; machine cut gears, positive brake; ball-bearing turntable. Dependable. Powerful. Efficient. Oil it only once a year.

DEMPSTER Water Systems and pumping equipment for deep or shallow wells, electric motor or engine driven. A size for every home and farm. Famous for efficient, economical operation. Automatically controlled with electric motor or semi-automatically controlled with gasoline engine.

DEMPSTER Equipment will solve your pumping problem. Dempster water supply equipment includes windmills, water systems, centrifugal pumps, pump jacks, hand pumps, cylinders, tanks, irrigation pumps and accessories. WRITE NOW for full details of easy payment plan and free literature. (K-39)

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

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO WAIT FOR ELECTRICITY



Trade with Kansas Farmer Advertisers

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

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

Finishing Problems Made Easy

By PAUL A. FOSTER

PROBABLY the most difficult problem facing the home craftsman is the proper way to preserve and protect the finished product, yet show it off to its best advantage. Your finishing problems will be made simple if you follow these clear and concise instructions.

For Basswood, Birch, Red Gum, Poplars and Sycamore:

1. Prepare the surface properly by planing and scraping, using either a steel scraper or a piece of glass.
2. Sandpaper the surface with double-0 sandpaper, lengthwise of the grain, using plenty of elbow grease.
3. Stain the wood, if a change in color is desired, by using either a water or an oil stain.
4. Apply a thin coat of white shellac.
5. When dry, sandpaper with four-0 sandpaper.
6. Dust and clean, then apply a coat of flat varnish. Allow to dry and apply final coat of varnish. When dry, wipe clean with a soft cloth and the article is ready for use.

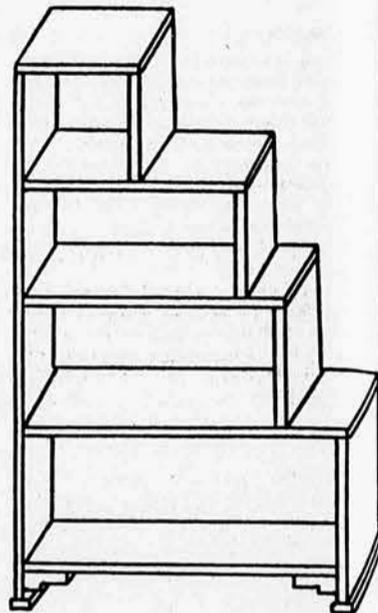
Treatment of Cherry wood is somewhat easier, and if the color of the wood seems too light, remember that it will darken with age:

1. Plane and scrape the surface, then wipe off with a dry, clean cloth.
2. Apply sealer or primer and when dry apply lacquer.
3. Relacquer.
4. Rub and clean, then polish.

Ebony, Holly, Mahogany and Hard Maple are treated much the same as other woods except that they are sponged off and resanded after planing and sanding. The use of a paste filler is optional, but if it is used the surface must be sanded again and wiped off with a clean, dry cloth, given a coat of white shellac and sanded with four-0 sandpaper. The surface should then be given a coat of rubbing varnish and sanded once more. The surface should be cleaned, and while revarnishing is optional the piece should be rubbed down with pumice and then polished. Waxing in most cases is optional.

Here are some general suggestions which it will be wise to follow:

1. When sanding with four-0 sandpaper be sure to use it very lightly.
2. Spread varnish in very thin coats.
3. Do not varnish moist surfaces.
4. Avoid varnishing in hot sun or in cold weather.



This modernistic book case is easily made and can be finished in colors to suit. The ends are used for what-nots, potted plants, and a lamp. Order the blueprint from Kansas Farmer.

5. Keep varnish, stain, paint and brushes clean.

6. All open grain woods should be treated with a paste filler.

Blueprints for many attractive and modernistic pieces of furniture may be obtained from Kansas Farmer for only 10 cents apiece. Blueprints of the following are available:

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

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

METHODS OF FINISHING											VARIOUS WOODS														
PLANE AND SCRAPE	SAND	SPONGE AND SAND	WATER-STAIN	PIGMENT OIL STAIN	SHELLAC WASH	DUST	PASTE FILLER	SAND, DUST, CLEAN	WHITE SHELLAC	MIXED SHELLAC	SAND 4-0 PAPER	CLEAN	RUB VARNISH	SAND	DUST AND CLEAN	FLAT VARNISH	RE-VARNISH	RUB WITH PUMICE	CLEAN	SEALER OR PRIMER	LACQUER	RE-LACQUER	RUB AND CLEAN	POLISH	WAX
BASSWOOD	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
BIRCH	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
CHERRY	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
EBONY	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
RED GUM	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
HOLLY	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
MAHOGANY	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
HARD MAPLE	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
POPLAR	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SYCAMORE	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

NOTE: ■ = OPTIONAL

COLOR COMBINATIONS	
COLOR	TINT
WHITE	.....CHERRY RED OR SILVER
POWDER BLUE	.....SILVER
JET BLACK	.....SILVER OR GOLD
YELLOW	.....EMPIRE BLUE
BROWN	.....WHITE
BLUE-GREEN	.....SILVER
GREEN	.....ORCHID
SAND	.....BROWN
CHINESE RED	.....BLACK
ORANGE	.....BLACK

WOOD TEXTURE	
WOOD	GRAIN
OAK	HARD · OPEN
WALNUT	HARD · OPEN
WHITE PINE	SOFT · CLOSE
MAHOGANY	SOFT · OPEN
MAPLE	HARD · CLOSE
EBONY	HARD · CLOSE

This top diagram tells exactly what to do to give a beautiful finish to the piece of furniture you have made. If you want to paint the piece, the lower left box suggests colors that combine well. The lower right box tells the kind of grain each wood has.

Proof of Machinery Improvement Seen at Big Wichita Show

BLLOWING your way up to see the latest "fandangles" on your most needed piece of equipment was the order of the day at the 36th annual power and tractor show in Wichita last month. Not a soul was disappointed in what the equipment and machinery men had to show.

On the first floor of the big Forum arena, where a large per cent of the crowd seemed to land in their first survey of the show, was an acre of accessories. These all had to do with farming. In the center of this show was Dempster with drills, cultivators, windmills and pumps. And around were a number of leading cutter and feed mill manufacturers.

Features Bindweed Tool

Up on the second floor, Allis-Chalmers and International Harvester Co., shared space, each with its own half acre. One in orange; the other in red, white and blue. Movies which contained a host of educational features attracted throngs at both ends of this exhibit hall, while a daily broadcast over a real radio station momentarily stopped all traffic.

In the Allis-Chalmers exhibit, an educational feature was a grader blade, bolted to the shanks of a bedder, or row lister. This is a bindweed tool and one which any farmer can make. The company exhibited it as an idea for using the lister. The grader blade may be an old one sharpened like new. It extends to the edges of the tractor wheels. It leaves the ground level behind, so in the next cultivation all bindweed roots are cut off at the same depth.

Of more scientific importance was the 3½-foot combine which works behind the 1-plow tractor. This is the smallest combine ever offered for sale and is a baby brother to the successful A-C.

New Hay Chopper

In the International Harvester end of the hall was the popular 6-foot combine, the 3 sizes of row-crop tractors, and a larger conventional type wheel tractor. IHC has announced new low prices on tractors, as have many of the other tractor manufacturers. A new machine in the Harvester family is a hay chopper, which also may be used to make silage. This has an attachment for adding molasses.

A sensation in the Caterpillar display was the new 3-4 plow R2. It is a park-ignition crawler, comparable in size and performance to the Diesel D2. It has wrapped up in it 34 years of track-laying tractor building experience. For economy of operation it can't come up to the Diesel, but in price it comes down to the comparable power wheel tractors.

Case shows a tractor which gives years and years of wear, with low upkeep expense. They had drive chains and sprocket wheels on display to prove how little wear their tractor undergoes. The Case combine is a popular one, and their new 2-wheel manure spreader, with rubber tired wheels for tractor work, appeals to good livestock farmers.

Deere & Co., displayed every size tractor from a small farm and garden

size up to the big 5-plow. This is a complete line and has taken a lead in equipment for controlling soil erosion on the Plains. Wheat farming equipment is a specialty. A new tool was a wide disk harrow on which the 20-inch disks are alternately off-set from the center, so that they cup the ground as they till it. This leaves the soil so that water can't find a channel in which to run in any direction. A part of the Deere line is the Letz feed mill. These were on display, showing the grain and roughage separation feature, with the burr grinders to crack the grain.

That economy is a keynote of Minneapolis-Moline tractors is heard often from farmers in the field. Here again is a complete line of equipment, which has come far in the past few years. One unusual tool that was noted was a large drill, with a shovel cultivator attached to the frame ahead of the disks. This would prepare a better seedbed in most any condition of soil. Then there is the Comfortactor with heater, radio and cab.

Combine Is Stream-Lined

The Clipper combine was attracting a great deal of attention in the Massey-Harris exhibit. It is stream-lined in style, red in color, and from examination is practical in design. Its companion in the field would be the Challenger tractor, present day successor to the worthy old Wallis "Cub."

Chase Plow Co., was exhibiting a bindweed implement with interchangeable sweeps. There were extremely wide ones, with somewhat narrower ones alternating.

In the Oliver building was displayed a rubberized draper which had run an unbelievable number of hours on a Kansas combine, and cut hundreds of acres of grain without showing serious wear. These drapers (canvases) feed the grain better and grip well on the rollers. On the display floor were 2 new inclosed tractors, equipped with radio and other conveniences. It is not such a long way off—this radio on the tractor. After all the farmer has to watch the markets. And one broadcast can pay for a hundred radios. But better yet, it can save him enough to pay for his tractor.

—KF—

Saved 5,000 Bushels Milo

By B. C. KOHRS

Contoured rows were worth 5,000 bushels of Wheatland milo to Clarence Winger, Stanton county farmer. Mr. Winger believes the yield of his Wheatland milo was due to moisture he saved by planting his crop on the contour. He had heard about what he called "crooked-row" farming before last year, but had not decided whether it would do his rolling land as much good as others said it would.

Following the drouths of 1934 and 1936, he decided he had better do something. So he listed his Wheatland milo on the contour. This made every row nearly level from one end to the other. Moisture that did come soaked into the ground.

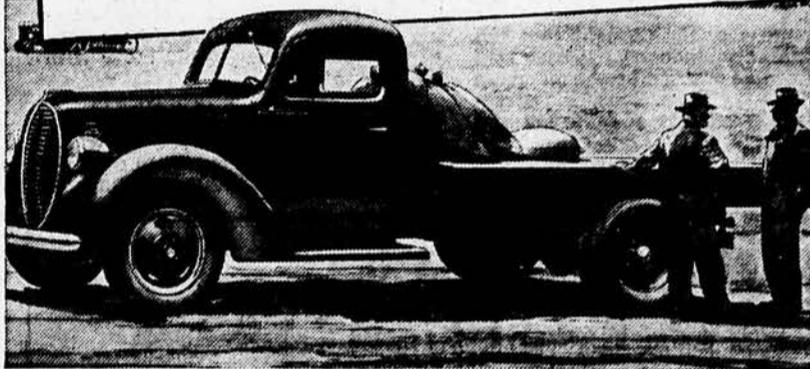
During the early season the crop did well, but it suffered severely from the drouth in August. It suffered so much, in fact, that Mr. Winger believes it would have died under ordinary soil conditions. But, in this case, there was moisture in the subsoil. The milo used this stored moisture and came thru the August dry spell well enough to make a good comeback after fall rains came. As a result, Mr. Winger harvested 5,000 bushels of grain from it. One area made 12 bushels to the acre.

—KF—

Earns \$25 an Acre

Extensive use is made of lespedeza in Labette county, but there also is considerable grown in other counties of Southeastern Kansas. A. E. Small, Wilson county, grew 125 acres of lespedeza on his cultivated land with wheat and oats, and 35 additional acres on hilly pasture. On 90 acres of oats, the grain yield was 37½ bushels to the acre, and the lespedeza made 400 pounds of seed. The oats brought 26 cents a bushel, or \$9.75 an acre; the lespedeza promises to be worth \$16 an acre, making a total return of \$25.75.

"THERE'S A PIECE OF MACHINERY THAT'S GOING TO GIVE ME MY MONEY'S WORTH!"



THE 1939 Ford V-8 Truck is more than just "farm-to-market" power! It's true that in many instances it will make a comfortable profit for its owner doing only this type of hauling.

But the man who gets the most out of his new Ford V-8 Truck will also use it regularly in the fields. His truck will be on the job wherever there is hauling to be done.

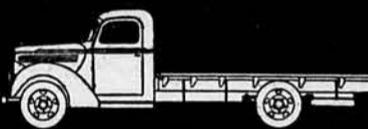
For the Ford V-8 Truck is built for on and off the road operation. It has the power to start a load out in

the fields where there are no roads—the correct gear ratios for fast hauling on the highways. Its V-type eight-cylinder engine has proved its performance and economy on all types of hauling jobs. It has the transmission and rear axle and chassis to handle the jobs as they come.

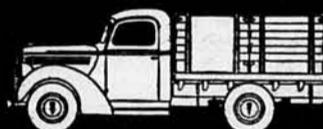
There is just one way to get acquainted with a Ford V-8 Truck—and that is on the job. You have a standing invitation with your Ford dealer to make an "on-the-job" test.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, BUILDERS OF FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS, COMMERCIAL CARS, STATION WAGONS AND TRANSIT BUSES

A TRUCK FOR EVERY SIZE AND TYPE OF FARM



REGULARS—134-in. and 157-in. wheelbase. Platform and stake bodies. Easy to have side-boards made to fit your needs. Either 95-hp. or 85-hp. engine. A big, practical truck for the livestock, grain, or general farm.



ONE-TONNER—122-in. wheelbase. Platform, stake and express bodies. 85-hp. or 60-hp. engine. An all-round truck for the average-size farm. Ideal for the fruit or truck farm or the 80 to 160 acre farm that raises field crops and feeds livestock.



COMMERCIAL CARS—112-in. wheelbase. Pick-up, platform and stake bodies. 85-hp. or 60-hp. engine. Just right for dairyman, poultryman, or wherever smaller loads must be moved quickly from farm to market, or barn to field.



CAB and CHASSIS OR CHASSIS WITH WINDSHIELD—available in all wheelbases. The smartest possible truck buy for those who want to get a special body for their own particular needs. A sturdy utility frame that will handle any type body.

FORD V-8 TRUCKS for 1939



He got sick and tired of his wife's back-seat driving.

Kansas Farmer for March 11, 1939

Expect Beef to Earn a Profit For the Next 2 Years

IN THE 26th annual meeting of the Kansas Livestock Association, members of this nationally famous organization took credit for the livestock producing industry for having adjusted their own business to existing business and worked it out to the present state of stability. No official action was taken or expression made along these lines, but it was true the feeling ran strong among experienced cattlemen, that beef prices are due to return a good profit most of the time for the next couple of years. This thought was expressed first by Charles Collins, Kit Carson, Colo., and a long time member of the Kansas organization.

In expressing the thought that the cattle and sheep industry has been held in a favorable position by the members of the industry themselves, it is necessary, in the interest of accuracy and fairness, to recall that millions of head of both cattle and sheep were bought during the drouth of 1934, at prices

which saved owners from utter ruin. In his address, "Romance of Cattle," Fred Hinkle, of Wichita, told of his range experiences from the early days of ranching in Texas up to the present. And he said the darkest day of all was in August of 1934, when there was no feed in the Southwest, no place for them to go with their weakened cattle, and the Government came to buy them.

Both Guy Jossierand, of Copeland, and C. B. Denman, of the Food Chains, a national authority, pointed to the supply of 80 million hogs, against 55 million we have been having annually. However, Mr. Denman said, if we would look to the buyer instead of our bulging cribs and bins and sell these hogs at 175 pounds, they would move with little drop in price.

In this connection, it is well to say that in all probability under such marketing conditions, heavy hogs would be bringing a premium. Until farmers can realize a reasonable premium for

lightweight, high-dressing hogs, they cannot be expected to make much of a move to produce that kind. Just as soon as these would bring 50 cents more a pound farmers would raise them.

"There is no shortage of cattle," Mr. Denman said. "It is only a surplus of feed." This is true to a large extent and, of course, it is the feeders and stockers which are bringing the premium at this time.

Wayne Rogler, state representative from Chase county, was in attendance at Wichita. He handles considerable Flint Hills pasture land and said he believed the pastures close to the railroads would be well filled, but those farther back might not. It has been dry in Texas, but moisture there would mean a shortage of cattle for Kansas pastures. Grass in Kansas Flint Hills should be the best in years after recent snows.

Cattlemen in Southwestern Kansas have been making rapid gains on cured buffalo grass, and also on wheat pasture. These are especially cheap, except when one figures the hardship and expense residents of those sections have undergone in maintaining their holdings there during the "short" years.

Briggs Brothers, of Protection, have a number of well grown steers, and are considering fattening them on their wheat, grazing it until summer. Due to the prospect of low wheat prices this plan will probably pay them better than harvest.

At the close of an especially interesting program, the livestock association elected Wm. Ljungdahl, Menlo, Thomas county, as president to succeed Jesse Greenleaf, Lawrence. Francis Arnold, Emporia, was elected vice-president; and Will J. Miller, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

In their resolutions, the members voted against any governmental control of their industry or any processing taxes on livestock. Importation of meats from Argentina which might mean reintroduction of foot-and-mouth disease was opposed. The policy of direct buying by packers was opposed as tending to depress prices, and feeding of livestock by packers was opposed as "monopolistic."

—KF—

Skunk Delays Butchering

A skunk delayed hog butchering operations at the Jess Appleby farm, near Clyde, but without disastrous results. Len and Amos Payne were well along with the job when the skunk ap-



Will J. Miller, Topeka, was re-elected executive secretary and treasurer of the Kansas Livestock Association at its meeting in Wichita.

peared. Fearing interference might result in "odorized" meat, the men retreated. Mr. Skunk approached, ate some fresh pork and then went his way. The Paynes continued their butchering.

—KF—

He Got More Alfalfa

Oliver Shoup, Cowley county, convinced himself last spring that fertilizers could help his alfalfa. As a result, he limed and fertilized 12 acres of land for new alfalfa seeding. He decided to do this after spreading 40 pounds of treble phosphate on a half-acre of fall-seeded alfalfa last spring. The fertilizer increased his yield of alfalfa at least 50 per cent, he said.

—KF—

Sheep on Increase

Sheep have been on the increase, in both number and size of farm flocks, in Washington county the last 5 years. Probably the chief reason for the growth was introduction of sheep as project work by vocational agriculture students and 4-H Club members. From a small start a number of good sized flocks are today headed by purebred or high grade Shropshire rams.

Watch for "Rabbit Disease"

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

"RABBIT Disease" can no longer be said to be a new disease, for it has been recognized by doctors under the name of Tularemia for many years. It is common enough tho not an everyday ailment. Market workers handling uncooked rabbits have learned to look out for its symptoms, but few of them feel the need of care until an infection attacks them. In a series of cases of Tularemia, the infective ulcer developed in the hand in 90 per cent of the patients.



Dr. Lerrigo

The ulcer is not the first symptom. In the beginning the patient thinks he has a heavy cold or influenza. He has headache, chills, and fever. He aches all over and is quite a sick person. As these symptoms pass the ulcer begins to develop and this is generally followed by enlargement of the glands close to the ulcer. If you become ill, especially with fever, malaise, a sore on the hand and enlarged glands after handling wild rabbits, consult your physician immediately. Death rarely results, but the illness is quite disabling and keeps the patient from his work for a long time.

