

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 75

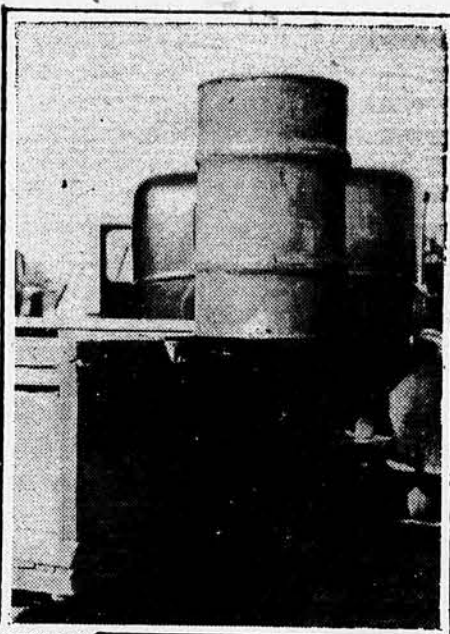
April 9, 1938

Number 8

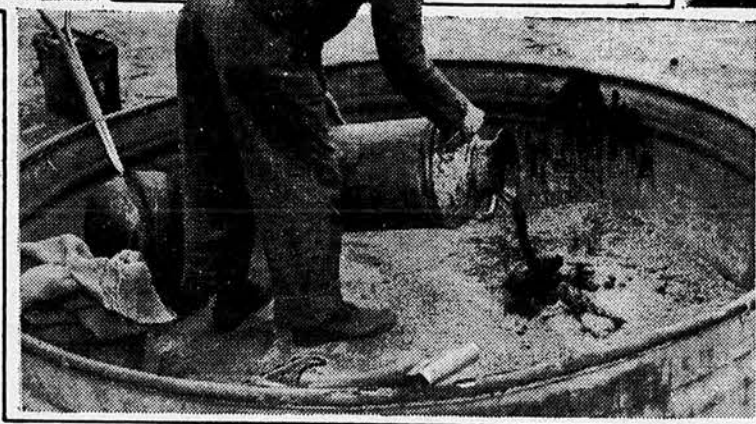


'HOPPER WEAPONS

Successful Munitions
To Use in Insect War
Predicted on Page 8



A poison bait spreader that readily can be fastened to the sideboards of any trailer is held by Clifford Lewallen, Thomas county, the designer. There are only 2 parts, a 4½-foot gaspipe which lies across the trailer bed, and which is welded in "T" form to another upright pipe, 3 feet long. Across this is an angle iron which fits over the edge of the bed. The other part is a steel drum, fitted with a larger gaspipe to slip on the "T." Angle irons are riveted on a common disk which fastens on the lower end of the barrel.

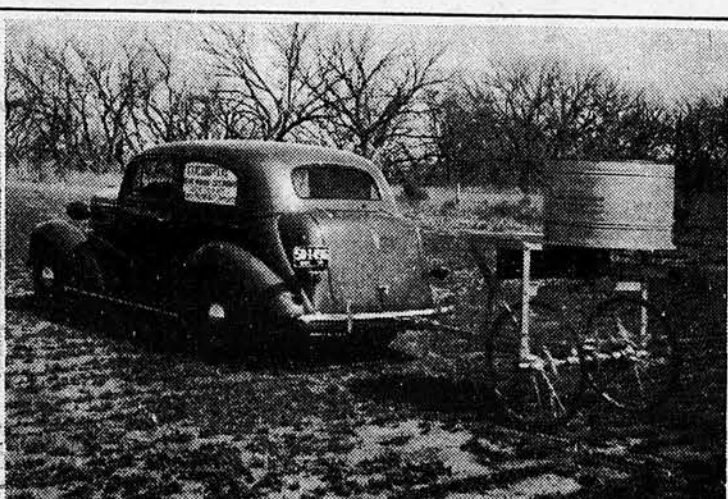
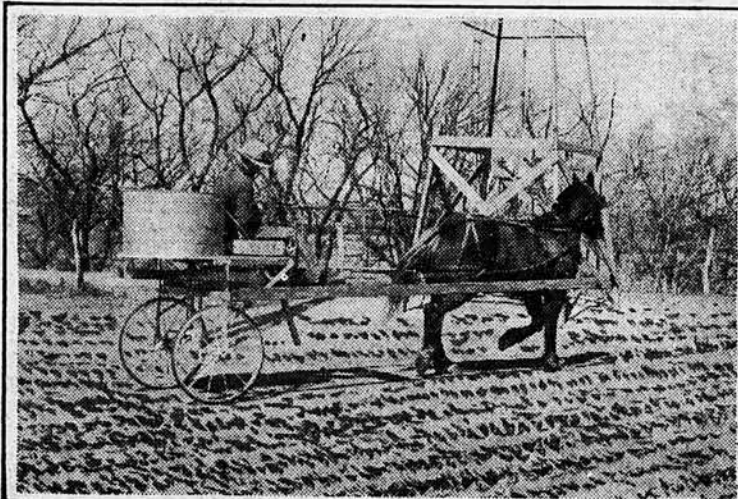


Carl Gardner, Smith county, pours water, poison and molasses on a mixture of 1 part bran to 4 parts sawdust, in the old water tank he finds so convenient for mixing poison mash.

The spreader in place for moving and ready to slip down on the pipe, where the rolling of the wheel will turn the disk, revolve the agitator inside, and throw the poison to the hoppers. On September 22, last fall, 600 pounds of poison bait was spread by Mr. Lewallen on 3 widely separated farms. About 700 acres of wheat were protected by this one spreading and the work was done in 2¼ hours. One man drove the car, while the other scooped bait into the barrel. Plans for this spreader are free and may be had thru Kansas Farmer.

The same Mr. Gardner uses horse-power on his bait spreader, in this short growth, to protect crops in small lots, gardens or woods. He also uses horse-power for poisoning when the alfalfa in his 40-acre field gets high enough so the car would damage it. Once he spread bait on alfalfa 12 inches tall, the dew of the morning catching it on the leaves and giving an effective kill. Mr. Gardner's successful use of poison mash lends encouragement for the pest battle ahead.

The same bait spreader works well at 25 miles an hour, covering a strip 40 feet wide, treating 30 to 40 acres an hour. The hopper holds 100 pounds of "mix" that lasts an hour without refilling. Mr. Gardner made the spreader. Chief advantages: Its spiral agitator which gives constant feed, narrow wheels which cause little injury to crops, clutches in each wheel may be released, and are mounted on springs to take the thrust out of the wheel-driven gears.



Bindweed Can Be Controlled!

Fight This Pest with a McCormick-Deering Field Cultivator "No. 8"

• There is just *one best way* to control field bindweed. You can't dig out roots that go as deep as 20 feet into the earth, so you have to starve the pest by preventing top growth. No weed can live without leaves. When no top is allowed to grow the roots will die in one or two years. Authorities agree that persistent and thorough cultivation of the surface soil is the best method to use in this important weed-control work.

Experience proves that stiff-tooth, "duck-foot" field cultivators do the best and fastest work under most conditions. The wide, overlapping shovels penetrate the soil to the right depth, cutting off all roots and leaving the

plant tops to wither and die in a few hours.

When you begin your battle with bindweed you will want a strong, reliable field cultivator that will stand up in heavy-duty service back of your tractor. The McCormick-Deering Field Cultivator No. 8 is built for years and years of this kind of work. It is available in sizes ranging from 5½ to 14 feet. All sizes may be equipped with hand lift or power lift.

The nearest McCormick-Deering dealer will show you these field cultivators in sizes suitable for your work. Stop in next time you are in town... or write us for complete information.

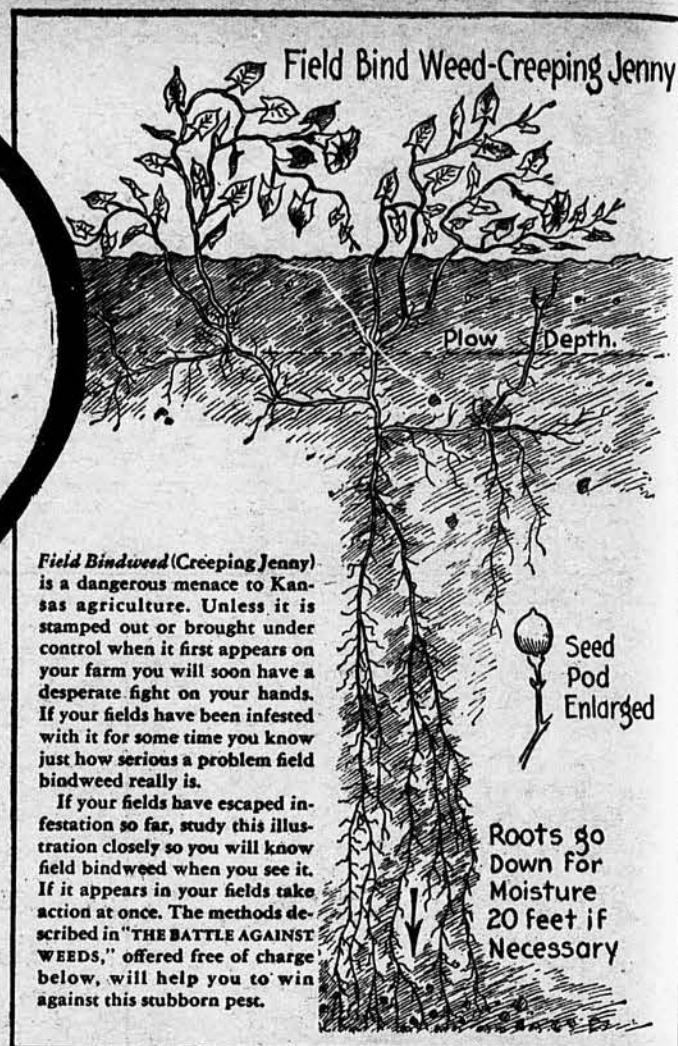
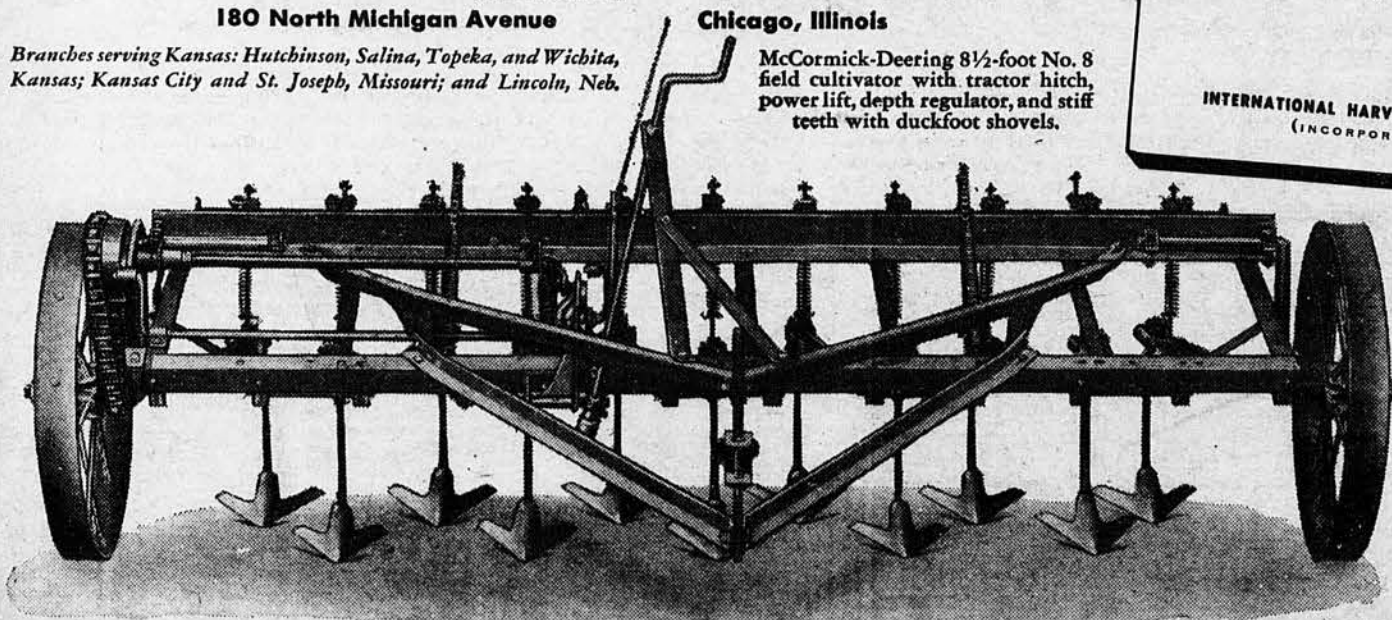
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

180 North Michigan Avenue

Branches serving Kansas: Hutchinson, Salina, Topeka, and Wichita, Kansas; Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri; and Lincoln, Neb.

Chicago, Illinois

McCormick-Deering 8½-foot No. 8 field cultivator with tractor hitch, power lift, depth regulator, and stiff teeth with duckfoot shovels.



Field Bindweed (Creeping Jenny) is a dangerous menace to Kansas agriculture. Unless it is stamped out or brought under control when it first appears on your farm you will soon have a desperate fight on your hands. If your fields have been infested with it for some time you know just how serious a problem field bindweed really is.

If your fields have escaped infestation so far, study this illustration closely so you will know field bindweed when you see it. If it appears in your fields take action at once. The methods described in "THE BATTLE AGAINST WEEDS," offered free of charge below, will help you to win against this stubborn pest.

Write for your copy of "THE BATTLE AGAINST WEEDS," a 16-page pamphlet written by an authority on weed control. In addition to field bindweed, it discusses other noxious weeds.

THE BATTLE AGAINST WEEDS

FIELD BINDWEED
A MENACE
ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

• McCormick-Deering Field Cultivator No. 8 is available with stiff teeth (as shown at the left), heavy spring teeth, and light spring teeth. It is an ideal tool for weed eradication, summer-fallow cultivation, seedbed preparation, etc.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



First prize carcasses in last year's lamb school looked much alike. Here they are exhibited in a Harper county butcher shop with County Agent Gregory and Henry Schmidt, the grower.

Feeding Western Lambs

THE LARGEST and most inclusive test of feeding Western lambs was completed at the Garden City Experiment Station last month, but naturally enough, farmers didn't crowd the annual lamb feeders meeting as in other years, to hear results of the tests.

Dean L. E. Call, of Manhattan, predicted this the evening before annual lamb day, basing his prophecy on losses or lack of satisfactory profits, sustained by lamb feeders the past winter. Yet, this is an important reason why the 1937-38 feeding trials are worthwhile. There probably will be money in lamb feeding again next winter. Good years follow bad in this business, observers say.

By waiting until late fall to buy lambs, and with careful feeding, R. F. Cox and F. A. Wagner, in charge of the tests, were able to break even on the project, after charging the feed at what would be considered a good market price by the man who raised it.

This year's experiment consisted of 12 lots of 42 lambs each. To give further information on the practice of deferring grain for lambs 30 days after starting on feed, comparisons were arranged on heavy, medium and light weights. There was little difference anywhere along the line, in fact much less than in other trials. Heavy lambs showed the greatest advantage for deferring grain.

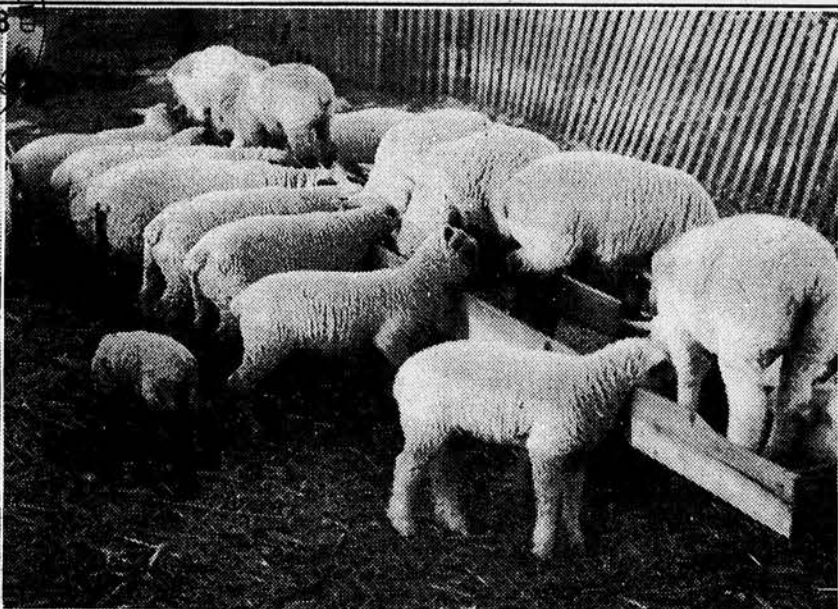
Dwarf yellow (crook-neck) milo, kafir, Wheatland milo, and sumac compared as grain for fattening lambs, produced the higher gains in the order named. Return from the dollar and cents angle also were in the order named, with a total range of \$1 a hundredweight between milo and sumac.