Hunters and others who handle wild rabbits should observe the following:

1. Never put the unprotected hands inside a wild rabbit.
2. Always wear rubber gloves when handling wild rabbits.

3. The rabbit must be thoroly cooked—so well cooked that there is no red meat nor any red juice near the bone.

4. As at least 1 per cent of all wild rabbits are infected, the hunter to be perfectly assured of safety should not take home a rabbit that he shoots in the field if it does not run normally.

5. In order to minimize possible infection, rabbits which seem slow or sickly, or can be run down and killed with a club, should be killed and promptly buried.

6. In any signs of infection such as a stubborn sore or ulcer on hands or arms, see your doctor promptly.

Save Chicks This Way

Chick saving is made easy by following the Hendriks Method of feeding them. Kansas Farmer first offered this method years ago. Since that time, hundreds of our readers have been successful in reducing chick losses to almost nothing. The method works as well today as ever. It tells exactly what to do day by day from the time you put your chicks in the brooder until they are past the danger period. Yet this is printed on a single page in easy-to-read type.

If you wish to have a copy of the Hendriks Method of Feeding Chicks, just send a 3-cent stamp to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and your request will receive prompt attention.

Are Kansas Farmers in the Wichita, Dodge City and Salina Area Justified in Planting Hybrid Corn?

Hybrid corn has been so widely advertised that farmers in the Western area of the state, who for the past few years have not been raising corn to any large extent, are making many inquiries as to whether there is background giving an indication that they may plant hybrid corn with safety and with reasonable expectations of raising a profitable corn crop.

There is a very fine basis—a very excellent background to justify their expectations of profitable results where the proper hybrid varieties are used.

Naturally, hybrid corn was not widely sold nor planted over the general area last year, but it has been planted with great success both further west and further south.

A considerable amount of Pioneer Hybrid Corn was sold last year at La Junta, Colorado, which is on the Arkansas River, west of Garden City. There is a considerable irrigated area around La Junta and for this irrigated bottom land, the latest Pioneer variety was used with very excellent success. One field of Pioneer No. 307 on irrigated land was accurately weighed and made 137 bushels to the acre at La Junta.

On the high land, unirrigated, the earliest Pioneer variety, Pioneer No. 357, was used and on the average in many field tests, it increased the yield 35% above the open-pollinated varieties. As proof of the satisfaction of the customers, more than ten times as much Pioneer Hybrid Corn has already been sold in the La Junta area as was planted there last year.

Or take the case of Ellis County, Oklahoma. Ellis County is the third tier of counties south in Oklahoma, and borders on the Texas Panhandle. It is NOT considered a corn area. In fact, the county agent of Ellis County reports that the total corn acreage of Ellis County was only 900 acres last year. So grand were the results of Pioneer Hybrid Corn in Ellis County that already more than 125 bushels of Pioneer Hybrid Corn, No. 322 and No. 357—two early-maturing Pioneer varieties—have been sold in Ellis County. This amount of corn will plant more acres than were represented by the total corn acreage of the county a year ago. Ellis County is approximately one hundred miles straight south of Dodge City, Kansas.

Or take the case of Salina, Kansas. Salina is about centrally located in the state. Whereas formerly the county had large acreages of corn, it has in the last few years very materially reduced the corn acreage. Already this year, as a result of very excellent results in the area which the Pioneer Hybrid Corn gave last year, more than 350 bushels have been sold in Salina County.

In the Spring of 1938 the Garst and Thomas Hybrid Corn Company of Coon Rapids, Iowa, sent numerous samples of Pioneer Hybrid Corn to cashiers of scattered banks through this western area and instructed the bank to give the sample to its best farm customer. Mr. Stanley Richards, who sells Pioneer at Salina, took the list of these samples and called on every farmer in the area. He reports that without exception he sold them Pioneer Hybrid corn for 1938.

And why has hybrid corn given such good results? The reason seems clear. As corn belt varieties are moved south, they become earlier in maturity. Pioneer Hybrid Corn is cold resistant and may be planted early. It should, in fact, be planted about ten days ahead of the average date of the last killing frost, which in Western Kansas means from the first to the tenth of April. Planted at this time of year, it will be made beyond damage early in July. The normal rainfall in April, May and June is sufficient to support a corn plant.

Unless the corn is mature by early July, the extreme heat and the very low relative humidity of the air generally destroy the crop and so the late open-pollinated varieties are extremely hazardous and for that reason have rightfully been abandoned.

Garst and Thomas are in no way claiming that Pioneer Hybrid Corn is to be considered as drought resistant as the grain sorghums. They do not advocate the abandoning of grain sorghums on farms in Western Kansas. On the other hand, they do point out that it is possible to AVOID serious risk of damage from dry weather by planting a relatively early maturing Hybrid and by planting it early. As evidence of the fact that Pioneer Hybrid Corn is really cold resistant, every bushel of it is backed by a replanting agreement which provides for free seed in case replanting is necessary.

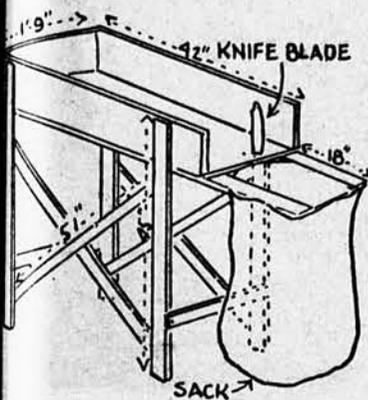
No one thing could contribute more to the farm prosperity of the area than a sure corn crop. With the advent of Pioneer Hybrid Corn a sure corn crop is now possible. Garst and Thomas have prepared a circular covering their full background in the Western area. Just drop a penny postcard for complete information to our branch office at Salina, Kansas.

(Advertisement)

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Speedy Potato Cutter



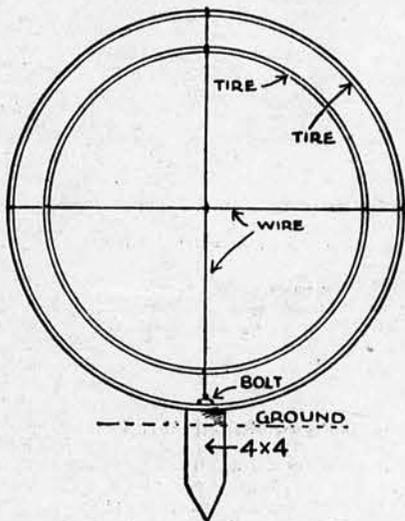
As the wick burns away the end may be lowered but it must be kept above the bottom of the lamp where water and sediment settle. Also, after a wick has been burned a few times it will produce a better light if removed and allowed to dry thoroly.—Mrs. Oscar Wheaton.

Wax for the Floors

An excellent floor wax may be made at home, quite economically. Use equal parts of parowax, turpentine and kerosene; melt the parowax and while hot, add equal parts of turpentine and kerosene, and stir well. Wax the linoleum while the wax is warm.—L. R. C.

Trellis From Wagon Tires

My husband made a pretty trellis for my perennial sweet peas, from 2 old wagon tires, some heavy wire and a short length of an oak 4 by 4. The 4 by 4 was set in the ground to a depth to make it solid and left above the ground about 12 inches. The largest sized wagon tire was fastened securely to the 4 by 4 by a long bolt sharpened at one end and driven thru a hole in the tire into the wood. The smaller tire was hung to the larger tire by



heavy wire strung from top to bottom and across from side to side. The wire was given one wrap around the tire and stretched tight. It took only a few minutes of time to erect this trellis, yet it has done service for several seasons. When disguised with a coat of paint, many people have failed to recognize its humble origin.—Mrs. F. K.

A home made potato cutter is by far the quickest way to cut potatoes when large quantities are being planted. The ordinary worker is able to cut 25 or 30 cuts a day. The sack of potatoes placed on table of cutter, is opened, and each potato in both hands is drawn firmly against the knife blade facing the sack). The potato is cut in the desired sizes and pieces, trying to get eyes in every piece. The cut pieces fall into the sack which hangs from the table just below the blade (measurements approximately 12 inches). For small potatoes make 1 cut, medium, 2 cuts, larger, 3 cuts or more. Extremely large another slicing thru middle makes it fall into a dozen pieces. Wear gloves on hands for safety.—Mrs. L. F., Jackson Co.

Keeps Oil Stove Clean

I have found that if a piece of sheet metal or an old bucket lid is placed over the burner of the wickless oil stove it will keep the pans from boiling over and save a lot of work in keeping the stove clean.—M. P. D.

Easier Window Cleaning

A piece of soft material sewed on the back of the chamois skin, is handy for washing windows. Wash with the chamois and wipe with the chamois.—B. J. B.

Tips for Better Light

We find that the old style wick-type kerosene lamp produces a much better light when the wick is kept free from sediment and water. When putting a new wick in the lamp we fold up the wick end and hold it in place with a pin or two or even a small safety pin.

How Old Are Show Animals?

A Handy Guide to Follow

CLASSIFICATION of beef cattle for show ring purposes often is confusing to those not closely in touch with showing rules. We will try to explain these rules and you may wish to clip this item for future reference. However we cannot give the exact age limits, as they vary between breeds and shows. The catalogs must be consulted for detailed age limits.

In the first place, animals usually are in the same classification during the entire show circuit. For instance, a young bull which classifies as a junior in the late summer fairs, would still be a junior calf at the American Royal, International, the Denver show, on West and South to other winter positions, unless a different age limit divided him.

The junior calf, either bull or heifer, in most shows and breeds is one born between January 1 and April 30, of the present year; in the case of the winter shows this classification carries over to the new year. For instance, a calf born in March, 1939, will be a junior calf at the shows this fall and early in 1940, until the winter circuit is completed and the herds go home for the spring and summer.

A senior calf, which is the next older classification, is a bull or heifer born between September 1 and December 31 of the previous year.

Next is the summer yearling, which goes back 4 months more, and is dropped between May 1 and July 31, of the previous year. Then the junior yearling, going back another 4 months, between January 1 and April 30. The older senior yearlings are just 2 years old when the fall shows begin, since they come between May 1 or July 1, and December 31, depending on the particular show's rules.

Two-year-old bulls or heifers are just past 2 years when the fall shows begin, and are nearly 3 years old when the circuit is completed.

Starting at the older ages, and coming down the calendar, which is an easier way to visualize the classes, we find them aged this way for a number of the 1939 shows:

3-year-old—calved between July 1, 1935 and June 30, 1936.

2-year-old—calved between July 1, 1936 and April 30, 1937.

Senior yearling—calved between May 1, 1937 and December 31, 1937.

Junior yearling—calved between January 1, 1938 and April 30, 1938.

Summer yearling—calved between May 1, 1938 and August 31, 1938.

Senior calf—calved between September 1, 1938 and December 31, 1938.

Junior calf—calved after January 1, 1939.

★

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Search for Super Grass Ends in "Discovery" of Native Plants

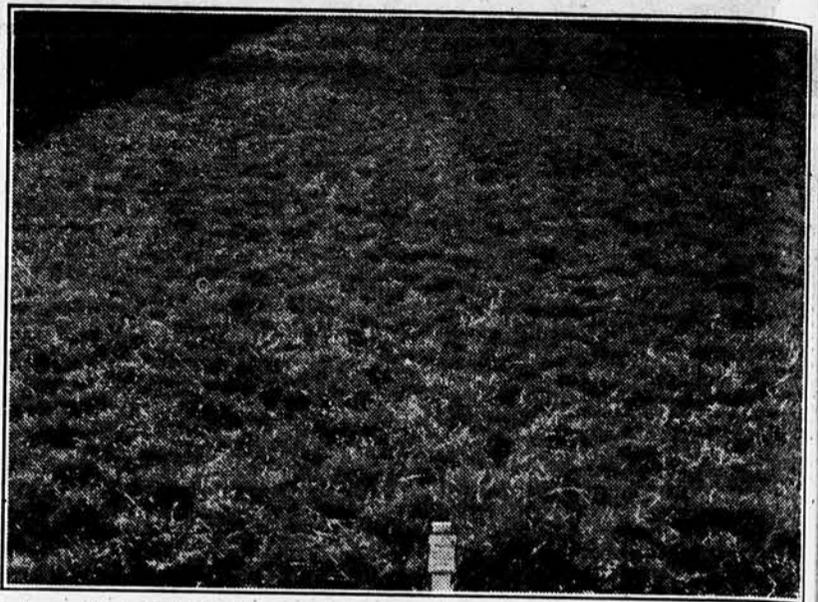
By R. R. LASHBROOK

SIGNIFICANT progress has been made in developing methods of obtaining satisfactory stands of native pasture grass on land which is desired to be returned to grass. This is one of the major soil conservation problems of the West and Southwest. Investigations at the Fort Hays Experiment Station have been carried on by Leon E. Wenger, working with Superintendent L. C. Aicher.

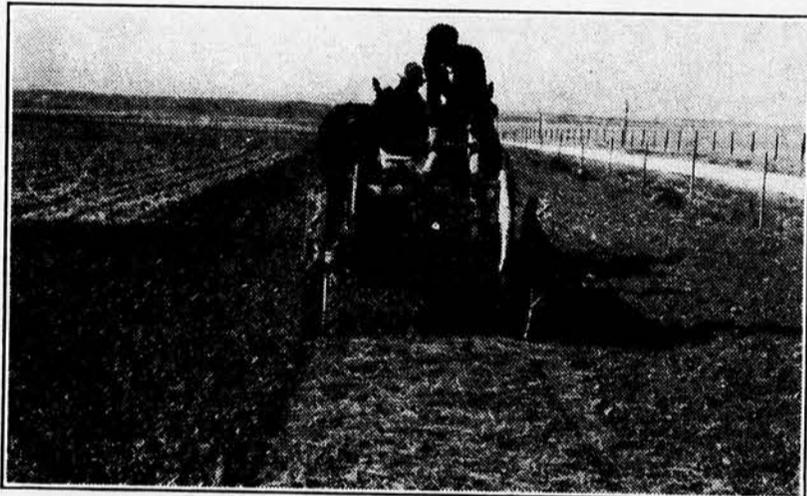
Many grasses from all over the world have been brought to this country by U. S. plant explorers. Seed of these were planted at the Fort Hays Station in the persistent search for a grass which would survive the rigors of Western Kansas winter temperatures, parching summer heat, inadequate rainfall, grasshoppers and other insects, plant diseases and weed pests. At the same time the grass must be of sufficient value as a palatable forage plant and one which would hold the

The 2 grasses are so dovetailed in their habits and moisture requirements that normally there is no lag, no period without some growth and no chance for weeds to get a toe hold or for wind and water erosion to carry away rich top soil, if the land is not over-grazed. One grass gives way to the other, the direction of the change depending upon climatic conditions.

Because buffalo grass seed was produced close to the ground and not in large quantities, the matter of harvesting buffalo grass seed became expensive and impractical. Grama grass, being much taller, produced seed which could be harvested with a grass stripper or by means of a header. However, in the latter case much of the stem was harvested with the seed. Owing to the lightness of the blue grama seed, it could not be separated from the chaff or straw. Threshing blue grama grass hay harvested with a



A 2-year-old stand of Blue grama grass, seeded with the manure spreader and covered with a packer, at the Fort Hays Experiment Station. Seed hay from an acre of pasture, will furnish seed for 3 acres of prepared land.



A manure spreader is used to scatter native grass hay, containing seed of Blue grama and buffalo grass. This is dropped on well-prepared, summer fallow land, and pressed in with a special kind of farm packer.

soil in place, and provide sufficient seed to propagate itself. For many years the search for this super grass has been going on, reaching into the wilds of Asia, China and Siberia. Once it was thought the plant had been found, but it, too, failed.

At last, however, the reward for all the searching has been found right in Western Kansas in the form of native grasses which old Mother Nature used to clothe the Western prairies. The simplicity of our great native grass endowment seems to have caused the investigators to overlook it and search for something which could be handled in the conventional manner.

"We were looking for a superior grass to solve our problems," Mr. Aicher said. "Instead we have found what we believe to be the answer in 2 native grasses, the native buffalo grass and blue grama grass growing right here under our feet."

Nature Makes Selection

These 2 grasses have been getting along together for ages. Old Mother Nature already had done the job of original selection in providing these 2 excellent grass companions as prairie grass cover. It took man, the destroyer, to plow up vastly too much of this great endowment, and now man is going about the matter of utilizing what Mother Nature has provided. He is endeavoring to re-grass much of the area which was formerly the home of the wandering buffalo.

Neither of this congenial pair of traveling companions resents the presence of the other. During years of light rainfall the blue grama, which is more drouth resistant, comes to the fore. It covers the ground, provided palatable forage for livestock and produces seed. The following year, or perhaps the next, if rainfall is more plentiful, the buffalo grass seed germinates, takes root and with surface runners spreads rapidly, taking over much of the ground previously occupied by the blue grama. Buffalo grass seed may lie dormant for several years before germinating.

header therefore became a problem and eventually was abandoned.

Mr. Wenger, however, was not stumped. He decided to leave the seed carrying blue grama grass "hay" in the stack over winter and plant the "hay" in the spring. This he proceeded to do with a manure spreader, spreading about 300 pounds of the "hay" to the acre. Since he obtained more than 3 times that much "hay" an acre from

the native grass pasture which had been protected from livestock, he believes that one can safely figure on planting at least 3 acres from 1 acre of native grass pasture.

After the "hay" has been spread on the land it is punched into the soil by means of a packer, the packing wheels of which have a narrow, diamond-pointed rim about an inch wide. The wheels are 6 inches apart. Whenever possible the planting is done on contour to prevent water runoff and erosion. The packer, by punching the straw into the soil, leaves the straw sticking out in a fashion resembling a wheat stubble field.

Now Best Planting Time

An important advantage of this method of seeding is that when the packer punches the hay into the ground the seed is at varying depths. Some is only lightly covered, some is deep and much is at varying depths between. This permits germination at some depth where moisture and other conditions are satisfactory, and it is believed to be one of the reasons why the method has proved so satisfactory when plantings were made thruout the year, for only 1 planting failed out of 7 plantings made at monthly intervals. March and April seem to be the best months for planting.

In the Fort Hays experiments the usual practice is to cut the "hay" late in September with a mowing machine with a tin box attached to the rear of the cutter bar. The box is used to catch and hold the elusive buffalo grass

seed, only 50 per cent of which can be collected under the best of mechanical operation. A header can be used to harvest the native grass hay, but in that event only blue grama grass seed will be obtained as the header cannot be set low enough to get the buffalo grass seed. The date of cutting will vary somewhat due to seasonal conditions. Harvesting should be done when the grama grass seed is ripe but before it shatters.

The hay is stacked and in the spring the mixture of blue grama and buffalo grass is spread on a well prepared seedbed which was summer fallowed the previous year to store sufficient moisture to give the grass plants a good start.

Land seeded in this fashion can be grazed to some extent the following season. If moisture is plentiful the grass would stand comparatively heavy grazing.

Buffalo grass seeds germinate better after they have been exposed to winter temperatures.

—KF—

Doubt on "Nicking" Theory

For many years, breeders of Jersey cattle have practiced line breeding, or even close inbreeding, on the theory that mating animals of the same family blood lines would produce better results than mating animals of two different or distinct families. Breeding experiments started a number of years ago by the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry to test the theory of "nicking" now seem to indicate, however, that equally good results can be obtained whether the bull is from the same family as the cow or from a different family.

In these experiments, the Bureau is interbreeding or combining 8 families as an extreme test of outbreeding. The progeny of the first cross represents 2 distinct families; the second cross, 4 families; and the third cross may represent 6 or 8 families.

Not all the heifers representing the various family combinations have been tested as yet; but recently one cow, representing 4 distinct Jersey families, completed a yearly production record of 17,147 pounds of milk and 955 pounds of butterfat.

This cow, Sophie Oxford St. Maves Owllet 978747, as her name implies, combines 4 well-known families of the Jersey breed: The Sophie-Tormentor, the Owl-Interest, the Oxford-Majesty and the St. Maves families. Her paternal grandsire, Sophie's Tormentor 23d, and her maternal grandsire, the Moose O' Fernwood, are proved sires, and they are also being used in a breeding project with the Bureau's herd at Beltsville, Md., to develop a strain of Jersey cattle that will be pure in its inheritance for a high level of milk and butterfat production.

—KF—

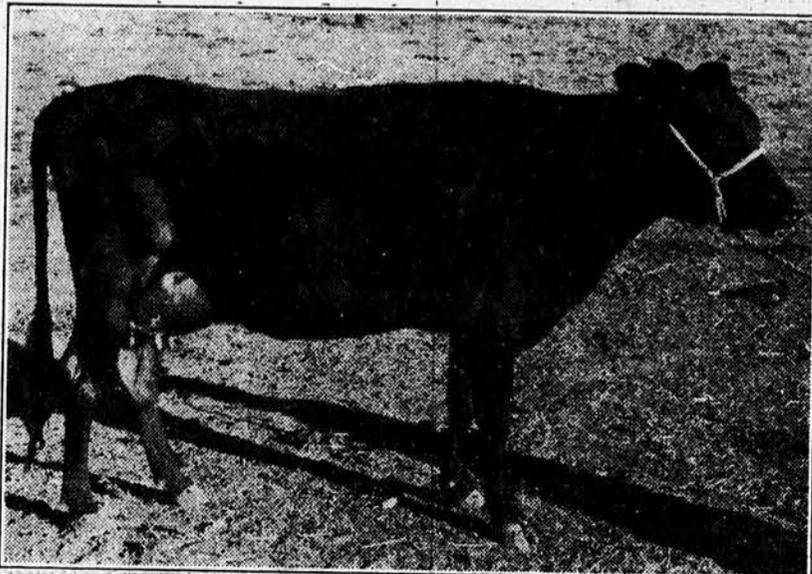
Oats at 14 Cents

Two years of lespedeza growth on a field near Mound City, gave Fred Snider a 50-bushel oats crop. Of course, the legume made pasture during that time, and held the soil, too. But the increased yield lowered the cost of the oats to 14 cents a bushel, not figuring the straw pile at its value for feed.

The Cow That Nobody Wanted

GERTIE CRICKET" was a Jersey cow that nobody wanted. That was the case once, but not today. For Gertie turned out to be a bundle of sure profit. When C. F. Davis and Sons, Cowley county, decided to divide their herd from standpoint of ownership, no one wanted this cow. Gilbert

Davis drew her. Then he joined the dairy herd improvement association and Gertie made a record of 509 pounds of butterfat last year. She did this on twice-a-day milking and just ordinary good farm care. The entire herd ranked at 375.8 pounds. Testing puts dairying on a business basis.



"Gertie Cricket" hid her light under a bushel basket, until the cow tester discovered her.

OUR 1939-model 6-foot combine is now ready—with many important improvements and a new *low price!* At \$695, *f. o. b. factory*, it gives you the most dollar-for-dollar value you can get in a small combine.

The McCormick-Deering No. 61 Harvester-Thresher brings *all* the advantages of combining—the *modern, low-cost method of harvesting*—to the smaller farms. It cuts and threshes 15 to 20 acres a day, making the harvest a family affair. It eliminates the use of twine, shocking, stacking, waiting for the threshing "ring," threshing bills, feeding big crews, and the extra work for your wife.

The No. 61 does an unusually efficient job, handling not only small grains but *all* threshable crops such as soybeans, peas, alfalfa, lespedeza, sorghum grains, beans, flax, etc. It has the same *straight-line* threshing feature that has long proved so successful in the larger McCormick-Deering combines and in stationary threshers.

See the McCormick-Deering No. 61—the *outstanding* small combine—at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store. Other sizes, up to 16-foot cut.

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- Handles all small grains and seed crops.

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F. O. B. FACTORY

complete for power-drive operation, with choice of grain tank or bagging platform. Machine complete with auxiliary engine as shown below, \$855, *f. o. b. factory*.



Oven MEALS

By RUTH GOODALL

COLD wintry days with a layer of snow covering all the ground and making fantastic objects of all the common everyday articles in the yard—that's the time when I put my oven in use and plan a hot oven meal for the evening. When the children come racing in from school covered with snow from flying snowballs and drifts which just had to be waded thru and the men finish the last of the chores, the whole family with their usual ravenous appetites sit down to the table.

There is a casserole of stuffed leg of lamb with carrots, baked potatoes and baked onions, a pear and cheese salad which is easy to fix at the last minute, and apricot gingerbread with whipped cream. Really dishes fit for a king and queen and still the day had been spent doing the usual morning household tasks and in the afternoon the library committee met at our house. Several of my friends sniffed appreciatively the delicious aroma coming from my kitchen.

Stuffed Leg of Lamb

Remove the bone from a 5-pound leg of lamb. Rub the meat with salt and pepper.



Center—A casserole of hamburger and noodles—now here's a dish to brag about.

Above—A perfect dinner and perfectly satisfying, from stuffed lamb to fruited gingerbread, with potatoes, onions and carrots in between.

Prepare dressing and spread it over the cut side of the meat. Fold meat around the dressing and fasten with a cord or meat skewers. Place in a casserole, arrange carrots around the meat and cover and bake.

This is the way I make the dressing:

Stuffing

2 cups soft bread crumbs	3 tablespoons finely diced celery
1 teaspoon salt	Water to moisten
1/4 teaspoon pepper	2 tablespoons melted butter
1 teaspoon chopped onion	

Let's Use the Oven

How would you like 17 more oven meal plans? If the answer is "yes," then you'll want our new leaflet, "Oven Meals," which gives complete menus and recipes for all 17 meals. Just enclose a 3-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and receive your copy. I'm sure you'll find it helpful.



Baked Potatoes

Select large, uniform sized potatoes, wash thoroly and place them on the oven rack around the meat casserole.

Baked Onions

Onions	Few grains pepper
1 teaspoon salt	1 tablespoon butter

Remove outer skins from medium whole onions, arrange in a shallow casserole. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, add bits of butter. Cover and bake.

Set oven regulator at 350 degrees F. and cook stuffed leg of lamb for 2 hours, or allow 25 minutes to the pound of meat. Place potatoes and onions in the oven during the last hour of baking. Serves 6 to 8 persons.

Apricot Gingerbread

1 pint apricots	1/2 teaspoon baking soda
2 cups flour	1 tablespoon vinegar
1/2 teaspoon salt	1 cup molasses
2 teaspoons cinnamon	1 cup milk
2 teaspoons ginger	3 tablespoons melted fat
	2 teaspoons baking powder

Place drained apricots in a well-greased dish. Prepare cake mixture. Sift dry ingredients together. Combine



Above—Would you believe so much could be cooked in one pan? Well, the evidence is here—a roast, three to four vegetables and a pudding.

Left—Spanish rice is a whole meal—meat, vegetables, starch—and oh! the spicy aroma!



vinegar, molasses and milk, stir into dry ingredients. Add melted fat and beat until smooth. Pour over apricots and bake 40 minutes at 350 degrees F. Serve with whipped cream. Sample for six persons.

Days when Daughter wants to have some friends in for a Sunday night feed or Sonny brings home "just two fellars, Mother" from hunting are when I am particularly thankful for recipes like this one for hamburger and noodles. Grand thing about such a dish is that it may be popped into the oven and forgotten until the whole family [Continued on Page 17]

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So get Busy! Grab a pencil—write down a name for the pattern pictured above! Use a postal card letter and send it to us in the next mail! You may win \$50.00 cash—first prize.

33 Prizes in All

There are 11 different designs in this one. Eight motifs of the sleepy Mexican can be used on towels or other emerald pieces and there are 3 EXTRA designs included which can also be worked in any color. But it is without a NAME! "Mexican Charm" and "Kitchen Companion" have been suggested but we want to send a better name. That's why we are offering \$115.00 in prizes. \$50.00. First Prize; \$25.00. Second Prize; \$10.00. Third Prize; and \$1.00 each for the 30 remaining prizes. Anyone may send ONE name enclosed in a cash prize winners since January 1. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in event of ties.

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Get quickly! Send your name for the radio TODAY as first prize winner will receive a table model Radio as an extra prize for promptness.

\$10.00 More on Your Check

\$10.00 more will be added to any prize check you may win, if you will order the transfer pattern above when you send in your name for it. Just enclose 10c in coin when you send a name for this unusual transfer pattern and it will be sent to you. We will add \$10.00 more to any prize check you may receive.

Mail Pattern Name before March 30, 1939.

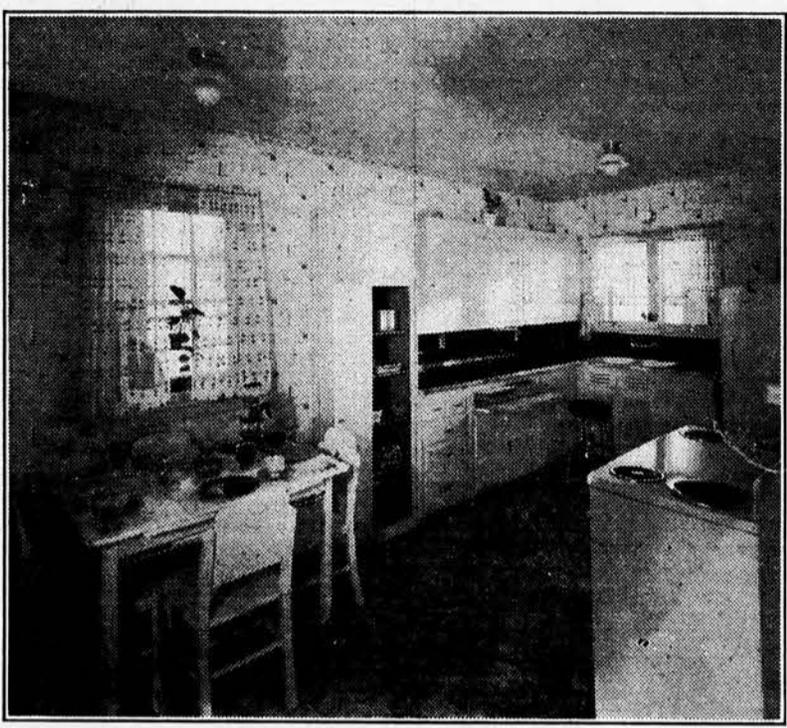
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That Kitchen of Your Dreams

By RUTH GOODALL



THIS year's Western Power and Farm Equipment Show at Wichita, held special attraction for the many wives who are as much interested in all farm equipment as the men are. They "were all eyes" at the home appliance show, while their men folks were taking in the latest improvements in farm machinery up and down Tractor Row and noting the variations of tractors, threshers and combines assembled for the occasion like so many dinosaur specimens of a mammoth machine age.

The home show was an innovation this year and gives much promise of bigger things women may expect at future Tractor Shows. The appliances were especially selected for farm homes. They included equipment for the electrically-wired farm home, for the home with gas and running water, and also for the farm home far off the highway and away from such conveniences.

Adjoining the home appliance exhibits was the model kitchen and dinette pictured here. It happened to be an all-electric kitchen. Built jointly by the extension division of Kansas State College and the Sedgwick county Farm Bureau, E. D. Warner, extension architect, and Mrs. Laura I. Winter, home demonstration agent of Sedgwick county, were co-designers.

Mrs. Winter acted as hostess in the model kitchen exhibit, explaining the advantages of equipment and the steps saved in the left-to-right arrangement from refrigerator to sink, to work table to cook stove to dining table. The kitchen and dinette together measured 10 by 18 feet, the eating end taking up 8 feet of the length, leaving the remainder to kitchen proper. So convenient was the arrangement, one feels assured that were it adapted in an actual home, the dinette would be used

all 21 meals of the week instead of only on Sundays and when company comes, as are too many dining rooms.

The cabinets were of the latest design, showing the best height for distance between shelves, which could also be adjusted to suit the owner's special equipment. The cabinets were painted a warm ivory outside and a cheery cherry red inside. Black marbled linoleum covered the table tops and was fitted in around the twin-sink, leaving a smooth, sanitary working surface. Sheer curtains of figured marquisette picked up the red, green and blue of kitchen paper and set off the ivory and red cabinet work. A creamy orange linoleum completely covered the floor. The dining table, one with extension leaves, and the matching chairs were of silver-toned oak sturdily built to give much utility. Potted plants and vines in the windows suggested a "real homemaker lives here" atmosphere.

Men as well as women were interested in the window construction. They were double-sashed and opened outward, while the screens were placed inside. A simple turn of a lever at the sill, within easy reach, opened or closed the windows for ventilation.

Oven Meals

(Continued from Page 16)

is seated—Mother excepted, of course. You'll find it a whole meal in itself.

Hamburg with Noodles

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 package egg noodles | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 4 cups boiling water | 1 medium onion, minced |
| 2 teaspoons salt | 1 cup mushrooms |
| 2 tablespoons fat | 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper |
| 1 pound hamburger | |

Cook noodles in the boiling salted water for 15 minutes in a saucepan. Drain, leaving 1/2 inch of liquid in bottom of dish. Melt fat in another dish. Season the hamburger with salt, form into balls and brown on all sides in the fat. Add onion, mushrooms and green pepper. Simmer for 10 minutes and place on top of noodles. Bake for 30 minutes in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. Serve in the casserole in which hamburger and noodles were cooked.

A big dish of this Spanish rice with a salad and a few other touches will be easy to prepare and how your family will enjoy it.

Spanish Rice

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons butter | 1/2 cup uncooked rice |
| 1 medium onion | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 pound ground round steak | 2 1/2 cups cooked tomatoes |
| 1/2 chopped green pepper | 1/4 teaspoon paprika |

Melt the butter and add chopped onion and cook, stirring occasionally for 3 minutes. Add the meat, stir and cook until the meat is brown. Stir in all other ingredients and cook, covered, for 45 minutes. Garnish with parsley and serve at once.

PERFECT HOT STARCH

In Barely A Minute!



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The annoying discomforts of a cold in chest or throat, generally ease when soothing, warming Musterole is applied. Better than a mustard plaster, Musterole gets action because it's NOT just a salve. It's a "counter-irritant"; stimulating, it penetrates the surface skin and helps to quickly relieve local congestion, aches and pains due to colds.

Used by millions for 30 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. In three strengths: Regular, Children's (mild) and Extra Strong, 40¢. Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau.



STOMACH DISCOMFORT

It is one of the signs to look for when you are suspicious of the presence of large round worms. Restlessness, poor appetite, broken sleep, crossness are other signs. Adults and children are commonly infected by flies, dogs, uncooked vegetables, fruit, contaminated water, dirt, etc. Use Jayne's Vermifuge to expel large round worms. Mild, mint flavored. Does not upset digestion. No fasting. Get a bottle today. All druggists. Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Inc., Philadelphia.

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The Most Useful Book



FOR YOUR HOME, for you and your children, this big unabridged dictionary is a daily question-answer. "Look it up in the Merriam-Webster" and you consult "The Supreme Authority".

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WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
Second Edition

Growing Things

Strange magic lies in growing things—in brown seeds sprouting in the warm, moist earth... in pale green tendrils reaching for a welcome string on which to cling.

Odd wonder lurks in glistening plots of dew-wet grass... in tiny forests of flowering moss.

Thrilling beauty abounds in the sparkling whiteness of a lily... in dainty clusters of modest petunias.

Color! Fragrance! Harmony! Some folks travel far in search of pleasure and beauty. But, when a spider drapes the hydrangea with a web of frailest lace and shell pink cameos adorn the rambler bush; I'm content in my own yard, just watching and tending growing things.—Hazel Schroeder.



YES SIR! MY POULTRY PROFITS PAID FOR MY BOY'S COLLEGE EDUCATION LAST YEAR!

FEED YOUR CHICKS A BALANCED CHICK FEED THIS YEAR!

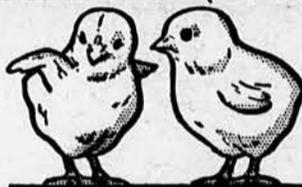
VICTOR CHICK PELLETS

You can be SURE that your chicks are being fed a correctly balanced chick feed—one that will not become unbalanced! Feed them VICTOR CHICK PELLETS—containing scientifically correct amounts of the Vitamins A-B-D-E-G, proteins, fats, carbohydrates and minerals.

Your chick feed is a vital factor in low chick mortality, short growing period and the production of healthy hens that produce a high yield of quality eggs. So this year, feed VICTOR CHICK PELLETS!

WRITE FOR THESE NOW

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



CONTAINING ALL THESE

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

The CRETE MILLS CRETE, NEBRASKA

Kansas Farm Shopper

You owe it to yourself to write to the advertisers. You can receive boundless aid in your spring shopping if you send for the folders, booklets and leaflets prepared by Kansas Farmer advertisers.

A coupon on the advertisement means that the advertiser has valuable information that is free—there is no obligation whatsoever. Use these coupons whenever they appear. Other advertisers have no coupon but offer such literature in their advertising. Be sure to read the advertisements carefully and send for the information in which you are interested.

Below is a list of the advertisers in this issue offering information.

- Caterpillar Tractors, page 7. Be sure to note the coupon.
- The Massey-Harris "Clipper" Combine, page 8. Read the coupon.
- Read carefully the offers in the Conoco advertisement on page 28.
- See the free information offer in the DeLaval Separator and Milkier advertisement, page 10.
- There is a free literature offer in the Dempster ad on page 12.
- Webster's New International Dictionary has an interesting offer on page 17.
- Free booklet offer by Quaker Oats Company on page 18.
- Crete Mills has a free booklet offer on Victor Feeds, page 18.
- A new 36-page book is listed in the Dr. Salisbury ad on page 19.
- See the Gooch feed ad on page 19.
- A free catalog offer in the Western Sprocket ad, page 20.
- See information offer on Ribstone Concrete Stave Silos, page 20.
- A Successful Hog Feeder circular is offered on page 20.
- See Soil Building booklet offer in Keystone Fence ad, page 21.
- Book, "Legumes for Profit," listed in Nitragin ad, page 21.
- Full information on Bear Cat Grinder, page 21.
- See National Vitriol Silo ad on page 21.
- Information on Tongue Lock Concrete Stave Silos, page 21.
- Free Catalog in Jayhawk Stacker-Loader ad, page 21.
- Hay Chopping and Molasses Silage booklet in Gehl Cutter ad, page 22.
- Write for catalog on Western Irrigation Pumps, page 22.
- Send for information and prices on Dodson Concrete Silos, page 22.
- A coupon in the Aermotor Water System ad on page 22.
- The Killefer Disk Harrow ad has a coupon, page 23.
- See Garst and Thomas Hybrid seed corn advertisement, page 12.
- See Faultless Starch ad on page 17.