Comparison between ground milo fodder and sumac fodder continued to show no apparent advantage for either.

Another series gave a comparison of sumac silage, ground sumac fodder, and a combination of the two in which the fodder was (Continued on Page 11)



Henry Schmidt, Harper county, and his small sons, pose with the good Shropshire ram they are using to produce choice lambs.



Lambs on Vernon Melton's farm, Rooks county, rush into the creep to eat ground barley and cottonseed meal, while their mothers get silage and cottonseed meal.

Raising Early Lambs

RAISING early spring lambs is more spectacular thru the idea of the Kansas Lamb and Wool School, tried first last May. This event is headed by county shows and schools where the 5 best lambs belonging to one producer are selected to represent the county at Kansas City. Four ewe pelts and 1 ram pelt also are chosen in each county to take to the final show. Five farmers from every county are admitted to the Kansas City school.

"The objective of the school," according to C. G. Elling, organizer of lamb-producing work with the Kansas Extension Service, "is to supply producers with more information about what the consumer of lamb desires and how the producer can economically fulfill those requirements and thus realize a greater profit." Forty-eight Kansas counties sent delegates to last year's meeting. From 70 to 75 are expected this year.

Raising lambs the consumer prefers, means having them dropped early, then feeding for maximum gains to reach a high finish at early age. Lambs which reach marketable finish at high quality by late May are dropped in early February. The way

Henry Schmidt, Harper county, won last year's show was to start with high quality lambs, let the flock run on good wheat and rye pasture, self-feed them on oats, corn or barley, and bring them in at weaning time. Every Kansas lamb producer can follow this plan except for one thing. They won't have as good quality ewes as Mr. Schmidt's were unless they buy or raise that kind. The growing and satisfactory practice of keeping Western ewes and selling all the ewe lambs won't put the choicest breeding ewes in the flock. Blood

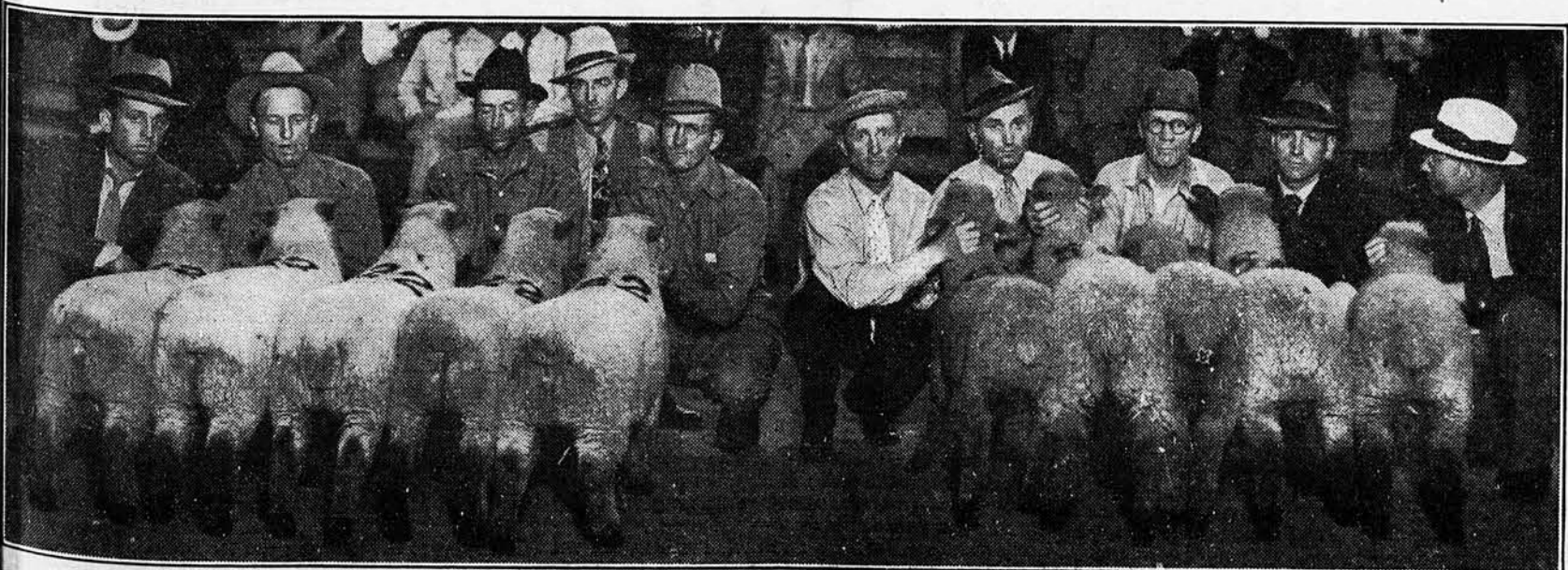
of good quality Western ewes is improved only by choice rams.

Vernon Melton, Rooks county, is following careful production practices. He has 70 good type ewes and buys the best rams he can locate. The flock has good wheat pasture, and (Continued on Page 11)

Keeping Pace With The Lamb Business

By TUDOR CHARLES

Below: Contrasting the first and last place lambs in the 1937 Lamb and Wool School at Kansas City. Notice lack of uniformity at right.



Stones Out of the Sky

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

SPEAKING of scientists, I am in receipt of a communication from Frank Clay Cross, of the Colorado Museum of Natural History. I do not know Mr. Cross, but what he has to say about Kansas is interesting. He first pays a compliment to the notable men and women of Kansas and also to our crops of wheat and our fine cattle. But what he is particularly interested in is that Kansas ranks very high in the production of meteors.

Of course, I knew that a good many meteorites have been found in Kansas, but I did not know that of all the areas of the world Kansas has been the most heavily bombarded by projectiles from the sky. Whether this is to the credit of Kansas may be a disputed question, but at any rate it advertises Kansas as being in one more respect unique. But anyway here is part of what Mr. Cross has to say about our meteor crop.

"Meteorites: Thousands of them have fallen here. Kiowa county, especially has been literally peppered with them. The largest stony meteorite known to science was found near Long Island, Phillips county. Another whopper was found just recently in Stephens county. The smaller ones—some of the stony variety, some of iron—are simply too numerous to mention. No other state in the Union has yielded anywhere near as many of these celestial missiles."

Mr. Cross adds the interesting information that these "Celestial missiles" are worth money. He does not mention the particular markets where they may be sold, but if you happen to have collected any of these meteorites and wish to sell them, if you will write to Frank Clay Cross, care Colorado Museum, Denver, Colo., and enclose self-addressed envelope and postage I have no doubt he will give you the information.

Now all the peculiar looking stones you may pick up on the prairies or elsewhere in Kansas are not meteorites. Mr. Cross gives some instructions as to how you may be able to know a meteorite when you see it.

"In the first place," says Mr. Cross, "you should keep your eyes peeled for any brown or black stone. Usually it will look almost as if it had been covered with a coat of brown or black paint, and sometimes the paint-like surface will be cracked, like paint which has been badly weathered. You may see what looks like brush-marks on it if you look carefully. The whole stone will be either brown or black, unless it has been broken, altho sometimes the two colors may be somewhat smudged together on the same specimen. If the stone has been broken, however, or if you chip a piece off it you probably will find a different color under the thin, paint-like surface. Underneath the stone may be black, brown, gray or almost white.

"Don't look for a round stone, or one shaped like an egg. Meteorites have very irregular shapes just like ordinary stones. Generally, however, you'll find a good many shallow pits and depressions scattered over the surfaces of them—some big, some small. These pits and depressions always will have smooth, rounded rims, or edges; they will never be what you call holes in the stone. Imagine a block of butter

More or Less Modern Fables

AKANSAS man who feared that his house might be burglarized, bought a large mastiff which had been recommended to him as a first-class watchdog. He also had a pet rat-terrier which weighed about 5 pounds. One night a couple of burglars planned to break into the house. They had learned that the Kansas man had a big watchdog but they did not hesitate on that account.

One of them said to the other, "I know all about these mastiffs. They make no noise, figuring that they will jump onto the burglar as soon as he enters the room. I have a gun with a silencer. As soon as that big dog gets ready to make a spring I will let him have it and that will be the last of Mr. Watchdog, and nobody will even wake up."

So they slipped up to a window and commenced to cut an opening in it, while the watchdog watched them, ready to make a spring but not making any noise. The little terrier, however, was awakened by the small noise made in cutting thru the window and began to bark and make such noise that he woke the whole house. The Kansas man got up, slipped on his pants and got his shotgun. The burglars, alarmed by the noise made by the terrier, started to make their get-away, when the Kansas man gave them both barrels of the shotgun and made two hits. When the burglars were being sentenced to terms of 25 years each, one said to the other, "I don't mind a high-priced watchdog but one of these little fice dogs will spoil the plans of any burglar."

Joe Simons Tells Why He Quit Farming

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

"The reason why I quit the farm Was jist because it lost its charm," Said Joe, "Fer I worked like a tartar 'N thought, than most folks I wur smarter. I riz up airly, plowed the ground And fit the cockleburrs each round When I wuz cultivatin' corn From five, till blew the dinner horn. Then back at one 'n plowed till night 'N chored till ten by lantern light. An' then I hadn't time enough To do one-half my work; 'twas tough; But then I kept right on until At last one spring I got my fill. I had a mornin' glory patch That I determined I would match My wits against, and kill 'em out 'N have one thing to brag about. So planted nothin' on that ground But worked it all the year around, And that next spring went there with pride To see if them dern pests had died. It looked like I'd a million more O' morning glories than before! So I decided folks like I Had better let the others try To feed the world, or else there'd be Another big catastrophe Of which the old world once was cursed— The world might starve—I'd be the first!"

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which has been patted and prodded lightly with the tips of your fingers and the heel of your hand, until it is all out of shape, and you'll get a pretty fair idea of how they are formed."

Mr. Cross gives this concluding information and advice: "The best possible time to be on the lookout for meteorites and other valuable specimens is during the summer, while you are working your fields. Don't throw away the things that you find. Examine them carefully. They may be worth money to you."

As most of the Kansas farmers do about 90 per cent of the cultivation of their fields while riding on some kind of farm machine, I do not see how the farmer can keep track of the black or brown stones that may be turned up by the riding plow or disk or the lister or the cultivator.

A Million Destitute Families

IAM INTERESTED in what is called the "Rural Relief Program." The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that there are more than 1 million destitute farm families in the United States. The figure seems large, but there is no doubt that there is a large number of farm families which are not living in the way citizens of the United States with any ambition wish to live and ought to live.

"There are two methods of handling the problem of what to do with these families, according to the Department of Agriculture. One is to put them on a direct dole. The other is to help them climb back to a self-supporting status by means of financial aid and technical guidance.

The first plan seems to me to be scarcely thinkable. The effect of it would be to take away from these rural dwellers what little sense of personal ambition and self responsibility they may have. The second plan will help in a good many cases and fail in a good many others. The Department of Agriculture assumes that these destitute farm families have once been self-supporting, while the probability is that a large per cent of them never have been, as I look at the proposition.

It is true, however, that a considerable number of those who have failed for want of initiative and intelligence might be trained to become self-supporting. So I am for the other plan, provided it is conducted on the plane of common sense. It must be conducted on the assumption that a great many of these comparatively destitute, some of them entirely destitute, farmers and their families, are not

capable of handling a large farm. They may be trained to be capable of handling a small farm of a few acres, trained to handle a small flock of fowls, a cow, a sow with a litter of pigs, attend a garden, take care of small fruits and make a comfortable living. They will need the technical instruction if they are to succeed.

If the Government undertakes to place these incompetents out on good sized farms, lends them enough money to stock and equip the farms and then turns them loose to manage for themselves, 75 per cent of them will fail. The Government will lose the money invested and the destitute farmers and their families will be no better off than they are now.

The Kansas Bindweed Law

Dear Sir:

What about the Kansas Bindweed law? How far is it compulsory? I rather think the weeds kill themselves with age, for I had a place where they were on heavily, and they have left entirely by only plowing and sowing and cultivating as usual, but used the combine in harvesting the wheat and shaded them always.

Yours truly,

G. M. Schmidt, Hillsboro, Kan.

The bindweed law is too long to give in full. G. S. 2-1311 provides that the boards of county commissioners, when requested in writing by 20 per cent of the resident land owners of any township, shall provide material and equipment for the eradication of bindweed. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Highway Commissioners, the boards of county commissioners and the township boards and road overseers and the railroad companies to eradicate the bindweed along the highways and the railroad rights-of-way. Each landowner in the townships asking that the county take the step mentioned, are required to eradicate the bindweed on their own lands to the extent of at least 2 per cent of the infested lands. The county commissioners are required to eradicate the bindweed on 2 per cent of the land infested in the township in addition to that eradicated by the land owner.

The legislature of 1937 amended and strengthened the law of 1935. The new law provides for the appointment of a competent person as district weed supervisor. The duty of the weed supervisor shall be to co-operate with the county assessor in locating infested lands and advise as the best practical means to eradicate bindweed and other noxious weeds.

The compulsory part of the law goes this far: If the land owner fails to obey the law in eradicating bindweed on his land the county commissioners are directed to enter upon the land of such land owner and use such methods as may be best adapted to the eradication of the weed, and the cost of such eradication shall be taxed against the land and collected as other taxes are collected. Section 10 of Chapter 2, of the session laws of 1937 also provides that "any person, association of persons, corporation, county, or city, or other official who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished upon conviction by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for each count."

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

A Matter of Justice

I REGRET very much that the Senate Finance Committee has recommended striking from the new tax bill the amendment adopted in the House doubling the tariff protection upon pork and pork products. Imports of Polish hams in the last 5 years have increased from less than 3,000 pounds in 1932, to 38 million pounds in 1937.

If there is one thing the American farmer is entitled to, especially while we are engaged in a control program that includes radical reductions in production on American farmers, that thing is the American market up to the American farmer's limit of ability to supply the home market.

The rates approved in the House were the same that I offered in a bill introduced in the Senate—6 cents a pound on pork and 3 cents on pork products.

I intend to carry the fight to the floor of the Senate, when the tax bill is up, and try to renege the increased tariff duties. This is a matter of simple justice to the American farmers.

I also am supporting the justifiable demands of the livestock men that in the proposed new Canadian trade agreement, import quotas of Canadian cattle be allotted by the month instead of by the year, and that the quotas be not increased.

Also testimony taken before the committee showed that imported canned beef is being sold in virtually every market in the United States. I supported Senator O'Mahoney's amendment for a 3-cent tariff on canned beef also, but that was defeated by administration influence.

While it is true that the imports allowed by the present agreement are only a small percentage of total meat consumption in the United States, it also is true that under the present arrangement the imports of cattle are bunched by packing interests so that the large numbers arriving on the northern markets at once ham-

mer the price down all over the entire country.

Secretary Cordell Hull, I am sorry to say, will not make any promises on this matter, but we have hopes that he will not insist upon retaining the annual bases for cattle imports.

I hate to disagree so often with Secretary Hull, for whom I have a high personal esteem, but he is so interested in restoring international trade that I feel at times he is willing to sacrifice the American farmers to attain that end. He and Secretary Wallace both appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in opposition to the increased tariffs on pork and pork products. Otherwise I believe we could have kept these provisions in the tax bill.

Power Diplomacy Is the Aim

I INTEND to vote against the so-called "bigger navy" bill, which will call ultimately for another 4 billion or 5 billion dollars for battle-ships and other naval craft. I am for adequate defense, but I think President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have made it plain that what they want is a navy large enough to be used to play the game of "power diplomacy" in world affairs.