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KANSAS FARMER
When Writing to Advertisers

Remarkable Success Raising Baby Chicks

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

You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 20, Waterloo, Iowa



FREE
New 32-Page Book tells how to save up to 1/3 to 1/2 on feed cost yet raise big strong pullets.

For your free copy send name and address to THE QUAKER OATS CO., DEPT. C19, CHICAGO

Hatchery Sells Products Locally

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

IT IS unusual to find a hatchery that sells practically all their product locally. The Wilson hatchery, Merriam, is unique in this respect. It has a capacity of 115,000 and its chicks go almost entirely to local customers. The fact that they hatch good livable chicks is the main reason why they have been able to hold their trade and build up a larger one each year.

Special inducement is made to flock owners to deliver good hatchable eggs. A premium is paid in the beginning and then there is an extra premium to those flock owners whose eggs hatch 80 per cent or better. Mr. Wilson mentioned that if a hatcheryman can increase his hatchability from 70 to 80 per cent or more that he can increase his profits greatly.

One thing that hens lack that means much to the kind of chicks that they produce is lack of greens in their rations. If they cannot be outside on green succulent pasture then the next best thing that can be done is to supply greens in some form. Much has been heard the last few months of preserving cereal grasses by refrigeration. But this process involves some complication, and grasses have been held at low temperatures until ready to use, which makes the use of these greens rather difficult in most cases.

A different method of keeping green grass in fresh palatable condition by silage methods and chemicals is being tried out by many of the flock owners that supply the eggs for the Wilson hatchery. Some remarkable results have been obtained. Hens under such feeding management have shown less mortality, their eggs hatch better and the chicks are stronger. Broiler raisers are also finding that green grasses so processed have much merit, and that broilers may be marketed at an earlier age. The fact that the product retains its freshness and its original vitamin content make it one of the good products that will help poultrymen to better profits.

Sunshine is an important factor in the kind of eggs a hen produces. In former years when hens were confined and vitamin D was lacking, eggs did

not hatch well, and the mortality of chicks were greater. Now Cod Liver oil added to the ration at the rate of per cent takes the place of sunshine in many flocks. By using these better methods of feeding Mr. Wilson finds that it isn't hard to increase his hatchability and the vitality of his chicks and it pays the flock owner to use them also since he gets added premiums according to the hatchability of the eggs he delivers. This is the operation that it is going to take to give the buying public the kind of chicks to which they are entitled.

—KF—



Mrs. Farnsworth

Age Resists Parasites

Evidence that older animals are more resistant to the growth of internal parasites than younger animals of the same species has been reported by Dr. J. E. Ackert, of Kansas State College. The limiting factor seems to be the goblet cells of the intestine which secrete a mucin unfavorable to the growth of parasites. These cells are more numerous in older fowls and animals.

Dr. Ackert and his assistants found that in 3 weeks the parasites would grow much quicker in young chickens than in chickens 1 month old, and more rapidly in chickens of 1 month than in birds 3½ months old. The discovery that there are more goblet cells in the duodenum of older than younger animals, and that the mucus from these cells inhibits the growth of parasites and is therefore related to age resistance to parasitism are new to science.

—KF—

Reduces Interest Rate

The interest rate on all money advanced by the production credit associations has been reduced one-half of per cent, or to 4½ per cent, D. L. Mulendore, president of the Production Credit Corporation, of Wichita, has announced. Farmers and stockmen will benefit from this reduction, which is the third rate cut since organization of the association 5 years ago.

—KF—

Fits His Pasture Plan

Electric fence is used by Fremont Siefel, Norton, to graze his cattle on several patches of Sudan grass, seeded and volunteer wheat, and row-crop stubble.

Pasture Promises for 1939

By TUDOR CHARLES

WIDESPREAD improvement of native pastures of Kansas last year, especially thruout the bluestem and the Central Kansas short grass sections, is no longer news. But the promise of better grass in other sections will be particularly timely.

Grass improvement has been crowding westward from the center of the state. For instance, 2 years ago, Otto Werner, Phillips county, found his grass in pastures along the Solomon river was thin and scarcely alive. But after last season he has much better grass and can see that another year or two will bring back the original stand.

When Mr. Werner examined the pastures of John and Edgar Williams, in Sheridan and Decatur counties, on Kansas Farmer's pasture tour last fall, he expressed the conclusion that they were in about the same condition as his had been 1 to 2 years ago. Since there had been some improvement the past season in the Williams pastures, he advanced the belief that a favorable season would result in continued growth and rapid recovery.

In Eastern Kansas pastures, weeds and brush are a definite handicap to bluegrass, and in many cases they will not only have to be eradicated but grass seed will have to be scattered before pasture will be good again. Since bluestem was once native over Eastern Kansas, it would be a good grass to seed again on much upland and slopes. By cutting brush, seeding bluestem, and keeping weeds down, a good stand might be started in one season on land which at present is

about equal to nothing in carrying capacity.

An acre of Sudan grass on good farm land will keep as many cattle, and do better, than 10 acres or more of the weed-infested areas. Rainfall in Eastern Kansas is usually ample to keep bluestem, or newly seeded bluegrass, growing nicely if not pastured.

To seed bluestem, seed will have to be purchased unless cut and stored last fall. Seed from bluestem now standing will have shattered by this time. The best time to sow seems to be in March or April.

Strawberry Growing

Another selection of timely Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins, which are free to our readers, are listed below. Just print your name and address on a post card and the numbers of the bulletins you would like to have, and address the card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. 193—Strawberry Growing in Kansas.
- No. 279—Smuts of Cereal and Forage Crops and Their Control.
- No. 191—Flax Production in Kansas.
- No. 267—Lawns in Kansas.
- No. 260—Soil Fertility.

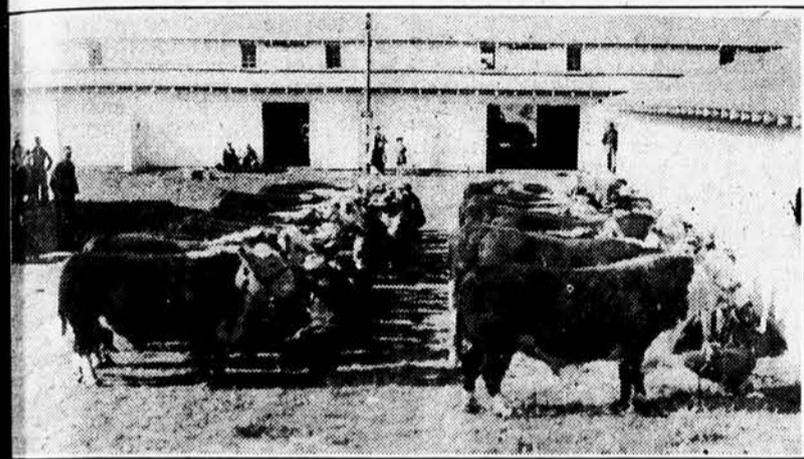
Big County Spring Hereford Show

You Will Be Welcome

THE fourth annual Dickinson County Hereford Spring Show will be held Friday, April 14, at the fair grounds in Abilene. In 1938, this show was the largest of its kind ever to be held in Kansas, with 15 Dickinson county breeders exhibiting 63 head of the finest Hereford animals. About 250 Vocational Agriculture and 4-H boys and girls from all over East Central Kansas participated in the junior judging school. This year an even larger show is

anticipated. The judging school again will play a large part in the program. Lunch will be served on the grounds. B. M. Anderson, of the American Hereford Association, will act as critic, placing the animals in the show and also giving reasons to the boys and girls.

The 1939 officers of the Dickinson Hereford Association are: Jesse Riffel, president; T. L. Welsh, vice-president; Roy Lockard, treasurer; and A. H. Stepenon, county agent, secretary.



The biggest county spring Hereford show ever held in Kansas was in Dickinson county last spring. Fifteen breeders exhibited 63 head of purebred Herefords. Here is the line-up at the third annual show. Exhibitors were Jesse Riffel, Hobson Bros., Harry Riffel, Noah Ayres, Jim Boyce, Roy Lockard, Isaac Riffel, T. L. Welsh, George Riffel, Merle Palmer, Earl Elliott, Louis Kleinschmidt, and Elmer Jones. Dean Stevens, of Hope, won the weight guessing contest by coming within 5 pounds of the weight of 3 animals.

Shall I Raise Pullets This Year?

WILL it pay to keep my flock of hens 2 years and not raise any pullets this year? A reader asks for our opinion. The advantage of having a nice flock of pullets to house in the fall in the fall and winter eggs, and also as a replacement for the older flock. Raising pullets every year it gives a better chance to cull out some undesirable from the hen flock. As a strictly commercial proposition the deal flock would be 1/3 hens and 2/3 pullets. However here are some things to consider. The mortality is higher in the pullet flock usually than in the hen flock. There is the expense of rearing such a large number of pullets every year. If hatching eggs are to be one of the considerations then the hens will produce better chicks and larger eggs unless the pullets were very early hatched. For a flock that is used for the combination purpose of producing market eggs and good hatching eggs, I would say that half each of hens and pullets is not far from wrong. I'd rather try raising some pullets every year. It will be a better balanced program for the year and for the future than most any way you look at it. —Mrs. H. F.

—KF—

Top Pay for Turkeys

Quality is the big thing in getting more profit from turkeys. In Cowley county last season, producers set a new high when their pool car of Christmas turkeys sold for an average of 19.19 cents a pound on basis of live weight. This record price for the county since organizing the pool in 1936, was due in large measure to the fine finish and quality of the birds. F. H. Chenowith, Udall, marketed 8 turkeys which averaged 20.06 cents a pound live weight, the high figure. W. M. Patton, Arkansas City, raised 10 birds which brought nearly as much at 20.05 cents. In the larger numbers, V. V. Bossi, Arkansas City, had 231 head which averaged 19.96 cents, live weight basis.

—KF—

The New Barred Rock

You have heard that the poultry industry now has, or will have, a new barred rock. L. F. Payne, chief of the poultry department, Kansas State college, explains it this way: The single standard for Barred Rocks

was adopted at the last meeting of the American Poultry Association at St. Paul, last summer. However, it does not go into effect until March 1, 1942. The principal reason, I think, for going back to one standard was to simplify the breeding of Barred Rocks.

Up to this time it has been necessary to use a duplicate mating system to produce males and females having the same shade of color as called for in the Standard of Perfection. To accomplish this, light colored cockerels were mated with hens having the desirable exhibition color and only the pullets could be saved for show purposes. To produce a show cockerel, an exhibition colored male was mated with a dark colored female and only the cockerels were used. When males and females of the same shade of color are mated together, the cockerels will be light in color and the pullets will be dark. Hence, the new standard will describe the light cockerel and dark pullet which can be produced from a single mating.

—KF—

Keep the Chicks Busy

A poultry authority gives "insufficient entertainment" as an important cause of cannibalism among baby chicks. This suggests need of a farm bulletin on "Games for Baby Chicks." But the above-mentioned authority suggests clipped greens instead with which the chicks may run and play.

—KF—

Birds to Flock Together

Birds of every feather will flock together at the World's Poultry Congress and Exposition in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7. One of the most comprehensive displays of all breeds and varieties of poultry ever gathered under one roof will be shown. There will be ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, and water fowl, as well as familiar breeds of chickens from neighboring farmyards to rare and exotic varieties from out of the way corners of the world.

This is the seventh such congress. It is held every 3 years, and this is the first time it has been held in the United States. More than 60 nations will participate. As a special feature on the opening day, several thousand carrier pigeons will be released symbolizing the far-flung interest in the Congress.



HEY!
BE SURE TO
BUY SOME
PHEN-O-SAL
TABLETS FOR
OUR DRINKING
WATER



RIGHT FROM THE START —
Give Your Chicks the Benefits
of GENUINE Dr. Salsbury's
PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS!

Your hatcheryman has done all in his power to make sure the chicks you buy from him are strong and healthy.

Carry on his good work! From the day you get your chicks, put Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal in their drinking water. It's the tried and proved medicine; a balanced blend of drugs well known for their astringent value, and for their antiseptic action as proved by bacteriologic inhibition tests in our research laboratory.

Phen-O-Sal Tablets dissolve in just a few seconds. Your chicks get the full benefit of this remarkable medicine whenever they drink. Every tablet is uniform in quality and composition—as carefully compounded as medicines for personal use.

So give your chicks the help they need! Put genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets in their drinking water. Get a package today from your Dr. Salsbury dealer.

PRICES: 125 tablets—\$1.00; 300—\$2.00; 500—\$3.00. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

FREE Dr. Salsbury's "First Aid to Poultry"—a brand-new, 36-page, 3-color Rotogravure book full of pictures, poultry tips and valuable disease information. Get your FREE copy from your Dr. Salsbury dealer or write us.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa
Columbus, Ohio; Kansas City, Mo.; Fort Worth, Texas



Be Sure You
Get GENUINE
Dr. Salsbury's
PHEN-O-SAL
Tablets

The Phen-O-Sal Tablets you buy today are based on the original prescription compounded by Dr. J. E. Salsbury years ago. Used and preferred by thousands of poultry raisers. Recommended by hatcherymen, feed dealers, druggists and produce dealers who display the emblem shown below. Be sure you get GENUINE Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets. Look for package and trademark shown above.

Dr. Salsbury's
POULTRY HEALTH
SERVICE STATION

Dr. Salsbury's
PHEN-O-SAL
TABLETS

GET Some CAM-PHO-SAL, too, for Colds and Brooder Pneumonia!

Why take unnecessary chances with your chicks? Spray them regularly with Dr. Salsbury's Cam-Pho-Sal as a precaution against colds, brooder pneumonia, and other troubles that may affect the breathing organs. These organs are delicate—

highly susceptible to infection. Cam-Pho-Sal helps to protect them—provides soothing, medicated vapors which the chicks inhale.

If chicks are already infected, quick action is needed. Frequent spraying with Cam-Pho-Sal helps to arrest the spread of the disease, provides relief, and promotes recovery.

So give your chicks the benefits of Cam-Pho-Sal. Get a bottle today from your Dr. Salsbury dealer.

SAY "I saw your advertisement in KANSAS FARMER"

GOOCH'S POULTRY FEEDS

BEST

THE KEY TO POULTRY SUCCESS

MASH or PELLETS

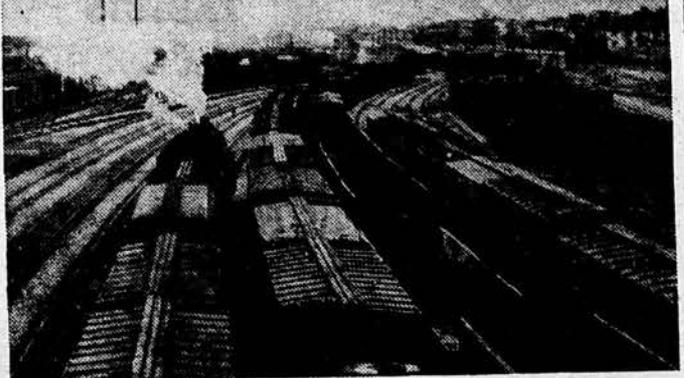
• Now Packed
in the NEW HOLLYWOOD
and WOOLFLOCK Cloth Bags

Tested and proved feeds that produce profitable results—in attractive, high quality bags from which you can make hundreds of things.

Tune in these radio stations for complete information:

WIBW—Topeka
KMMJ—Clay Center
KFAB—Lincoln

You're looking at some "Railroad Implements"



AMERICAN farmers have three and a third billion dollars invested in "farm implements," such as plows and harrows, cultivators, tractors and combines.

Now the railroads have "implements" too. You know them as box cars, cattle cars, passenger cars, locomotives and things of the sort. And the railroads have about five and a half billion dollars invested in such equipment.

You might think, with this investment, that new purchases would hardly be needed.

But it's just like farming. And with all their implements, American farmers bought half a billion dollars worth of new equipment in 1937.

So, the railroads, in order to keep abreast of the times, must also buy new "implements." In the past ten years ending with 1938, they spent an average of about 165 million dollars per year for additional equipment.

This money has brought several advantages to shippers such as you. It has increased the pulling power of locomotives, for instance,

17%. It has helped to increase the carrying capacity of freight cars. It has played a part in increasing the speed of freight trains 50%.

But the railroads' job, like that of the farmers', is never finished—and if the railroads are to keep on doing the best all-round transportation job in the world they need to keep on replacing old "implements" with new ones. If they had the money they could spend to advantage at least one half billion dollars a year for the next five years just for new "railroad implements."

All of which means, the railroads need a fair chance to earn a living; so they'll be in good shape to move farm products to market when you want them to go.

A program of Federal and State legislation looking toward giving the railroads that fair chance to earn a living is outlined in a recently published booklet called, "For Better Times—A Square Deal in Transportation." Write for a copy:



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RIBSTONE SILO
Concrete Stave SILO

Built of steel reinforced staves made by a special process producing maximum density and strength. Costs no more than ordinary silos. Build a permanent silo this year and add dollars to your farm profits. Big Discount now. Write to

The Hutchinson Concrete Co.
Box 504, Hutchinson, Kan.

WINTER FARM RELIEF!

Here's farm relief no farmer can afford to be without—EN-AR-CO (Japanese style) OIL. Stimulates local circulation for the relief of pains of Neuralgia, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Fatigue and Exposure, also the discomfort of Head Colds and Bronchial Irritation. EN-AR-CO has been doing it for over 50 years. Best insurance against a crop of troubles. Get EN-AR-CO today and get your quick pain relief. All Drugists.

NATIONAL REMEDY CO. MADE IN U.S.A. NEW YORK

SAVE FEED and CHORES

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

SUCCESSFUL HOG FEEDER
Bigger Capacity. Fat features. No clogging. Self-agitating sides, etc.

4 sizes, low as \$19.75. See your dealer or write for free circular.

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

GOOD FARMING PAYS

New Patent Griddle Improves Work.

WESTERN SPROCKET PACKER & MULCHER

New patents again put WESTERN 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, mellow and firms soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/2 seed because every good seed grows. Great for rolling in alfalfa, clover or grass seed and breaking crust on wheat in Spring. Make sure you get genuine WESTERN before buying. Made for horses or tractor; 13 sizes. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct to you.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 649, Neelings, Nebraska

I NEED A NEW SADDLE BOY! GET A FRED MUELLER SADDLE—USE MINE—EASY ON YOUR HORSE. YOUR POCKETBOOK!

Save \$10 to \$20 on Mueller lifetime saddles. Quality harness, hats, chaps, boots, belts, bridles, etc.

FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS FACTORY
401 MUELLER BLDG., DENVER, COLO.

Send today for FREE CATALOG

How to Win Bird Friends

By LEILA LEE

IF YOU wish to win bird friends, and I would like them to stay and keep you company during the summer, feed them. When our songsters and insect destroyers are hungry, they appreciate any consideration. Seeds on which birds have been feeding during early winter are scarce now, or are souring and are not good for the birds to eat. As a result, the birds move from place to place, working their way back north. Where feed is plentiful and conditions good for them, birds stay and nest. So if they are fed now, they will stay until nesting time, then it will be too late to move north.

Birds will pay for what feed they eat by helping to keep down insect pests this summer. And who doesn't like to listen to their beautiful songs? Poultry feed placed in open hampers on sides of trees is fine for birds, if some shelter is provided to keep the feed from getting wet and souring. When there is no poultry feed handy, a strip of suet is good for them. Tie strips of suet on trees where dogs and cats can't get it.

For our helpful leaflet, "Homes for Birds," send 3 cents for mailing to Kansas Farmer.

Bathing the Royal Family

If you have to wash the dishes for mother, and it gets oh, so tiresome—just imagine the dishes are a royal family at the royal swimming pool. Of course, royalty bathes first, and these are the best dishes and glassware—the king and queen, the prince and princess, ladies-in-waiting, and so forth. The knives and forks are the royal guards. Then the pans are the peasantry, and such a lot of scouring and cleaning it does take to get them ready for the royal pool! First thing you know, the dishes all are done, and the royal family are in their proper places in the palace pantry. Even the dullest job can be made interesting if you use a little imagination on it.

Children's Books

(Reviewed by an 11-year-old girl.)

The Scarlet Oak. Macmillan, \$2. Hugh and Jeremy moved from France with their mother to live with their grandfather in the U. S. A. The day after their arrival, the grandfather gets word that his last ship has sunk, and that he is poor. So Hugh, Jeremy, their mother and grandfather moved to a kind neighbor's house to live. Read

April Party Plans

Surely you are planning to celebrate one of the 2 special days in April with a party. If it's to be an April Fool party, we have a leaflet of hilarious, "foolish" games you are sure to want. Or if you are planning on an Easter party our leaflet of Easter games will help you show your guests a wonderful time. You may get either of these leaflets for only 3 cents to cover mailing costs, or you may order both for 5 cents, from Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

this book to learn all the adventures Hugh and Jeremy have.

Nino. Viking, \$2. Nino is a little boy that lives in Massarosa, Tuscany. He lives with his mother and grandfather because his father has gone to America. Read this book and find out about the many adventures Nino has. A lot of the good times he has with Julio, a very dear friend, and also how finally Nino, his mother and grandfather go to America and visit Nino's father. This book has many lovely pictures and is good reading for children from the ages of 8 to 14 years.

Wee Gillis. Viking \$1.50. Wee Gillis is a boy that lives in Scotland. His mother and her family were all highlanders, and his father and his family were highlanders. Finally the day came when Wee Gillis had to make up his mind what to be, a lowlander or a highlander. Read this book and find out where he chooses to live. This book is good for children from the ages of 5 years to 6 years. It is a very well illustrated book of full page pictures.

Sarah's Idea. Viking, \$1.50. Sarah is a little girl. She has a sister named Linda. Sarah is a sickly, weak girl and she wants to be a tomboy. Her sister Linda is healthy and strong but does not like any sports. Because of Sarah's sickness, her father, mother, Sarah and Linda move to a ranch. This ranch is a barn. The only thing Sarah can do about on the ranch is in the barn. Read this book and find out why Sarah likes this barn so much. This book is very well illustrated and is good reading for children from 8 to 12 years old.

Stamp Collecting Popular Hobby

By UNCLE CORDY

SOMEONE has estimated there are more than 10,000,000 stamp collectors in the United States. So stamp collecting is a pretty popular hobby. It is an educational hobby, too, for much about a country's history and natural resources may be learned from studying its stamps.

Children are not the only ones who collect stamps. People of all ages find a universal interest in them, for they all have an interest in the important events or famous people who are being remembered by an issue of stamps. President Roosevelt has a large stamp collection, and one of the most valuable in the world belongs to King George of England. Many grown people have spent huge sums of money on their collections. Perhaps your parents will become interested, too.

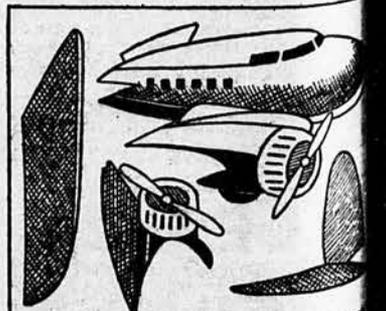
Of course, we have all read stories in the newspapers of some person who has suddenly discovered a stamp that is worth a fortune. It is unlikely that you will ever find such a stamp. But you can have lots of fun making and studying your collection, and then some day you might find you have just the stamp that somebody wants badly enough to pay a good price for it.

Some folks collect just United States postage stamps; others collect from foreign countries. Some people collect the Tuberculosis Association Christmas seals. Some want their stamps canceled. Others collect only un-canceled ones, while many want pre-canceled stamps. Some want blocks of 4,

others blocks of 6, while still others buy whole sheets from the post office.

Then the envelopes are important, too. Real old envelopes with old stamps are often valuable. And some people collect just postmarks. What would be nicer than a collection of postmarks from every post office in Kansas?

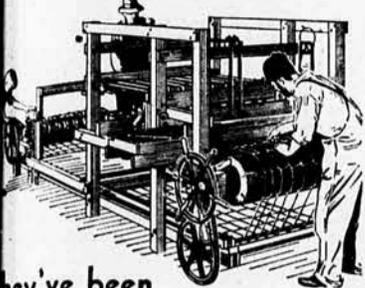
There are so many new stamps in circulation now that I am sure you will have no trouble in starting your collection. Don't tear them from the envelopes, but soak them off in water. Handle your stamps carefully, for your collection is worth more if it is in good condition. Once you get your collection started, you will become so absorbed in your hobby that you will want to learn more and more about stamps.



PUT THIS BIG TRANSPORT SHIP TOGETHER AND SEE WHAT KIND OF AN AIRPLANE MECHANIC YOU WOULD MAKE.

40 YEARS AGO

KEYSTONE MADE ITS FIRST WOVEN WIRE FENCE on this CRUDE MACHINE



They've been MAKING FARM FENCE BETTER and BETTER ever since . . .

50 years of study and testing and improving have gone into the Keystone RED BRAND fence you buy today. It's "Galvannealed" and copper-bearing for extra long life in the fence line. It's made to give years more service for your money. Try it!

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KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
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Look for the Red Top Wire
RED BRAND
Time Tested FENCE
RED TOP STEEL POSTS

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NITRAGIN
INOCULATION
FOR ALL LEGUMES

Nitragin inoculation often increases the yields of ALFALFA, CLOVER, SOYBEANS and other legumes by 50% or more. It makes more and richer feed . . . enriches the soil with nitrogen and organic matter.

DON'T USE SUBSTITUTES
Don't take a chance on ordinary or unknown inoculants. NITRAGIN inoculant has been bred up by 40 years of scientific selection . . . proved by 40 years of practical farm use. It's the original tested, branded and dated inoculant—billions of bacteria packed in every can. Sold by leading seed dealers. Don't accept substitutes—insist on NITRAGIN. Now—lowest price in history.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE
Tells how to grow better legumes for bigger yield, better feed, surer soil building. Just write for "LEGUMES FOR PROFITS."
THE NITRAGIN COMPANY
3710 N. Booth Street
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BEAR CAT
Combination
HAY and ROUGHAGE MILL
and ENSILAGE CUTTER

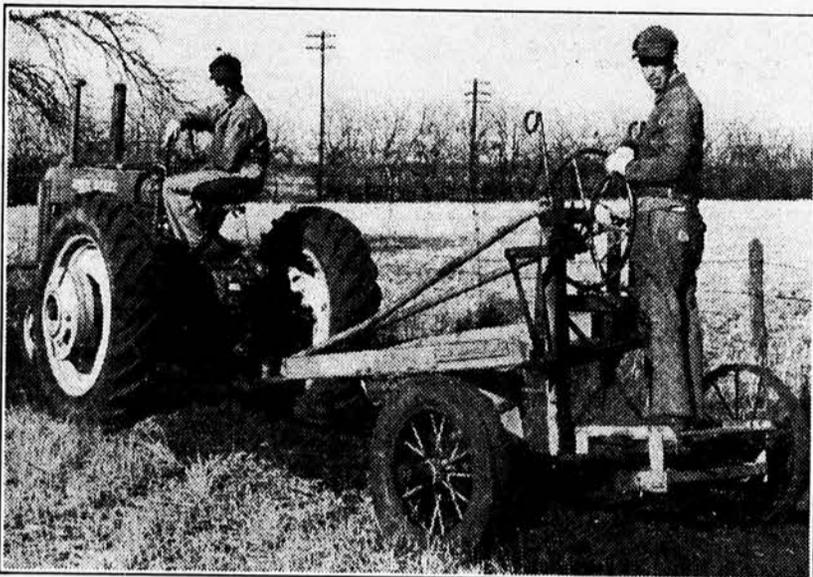


Has any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really does roughage, bundles or bale flakes and makes hay about it. Large capacity guard with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, head and swing hammers. Get full information for this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write Northern Land Roller Co., Box 135, Hastings, Neb.
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Everlasting TILE SILOS
Cheap to install Free from trouble
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NO Blowing In Buy Now
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Write for prices. Special discounts
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PILES TREATED without SURGERY
Pain—no hospitalization. Over 35 years specialization in Rectal ailments, Piles, Fistulas, etc. Write for our FREE informative booklet. Also learn about our low costs for treatments. Kansas City Medical Clinic (J. J. Bernes Physic., 1129 Grand Ave., K. C., Mo.) (Over Bernes Drug Store)

Ideal Terracer From Grader



An efficient farm terracer made from an old road grader at a cost of only \$40, by Walter Hunt, Arkansas City, who is operating the grader.

WALTER HUNT, Cowley county, has constructed an ideal farm terracer and ditching grader from an old grader purchased from the Oklahoma Highway Commission. The total cost was less than \$40 yet Mr. Hunt believes his terracing outfit is worth around \$200. Because Oklahoma has

changed its system of maintaining dirt and gravel roads several of these graders were for sale in good condition. To better adapt his grader for terracing, Mr. Hunt removed the front trucks and hitched the front end of the frame to the tractor drawbar. This makes the grader easier to handle.

Seeks to Improve Native Grasses

By R. R. LASHBROOK

BUFFALO grass has been found one of the best available for covering our native prairies. Combined with blue grama grass it will withstand drouth and dry weather and at the same time protect the soil from erosion. But there is one difficulty with buffalo grass—the seed is produced so close to the ground that it cannot be economically collected.

Leon E. Wenger, of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, saw the need of producing buffalo grass with the seed higher above the ground. He planted seeds, one to a pot. At the end of a year he found great differences in the characteristics of the plants. Most of them produced seed at the surface of the ground, but a few produced seed at a height of 9 or 10 inches.

Having proof of the tremendous pos-

sibilities of selection. Mr. Wenger has greatly enlarged his grass nursery. He plans to use larger areas to get a wider selection. Some of the new plants yield as high as 250 pounds of seed an acre, some 60 pounds and some 40, whereas the native grass pasture yields about 34 pounds an acre.

Similar work has been done in selecting and propagating blue grama grass. Here, too, tremendous differences have been noted between the various selections. There is great room for improvement in the blue grama.

At present there is no seed available of any of these high-yielding selections. But Mr. Wenger believes at last he is on the right track and that in due time the greatest problem in our Western Kansas agriculture will be satisfactorily solved.

Do You Know a Master Farmer?

NOMINATIONS are again in order for Master Farmers. Five of Kansas' leading farmers will be chosen for the 1939 award.

Before a man is eligible for the Master Farmer award he must be nominated by someone else. This is the first requirement. Only 5 farmers are given the title of Master Farmer every year, but they represent the hundreds of successful Kansas farmers who have played a major part in making Kansas famous.

Financial success alone does not make a Master Farmer. One also must have a record of community service, a reputation for square dealing with all whom he comes in contact, and a high standard of home service for his family. The man who is an all-around good farmer, neighbor, and community citizen is a logical person to receive the

Master Farmer award. If you know of such a man you may nominate him.

Every candidate will receive a complete form to fill out. This will be returned to Kansas Farmer, and will be treated with the strictest confidence. It will be the guide to selection of the Master Farmer, altho every promising nominee will be visited by one of Kansas Farmer's editors.

To be eligible for the Master Farmer award a man must live on a Kansas farm. He may be a land owner, tenant or farm manager. Age is not a limiting factor, altho men who have reached maturity and have successfully passed thru a long period of experience on the farm are given preference by the committee which makes the final selections.

Who is your candidate for Master Farmer? Please send us his name.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

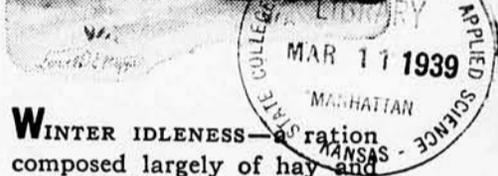
I wish to nominate
(Name of candidate)

.
(Address of candidate)

.
(Name and address of person making nomination)

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

MOM'S WORRYIN' ABOUT
HAVIN' TO GO TO WORK—
SAYS SHE FEELS
LAZY INSIDE



WINTER IDLENESS—ration composed largely of hay and fodder—by the time spring hoves in sight, work teams are LAZY INSIDE. Out of condition just like an athlete who hasn't been training regularly.

The 5-way urge of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will help put them back in shape sooner. Give them Stock Tonic to (1) increase appetite, (2) aid digestion, (3) promote better assimilation, (4) assist elimination, (5) provide essential minerals. Give them a little Stock Tonic with their feed twice a day for at least a month before time to break stalks or sow oats. You'll feel it on the lines when you open the gate and pull into the field.

USE DR. HESS MEDICATED POWDER FOR HARNESS GALLS, SORE NECKS AND SHOULDERS, ANY WOUND OR OPEN SORE. FORMS A PROTECTIVE COATING OVER THE WOUND AND STARTS THE HEALING PROCESS AT ONCE.

DR. HESS RESEARCH FARM TESTED **PRODUCTS**
Never peddled—sold only through reputable dealers

Tongue Lock Concrete Slave Silos

are the silos that have been giving such outstanding service for the last twenty-six years.
If you contract to buy a silo this month for future delivery, you will get a large discount. Write for further information.

McPHERSON CONCRETE PROD. CO.
McPherson, Kansas

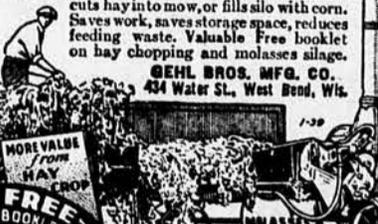
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Operated with Tractor or Truck
Gathers from windrow, cock or shock; elevates, carries or dumps load at any height. Stacks Hay. Loads Wagons, Gathers Combined Straw, Feeds Baler. Soon pays for itself. **THE NEW AUTOMATIC JAYHAWK** is the speediest and best machine we have built during our 35 years' leadership. FOR YOU who use horses for power—The JAYHAWK Stacker-Loader. Thousands are boosters. "Ask any JAYHAWK user."
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Put up hay, rain or shine with a Gehl Cutter. Makes grass molasses silage from green hay—no curing required. Means 50% more feed per acre, no risk from bad weather. Automatic pump measures flow of molasses in proportion to feed. Same machine cuts hay into mow, or fills silo with corn. Saves work, saves storage space, reduces feeding waste. Valuable Free booklet on hay chopping and molasses silage.

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

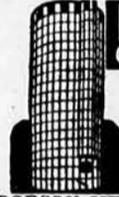


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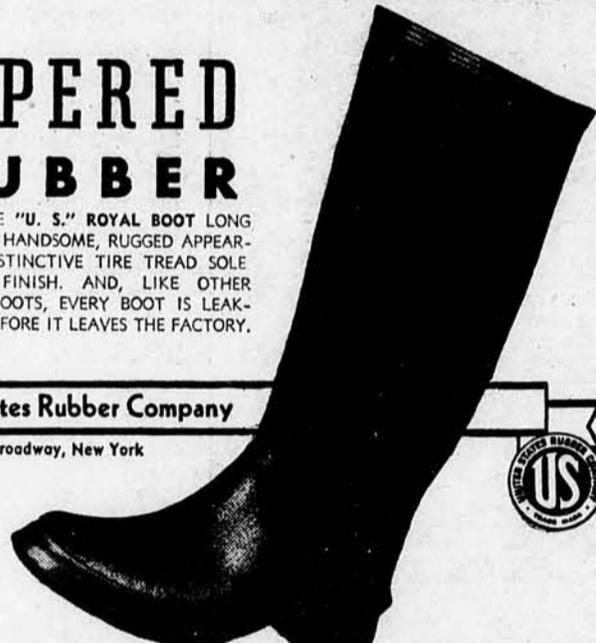
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COUNTLESS AERMOTOR Windmill owners report yearly oiling their only pumping expense. Low-cost pumping is enjoyed by AERMOTOR Water System owners, also, who have plenty of water for a few cents daily. So, whether you pump with wind or electricity an AERMOTOR outfit will help you save money.

In buying pumping equipment don't take anybody's word for it. See for yourself. First, compare AERMOTOR products with any other make. You'll find that AERMOTOR offers you numerous exclusive features which assure better value and more dependable pumping.

See your Aermotor dealer and MAIL COUPON TODAY

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Send details: Windmill Water System

Name _____

Address _____

Examine AERMOTOR First



Milking Shorthorns Gain Favor

By JOHN B. CAGE

AN INTERESTING development in Kansas is the marked increase in the number of Milking Shorthorns. This has been not entirely due to the activities of the Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders Association, but in the desirability of this type of dual purpose cattle for use on the average farm. The breed is not especially competitive with either of the specialized breeds of dairy or beef cattle, and is suitable in the service of the farmer who likes a weekly butterfat check and also wants to produce a carload or two of steers every year.

The ability of the Milking Shorthorns to produce growthier steers, better able to consume and gain on roughage was confirmed in recent Government tests at Beltsville, Md. The milking ability of these cattle is evidenced by the thousands of records thru official tests filed with the American Shorthorn Breeders Association every year.

First in popularity in England, "the

Stud Farm of the World," it is not surprising to find that Milking Shorthorns flourish in Kansas. That the Milking Shorthorn is England's most popular cow is undeniable; indeed, it is authoritatively estimated that they comprise more than 65 per cent of the entire dairy cow population of England, this, despite the fact that in England more distinct varieties of cattle are to be found than in any other area of similar size in the world.

On many occasions cows taken out of the milking herd without special feeding, in my personal experience, have topped the cow market in Kansas City on the day sold. The Eastern packers like the large, well-ribbed cows that are not patchy with fat. This describes the good milking Shorthorn when she ends her days in the milking herd. Recently, J. B. Hogan, minister of agriculture of Ireland, speaking at the Seventh Annual Congress of the Irish cow-testing associations, said: "We must develop both meat and milk. That is our problem, and for that reason, we can never do without the dairy Shorthorn cow."

It is not the fact that the great Australian cow Melba XV of Dar-

Carry It With You

The handiest, pocket-size farm and livestock record book you ever saw is yours for the asking. It provides space for daily income and expenses, and net worth statement; complete egg record; crop record for the year with acreage, yield, dates of planting and harvesting; breeding record; monthly milk record; weather information; 500 useful facts such as measuring tables, silo capacity, dressing out weight of livestock. For your free copy, just drop a card to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

balara produced under official test 11 pounds of butterfat in 1 year, all record over all breeds, or that the record of 6 Milking Shorthorn cows shown the London Dairy Show in 1931, which held to be the best breed team of 6 cows shown at the world's greatest dairy show, which recommends this breed particularly, but it is their all round utility qualities. What Kansans want are Milking Shorthorns of the middle-of-the-road type, good fleshers, heavy milkers, and of hardy constitution.