I say that is not a sound American policy. Europe will settle its affairs better, and the people of the United States will be a whole lot better off, if the United States minds its own business.

Let's Support Water Conservation

I AM IN RECEIPT of resolutions adopted last month by a regional farm conference of 21 Southwestern Kansas counties, urging Federal, state and local co-operation in a water conservation program. It seems to me that the next step in this program is up to the Kansas legislature, to enact legislation that will permit the organization of conservancy districts.

I can promise for myself, and I am certain also for the entire Kansas delegation in Congress, that we will bend every energy to see

that the Federal government does its share in this worthwhile undertaking.

Water conservation means a lot to Kansas, and every one of us should get behind the movement for more dams, lakes and ponds. The regional conference was fortunate in having W. A. Long for chairman. I regard him as one of the wideawake and farsighted farmers of Southwestern Kansas.

Misplaced "Watchful Waiting"

I THINK it is too bad that this Congress is spending its time on such legislation as the executive reorganization bill—which the country plainly does not want—and making no effort to solve the problem of unemployment.

Twelve to 15 million unemployed do not make a good American market for farm products, or for manufactured products.

I do wish that the Roosevelt administration was applying its "watchful waiting policy" to European affairs, instead of to the problems, especially unemployment, raised by the present depression in business.

It is perfectly true that one-half of the farm problem lies in the cities—and the city half of it is largely the millions of unemployed.

Half Billion Dollars by July

FROM the AAA comes information that farmers will get one-half billion dollars in cash before July 1. That money will come in very handily, as farm income promises to be reduced this year. The best news that comes to Washington from Kansas is abundant rainfall. I have hopes that Kansas farm income this year will be above that of 1937, as it should with the AAA payments thrown in.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

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	\$9.50	\$9.25	\$10.25
Hogs	8.85	9.00	10.00
Lambs	9.50	8.75	12.15
Cows, Heavy	.18	.17½	.17
Eggs, Firsts	.15½	.16½	.20½
Butterfat	.24	.25	.30
Wheat, Hard Winter	.90	.90½	1.41½
Corn, Yellow	.56½	.55	1.41
Oats	.32	.31½	.56½
Barley	.63	.60	.91
Alfalfa, Baled	23.00	19.00	28.00
Railroad	10.00	10.00	17.00

(Probable changes in feed costs, carrying costs and economic conditions have been considered in forming these conclusions.)

I have some 75 to 130 pound shoats. They will be too heavy to head for the summer rally you spoke of in March 12 issue. Would you (1) sell now or (2) leave along for July or (3) feed as I am now and hope the decline into fall will still leave me a profit over feed costs.—E. M., Clay Center.

About 9 chances out of 10 you will be better off to sell now as you suggest in No. 1. By all means don't head into the decline just ahead. The July rally barely has a 50-50 chance of carrying prices back up to the best March prices but that would be a better program on the right end than full feeding for the May-June market. Stay away from May and June. Sell before or after. Right along

this line read again No. 2 program in issue of March 26. Try to wait until you get a feed crop before you increase hog numbers back to normal. Good breeding stock purchased at lower prices ahead will make it easier for you to sell your own hogs at what may seem to you to be low prices and still be better able to pay expenses. Let the other fellow do the increasing now. He now is expanding and you or I can't stop him. When hog prices get 10 to 50 per cent lower this fall, then will be the time to pick up some good gilts and get back to your normal production.

There still are many inquiries about buying stock cattle for the grazing season and others about selling now or renting grass. These questions are from all parts of the country so I will try to set down some general marketing rules which you will have to decide for yourself whether or not they fit your case.

About 9 chances out of 10 all grades and classes of cattle will be lower some time during the next 12 months than they have been during the last 12 and that many low grade stockers and perhaps some heavy fat steers will be lower or as low as in 1936. If the 1938 corn crop is as large as last year's crop, then cattle prices will be considerably lower than 1936, the lowest prices coming by late fall and winter of 1938. About 8 chances out of 10 one would be better off by April of 1939 if he sold off all excess breeding cows, stock steers and all medium quality cattle above 500 pounds now or before April 15 and rested the grass for a part of the season. Whenever the gen-

eral trend of cattle prices in the past has been downward most cattle usually sold for just about as many dollars a head after a 200 or 300-pound gain on grass as they did at the beginning of the grass season. Suggest you read again program No. 3 in issue of February 16, and program No. 4 in issue of March 12 and March 26. These conclusions still are good and probably will not need revising until the 1938 corn crop begins to make corn prices move distinctly higher or lower.

I have some extra wheat pasture and summer pasture. Would you suggest buying old smooth-mouth ewes with lambs at side for \$10, or let wheat go for wheat harvest?—A. G., Randall.

About 9 chances out of 10 you will be just about as well off to let these ewes alone at that price. The general trend on sheep and lambs is down. New lows are expected in mid-1938. The spring rally may terminate anytime the next 30 to 60 days. Why take the chance? Wait. In periods like this you lose less by waiting and watching for a place to purchase livestock to consume feed than you do by jumping in and operating in a normal way. Re-read the sheep and lamb comments since January and act accordingly.

—KF—

Angle Irons Brace Bunks

Steel angle iron is bolted in the corners of heavy wooden feed bunks to make them strong, on Frank Renyer's farm, Shawnee county. Metal braces are bolted to the sides and legs also, to provide the strongest possible reinforcement.

Market Barometer

Cattle—Little strength expected this month, unless for choice killers and some stockers.

Hogs—A weakening market.

Lambs—Lower trend likely.

Wheat—May not suffer badly.

Corn—Pegged all winter at 50 cents, it will not rise with the first bullish news.

Butterfat—Supplies will be increasing for a time.

Eggs—Not much change considering the present low price.

Yield Is Boosted

Fifty-five acres of Wheatland milo made 10 bushels an acre for V. J. Brinker, north of Cawker City, last year. This was a good yield for last year in that community and is attributed to blank listing with the damming attachment last April. Planting was delayed until late June.

—KF—

Irrigates Plot for Safety

Twenty acres of irrigated land would keep a farm supplied with feed for subsistence livestock and poultry in Edwards county, believes Leo Craft of that section. He has been a successful wheat raiser, but this type of farming would be safer with a patch of irrigated ground as a buffer against the worst years. Therefore, he plans to put down a well and try irrigation on a medium scale.

The Light at Dusk

Chuck Bennet Loved the Railroad; and in the Railroad's Time of Need He Showed His Courage and Great Loyalty

By A. LESLIE

Complete in This Issue

SURE looks bad!" Mike West shouted the words so as to be heard above the hiss of steam, the grumble of the stoker and the crackling pound of 179's exhaust. He tried to peer thru the front window and swore luridly as the level sheets of rain almost totally obscured his view. He slammed the side window open with a petulant gesture and risked one eye.

Visibility here was very little better. The weak beam of the headlight beat futilely against the driving rain and the mist which writhed up from the roaring yellow river that was gnawing hungrily at the crushed stone of the embankment. Mike let the reverse bar down a couple of notches in answer to 179's sudden stutter and turned to his fireman again.

"Can't see a thing!" he shouted. "Track feels like it might turn over any minute and I wouldn't be a bit surprised to find half a blasted cliff layin' across the iron anywhere."

Chuck Bennet widened the throttle of his stoker a trifle and altered the distributors before replying.

"I believe the north side's already tied up. Hasn't anything passed us for the last hour?"

Mike nodded. "Likely; and if this ain't blocked up fore the night is over I miss my guess. Listen to that infernal river!"

IT WAS certainly a wild night, and one of a number of wild nights. Rain had been falling almost steadily for a week; the ground was water-logged, the grade squashy. New River was growling and grumbling in its rocky bed and climbing higher and higher toward the shining black ribbons that marked the C. & P. main lines. The tracks hugged the towering cliffs on either side of the yellow swirl. No room thru the canon for double track on either the north or south bank; so the east-bound had been laid on one side, the west-bound on the other. The worst stretch of railroad on the Mountain Division; which meant the worst on the whole system.

"Wheelin' 'em kinda lively, ain't you, Mike?" Chuck peered across the rocking cab and then up at the wavering needle of the steam gauge.

"Gotta," growled old Mike. "Behind time now, and the Flyin' Virginian ain't got no business bein' late."

Nevertheless, he eased the throttle a trifle. Chuck Bennet was not given to needlessly cautioning enginemen about speed; and the track certainly was in terrible shape.

"Dowdy's Bluffs," he called to the fireman. "Here's where—"

Whee-e-e-shshsh!

Hissing and screaming, the air rushed thru the port as Mike slammed on the powerful emergency brakes. Chuck twisted the blower valve and the black smoke lifted with a roar. He thrust his head out the window as the flying engine rounded the S-curve, and gathered himself for the leap.

Directly in front of the pilot he saw a seething, rushing mass of black rock and yellow earth that blotted out the twin ribbons of the steel and poured with an awful crunching rumble and splash into the frothing waters of the river. And that was the last thing that Chuck Bennet ever saw on this earth.

FOR while old Mike died in that mud and stone and twisted steel when the gigantic landslide took the Flying Virginian's engine and mail car into New River, young Chuck came out of the frightful wreck to face something worse. For weary months he lay in the great hospital at Huntington, his sightless eyes staring at the ceiling, while broken bones knit and strength flowed back into his wasted body. They told him his optic nerves would no longer function. After many examinations, the best company doctors said there was no hope.

Then the question arose as to what was to be done with Chuck. It was the proud boast of the C. & P. that all employees crippled in the service of the company were provided with means of making an honest livelihood, useful work that enabled them to keep their self-respect and forge ahead, regardless of physical handicaps. There were one-legged men stumping about crossing shanties, one-armed men pounding telegraph keys. There was a division superintendent who walked stiffly on an artificial limb, and another who signed his name with his left hand; he'd left his right beneath an overturned engine one black night.

Yes, the C. & P. took care of its injured; but what

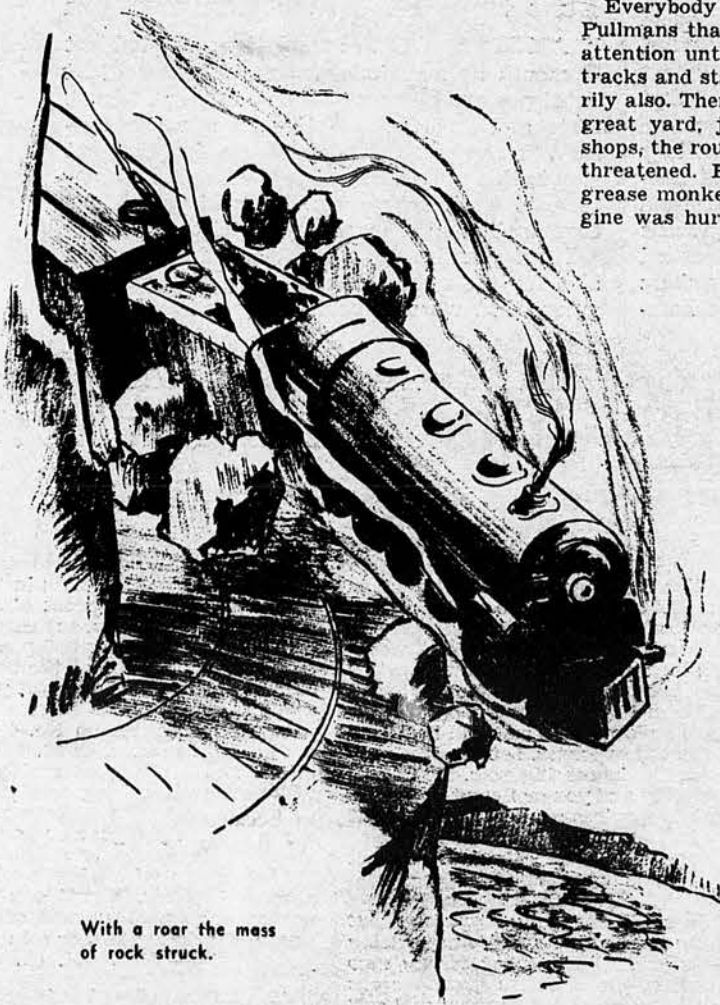
in the name of mixed signals was to be done with a blind man?

"Jaggers" Dunn finally solved the problem. A blind man could learn to shovel sand, couldn't he?

So Chuck Bennet became sand dryer at the Huntington sand-house and there found something of peace and content. True, he was paid a rather higher wage than other sand dryers, but that was Jaggers Dunn's business, and nobody on the C. & P. cared to meddle in the business of the hard-swearing, hard-hitting old fighter whose shrewdness and fierce energy had raised him from a humble tallow-pot to general manager of the great trunk line.

Sand-houses are favorite loafing places with railroad men. In them tall tales are born, and under the soothing effect of their comfortable warmth, true stories of the iron trail acquire a vividness and life thru which one can actually hear the pound of the straining exhaust and smell the hot, tangy fragrance of oil and steam and swirling smoke.

The popularity of a sand-house depends to a large extent on the sand dryer. He is the host, and on his disposition depends the atmosphere of the sand-house. Which explains why Huntington sand-house became known far and wide as a rendezvous of jolly spirits. Here members of the fraternity of throttle



With a roar the mass of rock struck.

and scoop and lantern and wrench gathered to chuckle over outrageous lies or thrill to stirring tales of brothers who had got their final running orders.

Among all those cheerful knights of the steel, there was no chuckle so infectious, no grin so soul-warming as that which quirked the lips of the man who dried the sand. In fact, as the years passed, his cronies actually forgot that Chuck Bennet was blind; there was so little to set him apart from the rest of them. He developed to a startling perfection the uncanny sixth sense of the blind; he moved about roundhouse and yard with as sure a step as any of them, carrying a light cane which he seldom used except when venturing into some unfamiliar street of the city or when in a yard or roundhouse in which he was a comparative stranger.

Chuck visited other yards and roundhouses of the Mountain Division. Many a fireman rested his weary back while a blind man expertly scattered coal into the roaring firebox of a straining mountain hog.

You'll Forget Your Own Troubles When You Read

BARE HANDS

Daniel Godwin comes to the aid of lovely Mari and her Swiss father, Peter Lavater, in their fight against cattle rustlers and dishonest officials in the dry land country. This romantic action story will be complete in two installments.

Many a night the Ghost, the Comet or the Flying Virginian hurtled through New River Canon while there rested upon her giant engine's throttle a hand so sensitive that its long sinewy fingers could touch the smooth surface of the water glass and tell, from the difference in temperature, the height of the water in the boiler.

Old Tom Talley, veteran of 40 years, sitting beside the blind engineer and scanning the ribbons of steel unrolling in the glare of the headlight, vowed with appalling oaths that Chuck Bennet could tell whether a block signal was red or green before he, Tom, could even see the blankety-blank light.

Against the rules? Sure it was against the rules.

CHUCK BENNET was in 181's cab the night the Ghost split a switch in Hansford yards, plowed thru a string of box cars and set fire to them. Two Pullmans turned over, and injured passengers were pinned in smashed berths, to add to the general pandemonium with their screams.

Everybody was so busy with those overturned Pullmans that the burning box cars got very little attention until the flames leaped across the empty tracks and started the local freight to blazing merrily also. Then some real excitement began; for the great yard, jammed with loads and empties, the shops, the roundhouse and the very town itself were threatened. Bawling trainmen, car knockers and grease monkeys strove to check the flames. An engine was hurriedly backed down and coupled onto

the head end of the freight with the intention of jerking the string out onto the main line, where it could burn itself out without endangering the other property. The switches were set, the air coupled up and the hostler who was handling the engine was reaching for the throttle when an appalling discovery was made. There was a tank car of gasoline and two cars of dynamite in that local!

Immediate and thoro panic ensued. In a moment a deserted engine was purring at the head end of the local freight and frantic figures were fleeing from that blazing horror which promised death and destruction to everything in the yard. Passengers poured from the long string of Pullmans, jamming the doors in their frenzy and slowing up the emptying of the cars, while white-faced trainmen stuck to their posts and fought grimly to release the injured pinned in the wrecked coaches.

Above the crackle of the flames and the screams of the injured sounded a dull, hollow boom. The laboring rescuers straightened their backs and stared incredulously, and even those who fled in panic paused to look back. There it sounded again,

heavy and wet, to the accompaniment of hissing cylinder cocks and rumbling wheels—the pounding exhaust of the blazing freight train's heavy engine working wet steam as the great drivers began to turn over.