Sheriff Is Farmer's Friend

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

BECAUSE Olaf Seglem, R. 2, Eldorado, called on the sheriff for help just as soon as he learned that a saw, pipe and planter parts were stolen from him, Deputy Sheriff Roy Enright was on the job investigating almost before the last load was hauled away. The 2 men supposed the property had been sold to a junk dealer and made inquiry at the Cook Iron and Supply Company in Eldorado. There the articles were found tho somewhat damaged. The dealer gave a description of the persons who had sold the iron. Louis and Bob Andrews were arrested and convicted and given 90-day jail sentences. Since the owner, the officer, and the buyer of the stolen property all worked together successfully in effecting a conviction, Kansas Farmer has distributed the \$25 reward equally among them.

is another instance in which Service Member and officers did exactly what the Protective Service recommended. They worked together in the investigation and lost no time in getting fact to show its appreciation. Kansas Farmer is distributing a \$25 reward among Service Member Grandon and the arresting officers.

Showed Too Much Interest

On reporting to the sheriff that magneto had been stolen from farm, Mrs. Harry Dible, R. 1, Rexford, gave a clue, which resulted in an arrest. She said that her son had noticed a Chevrolet coupe, with a pastebow over one window, pass the field where the tractor was located. The driver showed too much interest in the tractor. Then, the sheriff recalled that he had seen a car of a similar description driving thru the alleys, had suspected criminal intentions and had taken license number of the car. On following these clues further, the sheriff arrested Tom McGinty, who was proven guilty of the theft and given a 90-day jail sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided equally between Service Member Dible and Sheriff Don T. McGinley.

In support of its war on thieves Kansas Farmer has now paid out total of \$28,700 in rewards for conviction of 1,184 thieves, who had made the mistake of stealing from posted farms.

Publicity Gets Results

There is no doubt in the mind of Mrs. Art Grandon, R. 2, Galena, that it pays to advertise, for a little early publicity made possible the arrest and conviction of Claude Murphy who had stolen clothing from the Grandon farm. The report was first made to officers at Miami, Okla. They ran a notice in the local paper which was read by officers at Pitcher, Okla., who kept a keen lookout for the thief and found him carrying some of the stolen goods into a house. Conviction was followed by a reformatory sentence of 2 years. This

Owens 70-Year-Old Corn Planter

TO OUTDO the 65-year-old mower which is owned by Roy Carlson, Minneapolis, Kan., mentioned by Kansas Farmer in the February 11 issue, Charles M. Fenoughty, Paola, writes that he has an Avery corn planter which his father bought more than 70 years ago. The planter is one of the original models put out by that company. Mr. Fenoughty says it is in good condition, and it has both the check-row and hand drop.

Mrs. Erma Freese, of Manhattan, writes that she has an old moldboard plow which her father used 42 years ago to break the sod on the farm where she now lives. Her grandfather used the plow before that. She doesn't know the exact year it was bought, but her mother is certain the plow is more than 50 years old. The plow is still in good use. Mrs. Freese says, "We couldn't farm without it. I even have my garden plowed with it every spring."

H. B. Jackson, Clements, has a small model of the first Buckeye mowing machine to be sold in Ohio more than 80 years ago. The little model which is in a box about a foot square is complete in every detail, and it was used by Mr. Jackson's father, a salesman for the mower in Ohio at the time.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

answered by George Montgomery, Franklin Parsons, dairy and R. J. Eggert, livestock.

potatoes likely to be as low in this year as they were last year? Would you advise planting the usual amount this year?—L. W., Lawrence.

Potato prices fluctuate widely from year to year as a result of changes in size of the potato crop and of variations in the general level of consumer's income. Prices to growers for the last 2 years have been extremely low principally because potato production was much larger than average. For 2 years of low prices, many growers have shifted to other types of crop production and potato acreage is sharply reduced. Such a situation is expected this year and early reports from the south-potato-producing states indicate a substantial decrease in acreage in that region. Because of expected reduction in acreage in 1939, and because of favorable prospects for improvement in consumer incomes, potato prices in 1939 should be substantially higher than last year.

Would you appreciate your advice as to whether poultry will be as profitable in 1939 as it was in 1938.—Wichita.

Poultry production is on the increase. Commercial hatchings in December, 1938, were 56 per cent larger than in the previous December. January, 1939, hatchings were the largest in record. The number of hens in brooding flocks is expected to be from 10 per cent larger than last year. Poultry prices are lower than last year probably will remain lower during 1939 unless there is a substantial increase in consumer buying power. The price may not be so profitable as last year; but, in view of plentiful supply of low-cost feeds and the prospect for some increase in consumer demand, it should return a profit.

Have some steers and heifers that are 2 years old in May. They have fed mostly roughage during the winter and are in fair condition. I hope to put them on grass to sell in June. Would it be more advisable to sell them?—H. P. R., Buhler.

While we are expecting a decline in value of good quality, well-finished cattle during the early spring months, it is probable that the type of cattle that will hold up fairly well until June or July. In fact, there may be a moderate seasonal advance in the price of this type of cattle during March or April. The results of the annual stock inventory estimates are relatively favorable to those who have cattle on feed. Cattle numbers increased last year, but the increase was largely calves and yearling heifers, with the total number of steers somewhat smaller. Larger supplies of pork, a competing product, probably will be a depressing factor during late spring.

There have been reports in the past that the wheat crop will be small this year. If so, will prices be higher in fall and should I plan to sow wheat?—C. E. B., Coldwater.

Even if the winter wheat crop is small, prices probably will not be much higher because there will be about 300 million bushels of old wheat on hand. World supplies of wheat are at the largest on record, and wheat in Europe probably will remain high for another year or two. Wheat prices and subsidies on exports have kept wheat prices about 20 cents above export level. Under these circumstances, the probable trend of wheat prices does not justify planning for a large acreage.

—KF—

Kansas Needs More Alfalfa

(Continued from Cover Page)
Following the alfalfa, while alfalfa that was only well manured yielded 20 to 25 bushels. Thus the additional nitrogen supplied by a crop of alfalfa added 5 to 10 bushels to the wheat crop. About seeding alfalfa, farmers in Washington county find the crop goes dry much better with a nurse crop. In 1937, almost every acre seeded crop of alfalfa, brome

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	\$11.50	\$11.00	\$ 9.60
Hogs	8.10	7.65	9.35
Lambs	9.25	8.85	10.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.15	.13½	.17½
Eggs, Firsts	.15½	.15½	.17
Butterfat, No. 1	.21	.21	.25
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.70½	.68½	.93
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.47½	.46½	.55
Oats, No. 2, White	.30½	.28½	.31½
Barley, No. 2	.40½	.40	.63
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.00	19.50
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	11.00

grass or clover that survived the summer was seeded alone.

Joe Beim, successful alfalfa grower near Phillipsburg, said, "Alfalfa makes me more money than any other crop." He has about 50 acres, basing his success in establishing stands on seeding on summer fallow land, cultivating between cuttings, and finally hoeing out the few grass bundles he misses when cultivating.

Otto Werner, also of Phillips county, said there is just one right time to sow alfalfa in his section, and that is August 15. His meaning is that alfalfa should be seeded on summer fallow land, early enough so it will make a big growth the first fall.

Arthur P. Schowalter's farm records, in Harvey county, provide positive proof that alfalfa puts pep in the soil for wheat production. His wheat yields last season were: 25 bushels an acre on 40 acres, first crop after alfalfa; 18.3 bushels an acre on 60 acres, fourth crop since sod; 6.3 bushels on 60 acres continuously cropped for more than 20 years, mostly to wheat, corn and oats; 5 bushels an acre on 20 acres continuously cropped to wheat, corn and oats for 50 years.

—KF—

Too Much Meat for Two Companies

UNDER the heading, "Concentration of Control," in the December 17, 1938, issue, Kansas Farmer carried this statement: "Two companies have 50 per cent of the meat packing production." The statement was credited as coming from Willis J. Ballinger, economic adviser of the Federal Trade Commission, when he appeared before the Senate Committee holding hearings on the Borah-O'Mahoney bill for licensing corporations.

Now Wesley Hardenbergh, department of public relations and trade, of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, writes us that Mr. Ballinger is badly informed on his percentages. "There are no 2 companies in the industry that have anything like 50 per cent of the total output," Mr. Hardenbergh states in his letter. "The 4 largest meat packers together do not handle 50 per cent of the output."

Quoting from The Agricultural Situation, a publication of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Mr. Hardenbergh points out: The 4 national packers "handle about 45 per cent of the cattle, 43 per cent of the calves, 33 per cent of the hogs and 65 per cent of the sheep and lambs slaughtered annually in the United States for food. Of the total meat produced from all yearly slaughter, about 42 per cent is obtained from these 4 concerns."

Mr. Hardenbergh also says: "According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, farmers and local retailers dress and distribute more meat than any single meat packer. The aggregate of farm and local retail dressing of livestock and distribution of meat in 1937, accounted for 17 per cent of all the cattle produced in the United States, 24 per cent of the calves, 31 per cent of the hogs and 9 per cent of the sheep and lambs.

"In all fairness to the meat packing industry, which serves the livestock producer efficiently, we believe these facts, which may readily be verified at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, should be made known to the readers of Kansas Farmer."

KILLEFER DISK HARROWS

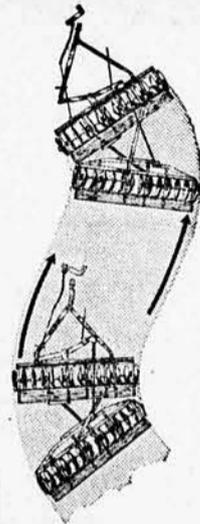
... invite comparison

The 200 Series Killefer Offset is a heavy-duty, 2-gang, double-action disk harrow that does excellent work. It is tractor-controlled. It works to a depth of 8 inches, leaving the ground level. It can be offset to the right or left; it turns right and left without gouging or ridging the soil, and it backs straight.

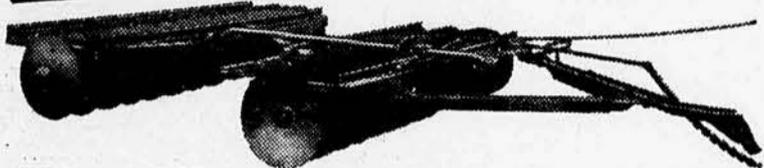
The Killefer Offset is built in 10 sizes to match the power of your tractor. 20-, 22-, or 24-inch heat-treated disks are available with 9-inch spacing. The 200 Series has every feature you want in a disk harrow for good work, greater strength, and easier handling.

See your nearest John Deere dealer and ask for a demonstration; write for free folder.

URNS LEFT



URNS RIGHT



for more information

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MOLINE, ILLINOIS Dept. KO-11.
Please send me FREE literature on
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NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

KILLEFER Deep Tillage EQUIPMENT

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

\$5,000,000

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Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to
CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC., TOPEKA, KANSAS

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It will pay you as a buyer or seller to watch the classified ads that are published in Kansas Farmer. Sellers of Poultry, Eggs, Cream, Hay and Grain will find reliable dealers and manufacturers giving service in these lines.

If you are buying, be sure to see the hundreds of offerings under the following headings: Baby Chicks, Poultry, Hogs, Public Sales, Horses, Mules, Milk Goats, Sheep, Dogs, Farm Machinery, Electrical Equipment, Farm Supplies, Feeds, Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Seeds, Nursery Stock, Fruit Plants, Vegetable Plants, Tobacco.

Other service will be found under Help Wanted, Salesmen Wanted, Educational and Photo Films.

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Be sure to say when you write that you are referring to advertising you saw published in Kansas Farmer.

Classified Department

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$.80	\$2.40	18	\$1.44	\$4.32
11	.88	2.64	19	1.52	4.56
12	.96	2.88	20	1.60	4.80
13	1.04	3.12	21	1.68	5.04
14	1.12	3.36	22	1.76	5.28
15	1.20	3.60	23	1.84	5.52
16	1.28	3.84	24	1.92	5.76
17	1.36	4.08	25	2.00	6.00

You will save time and correspondence by quoting selling prices in your classified advertisements.

FARMERS MARKET

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

Bluestem Grass Seed, premium quality, 14-lb. bushel, \$1.50 here. J. C. Shewmaker, Gridley, Kan.

Staudt's Certified Midland seed corn, \$2.00 bushel. Harold Staudt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

Korean Lespedeza Seed, \$5 hundred pounds. Sun Farms, Parsons, Kan.

Early Halo and Atlas Sorgo seed, 2 1/2c per pound. Omer Cook, Larned, Kan.

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

RADIOS

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

DOGS

Wanted: Cross-breed Collie and German Shepherd dog, three to twelve months old. J. M. Zimmerman, Harper, Kan.

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

BUTANE PLANTS

Save 1/2—Buy Direct at factory cost. Freight prepaid to you. Prices start at \$124.50. 3 years to pay on FHA plan. Approved by Underwriters Laboratories. 24 hour gas delivery service. Write Omega Gas, Wichita, Kan.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

200 Strawberries, 100 Blakemore, 100 Bellmar \$1.00 200 Dunlap and 100 Gem Everbearing 1.75 50 Asparagus and 12 Rhubarb 1.00 12 Welch's Concord Grapes, 2 yrs. 1.00 2 Caco, 2 Niagara, 2 Fredonia, 6 Concord 1.00 100 Raspberries, Cumberland or Chief Red 2.00 12 Boysenberries, nice plants 1.00 10 Gooseberry or Cherry Currants, 2 yrs. 1.00 30 Iris, ass't, or 60 Glads, 5 best colors 1.00 6 Peonies-Rosenfeld, Maxima, Superba 1.00 15 Regal Lilies or 10 Hardy Phlox 1.00 3 Pink cushion Mums or 3 Bittersweet .50 25 V. Houtell, Barbary or Privet, 18 in. 1.00 10 Red Tartarian Honeysuckle, 18 in. 1.00 10 Red Spirea 10 Red L. Barbary 1.00 12 Spirea Van Houtell 2 ft. 1.00 4 Choice French Lilies, ass't colors 1.20 12 Choice Everblooming Roses, 2 yr. field grown, all leading varieties 2.50 5 Tepitz Roses, 2 yr. field grown 1.00 5 Cbr. Pauls Scarlet, 2 yr. field grown 1.00 4 Baby Roses, red, white, pink, golden 1.00 10 Chinese Elms, 5 ft. nice for shade 1.00 20 Apples, 5 Jonathan, 5 Grimes, 2 Duchessa, 5 Red and 3 Yel. Delicious, 4 ft. 3.00 4 Compass Cherries or 4 Kliffers Pears 1.00 50 Earlymore and 2 Richmond Cherries 1.25 2 Waneita, 2 Perry and 4 Apricot Plums 2.00 10 Hale Haven Peaches or other sorts 1.75 15 Lombard Poplars or 20 Chinese Elms 1.00 4 Yellow Niobe Weeping Willows 1.00 Good 2 yr. 4 ft. brnch'd trees. (Prepaid.) Order from this ad. Checks accepted. Catalog Free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

25 Mammoth Rhubarb, red, whole root 1.00 10 Asparagus, Washington Rust Proof 1.00 25 Galol, choice blooming size bulbs 1.00 200 Chinese Elms, nice 12-foot trees 1.00 100 Chinese Elms, nice 2-foot trees 1.00 50 Chinese Elms, nice 3-4 foot trees 1.00 15 Lombardy Poplar, 3-4 foot trees 1.00 50 Asparagus, 12 Rhubarb, 12 Horseradish 1.00 50 Earlymore (Black Cap) Raspberries 1.00 25 Hardy Privet, 18-inch 1.00 25 Spirea Vanhoutell, white, 18-inch 1.00 50 Lucretia Dewberry, the best dewberry 1.00 12 Boysenberry, new, fruit large, sweet 1.00 12 Concord Grapevines, best 2-year 1.00 50 Early Harvest Blackberry, best 2-yr. 1.00 10 Red Cedar, 12-14 inch transplants 1.00 Quality Stock, Prompt Shipment, Prepaid. Pritchard Nurseries, Box 146-H, Ottawa, Kan.

Certified Frostproof Cabbage and Bermuda onion plants. Grown here, is cold enough to make them freezeproof. Not to be compared with Southern or hothouse plants. Planted thin to grow stalky and large. Cabbage, each bunch 50 milled, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey, Chelton, Whitefield, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, 12-inch transplants, 300, 60c; 500, 90c; 1000, \$1.50. Express collect 70c per thousand. Onions: Sweet Spanish, Crystal Wax, Prizetaker, Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1000, \$1.00. Express collect 6000, \$2.50. We make all shipments same day order received weather permitting. Freight collect, safe arrival guaranteed. W. R. Stokes & Son, Delight, Arkansas.

Certified Frost Proof open field grown cabbage and Onion Plants. Ready to plant. Cabbage strong well rooted from treated seeds, 4 1/2 to 5 bundle, moss to roots, labeled with variety name, all varieties. Prepaid 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; Express collect, 2,500, \$2.00. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, White and Yellow Spanish, prepaid, 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. Express collect, 6,000, \$2.50. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalogue. Union Plant Co., Texarkana, Ark.

Strawberry Plants—Certified, Dunlap, Blakemore, Klondike, Warfield, 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.50; Dorset, Fairfax, Gandy, Aroma, 150, \$1.00; 500, \$2.50; 1000, \$4.50. Boysenberry, world's largest Vineberry, 20, \$1.00; 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.00. All postpaid and guaranteed to arrive well in live condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Oklahoma.

Chinese Elm Bargains 100—1 to 1 1/2 foot for \$1.25 postpaid; 2 to 3 foot for \$1.00 postpaid; 15—3 to 4 foot for \$1.00 postpaid; 8—4 to 5 foot for \$1.00 postpaid. Strawberry plants (supply limited), 200 in either Dunlap or Blakemore for \$1.00 postpaid. Write for color price list of other bargains. Sarber Nursery Company, 3100 West 10th, Topeka, Kansas.

Certified Frostproof Cabbage and Onion plants. Large, stalky, field grown, well rooted, hand selected, roots matted. Cabbage: Wakefields, Dutch, Copenhagen, 300-60c; 500-85c; 1000-1.50. Onions: Crystal Wax, Bermuda, Spanish, 500-50c; 1000-85c; 3000-12.25. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants and all varieties of vegetable plants described in Fulwood's 1939 catalog, containing valuable planting and spraying information, also special premium offers. All plants guaranteed. Get catalog before buying plants. Write today for your free copy. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

50 New Catskill Strawberry plants or 8 Chinese elm 2 ft., or 10 green Barbary plants 10 inch. Free growers names and addresses and 35c for postage and packing. Strawberry plants \$1.98 per 1000 and up. Nursery catalog free. Zilke Nursery, Baroda, Mich.

Thornless Boysenberry, ripens three weeks before thorny Boysen. Nearberry, sweeter, outyields Boysenberry; Thornless Loganberry; others. Giant Cherry Rhubarb. Cultural guide free. Benedict Rancho, 1003 Deana, ElMonte, Calif. Deliveries prepaid.