Badly shaken up, but otherwise unhurt, Chuck Bennet had crawled from the cab of the overturned 181. He cleared his lungs of steam and got some air in place of it. Thru the clatter and roar, his abnormally keen ears caught the sound of moaning. He stood listening for a moment, located the sound and dived back into the cab, thanking the fates that there had been no bursting of steam pipes there.

A smashed cylinder was spouting hot steam to fill the cab; but the interior was not unbearable. Chuck scrambled around until he found old Ad Cardigan, the engineer, securely wedged between boiler and cab wall. Ad was unconscious and moaning, but apparently not much hurt.

(Continued on Page 21)

Until Dinner Is Ready—

By THE EDITORS

Bath Boon: A Connecticut man has asked the Supreme Court to let him take a bath in his back yard. He was arrested for bathing in a stream on his farm that flows into a city reservoir.

Flat Cat: A cat at Maplehill on the Dave Oliver farm spent 10 days under a load of baled hay. When recovered its body was mashed flat but the cat, with 8 lives to go, soon recovered.

Dry Indians: The Pottawatomie Indians at Mayetta have voted that they don't want beer. Indian women were almost unanimous in their dislike of the "firewater."

Dangerous Criminal: A 15-year-old Tulsa, Okla., boy has been fined for disturbing a public church worship. He shot paper wads at members of the congregation.

All Mistake: A Kansas City couple claim their marriage is very much of a mistake. It takes some people quite a while to find this out but this couple say that the bride was merely taking the place of another girl, who was sick. Says the "proxy" bride, "I don't want this man for a husband and he doesn't want me for a wife. I don't know him."

Efforts Wasted: A resident of a Kentucky poor farm sent the treasury of the United States a perfect ear of corn, expecting a check for 1 million dollars for his find. The perfect ear had the same number of kernels in every row.

Swallow's Return: The citizens near San Juan Capistrano mission in California turned out to greet the returning swallows this year on the date on which the birds return every year. Sure enough, the swallows kept their date and the first of the migration appeared at 9 o'clock in the morning of the appointed day.

Cheaper Seat: A recent sale of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange brought the lowest price since 1919—\$56,000. In the gay days of 1929 the peak sale of a seat was for \$134,000.

Studious Students: Students of the high school at Mannington, W. Va., recently went on a strike demanding—of all things—a longer term.

Harmonizing Hen: Sally, a remarkable hen owned by the Wagoner family at Independence, not only can lay an egg like most hens but when she has turned the trick can boast of it by running the scale. Miss Callean plays the piano and Sally does a fair job of cackling the scale. Sally runs to the house when she hears the piano.

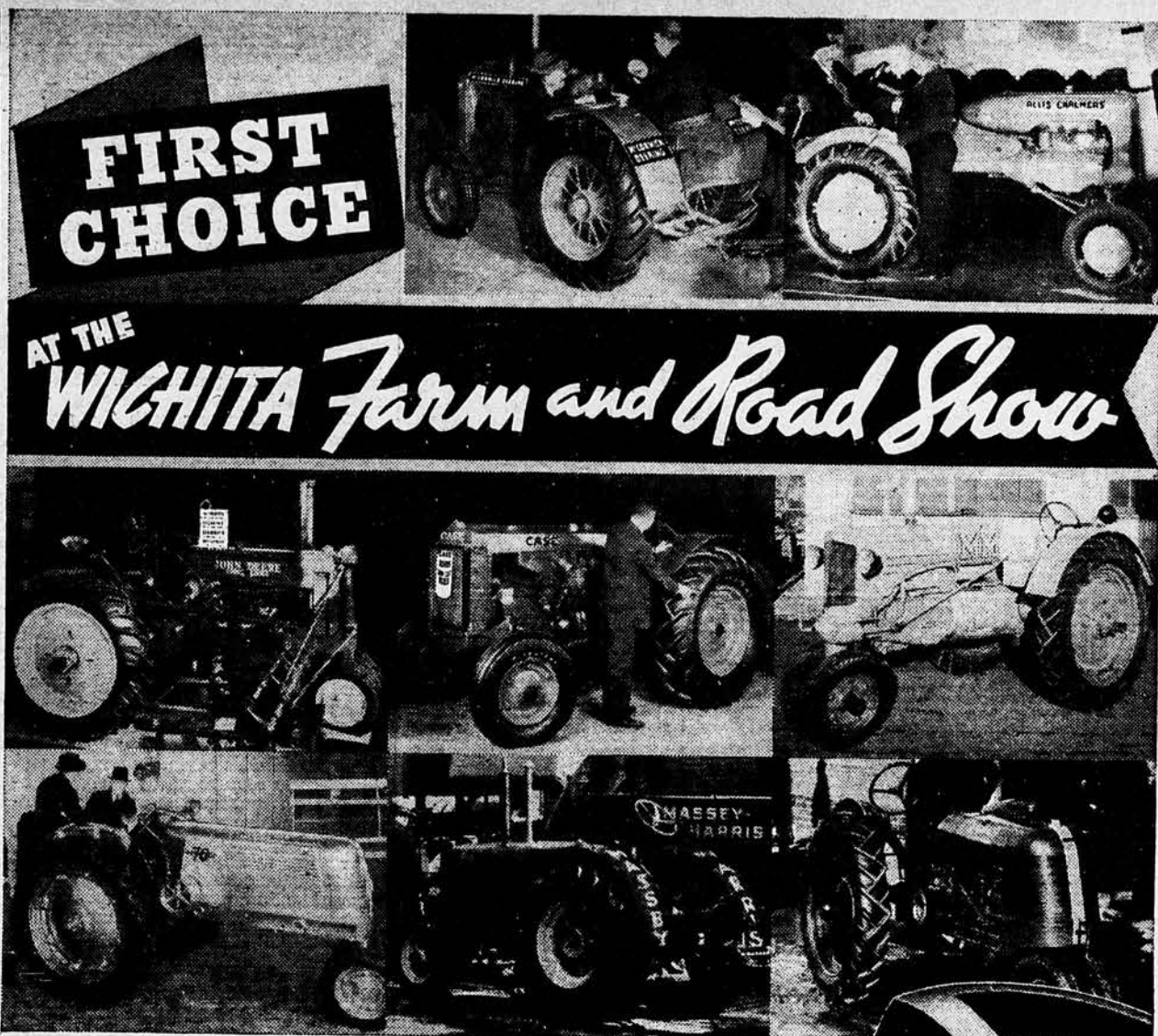
Barefoot Belles: Women who go in for the Big Apple, the Susy-Q, Truckin', or any other of these modern dances will be better off if they take off their shoes, says a noted foot specialist.

Worry! Worry!: Consider the plight of the poor mapmakers who must keep their maps up to date in this time of grasping dictators. Hitler's conquest of Austria just added more troubles to the already harassed mapmakers.



"When the house was built, they accidentally got this wall wrong side out."

Kansas Farmer for April 9, 1938



THIS year, at the great farm and road show at Wichita, Kansas, more of the machines on display were equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires than with all other makes of tires combined. This overwhelming preference for the world's greatest traction tire is the result of its many exclusive construction features. These make possible its leadership in economy and performance. The patented Firestone Ground Grip Tire is the only tire made that gives you the following advantages:

Triple-Braced Traction Bars provide more positive traction and do not bend, break or tear off as when unsupported.

52 to 89 Extra Inches of traction bar length give greater earth biting power.

32% Greater Surface Contact gives increased pulling power and longer wear.

Better Cleaning in all soil conditions is made possible by the scientific spacing between the traction bars.

Smoother Riding is made possible because the traction bars are joined together and form one continuous contact with ground or road.

Longer Tire Life is provided by the patented Gum-Dipping process which protects against penetration of moisture, guards against destructive internal friction and lessens the strain of heavy pulling.

Tread Guaranteed Not to Loosen because two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread provide inseparable union between tread and cord body.

SAVE 25% in time and up to 50% in fuel over steel-lugged wheels, see your nearby implement dealer, tire dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store today. Accept no substitute for Firestone extra value.

For Greater Economy, Longer Life and Maximum Performance, Specify Firestone Ground Grip Tires When You Order a New Tractor or Wheeled Farm Implement

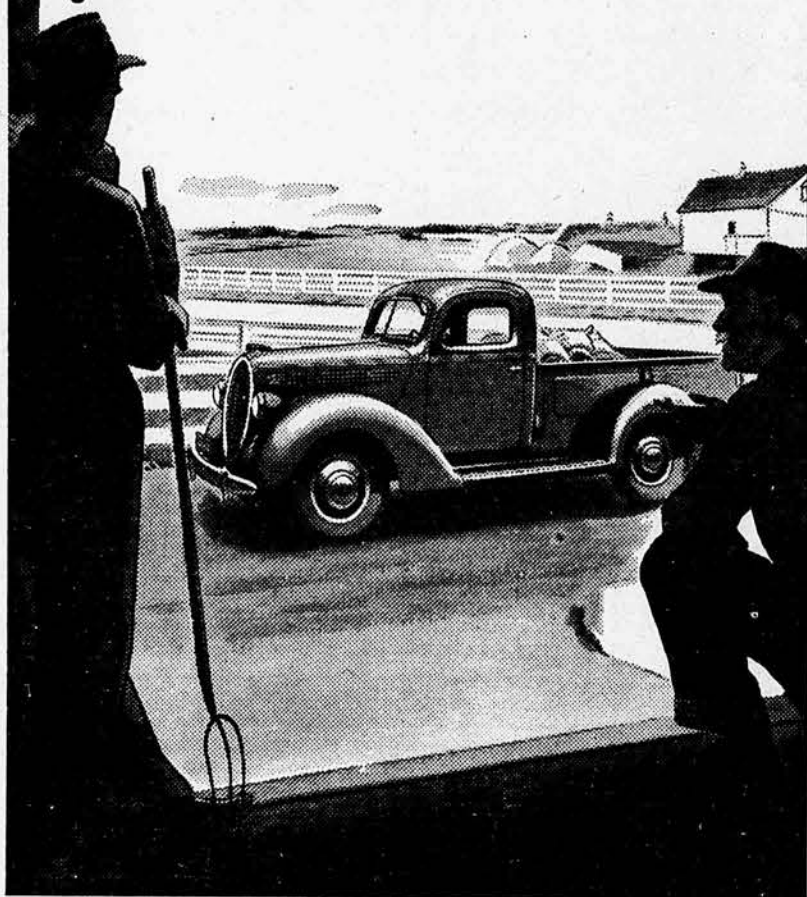
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Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Richard Crooks and Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

**"THERE'S THE BEST
WORKER I'VE GOT"**



MANY a farmer is pointing with pride at his 1938 Ford V-8 Truck and telling his neighbor what a wonderful worker it is. He likes the efficient, easy way his new Ford unit does its chores—the economy with which it works.

The 1938 Ford V-8 Trucks have many improvements and refinements which, combined with the time-proved Ford V-8 features, make them even more dependable and economical. Brakes are larger, quicker stopping. Steering is easier because of new worm and roller type steering gear and a new larger steering wheel. Cabs are roomier; cab seats are more comfortable. Even such details as front wheel spindles are larger and stronger.

In addition to the new 134-inch and 157-inch trucks and the new 112-inch units, there is also an entirely new line of 122-inch wheelbase one-ton trucks. Arrange with the nearest Ford dealer for an "on-the-job" test of the 1938 Ford V-8 unit that best suits your needs.

FORD V-8 TRUCKS

Grasshopper No. 1 Crop Enemy Among Insect Pests This Year

INJURIOUS crop insects for which we must be prepared this year are listed by Dr. Roger C. Smith, of Kansas State College, as follows:

Grasshoppers, wheat white grub, false wireworm, Hessian Fly, Cutworms, Pea Aphid and green bug, clover root curculio, leaf hoppers, squash bug and red spider mite.

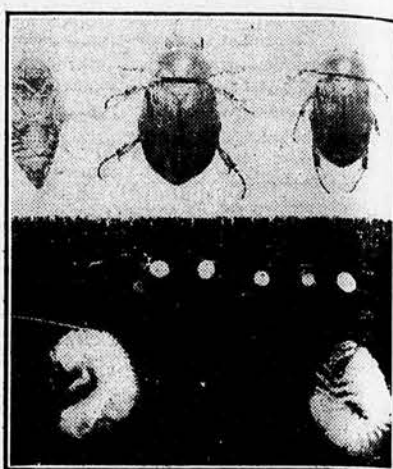
Real trouble is anticipated around the buildings from box-elder bugs, flies, termites, and in the parlor or bedroom the carpet beetle.

Nothing compares with the grasshopper for wholesale insect destruction at present. Attacking nearly every farm crop—yea, even castor beans—damage from 'hoppers has rivaled that of drouth.

Control measures henceforth this season, will narrow down to poison mash, 'hopper-dozers, turkeys and resistant crops.

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, poison mash carefully mixed and properly applied, will roll the 'hoppers for a loss. Back in other years we could rise at first signs of sunrise once or twice a summer and scatter a small amount of mash along edges of fields. This would be sufficient to check the 'hoppers in most cases. But this season is going to require many early mornings' work, and most effective scattering will be done by machine.

A typical batch of poison mixed for spreading will include 100 pounds of millfeed, 300 pounds of sawdust, 2 gallons of sodium arsenite, about 50 gallons of water, and one handful of ground-up onions. To make the bait even more effective, farmers in many counties will add about 6 gallons of blackstrap molasses to the mixture. Taking a hint from home economists who know the problem of grinding



The stages in the life cycle of the white wheat grub.

a grain feed in addition to the insects. Vigorously growing sorghum crops are almost immune to 'hopper damage if they are grown in fairly large fields, get started well, and there is anything else, even weeds, for the pests to eat. Sudan grass seems to be somewhat preferred by the 'hoppers to forage and grain-type sorghums. In 1936, entire fields of sorghums were wiped out by 'hoppers, but they took small plants when other vegetation was virtually absent.

Wheat white grub cannot be controlled where destroyed wheat stands are seeded to oats or barley this spring, is the warning H. R. Bryson, Kansas State College, sends out. The wheat grub is rather easily controlled, however, since the female beetles which hatch from the grubs are wingless and cannot fly.

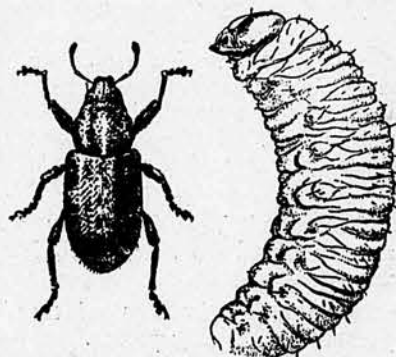
The way to get rid of grubs in the fields is to work the land and plant it to row crops. Alfalfa or clover also would be crops in which the grubs wouldn't live, Mr. Bryson said.

The wheat white grub is the second stage of a beetle which has a 2 to 2½ year life cycle. There are only a few large grubs hatching into beetles this spring, but these beetles will lay eggs on the stubble of small grains and hatch into small grubs which will winter over in the ground next year. Then in 1939, they will do much damage to wheat stands in the fall.

The biggest danger right now is from small grubs now growing in wheat fields and which will be ready to do great damage to stands this fall. To get around this threat, damaged wheat fields can be planted to row crops for harvest this fall.

Box-elder bugs, known also as "pop" bugs, are a bad pest around many Kansas homes. They live in the walls and basements of houses during the winter, coming forth for water and on every occasion of warm weather. In the spring they finally move out and lay their eggs under the bark of nearby trees. When the young bugs emerge they eat the seeds of trees, chiefly maple, altho box-elder seed seems to provide a livelihood, also. Calking the foundations of houses, and spraying with kerosene, are two principal methods of control, coupled with removal of excess trees near the house.

Clover-root curculio is said to be increasing in Kansas. It was first ob-



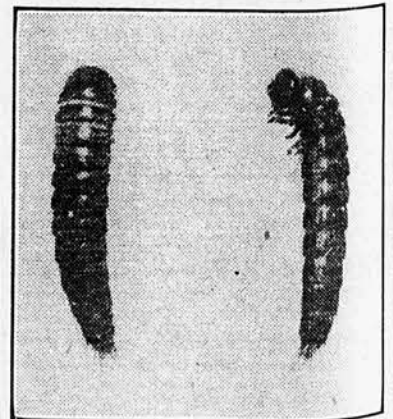
At left is the adult clover-root curculio, greatly enlarged, and at right is the larva of the same pest.

onions without being blinded by tears, E. G. Kelly, in charge grasshopper control work in Kansas, is advising farmers to grind the onions under water. This method, he explains, conquers the vegetable "tear gas."

The 'hopper-dozer still promises to catch many of the pests in pastures, and alfalfa fields where the growth is small. It may be used anytime as soon as 'hoppers show up. It will fasten to the front of auto, truck or tractor. Horses can pull it, or a dozer may be constructed on the teeth of a sweep rake and moved across the field with the usual power. Most farmers know how to make 'hopper-dozers, but if plans are desired they may be obtained thru Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Quite a few farmers are going to combine turkey production with grasshopper control. First off, the turkeys won't live on 'hoppers alone. To do well and return a profit they must be fed plenty of grain and a balanced ration. But 20 turkey poult to the acre—more or less—will go a long way toward keeping the 'hoppers down on alfalfa acreage, or even in row crops. Early turkeys will do more good than late ones for they will get more of the 'hoppers when first hatched, and the bigger the turkeys the more 'hoppers they can eat.

Taylor Jones, Garden City, said he is going to raise 1,200 turkeys for 'hopper control. Floyd Dague, Washington county, and several of his neighbors reported success of turkeys in holding down 'hopper invasion. Examples are numerous in every alfalfa-growing section. Poisoned 'hoppers don't cause death in turkeys if they are getting a



Larvae of the Black Carpet Beetle, a serious pest of carpets and clothing.

Kansas Farmer for April 9, 1938

Ideas That Come in Handy

By FARM FOLKS

Fills Sacks by Himself



STOVE BOLTS

I had an occasion to fill some sacks the other day and had no one to help me so I punched 4 holes about 2 inches from the bottom of an old rusty 5-gallon paint bucket, placing the holes on opposite sides, and inserting 4 1-inch stove bolts in the holes with the sharp end outside. I then bolted a piece of 1/2 by 1-inch strap iron on one side at the

top forming a hook. With this I was able to shovel the corn in the sack easily.—A. E. Bullard.

Emergency Fan Belt

If the fan belt on your car breaks and you are not where you can buy a new one, a narrow ring cut off an old inner tube will prove a satisfactory substitute until you can get a new belt.—Lloyd Latham.

Keeping the Rows Straight

I save myself the trouble of stretching a cord the length of my garden when making my seed trenches. I set a flag or some object I can see clearly at one end of the row, then I start the row, sighting the marker I have set up. A halfway marker may be set up if the row is long. Just try it once.—Mrs. A. F. B.

Homemade Stove Rings

If you have an oil stove or brooder stove that uses asbestos rings you can save many dimes by rolling your own rings. Get 5 cents worth of asbestos paper at a hardware store and cut it

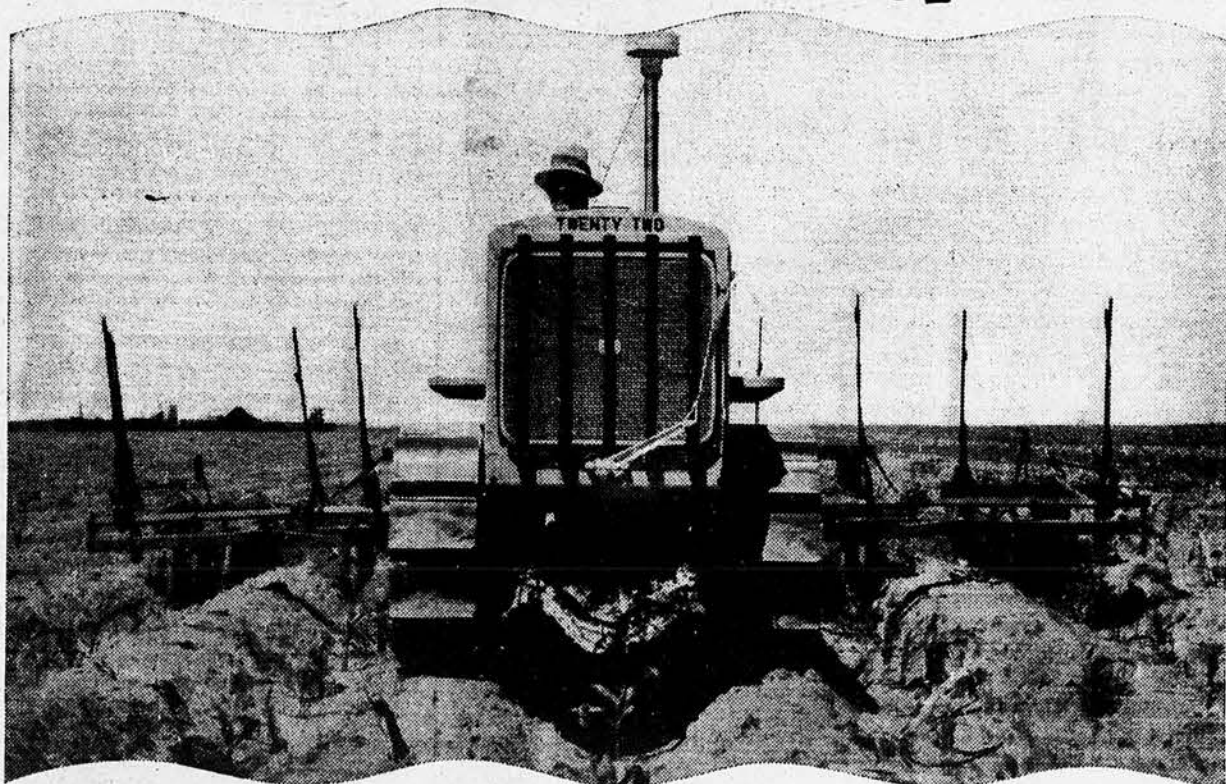
in strips just the width of your old ring. Use 2 or 3 thicknesses and be sure it is the same all the way around. Fit into the burner. Being so cheap you can change it often.—Mrs. H. H. Schmidt.

Gimlets From Nails



To make gimlets of various sizes from common nails beat the head of the nail into a square to fit your brace then flatten the point to get the required set or swedge. File to a spear point leaving a right hand cutting bevel. These will cut a clean hole thru the hardest wood and can be made in a few minutes.—J. M. Parsons.

THIS TRACTOR SHOWS "HORSE-SENSE"



WORKING ON LISTED RIDGES!

For ease of steering and ability to stay on listed ridges, the only power to compare with the "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor is a trained team of horses!

Regular "horse-sense" is engineered into this tractor for raising listed crops. A track gauge of 40 inches, center-to-center—on the spark-ignition Twenty-Two and the Diesel D2 for example—is exactly the same as the lister row. Accurate balance of ample weight keeps the tracks flat on the soil—no "heeling back."

The sure-gripping tracks hold their position on listed ridges like broad, cleated planks. With a tread so light

that it doesn't even press down as much as a man's foot, this tractor cultivates without mashing ridges.

And distinctive "Caterpillar" power-steering assures accurate control—no "fish-tailing" or "nose-diving!"

For low costs and clean work, the "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor challenges the world. The Twenty-Two, shown here with a 5-row "go-dig," cultivates 65 acres in 10 hours, on only 18 gallons of low-cost distillate. And under average conditions, the Diesel D2 pulls loads like this on only 1 1/4 gallons of Diesel fuel per hour! Mail coupon below for further information.

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Gentlemen: I farm _____ acres. My power is _____

Please rush information on:

☐ 3-4 plow Diesel D2 ☐ 3-4 plow Twenty-Two ☐ 5-6 plow Diesel D4

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Name _____

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County _____ State _____

erved to be an important alfalfa pest in 1923, increased in numbers until 1930, and during recent dry years became rather scarce. This pest in the larval stage feeds on the roots of alfalfa and Sweet clover, and the beetles eat the leaves in summer and fall. There is no certain control known. Injury to the plants is rather constant and cumulative thruout the season and over the years. Under heavy infestation, stands seldom live more than 3 years and then the only move is to plant another crop. This insect is so small it seldom is found by the grower, and the injury is not usually attributed directly to clover root curculio. Pea aphids may show up in alfalfa fields as they did the spring of 1934. Chain and brush drags were the effective control methods that year. Danger of green bug injury to oats and barley is not altogether past. There is little control for this pest if it does appear.

False wireworm, a greyish colored larva, damaged freshly seeded wheat last fall where the soil was dry. It may be serious again this year. Best control method is to be sure there is moisture enough in the soil to sprout the grain as soon as it is sown.

The chinch bug, which can wipe out crops in Eastern Kansas, is at lowest ebb in years right now, George A. Dean, state entomologist commented. It probably will come back, but little damage is expected this year. Hessian fly hasn't appeared a serious threat, but spring rains may bring an increase in its development.

—KF—

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning April 2

4:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
5:00 a. m.—Early Birds
5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 a. m.—Interstate Program
6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
6:30 a. m.—Allis Chalmers Program
6:45 a. m.—Henry and Jerome—Checkerboard Boys (M-W-F)
7:00 a. m.—Interstate News
7:15 a. m.—Butternut Coffee Time
7:30 a. m.—Rupf Hatchery
7:45 a. m.—Gospel Singers
8:00 a. m.—Unity School
8:15 a. m.—Daily Capital News
8:30 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches
8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)
9:00 a. m.—Southern Plantation-Blackburn Products (T-Th-Sat)
9:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
9:30 a. m.—PROTECTIVE SERVICE-KANSAS FARMER
9:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
9:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
10:00 a. m.—The Party Line
10:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
2:00 Noon—H. D. Lee News
2:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS
2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
2:15 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter
2:30 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
3:30 p. m.—Kitty Keene, Inc.
3:45 p. m.—Marling Cooking School
4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins
4:15 p. m.—Radio Dot and Smokey
4:30 p. m.—Boake Carter
4:45 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
5:00 p. m.—Jack Armstrong
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News-Joe Nickell
10:15-12—Dance Music

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, April 4 and 11

10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family
1:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
1:00 p. m.—Kansas Baptist Convention (Apr. 10)
1:30 p. m.—Dr. Christian
2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
3:30 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic
5:45 p. m.—WIBW Players
6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPP
6:40 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
9:00 p. m.—Harmony Hall
9:30 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs

Monday, April 4 and 11

6:30 p. m.—Eddie Cantor's Camel Caravan
7:15 p. m.—The Crime Patrol
7:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat

Tuesday, April 5 and 12

7:00 p. m.—Edward G. Robinson
7:30 p. m.—Al Jolson's Show
8:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
8:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies

Wednesday, April 6 and 13

6:45 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
7:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie and All the Lads
8:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Presents

Thursday, April 7 and 14

6:30 p. m.—We, the People
7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith
8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes Amateurs

Friday, April 8 and 15

6:30 p. m.—Prophetic Flashes
7:00 p. m.—The Ghost of Benjamin Sweet
7:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman
8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
9:00 p. m.—Coca Cola Songshop

Saturday, April 9 and 16

6:30 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing Club
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
8:00 p. m.—Prof. Quiz
9:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade

Kansas Farmer for April 9, 1938

"I GET SERVICE THAT SAVES ME TIME AND MONEY—

FROM MY STANDARD OIL AGENT, AND
ALSO FROM STANDARD TRACTOR FUEL,"



declares Reuel T. Foss of
Macksville, Kansas, in a
timely interview with Stand-
ard Oil's Farm Personality
Reporter.

IT WAS a real pleasure to visit
the Foss farm near Macksville the
other day and find Mr. and Mrs. Foss
and their identical twin daughters,
Raye Dene and Wilma Jene, at home
to greet us.

While the daughters, shown with
their parents in the photograph above,
are only thirteen years old, they help
a lot on the farm as well as play vio-
lins in the orchestra of the Macksville
grade school, where they are pupils.

After we had inspected part of the
farm, which covers 760 acres, 600 of
which are under cultivation, the talk
naturally turned to farming opera-
tions, and it wasn't long before we had
an opportunity to ask Mr. Foss his
opinion of Standard Tractor Fuel, of
which he uses a large volume, and of
the service he receives from his Stand-
ard Oil agent.

"Well," he said, "whenever I start
my tractor to work my wheat fields I
say to myself—as I say to you now—
no better tractor fuel can be bought!
Your company made tests here on my
farm to prove it would plow more
acres per gallon, but I didn't need that
proof to convince me that I get more
rods per gallon from your fuel.

"And as to the service I receive
from my Standard Oil agent," he con-
tinued, "it couldn't be better. His reg-
ular calls to check up on the supplies
I have on hand keep me from running
short in and out of the busy season—
and that's worth dollars to me the
year 'round.

"That's why I say I get service that
saves me time and money from my
Standard Oil agent and also from
Standard Tractor Fuel."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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



STANDARD TRACTOR FUEL PLOWS MANY ACRES FREE

In many comparative tests made on
the farm under varying soil conditions,
Standard Tractor Fuel has proved
that it will plow more acreage per gal-
lon than any other brand.

Like Reuel Foss, other leading farm-
ers in your own state vouch for that
fact because it has been proved to
their satisfaction that Standard Trac-
tor Fuel delivers more power at
lower cost.

Ask your Standard Oil agent to show
you the written results of these com-
parative fuel tests, where the farmer
himself was judge and jury during the
trial.

"STAN'S" QUESTION BOX

Why does Standard Tractor Fuel deliver more
power than kerosene and other distillates?

• Kerosene and fuel oils are
manufactured as fuels for
light and heat. They never
were intended for power
fuels. Many of them do not
possess the volatility and few
have the anti-knock qualities
needed by a tractor engine.
They were used as tractor fuels for years
merely because chemists and engineers had
not yet produced a special power fuel for
tractor use. Today, however, Standard Trac-
tor Fuel is specially designed as a power fuel
to fit the tractor's requirements. More of it
is actually converted into power. Standard
Tractor Fuel has more usable "Live Power"
because it has proper volatility and higher
anti-knock quality features that make it a
better fuel for use in all tractor engines.

Be sure to ask about the new time-and-
money-saving STANDARD GREASE
GUNFILLER!



Farmers watched, while Vocational Agriculture students from many counties, judged Angus
breeding animals at 1937 Angus Day on the Jas. B. Hollinger farm, near Chapman. Later
there was a free-for-all judging contest.

Angus Breeders in Dickinson and Geary Plan Another Big Program

ABERDEEN-ANGUS breeders of
Geary and Dickinson counties will
hold their 13th annual Better Live-
stock Day, Thursday, April 14, at the
Ralph Poland farm, 10 miles southwest
of Junction City.

Judging contests will be held for vo-
cational agriculture students, 4-H Club
members and individuals. There also
will be a display of high quality Aber-
deen-Angus from herds of breeders
sponsoring the event. The lunch will
feature prime Aberdeen-Angus beef.
The afternoon program will include
speakers of national prominence.

Officers elected at a recent meeting
of the breeders of these two counties
are: President, R. C. Munson, Junc-
tion City; vice-president, A. J. Schuler,
Chapman; treasurer, J. B. Hollinger,
Chapman; secretary, A. D. Weber,
Manhattan.

Committees also were named to han-
dle the details of Better Livestock Day.
Program committee: Gaylord Mun-
son, Junction City; J. B. Hollinger,
Chapman; A. D. Weber, Manhattan.

Eats committee: Tully Mullins, Junc-
tion City; R. C. Munson, Junction City;
L. E. Collins, Junction City.

Exhibits committee: J. B. Hollinger,
Chapman; Ralph Poland, Chapman;
Paul Gwin, Junction City.

Grounds committee: Ralph Poland,
Chapman; and Andy Olson, Roy Yanke,
and Harvey Yanke, all of Junction City.

Judging committee: Prof. F. W. Bell
and Prof. J. J. Moxley, Kansas State
College; Paul Gwin, Geary County
Agent, Junction City.

Publicity committee: A. D. Weber,
Manhattan; Paul Gwin, Junction City;
A. H. Stephenson, Abilene.