Roses—2 Year, field-grown, Red, Pink, Shell Radiance, Talsman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Etolle Holland, Columbia, Luxembourg, California, Briarcliff. All 19c each postpaid. Ship C. O. D. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Waxahatchie, Texas.

Strawberry Plants. Certified, extra well rooted, in moss packed, prompt delivery. Blakemore, Dunlap, Klondike, 100, \$1.50; 500, \$2.50. 125 Blakemore, 125 Dunlap, \$1.00 postpaid. Boysenberry, 6c. Blackberry, 1c. A. B. Jones, Alma, Ark.

Vegetable Plants: Grow vegetables two weeks earlier with Carlisle hardy field grown plants. Cabbage plants \$1.00 per thousand, onion 60c, tomato \$1.50, collect. Wire for complete information. Carlisle Plant Farms, Valdosta, Georgia.

18 Peach, six varieties, \$1; 10 Apple, five varieties, \$1; 10 Plum, five varieties, \$1; 12 two-year Concord grapevines, 75c; 12 Rhubarb, 50c. Each prepaid. Price list free. Tromble's, Box 614, Bentonville, Ark.

Dollar Bargains Postpaid. 200 Dunlap, Blakemore, Gibson or Aroma Strawberry plants; 25 Concord grape or 200 Chinese elm seedlings. Catalog free. Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Nebr.

Gladiolus Bulbs—\$1 special postpaid, 50 medium, assorted colors large blooms, Picardy included. Early orders-better varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. Forslund, R. 1, Kansas City, Mo.

Genuine Wazata Strawberry Plants 2c each; Gem 75c hundred; \$5.00-1000. New McDonald Rhubarb 25c each; 100-\$20.00. No orders less than \$1.00. Bass Greenhouse, Chadron, Nebr.

200 Dunlap and 100 Giant Mastodon Everbearing \$1.75. 100 Latham or Cumberland Raspberries \$1.75. Grapes, Asparagus Rhubarb. Free catalog. Lone Beach Nursery, New Buffalo, Mich.

Special Offer: 200 Dunlap or Blakemore strawberry plants, five Youngberry, four Boysenberry, three Austin dewberry, all postpaid for \$1.25. V. Basham, Mountainburg, Ark.

Hall's Seedling Peach. Seed reproduce true. In-formation free. Sunnyslope Nursery, Hannibal, Mo.

Choice Strawberry Plants. Nine varieties. List free. Jas. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Budded Pecan and Walnut trees, hardy Northern varieties. Early and prolific bearers of large thin shelled nuts. Catalog free. Indiana Nut Nursery, Box 260, Rockport, Indiana.

200 Yellow Free Blakemore or Dunlap plants delivered, \$1.00. Free catalog on strawberries, Nectar-berry, Boysenberry and Youngberry, Waller Bros., Judsonia, Arkansas.

Plants: Onions 1000-60c; 2000-\$1.00; 500-\$1.75. Cabbage, 1000-75c; 2000-\$1.25. Strawberry, 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Warren Plant Farm, Carzro Springs, Texas.

Best New and Standard Fruits. Frost resistant peaches, plums, apricots. Low prices. Descriptive catalog free. Ozark Nurseries, Rogers, Ark.

Dunlap Strawberry Plants: State inspected, 1000, \$3.25; 500, \$1.75; 250, \$1.00. Postpaid or COD plus postage. Sam Parks, Brownville, Nebr.

Thin Shell Black Walnut—World's finest Walnut and nut. Catalog free. Corsicana Walnut Nursery, Dept. K, Corsicana, Texas.

Tomato and Potato Plants \$1.00. Cabbage and onions 60c. Pepper and Eggplants, \$1.50 per 1000. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

Dahlias Dollar Dozen—Gladiolus dollar hundred, postpaid. Thousand varieties. Free catalog. Southern Farms, North, S. C.

MACHINERY

Corn Sheller Repairs. Hainke bevel runners, straight runners, and small pickers are made of special alloy chilled cast iron, similar to that of a grinding burr, for longer wear—many other repairs or write us direct for a list of Hainke sheller repairs, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Hainke Foundry, Kensington, Kan.

Used Machinery: 2 I.H.C. 10-20; 1 I.H.C. 15-30; 1 Twin City 17-28; 1 I.H.C. F-12; 1 I.H.C. W-20; 1 John Deere D; 1 I.H.C. combine No. 8; 1 I.H.C. combine No. 22; 3 Fordsons; 1 I.H.C. C S 35 truck; 1 I.H.C. P & O plow, 3 bottom. Humbarger Hdw. & Imp. Co., Niles, Kan.

Century 1/4 HP 1750 RPM, single phase motor, new with factory guarantee \$8.85. Factory distributors for Homecraft and shop tools, water systems and irrigation pumps. Forslund Pump & Machinery Company, 1719 Main St., Kansas City Mo.

We Have a Lot of rebuilt and used machinery priced for quick sale. Tractors, plows, cultivators, lifters, potato planters, Letz roughage mills. What do you need? Perhaps we have it. Write for list. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

For Sale: 1 22-36 McCormick Deering tractor, reconditioned, \$450.00. 1 used 1936 model W-30 tractor \$750.00. 1 10-20 McCormick Deering 1930 model tractor \$375.00. reconditioned. Schmidt Implement Co., McPherson, Kan.

Richman's Hammermill Poorman's price, \$39.50 up. Also Basin Tilling machine. Link Company, Fargo, N. D.

Enallage Cutters, closing out sale, new and used. Wilderman, Stuttgart, Kan.

TRACTOR REPAIRS

Low Prices in New Wheel Bearings 3383-3320 Front Wheel \$2.90 2785-2720 Front Wheel \$2.25 447-432 Front Wheel \$3.75 3379-3320 Front Wheel \$2.95 5358-5320 Front Wheel \$5.75 575-572 Rear Wheel \$7.75 1309 Ball Bearing \$2.95 Add 2% sales tax—postage paid. Guaranteed to please you. TRACTOR SALVAGE CO., SALINA, KAN.

Used Tractor Parts—for all make wheel tractors. Write for price on parts you need. Tractor Salvage Company, Box 165, Salina, Kan.

TRACTOR PARTS

New and Used Tractor Parts at tremendous savings. Write for free 1939 catalog. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

ELECTRIC FENCE

Precision Farmak now world's largest selling Electric Fence. Five new models \$9.90 up. Dealers wanted. Valuable exclusive territories open for immediate acceptance. Parker-McCroy Mfg. Co., 47-AX, Kansas City, Mo.

Approved One Wire Fencer. Free trial. Wholesale prices. Factory agents wanted. Wholesale Electric Fence, Hales Corners, Wis.

BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

Edison Storage Batteries for lighting and power. Non-acid. Odorless. Fifteen year life. Five year unconditional guarantee. Reasonably priced. Tremendous savings in battery and light plant combinations. Free illustrated literature. See-Jay Co., 72 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

LIGHT PLANT PARTS

Rebuilt Plants; new parts; Delco, Westinghouse, Republic Electric Co., Davenport, Iowa.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Alternating Current Bargains. 1/2 horse power, 1750 speed capacitor motors, \$12.90. Repulsion induction, 3450 speed, \$10.50. 500 watt generator, \$22.50. 2000 watt, \$75.00. Others. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee, Chicago.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

Cool Your Raw Milk with Accurate Milk-Aerator—the lowest price milk cooler on the market. Does away with all hand-stirring of milk on the farm. Used with well water, it takes only twelve minutes to cool and aerate raw milk. Saves work. Removes animal odors. Assures lower bacteria count. Improves milk quality. Keeps you on the approved list. Recommended by leading dairy associations and public health authorities. Standard model \$10.50. DeLuxe Model \$14.25. Fully guaranteed. Free trial. Write for full particulars or see your dealer. Accurate Milk-Aerator, Dept. 29, 3811 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

IRRIGATION SUPPLIES AND TANKS

Irrigation Well Casing, all diameters and gauges; plain, perforated, or screens lock seam, riveted or welded. Turbine pumps, suction and discharge pipe, footvalves. Write for prices. Norton Manufacturing Co., Norton, Kan.

HARNESSES

Gibson Farm Harness with breeching 1 1/2 trace \$50.00 with 1 1/2 trace \$48. Send check or ask for specifications. Gibson Harness Co., 452 North Main, Wichita, Kan.

OLD GOLD WANTED

Gold \$35.00 ounce. Ship old gold teeth, crowns, \$50.00 watches, receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Welsberg's Gold Refining Company, 1502-O Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED TO BUY

Old Envelopes, folded letters, stamps used before 1880. Post yourself. Many old envelopes are worth \$1.00 to \$100.00 each.

BURGLAR ALARMS

Protect Your Chicken House from thieves. Newly invented burglar alarm. No batteries, no electricity.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Lumber and Shingles, mixed car lots direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings.

WHOLESALE OILS

Wanted, Reliable Farmer in Each township as dealer for Archer Lubricants, Batteries, Radios and Wind Chargers.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap—Get rid of these pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

Start Now in Your Own Profitable Business. All you need is a car and average ambition. We can place you in a business where you can earn more money than you could in any other business.

SALESMEN WANTED

If You Are Ambitious you can make good money with a Rawleigh route. We help you get started. Sales way up this year.

Position Open for married women to wear sample dresses. Earn to \$23 weekly. No canvassing, no investment.

QUILT PIECES

Large Pieces, Prints, percales, broadcloth; 100-20c; 200-35c; postpaid. Samples free. Cagle's, Terre Haute, Ind.

Fast Color, 100-20c; 200-35c. Silks and velvets 2 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. Crouch Remnants, Centralia, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

Formulas—All Kinds—Catalog free. Kemico, 66 Park Ridge, Ill.

LAND—ARKANSAS

Northwest Arkansas, fruit and dairy belt, 160 acres, native timber, beautiful room, modern bungalow, mountain scenery.

LAND—KANSAS

Farms, All Prices, in one of the best counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

Improved Farm for Sale. Catholic community. Graves & Munding Ins. Agency, St. Paul, Kan.

LAND—OREGON

Oregon Farm Homes. Crop certainty and desirable living conditions. Lands irrigated or ample rainfall.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Farms That Pay in the Great Northern Railway Agricultural Empire. Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.

Federal Land Bank Farms for sale. We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on actual value.

Good Farms Available. Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, Western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Free Booklet and List. We make exchanges everywhere: farms, income property, merchandise, businesses. Peterman's Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

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

KANSAS FARMER

Table with 2 columns: Month, Publication Dates, 1939. Rows include March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Advertising

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

Program Schedule For Station WIBW

(Daily Except Sunday)

- 4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
5:00 a. m.—Ezra and Faye
5:20 a. m.—Oklahoma Outlaws
5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 a. m.—Interstate Nursery Program
6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
7:00 a. m.—News—Hybrid Corn Co.
7:15 a. m.—Oklahoma Outlaws
7:30 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
7:45 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches
8:00 a. m.—Unity School
8:15 a. m.—Little German Band
8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
9:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
10:30 a. m.—Protective Service
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
11:00 a. m.—Kitty Keene
11:15 a. m.—Grandma Travels
11:30 a. m.—Dinner Hour
12:00 m.—H. D. Lee News
12:15 p. m.—Mid-day Markets
2:00 p. m.—Life Can Be Beautiful
2:15 p. m.—Stuart Program
2:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
3:15 p. m.—This Day Is Ours
3:30 p. m.—Hilltop House
3:45 p. m.—Ma Perkins
4:00 p. m.—Scattergood Baines
4:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
4:25 p. m.—Highway Patrol Bulletins
5:30 p. m.—Jack Armstrong
5:45 p. m.—Dick Tracy
6:00 p. m.—Captain Midnight
10:15 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News
10:15-12—Dance Orchestra

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

- Sunday, March 12 and 19
8:00 a. m.—From the Organ Loft
8:25 a. m.—Press News
8:30 a. m.—Wings Over Jordan
9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
9:30 a. m.—Aubade for Strings
10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes Family
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
12:00 m.—Daily Capital News
12:15 p. m.—Elsa at the Organ
12:30 p. m.—Good and Reese Program
1:00 p. m.—Americans All—Immigrants All
2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra
4:00 p. m.—St. Louis Blues
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science (Mar. 12.)
5:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
5:30 p. m.—Harlem Express
6:00 p. m.—The People's Platform
6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
6:45 p. m.—Negro Festival Choir
7:00 p. m.—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
9:00 p. m.—Melody and Madness
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News
10:15 p. m.—American Legion

Monday, March 13 and 20

- 6:45 a. m.—Checkerboard Boys
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program
6:30 p. m.—Marling Musical Newsy
6:45 p. m.—Pentecostal Tabernacle
7:30 p. m.—Model Minstrels
8:00 p. m.—K. U. Band (March 20)
8:00 p. m.—THS Musicale (March 13)
9:00 p. m.—Lady Esther Serenade
9:30 p. m.—Cantor's Camel Caravan

Tuesday, March 14 and 21

- 6:30 a. m.—Allis-Chalmers Program
6:45 a. m.—Goodrich Program
9:00 a. m.—Olson Program
6:15 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News
7:00 p. m.—Big Town
7:30 p. m.—Al Jolson
8:00 p. m.—We, the People
8:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
9:00 p. m.—Dr. Christian

Wednesday, March 15 and 22

- 6:45 a. m.—Checkerboard Boys
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program
6:15 p. m.—Sophie Tucker
6:30 p. m.—Colgate Ask It Basket
7:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra
8:00 p. m.—Texaco Star Theater
9:00 p. m.—99 Men and a Girl

Thursday, March 16 and 23

- 6:30 a. m.—Allis-Chalmers Program
6:45 a. m.—Goodrich Program
6:15 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News
6:30 p. m.—Joe Penner
7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith
8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes
9:00 p. m.—Classic Serenade

Friday, March 17 and 24

- 6:45 p. m.—Checkerboard Boys
9:00 p. m.—IGA Program
6:15 p. m.—Sophie Tucker
6:45 p. m.—Voice of the Farm
7:00 p. m.—Campana's First Nighter
7:30 p. m.—Burns and Allen
8:00 p. m.—Campbell Playhouse
9:00 p. m.—Grand Central Station

Saturday, March 18 and 25

- 6:30 a. m.—Allis-Chalmers Program
6:45 a. m.—Goodrich Program
8:30 a. m.—TDC Food Special
9:00 a. m.—Olson Rug Program
5:30 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
6:15 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News
6:30 p. m.—Joe E. Brown
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
9:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade

—KF—

REA Projects Join Hands

A state organization of Kansas farmers interested in rural electrification was formed recently in a conference of representatives of 11 REA projects in the state.

J. B. Beeler, treasurer of the Jewell-Mitchell Electric Co-operative Company, was elected chairman of the

committee. Other committee members are A. J. Wempe, Nemaha-Marshall Co-operative; Charles L. Taylor, Douglas-Saline-Ottawa Rural Electric Company; A. J. Wise, Sedgwick county; Joe Nelson, Brown-Atchison; Alvin Erickson, Allen county; G. W. Jones, Kaw Valley Co-operative Electric Company; Tom Parker, Council Grove; M. R. Murphy, Barton county; and T. A. Doty, Lyon county. The eleventh member has not yet been selected.

—KF—

Rabbits Watch Out!

A new adjunct of the shelterbelt growing in Southwest Kansas is the official rabbit shooter. Charles Newkirk, of Great Bend, is getting in practice at the plantings in Barton county. Accounted the best marksman with a rifle in the county, Mr. Newkirk knocked over 40 of 42 rabbits he saw in a day.

—KF—

After All-American Title

The grand champion Percheron mare at the Kansas State Fair last year, owned by J. C. Penney Farm, Hamilton, Mo., has been entered in a nationwide Percheron contest.

Mr. Penney, head of the famous chain store system, has raised many prize-winning Percherons. His entry in the All-American contest also won grand championships at Missouri and Nebraska state fairs last year.

—KF—

To Boost State Co-ops

A state organization for the purpose of boosting co-operatives in the state was organized in McPherson recently by a group of Central Kansas co-operatives. The principal purpose of the organization is to discuss co-operative problems and boost the cause of the co-ops with an educational program throughout the state.

—KF—

Feed Crops a Joy

Feed crops which were a joy to the eye were produced in Thomas county this year by Ted Bourquin. Sumac cane and Colby milo were planted on summer-fallow ground on the contour and responded so that they yielded about 3 times as much as crops on land not contoured or summer fallowed.

IN THE FIELD
Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

William Meyer, of Farlington, breeds the kind of Spotted Poland China hogs the public wants. He has both the blocky and stretchy kind.

W. E. Ross and Son, successful breeders of Red Polled cattle, offer in this issue of Kansas Farmer bulls and heifers of dependable blood

Now Try Grass Silage

Make your silo work for you every day in 1939 by adding Green Grass Silage. The latest information about how to make grass silage, how to feed it, how it earns more money for feeders, what crops to use, how to handle these crops from field to silo, is contained in a special leaflet offered to readers of Kansas Farmer.

lines and of good dual purpose type. They want to sell their good dapple gray Percheron stallion. He is 5 years old and an extra individual.

Harry H. Reeves, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Hutchinson, offers bulls from Reg Merit dams, sired by outstanding bulls.

E. E. DeBroot, of Wichita, wants to pair of matched sorrel Belgian fillies, white tail and mane. Anyone having such animals sale should write Mr. DeBroot.

C. L. Burke will sell 70 bred sows on near Denton on March 21. They are pure Durocs and Spotted Polands, but are not to record. For more information write Mr. Burke at Denton.

Mrs. Joe Fox, of Greeley, has some Percheron stallions and mares. These are of excellent strains of the breed. Have the size and quality that is required by Percheron admirers.

Ira Romig and Sons, Holstein breeder, Topeka, report unusual demand for all breeding stock. Bull calves from babies of iceable ages are for sale. They are out of big heavy production Romig cows.

W. L. Schultz, Guernsey breeder of Denton, writes as follows: 'I have sold all of the of serviceable age, and nothing is left. The advertising service was received letters from Kansas, Colorado, and am sold out at this writing.'

C. F. Knechtel, veteran breeder of Jersey cattle, located at Larned, offers different ages at reasonable prices. They are of dams that have produced 2,500 pounds of butterfat in 4 years with 2 milkings daily. Knechtel is one of the enthusiastic Jersey breeders of the state and will take pleasure in helping his own or his neighbors' Jerseys to prospective buyers.

The sale of registered Jerseys of the Fields Orchards, Marionville, Mo., is one of large numbers of cattle, but a sale of grown useful cattle that have been a part of diversified farming program at this farm. Phillips, manager, states that the orchard

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Bred Gilts Young Sows and Boars
Thanks for that splendid \$58.75 award our February 25 sale. We still have 10 fall boars; also a few choice bred gilt young sows that will farrow in March early April. Registered; immunized. \$50.00 to \$65.00.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

QUALITY BERKSHIRES
Bred gilts, fall pigs and weanlings, either registered. Note: Berkshire boars are not cross breeding. For description and prices write J. E. Frewitt and F. A. Graham, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

DUROC HOGS

Hook & Sons' Duroc
The best 375 to 425 pound bred gilts of this farm. Bred to three of the best boars, including the world's junior pig, B. M. HOOK & SONS, SILVER LAKE, Mo.