In 1937 Better Livestock Day was
held at the A. J. Schuler farm near
Junction City. It is believed by those
in charge that a world's record was
established for the number of persons
competing in a judging contest, since
746 boys and girls judged Angus cattle
at the Schuler farm. Present indica-
tions are that an equally large number
will compete again this year, accord-
ing to Paul Gwin, Geary county agent.

What Other States Are Doing

By THE EDITORS

Contouring Saves Fuel

NEBRASKA: "I am confident that
I have saved from 25 to 40 per cent on
tractor fuel since I began farming my
fields on the contour," Herman Link,
of Buffalo county says. "The even pull,
always on the level, puts less strain on
my equipment, too. But that is only a
part of the story, for the greatest bene-
fit I believe comes from holding the
soil on my fields. The additional stored
moisture also has been a great help
to crops during the drouth years. Con-
tour farming is a good practice."

Shows Farm Buying Power

ILLINOIS: Proof that prices farm-
ers get for their products play a big
part in industrial activity can be found
in a study of farm account records
which several thousand Illinois farm-
ers have been keeping for the last 20
years. Machinery sales reached their
peak in 1929, when \$646 a farm was
spent. For 1932, expenditures for ma-
chinery dropped to \$254 a farm, but
recovered in 1936 to \$841 a farm. This
was a decline of \$2 an acre in machin-
ery purchases and amounted to 63 mil-
lion dollars for the state as a whole.
Thus producers of farm machinery,
fence, building material, paint and
limestone had a market for their prod-
ucts valued at 90 million dollars in
1929, which was not available in 1932
because of the extremely low prices
received for farm products.

Modernize Homes for \$30

NORTH DAKOTA: Electric lights,
and hot and cold running water in a
farm home for less than \$30 are pos-
sible under plans developed by a farm
engineering expert. Thru the use of a

wind driven generator, electricity can
be had in every farm home at a cost
of from \$5 to \$15. A running water
system can be made at home for as
little as \$10.

Big Onion King

MICHIGAN: An onion king has been
crowned. He grew 1,147 bushels of
onions on an acre. His really is an onion
farm, having from 140 to 225 acres
planted to the crop every year.

Flax Better Than Oats

IOWA: Flax sown early in the sea-
son on clean ground has been more
profitable than oats, according to crops
experts. Over a 10-year period profits
from flax have been \$17.13 an acre in
Iowa as compared with \$7.93 for oats,
\$9.06 for barley and \$9.21 for spring
wheat.

More Seed by Irrigation

WASHINGTON: An unusually
bright future is predicted for growing
seed under irrigation, especially for
grasses and legumes. Seeds in demand
now include Crested wheat grass, Slender
wheat grass, and two species of
brome grass. Among legumes Sweet
clover is very popular.

Finds Fertile Eggs

ALABAMA: It now is possible to de-
termine the fertility of hen eggs after
15 hours of incubation and the infer-
tile eggs may be removed from the in-
cubator and eaten. A poultry scientist,
D. F. King, has developed a method of
determining this fertility at the rate
of 720 eggs an hour with an accuracy
of 95 per cent, it is reported.

Raising Early Lambs

(Continued from Page 3)

supplemental feeds. Leigh Muir in that county, had a 100 per cent lamb crop this spring with about 120 ewes. He is hoping to have lambs ready for the county show and is crowding them along.

An efficient lamb producer who will have some good animals in the county show and who represented Ottawa county at Kansas City last May, is Roger Blanchard, Bennington. He has 290 ewes and 325 lambs. The lambs run to corn and alfalfa hay and 10 per cent of cottonseed meal is added to this. At about 100 days old the lambs are ready for market. After they are gone the ewes continue on rye pasture, then on native grass, followed by wheat stubble. The rye land is summer fallowed and seeded early for fall pasture at breeding time.

At lambing every one of Mr. Blanchard's ewes is numbered. This gives him a positive means of identification. As ewes lamb they are taken out of the flock, until the remaining ewes dwindle to zero. There is a heated shed right in the yard and Mr. Blanchard watches there day and night during lambing. Sometimes it is necessary to bring a ewe right inside, but more often just the lamb is given a warming and rub-down. At first a ewe will bleat for her lamb, Mr. Blanchard has noticed, but in a few days she decides to let the lamb look for her and goes about the business of getting filled at the feed bunk.

The ewes are fed silage and concentrates in the morning, run out in the afternoon, and come in for alfalfa hay at night. Mr. Blanchard formerly had his share of trouble with lamb paralysis, and believes a balanced ration and plenty of exercise are most necessary to prevent it.

James Detwiler, of Rock, puts his February lambs on the May market. They reach 70 pounds in about 90 days. His first lamb came February 14 this year. The remainder came in about 30 days and the crop averaged 125 per cent. The Detwiler flock of 113 head is made up of big Northwestern ewes purchased last August and bred to purebred Hampshire rams. He likes the Northwestern ewes because of their size and vigor.

All in all, interest in spring lambs is increasing in Kansas as hog raising has declined. The county lamb and wool schools, and the get-together in Kansas City for the winning producers, seem to be an effective means of promoting this interest along profitable lines.

—KF—

Feeding Western Lambs

(Continued from Page 3)

fed 60 days and the silage thereafter. Largest gains were made by the fodder, next by the combination feed, and the lowest by silage alone. Feed cost of gains also were worth noting; \$5.34 a hundred for the fodder lambs, \$5.92 for the combination, and \$6.76 for silage.

Feed prices charged in the experiment were 90 cents a hundred pounds for sorghum grain; \$32.50 a ton for cottonseed meal; \$5 a ton for ground stover with no grain; \$3.50 a ton for silage; and \$1 a hundred for limestone.

The lambs were mostly of the white-face, fine-wool type, very uniform, smooth and good quality. They were raised near Gallup, N. Mex., by native Indians of that section. They averaged 54 pounds a head when put on feed November 20.

—KF—

Ditches Carry Off Water

Sometimes land terraces can't properly protect the fields they lie across because overflow water from land further up the slope comes down across them causing too much water to pile up. The interception ditch has solved this problem. It is a ditch which catches water from a field or pasture above a set of terraces and carries it into a pond or outlet ditch. On the E. E. Tanquary farm, Wilson county, an interception ditch 1,400 feet long keeps foreign drainage away from 40 acres of farm land below. Terraces here would be destroyed if it were not for the ditch. They can handle only the run-off from their own particular area in cases of heavy downpours.

A 700-foot ditch protects 4 terraces

and a 12-acre field on the F. C. Moulton farm in Wilson county. The ditch was built before the terraces were laid. On the B. E. Ladow farm, an interception ditch protects a 25-acre terraced field and the water from the ditch is emptied into a farm pond.

—KF—

Steers Eat More Feed

Grinding fodder makes the steers do better, is Ralph Miller's conclusion after trying grinding on his farm near Deerfield. They eat more ground feed and make a better gain and fill, which is important when feeding roughage.

—KF—

Fathers Go to School

A night school conducted by Olin Sandlin, instructor in vocational agriculture at Greenleaf, proved very popular with adults. A total of 67 farmers and business men attended the school,

with 37 farmers regularly enrolled in the course which covered soldering and sheet metal work, sharpening tools, blacksmithing, carpentry, rope and leather work, concrete, repairing engines and planning a farm shop. Movie shots were taken during the lessons and these pictures were shown at the last meeting.

—KF—

Ties Bull to Wire

Frank Renyer, Pauline, ties a young bull by a chain to a strong wire about 50 feet long, stretched between two points about 10 feet off of the ground. This allows the bull to stroll back and forth but still remain tied.

—KF—

Best Hogs Still on Farms

The good hog breeders of Kansas may be down to rock bottom on hog supplies, but they are keeping a few for the day when hog numbers will be coming back. Verne Albrecht, Smith Center, is an example. He recently said that his herd was very small, but he was saving the very best stock possible

"Farm Saver" Is Lost

Sam R. Edwards, of Blue Rapids, known as the "farm saver" of 1933-35, died April 1. He would have been 69 on April 15.

Mr. Edwards was credited with saving 3,170 farms from foreclosure during a 2½-year period starting in March, 1933. He was named by Gov. Alf M. Landon and traveled thruout the state forming voluntary committees which acted as buffers between farmers and mortgage holders. The position carried no salary.

In 1935 he was named federal mortgage adjustment director for Kansas, until 1936. He also was a member of the Kansas Board of Regents.

so he would have something with which to build back.

CHOOSE A McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR...

Make Yourself Master of TIME, CROP, and SEASON

• The purchase of a new farm tractor is much more than a deal in iron and steel. It is one of the most important moves you can make; a move involving your own time and money, and affecting the welfare of yourself and your family through many years.

Before you decide on any tractor, visit the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community and see for yourself just what he has to offer you in tractor design and performance, experience, stocks of genuine IHC parts, and factory-standard service. While you are there, ask him to recommend a McCormick-Deering Tractor for your kind of work.



Above: Giving the row crops a good start with a Farmall and the No. F-110 Quick-Attachable planter. The special fertilizer attachment puts all of the fertilizer where it will do the most good.



The all-purpose power of a McCormick-Deering Farmall enables you to do all of your farm work—from plowing to harvesting—quickly and efficiently. Above: The Farmall 20 and plow.

• When you buy a tractor for your work, guard your investment carefully. Rely on your own judgment and on the experience of all your neighbors who own McCormick-Deering Tractors. They will tell you that the modern design of these wheel-type and crawler tractors is just one of the McCormick-Deering advantages. Follow their lead and you will enjoy driving a smooth-running McCormick-Deering Tractor on all of your power jobs. And every day you drive it you will enjoy a feeling of great confidence in the company that builds these tractors and backs them with convenient and adequate service through all the years they are in use. Full details will be sent on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
100 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING Tractors

New Federal Plan Insures Yield— Not Price—Against Crop Hazards

By ROY M. GREEN
Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

FEDERAL crop insurance enables wheat growers in this territory and other wheat areas to join forces in protecting themselves against the natural hazards involved in wheat production. It is a development of a long-tested idea of thrift, putting aside something for a rainy day. It is nature's way of meeting critical periods. Squirrels store away a part of their harvest for winter months.

Lump-sum losses are an ever-present threat to the farmers. We have crop failures every year somewhere in the United States. Farmers have tried to offset these lump-sum losses individually by setting aside a little every year. When farms were largely self-sufficing and their money requirements small, these individual reserves were adequate. But now, crop failure from unavoidable causes means that farmers often cannot pay debts and mortgage charges, or meet payments on equipment.

An Old, Old Program

Most other businesses, less risky than farming, can rely upon insurance to meet lump-sum losses from unavoid-

able causes. Farming is about the last business for which adequate insurance is available.

One of the early proponents of the idea, of crop insurance was Benjamin Franklin, the apostle of thrift and self-reliance. Commenting upon serious crop damage caused by severe storms in France in 1787, Franklin wrote to N. LeVeillard of Philadelphia: "I have sometimes thought that it might be well to establish an office of insurance for farms against the damage that may occur to them from storms, blight, insects. A small sum paid by a member would repel such losses and prevent much poverty and distress."

Experience Available for Program

In this country several attempts have been made by private companies since 1899 to insure against all unavoidable crop losses. A big difficulty met by these companies grew out of the attempt to insure both yield and price on the same premium rate, thus insuring income.

Public consideration was again directed to the possibilities of crop insurance following the troublesome pe-

riod that followed the year 1920. As early as January, 1922, Henry A. Wallace, now Secretary of Agriculture, pointed to the need of such a program. In 1923 the Senate held public hearings on the subject, and in 1928 Congress requested the Secretary of Agriculture, then W. M. Jardine, to report on the possibilities of insurance against crop failure. Several times since 1923, crop insurance bills were introduced in Congress.

The current federally sponsored program culminates a long and slow development of an idea that was proposed at least 150 years ago. The idea that farming should be equipped to provide against its own lump-sum losses, the experience gained by private companies in crop insurance, the data gathered and presented at hearings and inquiries were drawn upon to write the Act.

Insurance Cost Based on Risk

The crop insurance program is not a substitute for good farming, or for good farm land. The coverage that a farmer can get depends upon the past yields of his farm. The cost of his insurance varies with his own loss experience. The less risky farms do not pay the loss costs of the more risky farms.

There is a premium rate for each farm. This rate is based half upon the loss experience of the farm and half upon the average loss experience of all the farms in the county in which the particular farm is located. Thus consideration is given to location, soil and other characteristics of the farm in-

sured. At the same time, weight is given to the possibility that farms, free from losses in the past, may incur them in the future. The premium payment is according to benefits received. Low risk areas pay small premiums and receive indemnities less frequently. High risk areas pay larger premiums, but receive indemnity payments more frequently.

Yield, not price, is insured. Premiums are calculated to cover the yield risk, and would have to be much higher if price or income insurance were attempted. Farmers look to their crop to meet their obligations. Insurance guarantees that they will have one-half or three-quarters of a crop every year.

—KF—

Gophers and Prairie Dogs on Increase

By E. H. HERRICK

WITH the opening of the growing season, the activities of all sorts of pests begin. Among the more serious pests to farmers are the pocket gophers and prairie dogs. Altho farmers know these animals are harmful, probably much more damage is done than is realized.

During the last few years, prairie dogs have increased in many localities in Central and Western Kansas. A little farther east, the pocket gophers have been checked in some places but are still all too abundant for the best interests of the farmers. Pocket gophers in Kansas cause many thousands of dollars damage every year, mostly in alfalfa fields but nearly all crops are affected.

The extensive damage done by these pests is, for the most part, unnecessary, for they can be materially reduced in numbers or completely eradicated from an area. The present large population of these animals is due to reduced efforts at control during the last few years. Prairie dogs and pocket gophers can be effectively and inexpensively controlled by using strychnine poisoned grain; oats for prairie dogs and wheat for the gophers. The prepared grain or directions for preparing it, directions for using the grain, and bulletins describing the habits of these animals, may be obtained from Kansas State College, at Manhattan. The College is ready at all times to aid farmers in the control of these or other rodent pests.

—KF—

Chain Within a Chain

The new double crosschain idea in tractor tire chains serves a useful purpose. Due to the "chain-within-a-chain" design, these crosschains actually loosen and shake off the clinging mud with each turn of the wheel. And many jobs can't wait until the ground dries out.

The big links which go into the cross-chain work to perfection on the new-type tire treads. They can't slip ineffectually into tread grooves, but ride high, giving four biting strands of steel at every point of contact with the ground. This is true whether the traction is forward or backward.

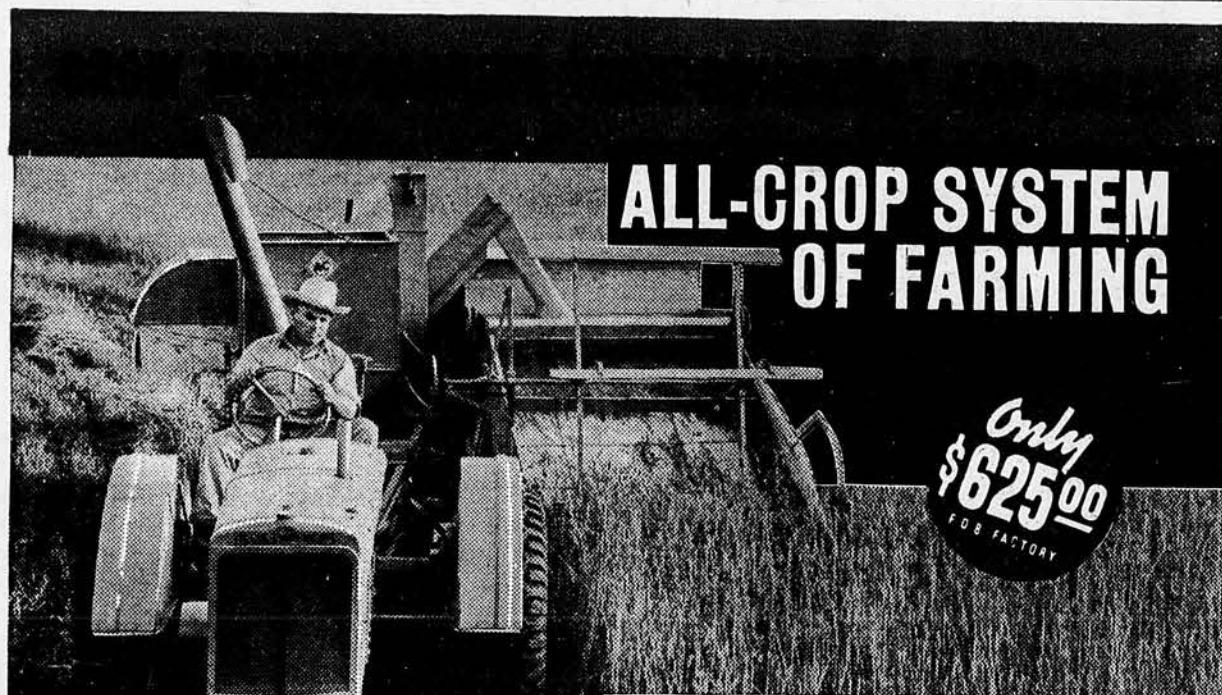
—KF—

Big Lambs on Wheat

Joe Spannan, Beloit, had more than a half dozen lambs that weighed 90 pounds on March 10 from his flock of native ewes. Grain and wheat pasture are responsible for the remarkable gains. Noel Belles, of the Green Mound 4-H club in Mitchell county, saved 21 lambs from 13 ewes.