DUROCS OF ROYAL BLOOD
Superior serviceable boars, fancy bred gilts, boned, shorter legged, easier feeding type, immunized, shipped on approval. Come or write for needs. Catalog W. E. Huston, American

SPOTTED POLANDS—DUROC

70 Bred Sows — Auction
Tuesday, March 21
1 east and 2 1/2 miles south of town Spotted Polands and 40 Durocs (part but not eligible to record). 1 Shetland sion, 6 work horses.

O. I. C. HOGS

Pedigreed O. I. C. Pigs
Heavy, blocky type. Free feeders give Peterson's All Purpose Minerals. Dealers wanted. PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, Mo.

Livestock Advertising Copy
Should Be Addressed to
Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date. Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of very low livestock advertising rates, do not carry livestock advertising on Farmers' Market page.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Jersey Cattle', 'Marionville', 'Monday', 'Registered', 'Breeding: Rale', 'For Sale', 'Holstein Bred', 'Dressler's', 'Brown Swine', 'Milking Shorthorn', 'Three Year', 'Milking Shorthorn', 'Old Reliable', 'Polled Short', 'Bulls', 'Shorthorn', 'Guernsey', 'Wisconsin Duroc', 'Aberdeen', 'Leaf Aberdeen', 'Pioneers and', 'Bert P.'.

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Cattle Sale

Near
Marionville, Mo.,
on
Monday, March 27

25 Registered Cows and Heifers
Breeding: Raleigh and Owl families.
For catalog address

L. C. PHILLIPS, Mgr.,
Henry Fields' Orchard
Marionville (Lawrence Co.), Mo.
Bert Powell, Auctioneer
This sale is 50 miles east of Joplin, Mo.

For Sale — Jersey Bulls

2 to 12 months old. Dams' records up to 12 months, 2,500 lbs. fat in four years, milkings daily. Registered, sound and good \$100.
C. F. KNECHTEL, LARNED, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Bulls for Sale

Calves to serviceable ages; sired by a double champion of CARNATION SENSATION and out of record dams. **Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.**

Dressler's Record Bulls

Records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have highest producing herd in United States, averaging 50 lbs. fat.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

BROWN SWISS BULLS

FOR SALE
B. D. SLUSS, R. 1, ELDORADO, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Three Yearling Bulls

Famous Sires and R. M. Dams. Right type, breeding and prices.
HARRY H. REEVES
Route 4 Hutchinson, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

BARKER FARM, STANLEY, KAN., offers 2 months and older, out of Record of Grand Champion cows. Sired by outstanding bulls, including Imp. Hilda's Trickster. (Hager, Herdsman.)

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS

The Old Reliable Breed . . .

Bulls for sale from 8 months up. Out of high milking dams. Best of blood lines. Quality to 1st. Herd Federal accredited. Farm 2 miles east and 2 west of Densmore.
J. Morgan, Densmore (Norton Co.), Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

10 BULLS Weaned and up to choice herd bulls, \$60 to \$200. Not related. One of the largest and best herds. **Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan.** 2 mi. W. and 6 S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

Reds and roans, sired by VICTOR WINTER, and out of Orange Blossom and other dams. Seven to 12 months old. Good quality. Priced reasonable.
D. P. EWERT, HILLSBORO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Club Heifers

8 reg. Guernsey heifers out of 400-lb. cows for sale. Also some good young bulls near service age. Ask fees Dairy or Sun Farms, Parsons, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

Wisconsin Dairy Calves

Guernsey and Holstein month-old heifer calves for \$42.50. Express charges paid by us.
WAGGON FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

ANGUS CATTLE

Best of Angus Breeding

and correct type. 25 bulls from 6 to 24 mos. old. Bred and open heifers and cows. 300 to select from.
L. E. LAFLIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-K

Aberdeen Angus Bulls

12 mos. old. Good quality and breeding. By Prince Blackfoot 2nd. Farmers' prices.
A. WRAMPE, YATES CENTER, KAN.

Leaf Aberdeen Angus Farm

Record herd bull, and young bulls from 8 to 12 mos. old. Quality type and the best of breeding.
LATZKE & SON, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

Farmer for March 11, 1939

is taking up too much time and it necessitates the sale of this herd of registered Jerseys. The cattle are well bred and anyone interested in this offering should write to L. C. Phillips at once for a catalog.

A sale that breeders and farmers alike look forward to is the sale of registered Guernseys at Jo-Mar Farm at Salina each year. Breeders appreciate the efforts of Roy E. Dillard, manager, to constantly improve his herd and to offer breeding stock that will meet with the approval of the critical Guernsey admirer. Their spring sale will offer 40 head and the breeding represented will make it possible for old customers to procure new blood. Write for a sale catalog and it will be sent you as soon as they are off the press.

The Poland China sale of Lehmer, Masters and McClarnon held at the Lehmers farm near Marysville, February 16, drew a good crowd on what would be considered a not too good sale day. The top bred female sold for \$82 and was purchased by W. C. Anderson, of West Liberty, Iowa. The top boar sold for \$65, and Harland Hunter, of Skidmore, Mo., paid this price. An average of \$50 was made on the entire offering. The fall pigs averaged \$30. The offering was well grown and nicely conditioned. H. S. Duncan sold the offering.

I have just received an interesting letter from J. T. Morgan, of Norton county. Mr. Morgan is located near Densmore and his farm joins the old Guggell and Simpson ranch. Mr. Morgan has one of the good Polled Milking Shorthorn herds of the state. By concentrating the Bates and Clay breeding, he has been able to maintain a well balanced animal, one that is profitable from both the standpoint of beef and milk. The bulls now for sale are by the great Bates bull, Thornwood, and his son, Thornfield. Many of the young bulls have strong strains of Clay breeding.

Shorthorn breeders, and farmers as well, look forward to the sales held by the Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Wichita. Hans E. Regier, secretary and sales manager, says the offering this year not only includes the usual number of good bulls but the females, especially the heifers, are an exceptional lot. A more detailed account of this sale offering can be obtained by writing Mr. Regier, at Whitewater. With feed conditions favorable at present, the consigners no doubt will present a sales offering that will be in good condition. Anyone interested in better Shorthorns should not overlook this auction.

I. E. Knox, Poland China breeder of South Haven, states he is well pleased with the outcome of his sale. The day was bad and the crowd reduced, but an average of \$46.50 was made on bred sows and gilts with a top price of \$65 Hiatt Bros., of Haven, purchased this top selling individual. Fall pigs averaged \$25 a head. Heaviest purchasers in the sale were Herbert Altman, Crescent, Okla., and Hiatt Bros., of Haven. Each purchased 5 head. Herman Groninger, of Denton, bought the top boar. Four-H Club members gave good support to the sale. Had the weather been favorable Mr. Knox thinks the average would have been considerably higher. Boyd Newcom and C. W. Cole were the auctioneers.

Ten years ago E. D. Hershberger, of Newton, bought purebred unregistered Guernseys from Wisconsin. Ever since he has been using the highest possible production bulls from such herds as Jo-Mar and Ransome. Now he is making a reduction sale of his entire crop of 1938 heifers. The cattle are purebred but no records have been kept as to ancestors individually, and they cannot be recorded. For several years the herd has been on D.H.I.A. test, and records up to 362 pounds of fat have been made with 20 in milk and a large part of them first calf heifers. Individual cows at other times have had records as high as 540 pounds of fat. Mr. Hershberger has been supplying Newton with Guernsey milk for several years and would prefer to hold the heifers for future cows but something must be sold, so without reserve he is selling bred and open heifers that are certain to prove valuable as they mature. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing about the offering. Date of sale is Wednesday, April 5.

Quigley Hampshire Farms in their annual bred sow and gilt sale, held February 25, again established the quality of their offering as bred sows and gilts were driven thru the sale ring at Oskaloosa, Kan. With the exception of 2 outstanding bred offerings, buyers within the close area of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska took the good ones at a good price. Tom Doran, of Topeka, was the top bidder on a fine Mary Garner sow that will head his herd of Hampshires at Council Grove. The top selling Hampshire, a fine spring gilt, went to T. H. Wallis, at Ocala, Fla. Paul Hancock, of Fremont, Neb., took 3 head of the top selling gilts while L. R. Grant, of St. Joseph, Mo., was the biggest individual buyer at the sale with 5 head. Heath and Shinn, of Lamar, Colo., took 2 fine gilts at the sale, and then went to the farm and purchased 14 head of open fall gilts and an unrelated boar for their herd. The Quigleys are selling some choice March and April farrowing gilts and young sows at private sale from \$50 to \$85. These Hampshires all carry their own guarantee and are of exceptional quality.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

- Duroc Hogs**
March 21—C. L. Burke, Denton.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
March 21—C. L. Burke, Denton.
- Hereford Cattle**
March 27-28—Hereford Breeders Round-up Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
April 10—Central Kansas Hereford Ranch, Brookville.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
March 29—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Stock Yards, Wichita, Hans Regier, Whitewater, sale manager.
May 15—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.
May 18—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
- Guernsey Cattle**
April 5—E. D. Hershberger, Newton.
April 6—Jo-Mar Farm, Salina.
May 2—Central Kansas Guernsey Breeders sale, Hillsboro.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**
May 1—Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Neb.
- Jersey Cattle**
March 27—Henry Fields Orchards, Marionville, Mo. C. L. Phillips, Mgr., Marionville, Mo.

Third Annual Guernsey Sale



Jo-Mar Farm

SALINA, KANSAS
1 Mile East of Country Club



Salina, Kan., Thursday, April 6

The offering—40 head of Guernseys: 12 purebred cows, seven milking or will freshen before date of sale, other five freshen by June 1; 8 purebred bred heifers, seven of them bred to our new Junior Herd Sire, **MEADOW LODGE REX'S REVELER**, sired by the famous Bournedale Rex and out of Green Meadow Wanda, a 618-lb. double granddaughter of Green-Meadow Coronation King; 4 purebred younger heifers, several of which would make good 4-H Club projects; 8 young purebred bulls. Six of these are out of AR cows with records up to 535 pounds butterfat. The remainder are grades. Tb. and Bangs free. D.H.I.A. records. Write for catalog.

Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan., Roy E. Dillard, Mgr.

Note: CK Ranch sale, Brookville, Kan., April 10, will be of interest to all Hereford breeders.
Boyd Newcom and E. E. Germain, Aucts. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

HERSHBERGER'S GUERNSEY HEIFER SALE

On Farm, 2 North and 2 West of Newton—
1 Mile South of Highway 81



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5

40 HEAD—purebred Guernseys (not eligible to register). Bred and open heifers—and heifer calves—sired by **RANSOM PHILANDER** (whose 13 nearest dams average over 600 lbs. fat, his dam grand champion Topeka and Hutchinson fairs. Dams of offering by Wonder Boy (dam 600 lbs. fat); others by a Jo-Mar bull (dam a 3-year-old state record cow). None but the best registered bulls obtainable has been used since herd was founded 10 years ago. D. H. I. A. herd records 362—many heifers included. Tb. and abortion tested. Write—

E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

35 Shorthorns at Auction

in the Ninth Annual Spring Sale of the
Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.
To Be Held at the Stock Yards

Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, March 29

19 Bulls and 16 Females. This offering represents the best herds in the state and is strong in prominent bloodlines. Some exceptionally good heifers, both bred and open. 12 consignors are selling in this auction. For catalog write to

HANS E. REGIER, Sales Mgr., WHITEWATER, KAN.

Auctioneers: Thompson, Newcom and Cole

Good Livestock . . . Well Advertised



sell for better prices. The BUYER, not the seller, pays for the advertising. The demand was never better. **Kansas Farmer**—read by more than 110,000 farmers and stockmen—makes a special rate on all kinds of livestock publicity. Published twice a month. Advertising copy must be in office one week before publication date. For rates, etc., write

KANSAS FARMER

Livestock Dept. Topeka, Kan.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Clydesdale Stallions



FOR SALE: Two 3-year-old Stallions. One of the 3-year-olds was Junior Champion at the Iowa State Fair. Six 2-year-old Stallions. Well grown and good individuals and the kind of Clydesdales that will improve grade stock. NOTE THIS: Broadacres Farm Clydesdales have been consistent winners wherever shown and we are in a position to offer you herd heading material from the stallions we have on hand. They are priced right. Write for Broadacres Farm Clydesdale booklet. It is free and interesting.
BROADACRES FARM, LIBERTY, MO.

BELGIAN HORSES

For Sale or Trade

for other stock, registered Belgian stallion, 6 years old; black mane, tail and feet.
R. E. HORINEK, ATWOOD, KAN.

JACKS

Reg. Jacks and Jennets
60 Registered Jacks, guaranteed, 100 Jennets. Largest and oldest breeders.
HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGTTON, KAN.

PERCHERON HORSES

Dapple Gray Percheron

Stallion for sale, coming 5, weight 2,100, good individual. Also RED POLLED bulls and heifers.
W. E. ROSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

Reg. Percherons of Quality

Reg. black and grey stallions and mares. All of good bloodlines and good individuals. See them or write, **MRS. JOE FOX, GREELEY, KAN.**

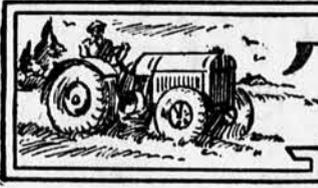
POLAND CHINA HOGS

BETTER FEEDING POLANDS
Fall born and gilts. Short legs, wide, deep fleshed bodies. The kind for profit. Also spring pigs in lots to suit. Sired by three different boars.
F. E. Wittum & Son, Caldwell, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Myer Offers Spotted Poland
Spotted Poland Boars, blocky and stretchy types. Gilts and weaning pigs. Reg. free. Drive over or write. **Wm. Meyer, Farlington (Crawford Co.), Kan.**





The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



100 hours without adding oil. Ray Good, aboard the tractor, tells below how he does it.



PROVE THESE OIL-SAVINGS BY YOUR OWN PLAIN FIGURING

What does your present motor oil cost you per quart? Multiply this by the quarts your tractor takes from drain to drain. And divide by the number of hours you get per fill.

The result is the cost of your oil *per working hour*. And that's the soundest way to figure it.

On that basis compare Conoco Germ Processed oil with any other and see how thoroughly you'll agree with hundreds of tractor owners who write that Germ Processed is the most economical oil there is. The safest, too—because it is the only oil that can give your engine OIL-PLATING.

Germ Processed oil costs only a trifle more than oils you might consider "low-priced." Yet the experience of many farmers proves that it gives many more hours of safe lubrication. A lot of them say 30% to 50% more. Others, with their engines reasonably dust-tight, get as much as 100 hours.

"I have used nothing but Germ Processed oil in my Farmall tractor since I have owned it," goes a recent letter from Ray Good, Parsons, Kansas. "The oil in the tractor now has had over 100 hours of service and is still in good condition, no oil being added during this period, either."

Extra-Safe Lubrication

No matter how many hours you can get out of an oil, you naturally want to know what kind of engine protection it provides.

Germ Processed oil does more to fight off engine wear and reduce repair costs than any plain mineral oil you can get. And this helps reduce fuel costs, too, for the good and simple reason that an engine in good condition isn't wasting fuel.

The following letter from C. D. Cone of Colony, Oklahoma, echoes what farmers everywhere write, telling how Germ Processed oil helps cut their costs.

"After experimenting for several years with well-known brands of motor oil, I started using Germ Processed oil. I find I have reduced my operating costs materially from a mechanical, fuel and lubrication standpoint."

OIL-PLATING Does It

Germ Processed oil does all this because it has not just one but *two* lubricating properties. The first is its rugged oil-film. The second is OIL-PLATING, achieved only through patented Conoco Germ Processing.

OIL-PLATING *bonds* itself to each working part of the engine, so it *stays* there... never drains down. All the while your tractor stands... hours, days, weeks... OIL-PLATING stays *plated* clear up to the cylinder head, so you've got advance lubrication always ready to prevent harsh "dry" starts. Then the worst cause of wear is *out*... And your Germ Processed oil stays *in* for many extra hours.

Your Conoco Agent can supply you with Germ Processed oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets, and dustproof 5-quart and 1-quart cans. Also with Conoco Bronz-z-z-z Gasoline and Conoco Greases.

Figure It Out!

With the following table you can easily figure out the sort of savings you can make by using Conoco Germ Processed oil. In the second column put your figures that apply to the oil you were using. Now, with Conoco Germ Processed oil in your tractor, use it until the oil shows signs of wear. After that, fill in the first column—and compare.

	Conoco Germ Processed oil	Oil You Were Using
(1) Price per quart
(2) Total quarts, drain to drain
(3) Cost per fill. Multiply (1) by (2)
(4) No. hours between drains*
(5) Cost of oil per hour. Divide (3) by (4)
(6) Saving with Germ Processed

*Many farmers get 30% to 50% more hours when using Germ Processed oil.

Hours Now Or Dollars Later?

Most farmers know the wisdom of getting their equipment in prime condition before the planting season begins.

Yet thousands upon thousands of farm dollars are lost every year through failure to have machines in good working order by the time Spring sets in.

Often such losses are caused by waiting too long to check up on equipment. Then if a repair part is needed it may result in serious loss of time and perhaps in costly extra express or phone charges. Even the best dealer sometimes must wait for parts to come from the factory.

Right now, when work is sometimes slow around the farm, is an ideal time to give your equipment a going-over. Of course, nobody wants to work in an unheated wagon house when the weather is bitter cold, but a few mild days keep coming along now when this job can be done with comparative comfort.

Farmers who plan to buy new tractors this Spring will be wise to place their orders as soon as possible. Otherwise they may run into disappointment in getting delivery of the makes and models they want.

THAT'S AN IDEA

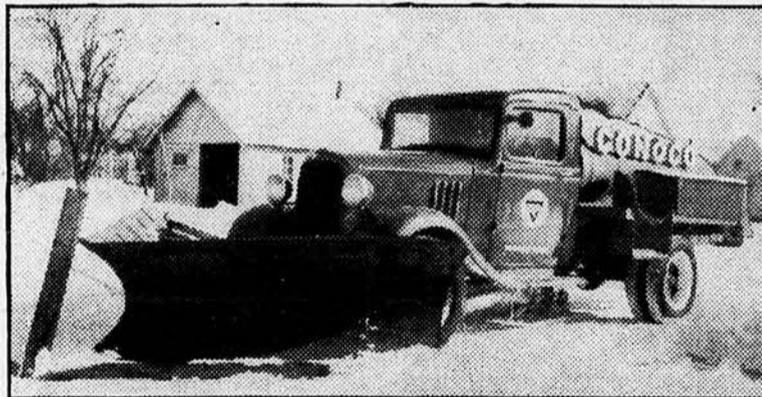
Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We will pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

To attach chains when you can't jack up your car: (1) Run short rope between spokes or through valve opening if possible; (2) Spread chain out in back of tire; (3) Attach rope ends to hooks on chain; (4) Reverse car slowly, so as to pull chain up and around tire. Detach rope, and hook chain together. C. F. Trane, Route 9, Oklahoma City.

He Always Comes Through

The title for the picture below might well read, "When a Feller Needs a Friend." And that's the sort of efforts your Conoco Agent will make in order to give you good service.

It's the Tank Truck of Conoco Agent E. D. Grunewald of Windom, Minnesota, fitted up with a plow so as to get through the heavy North Country snow. In addition to making deliveries right on schedule, Mr. Grunewald got an extra vote of thanks from farmers by plowing the snow off their driveways.



ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