"Say, Charlie, you should see the way that new hired-hand can swing an axe!"



ALL-CROP SYSTEM OF FARMING

Only
\$625.00
F.O.B. FACTORY

HARVEST THE SEED OF CASH CROPS with the ALL-CROP HARVESTER

Check the cash market prices of seeds like alfalfa, sweet clover, lespedeza, red clover, etc. The new crop control program calls for more of these and other soil-building legumes. The demand for seed will be even greater. Why not grow it on your own farm? With the ALL-CROP HARVESTER you can harvest legume seed to sell for cash... leaving stalks and stems on the soil to build up soil fertility. It gives you this new income in addition to a means of harvesting all your grain, beans and seeds at about one-fourth of binder-thresher costs. You get more grain, at top quality. It's cleaner. You save down or weedy crops. There's no loss in the shock, no threshing bills, no waiting your turn in the ring. Pay yourself instead of someone else—investigate the All-Crop System of Farming. Send coupon!



Save straw with ordinary hay tools. Straw from the All-Crop Harvester is unbroken, easy to load from windrow and put up with grab-fork or sling. Mechanical loading attachment for the All-Crop is optional equipment.



Straw-spreading attachment (optional) for the All-Crop Harvester distributes straw for fertilizer. Wheat straw contains 32% of the nitrogen removed by the crop; 20% of the phosphorus; 74% of the potassium, 93% of the calcium.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION—MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.
ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"

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Dept. 19, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen: Please send FREE catalogs checked. I farm.....acres.
☐ All-Crop Harvester ☐ 3-Plow Tractor ☐ High Speed Plows
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☐ 2-Plow Tractor ☐ Track-Type Tractor ☐ Stationary Power Units
Name.....
Town.....
R.F.D.....State.....

Spring Busy Time for Orchardists

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THESE are busy days here at Echo Glen Farm. We can no longer say spring is just around the corner; it is here, and, as always, we find it almost impossible to crowd in all the things we have to do. The biggest task that is demanding attention just now is the hauling of deadwood and brush from the orchard preparatory to the first spray application.

The grape pruning job has just been completed, the brush has been cleaned out of the rows, new posts have replaced the decayed ones and the trellis wires have been stretched taut again and stapled.

We used our own potato seed this year, a thing we do not make a practice of doing, but as we used Northern grown seed last year thought we might get by. The potatoes were treated for scab by the hot formaldehyde method and were planted on last year's chicken range, completing for that piece of ground a 3-year-rotation consisting of vetch, summer poultry range and potatoes. Vetch is not always used on the 3 plots of ground in this rotation, as we sometimes use clover or alfalfa.

The garden at Echo Glen Farm is of such importance that its planting and cultivation are not dependent upon the women folks. It is important, not only for the continuous supply of fresh vegetables it affords, but much that it produces is canned and the winter's grocery bill is thus kept at a minimum.

Anything Can Happen

I hesitate to mention the condition of the fruit buds at this time or to make any predictions regarding this year's crop for so much can happen to change things in such a little time. This time of year always is a period of uncertainty for the fruit grower, but it is especially so this year because buds are so much farther advanced than usual. If we should be lucky enough to escape a freeze we shall have another fine peach crop this year. The prematurely advanced apple buds indicate a fair crop in prospect. It would be better for all concerned if we should not

have such a large apple crop this year. Plans are underway for the two apple blossom fetes this spring. On May 6 and 7 the Missouri River Apple Growers will put on an elaborate apple blossom festival in St. Joseph with all the surrounding apple districts co-operating. The people of Troy will stage a queen-crowning all their own. Miss Martha Rose Dubach, daughter of Oscar Dubach, an apple grower, has been selected for this year's queen.

Ready for Campaign

Sprayers and water supply systems are being overhauled and put into readiness for the summer's spray campaign. Time for the first application will soon be upon us. This first spray, like the next 2 or 3 immediately following is for the control of apple scab. Liquid lime sulfur is the fungicide we use in this first spray because we believe it is the most effective of all the sulfur sprays. Later when there is more danger of foliage injury we shall change to dry lime sulfur. Then if danger of scab still threatens one of the so-called wettable sulfurs will be used.

Serious leaf injury often follows when sulfur sprays, especially liquid lime sulfur, are used under conditions of high temperatures and high humidity. It is said that the work of manufacturing plant food is reduced as much as 65 per cent when the leaves are covered with lime sulfur. In fact it is possible for the spray materials to cause as much injury as the scab disease itself. For more effective scab control the use of a mild sulfur spray while the trees are in full bloom is now advocated.

To the old-timers this is an unheard-of practice but one that is now followed over a wide area with negligible damage. The reason for this full bloom spray is because the weather at this time is usually favorable for scab development, and as the trees sometimes remain in bloom over a period of many days the interval between sprays often is so long that there may be a serious scab infestation.

Those Who Help Nab Thieves Get Part of the Rewards

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

IN THE published reward offer, made by Kansas Farmer, it is stated that at least one-half of every reward paid goes to the subscriber, on whose posted farm theft occurs. The service member is given the privilege of deciding how the other half of the reward is to be distributed. Many times it is paid to neighbors and other private citizens, who render some assistance in the prosecution. Such a division is referred to in this letter: "I am writing to let you know we received the reward check for \$50 on Saturday night, from your district manager A. D. Zimmerman, Chanute. I am taking this first chance to let you know we are very thankful, indeed, to receive it. We will write you again when we get the men, who helped us, together and divide the reward satisfactorily with them."

—Don F. Neely, Earleton.

Versatile Thief Sentenced

The age-old advice "shoemaker stick to your last" should have been put into practice by the man who stole guns, a billfold, and chickens from the posted farm of Frank Snell, R. 1, Berryton. This thief, Glen Bridson, had been more or less successful in stealing automobiles and forging checks, but he took in a little too much territory when he began taking chickens on the Snell farm. Mr. Snell returned just in time to see the man in the act and get the admission, "Well, you got me this time." He drove away quickly. In a short while, Snell was in touch with the sheriff, who made a prompt arrest. Bridson was convicted and given a state penitentiary sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, for this

conviction, was distributed among Service Member Snell and members of the Shawnee county sheriff's force.

Four Rewards to One Man

While any farm is likely to be visited by thieves, sooner or later, certain locations are more tempting than others. This is proven by the following letter: "Your district representative, J. P. Randolph, called and gave me a check for \$15, as my part of a reward, for the arrest and conviction of Amos Kinney and Emmett Graham. This is the fourth time I have received a reward from the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. I appreciate the check and believe the last arrest has been a warning to others. If this does not prove to be the case, you can expect to hear a request for a fifth reward, as I am determined to stop some of the stealing from this farm.—C. F. Jones, Elwood.

Stolen Cattle to Missouri

Rapid transportation of stolen cattle didn't work with the men who raided the farm of Alva D. Chubb, R. 3, Baxter Springs. Chubb's hired man reported the animals missing. The sheriff of Cherokee county soon got a report from Joplin, Mo., that the cattle had been delivered to the stockyards there. Chubb went with the officer to identify his property. When the case was cleared up, Virgil Rice drew a 1-to-5-year state penitentiary sentence. All of the reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, has been sent to Service Member Chubb and he has said he would divide with his helper.

TRIPLETS IN APPEARANCE BUT 3 grades of performance in the field



TRACTOR A. Looks like, and is, a good tractor. But it has a low compression engine that "burns anything." Manifold must be set in the "hot" position to vaporize low-grade fuels, reducing engine efficiency and power.

TRACTOR B. Looks like the same tractor. But because regular-grade gasoline is used in its low compression engine and the manifold is set at the "cold" position, engine power and fuel economy are substantially increased.

TRACTOR C. Still looks like the same tractor. But because it has a high compression engine designed to get the most power out of regular-grade gasoline, engine power and fuel economy are greatly increased over Tractor B.

YOU can't tell by looking at a tractor in the dealer's showroom how well it will perform on your farm. You can't tell how many bottoms or implements it will pull, in what gear it will pull them, how quickly it will do your

job, or how much fuel it will use.

One way to be sure of top performance and economy is to make sure that the tractor has a high compression engine, designed to get the most power out of regular-grade gasoline. Remember, too, that you can get extra power and economy from your present tractor by changing it to high compression with "altitude" pistons or a high compression cylinder head.

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GENTLEMEN: Please mail me your FREE BOOKLET, "How to Get More Tractor Power."

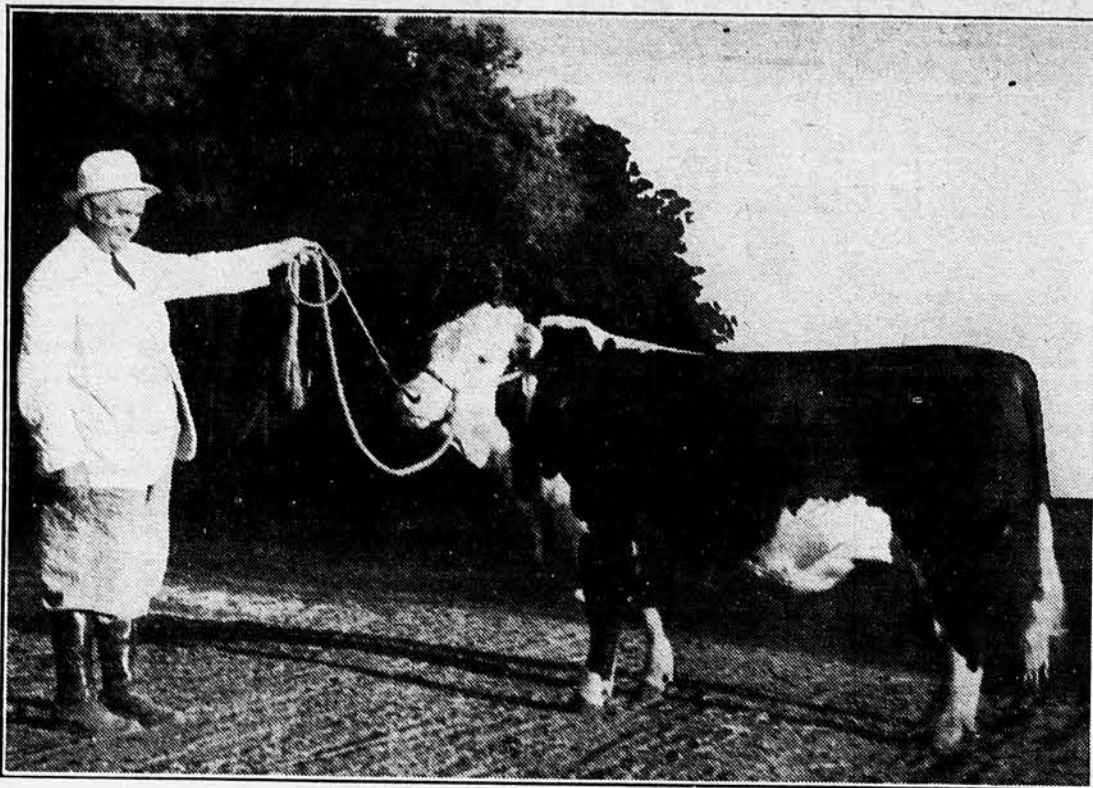
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Scotch herdsman on the world's largest stock farm exhibits a prize Hereford bull.

Argentine Beef and Milk

Dairying Is a Sideline To Meat Production in This Land of Big Ranches

By ROBERT C. VANCE

This is the fourteenth of our series of travel articles on South America by our traveling Corn Belt farmer-writer. There will be one more article in this series.

EL CAPITAZ (the overseer) making his daily round of inspection over the Dugan estancia, reined in his horse. "Why must people always be taking up new ideas? We have a very good life as things are."

And that afternoon as Don Henri Dugan, *el hijo de estancia* (the son of the ranch), showed me over the place, I was inclined to agree with El Capitaz. It was a very good life, especially for the land-owning class.

The Estancia Dugan was a rather small place, as ranches go in the Argentine. There was only 30,000 *hectaras* (75,000 acres). Two thousand hogs ranged in the alfalfa pastures. There were great herds of cattle and bands of sheep but Don Henri did not even attempt to estimate the number. El Capitaz looked after such matters. But when we came to the horse barns there was no further need to call on El Capitaz for information. Don Henri knew the history and bloodlines of every outstanding hot-blooded horse that had won a place in the racing or polo circles of the world. The walls of the ranch office were covered with pictures and cases of ribbons that had been won by horses sired on the Estancia Dugan.

Heretofore I had thought polo a sport, but down in Argentina it is a serious business. At the Estancia Dugan they plan to sell 50 trained polo ponies a year. To do this it is necessary to foal 200 colts. By the time the colts are 2 years old, when training begins, this string has been weeded down to 100 head. A good polo pony knows the game almost as well as his rider. By the time the training period has been finished another 50 per cent has been eliminated. The Dugans have an enviable reputation to maintain. Louis Dugan, brother to Henri, was a member of the Olympic Polo team that took championship honors in Berlin and that stopped in long enough to trim the United States team on their way home. While in the States he sold one of his string of ponies to a member of the U. S. team for 65,000 pesos. The Argentine peso is worth only about 30 cents but 65,000 of them still adds up to a fair price for a pony.

The following day Don Henri drove me over to

an estancia that claims the honor of being the largest purebred stock farm in the world. I do not believe there are many purebred farms that can dispute the title, for there were 90 square leagues of land or about 518,000 acres. This place was also owned by a member of the Dugan family.

The owner of this place, Bernard Dugan, was then in Scotland buying bulls to be shipped to Argentina, and the herdsman in charge of the cattle had a Scotch burr to his voice that would have been a credit to Glasgow.

The herdsman took us on a tour of the barns and corrals. At the "nursing shed" I saw bulls weighing up to 1,600 pounds getting the milk of three or four nurse cows. The cows were driven into a narrow chute, 3 feet from the ground, with a gate at the side which permits the bull to nurse. As soon as one cow was sucked dry another one was driven into the chute.

Herds of Shorthorns, Herefords and Angus are kept and the Estancia Dugan gets its full share of the ribbons awarded to these three breeds at the annual fairs in Rosario and Buenos Aires. There was also a purebred herd of "Holandos," a black and white dairy breed resembling the Holsteins but smaller in size. The dairy breed is not popular, however, for the Argentine *estanciero* is "beef minded." Most of the milk coming into the market-milk centers are from herds of milking Shorthorns.

It requires a great amount of milk to supply a city of 2,000,000 people. A considerable part of the milk coming into Buenos Aires is produced in the San Antonio de Arreca district. It is difficult to understand Argentine dairy practices without a realization of the large-scale farming of this part of the world. Farms range from 25,000 to 50,000 acres. Dairying is still a side line to beef production and the average *estanciero* believes that a dairy cow should produce a calf that will grow into a good steer.

On estates where dairying is carried on, a part of the land holdings are divided into dairy units of 200 to 400 acres, consisting mostly of grass and alfalfa. The greater part of the alfalfa is grazed, altho some may be cut and fed green and a very small part put up for hay as insurance against dry winters. Oats and rye pastures also are sown to supply grazing during the winter months of July and August. Grain never is fed.

The winters are so mild that the milking is done in the open in all kinds of weather. A 2 or 4-room adobe house, with tamped dirt floors and a roof of corrugated sheet metal, a dozen snubbing posts set in a corral, a milk cart and a windmill are the usual equipment of a dairy unit.

Each dairy unit is operated on a share-rent basis. The tenant furnishes only the labor and delivers the milk at the railway station and receives one-half the milk *cheque*. Where dairying is practiced on ranches too far away from the railway to permit the shipment of milk, the milk is made into cheese. On these places hog raising is combined with dairying. Every tenant is furnished 10 brood sows. When the pigs are 2 months old the tenant delivers them to the estancia and is paid \$1 a pig.

The "familias tamberas" (dairy families) are mostly of Spanish Basque stock. They are hard-working, thrifty, honest people, familiar with dairying for generations and prepared to undergo the physical hardships and continuous work that is dairying in the Argentine. Of necessity their families are large, for, while some additional labor may be employed to help with the milking, an effort is

(Continued on Page 16)

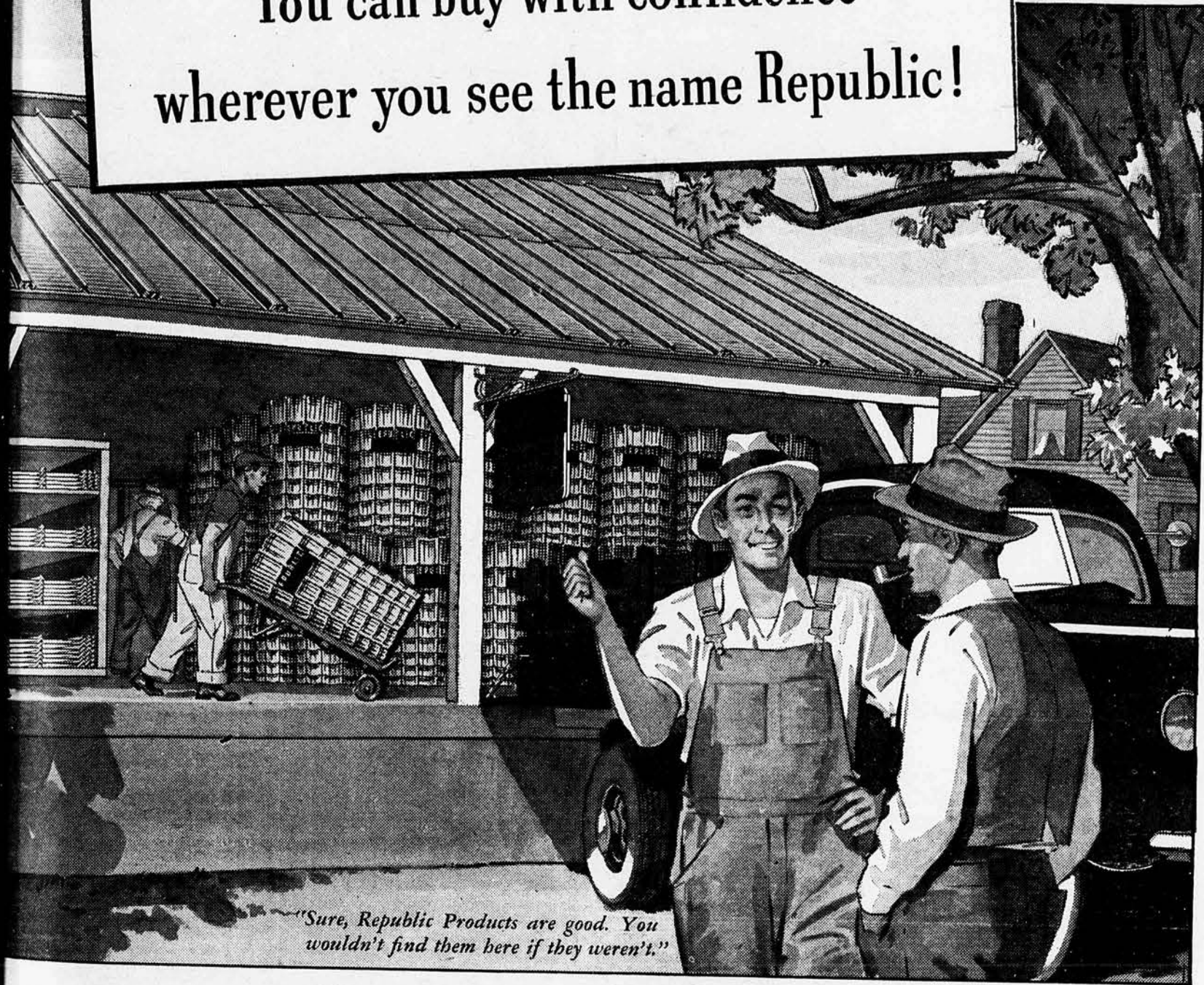


Milk distributor's cart in Buenos Aires.



The estancia Dugan. The owner was in Scotland buying bulls.

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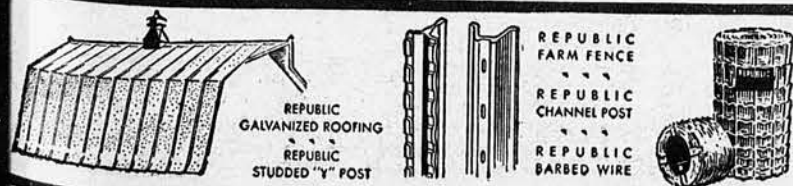
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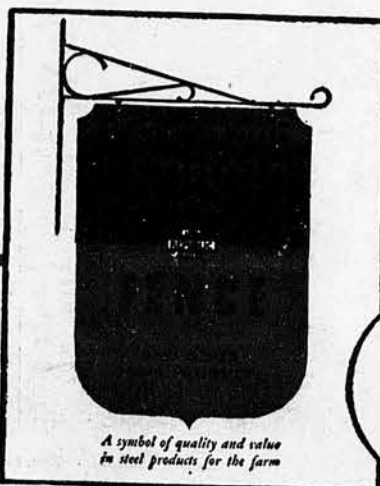
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Rural Sections Also Need Hospitals

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHO started the prevailing idea that hospitals are a great blessing to city dwellers but are never needed in the country? Personally, I carried a wide country practice for 20 years, much of it before the days of good roads. Seldom did I get a patient from the country to go to a hospital. I can recall some cases where death might have been outsmarted with hospital equipment. But, mind you, my country patients rarely had any desire to enter a hospital. "It will cost too much!" "We can't possibly afford it!" "I'd rather die than go there!" "I'm scared to go!" These were the common responses.



Dr. Lerrigo

Times have changed, I think. Farm folk realize that the hospital is of value. The young folks welcome the idea, nowadays. But the old argument of expense is still unsolved. We are informed that a tax of 2 mills on a dollar assessed valuation of real estate will provide hospital and maintenance. In one well settled community, in which the hospital is a memorial gift, 900 members of a Hospital Association, each paying 40 cents a week, get hospital care for the family and are also entitled to surgeon's fees to the extent of \$375.00 for each family.

Farmers Bulletin 1792 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture discusses the matter in 40 pages of sound argument, and adds several pages giving plans for small hospitals. If subscribers who are interested will secure and read the bulletin, we shall be glad to have their suggestions as to methods that might seem reasonable and feasible. The following sentences from the bulletin present the matter of group hospitalization:

"Many patients could and would pre-

fer to pay all or part of their hospital bills if the sums were small and spread over long periods. Therefore, the group hospitalization plan has advanced rapidly during the last few years. This group plan is the payment of a definite sum of money, usually monthly, to the hospital for care. This care may or may not be needed by the individual or family.

"These plans vary with different localities and different hospitals. The purpose is to organize by groups—industrial, civic, professional, or other—so that the group is made up of normal, healthy persons. If individuals outside of group organizations were allowed to participate in this method of payment, those persons who are most frequently ill would probably be the ones to subscribe to the plan, and a hospital could not afford such an arrangement.

"The amount of the subscription to the plan varies with the amount of hospital services offered. Usually the cost ranges from \$6 to \$12 a year for each person. It has been estimated that, on an average, a group of employed persons will each require 1 day's hospital care a year."

May Not Be Kidneys

I had the flu last winter and had an awful pain in my back and a stiff neck, and have a pain in my back yet. I went to see a doctor about it. I always thought it was my kidneys but the doctor said I had good kidneys. I am 23.—S. B.

I wish folks would get thru with the idea that pain in the back means disease of kidneys. Kidney troubles rarely cause any special pain in the back. Your symptoms suggest improper elimination, but it is more likely that the bowels are at fault than the kidneys, at your age. Go to bed early. Sleep in fresh air. Eat plenty of nourishing food. Use no coffee, tobacco or alcohol. Cultivate a habit of having the bowels move every day.

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

Argentine Beef and Milk

(Continued from Page 14)

made to get along with family labor and each dairy unit carries from 100 to 200 cows.

Many share-renters have acquired enough capital to purchase cows of their own and operate on a cash-rent basis. On the cash-rent units land rentals average around \$2 an acre. However, prosperity does not seem to raise the tenant's living standards. Furnishings in the huts that are the family living quarters are usually limited to a stove, a home-made table and a few chairs. Sleeping is done wherever the notion overtakes the individual. Meat is the principal article of diet.

The cows are milked once a day. The calves run in the pasture with the cows until 4 p. m. when the herd is rounded up and the calves separated and shut up by themselves. Milking begins at 3 a. m. and fully 50 per cent of the cows have to be roped and tied down to snubbing posts to be milked. The calf then has to be turned onto the cow to induce her to give her milk down and from then on it is a race between the milker and the calf to see which one gets the milk.

Muddy Milk

During the dry season the dust stirred up by cows, calves and milkers hovers over the milk corral with the intensity of a Dakota dirt storm, and during a rainy period the air is filled with flying gobs of mud. The amount of sediment found in a glass of milk soon destroys a Yankee's appetite, not only for milk but for butter and cheese as well.

The milk is delivered at the railway station in 5-gallon cans. Summer temperatures are high and railway schedules for milk trains are arranged to get the milk into the city before it sours. About two-thirds of the Buenos Aires milk supply is distributed by small independent dealers. The milk is shipped to them direct from the tenant farmer and is ladeled out to customers from the original can in which it was shipped from the farm. Altho the Latin

people do not put any great stress on sanitation, most of the milk sold in this manner in the cities is boiled before it is used. Some families still adhere to the old-world custom of getting milk "straight from home." It is no unusual sight in the suburbs of Buenos Aires to see several cows halted in the street while housewives stand by and see the cow milked directly into their own measures or containers.

There have been several attempts to pass a pasteurization ordinance in the city of Buenos Aires, but to date these have proved unsuccessful. There seems to be a lack of confidence in the dependability of pasteurization methods. Also the thousands of small independent milk dealers are continually promoting the idea among their customers that the big distributing companies who practice pasteurization are in back of the move in order that they may control the market and raise the price.

Butter Publicity

Butter making is largely in the hands of a few large companies who own modern plants and produce a quality product that can be exported.

These butter manufacturing plants were built to supply the export trade as the domestic butter consumption in Argentina is very low. The bread is mostly in the form of hard rolls which are eaten without butter. The high per capita consumption of meat and the popularity of olive oil as a cooking fat are factors in the low domestic butter consumption, which in 1934 was only 4 pounds per capita. These companies have now launched an advertising campaign to educate the people to the food value of butter and I was told that they have managed to double the domestic consumption.

In the next article I will tell you of the Argentine Chaco, the only state where the land is being divided into small holdings and where there promises to be a middle class of small-scale landowners.

Congress Already Is Amending New Farm Act of 1938

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

CHANCES today look less than 50-50 for the enactment of processing taxes on wheat, commercially processed corn and cotton. They will not be included in the tax bill, and with Congress in its present belligerent mood, it seems scarcely probable that separate bills can be passed between adjournment.

Congress already is busy amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The first amendment was enacted a few minutes after the bill was passed, to correct a clerical error. This week another was adopted, to take care of promises made by the AAA to potato growers, and to extend more privileges in putting new cotton land into production in the cotton states.

Last fall the AAA, following a conference with potato growers, announced left payments of 6 cents a bushel in potato growing areas, and 4 cents in the late potato sections. Under the wording of the new Farm Act, the rate was 3 cents for both. The amendment will allow, for this year only, payments of 5.4 cents in the early areas and 3.6 cents in the later areas.

Grain Enough for Export

Abundant crops last year have shifted the balance of trade in grains to the export side. The situation was aided by low normal crops in foreign countries.

Starting in 1934, and continuing to the middle of 1937, the United States was an important importer of cereals. Probably for the first time in history, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports, the tariff on wheat was fully effective throughout an entire marketing season.

Domestic wheat prices on types of wheat imported were consistently higher than world levels by the full amount of the tariff.

The imports had little effect on domestic prices," according to the BAE, "because it was the high prices that caused imports."

Imports of wheat amounted to some 10 million bushels in 1935-36 and again in 1936-37, compared to imports of 400,000 bushels from 1925-26 to 1929-30. Corn imports amounted to 10 million bushels in 1936-37, compared to the pre-depression average of 2 million.

Imports of wheat the first 7 months of the current marketing year (1937-38) have been less than 3 per cent of imports of last year. Imports of corn since October 1, have been 1 1/2 million bushels, compared to more than 1 million in the same period a year ago.

Exports of corn the first 4 months of the current marketing year have amounted to 19 million bushels, compared to 51 thousand last year in the same period, and an average of 21 1/2 million bushels during the pre-depression period.

Wheat exports amounted to 48 million bushels from July to January, compared to 5,000 bushels same period a year ago. But they were only about one-tenth as much as exports in the pre-depression period, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Three Marketing Quotas Win

Three marketing quota referenda among producers have been held since the new Farm Act was passed. Official results as announced a few days ago by Secretary Henry A. Wallace of Agriculture were:

Cotton, 1,406,088 to 120,940, a majority of 92.1 per cent.

Flue-cured tobacco, 219,842 to 35,253, a majority of 86.2 per cent.

Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, 39,328 to 9,460, a majority of 75.8 per cent.

Under the law, if one-third of the votes cast were against, marketing quotas would not go into effect. Quotas will go into effect August 1 on cotton; July 1 on flue-cured tobacco; October 1 on the dark tobacco.

Wallace estimates that 2,300,000 cotton growers were eligible to vote in the referendum—1,527,028 voted, virtually the same number that voted in the 1934 referendum under the Bankruptcy act, in which 89.4 per cent voted

for the penalty on surplus marketings. Evidently the Cotton Belt is in favor of compulsory marketing control.

Fight on Pork Tariffs

Whether or not the tariffs on pork and pork products will be doubled in the effort to cut down importation of Polish hams and bacon into New York City, will be fought out in the Senate next week.

The House by an overwhelming vote put an excise tax on pork imports of 6 cents a pound; 3 cents on pork products. Secretary Wallace of Agriculture and Secretary Hull of State came before the Senate finance committee in opposition to the increase, and the committee struck the items from the tax bill, 17 to 4. Corn Belt senators will make a fight on the floor to have the higher rates reinstated.

Wallace and Hull both maintained that the benefits to agriculture from exports of other products to Poland more than offset the losses in the New York City market; also that increasing tariffs on pork and pork products by the United States would lead to retaliations by many other countries.

AAA Payments Pick Up

Farm income for 1938, is expected to be down from 1937, but cash from the government to farmers will be somewhat more. Cash payments to farmers in the coming 3 months will be double those made in the same period in 1937. About one-half billion dollars of AAA cash will go to farmers between now and July 1; half of it into Southern states.

The National Grange and the dairy groups have been taking an exceedingly active part in the fight against the executive reorganization bill in Congress. The measure proposes to give to President Roosevelt virtually unlimited power to abolish, transfer and consolidate federal agencies and their functions at will, except a half dozen quasi-judicial commissions—federal trade, communications, power, and so forth—which are specifically exempted.

The opposition has stirred up public sentiment against the bill, on the grounds of dictatorial powers to the President, but not to the same extent as against the measure to pack the Supreme Court last year.

The Farm Bureau is not mixing in the executive reorganization fight, but is bending its energies toward getting the processing taxes either written into the tax bill, or enacted later as separate legislation.

The State Department still is planning to put the proposed reciprocal trade agreement with the United Kingdom into effect late next summer, but political and other considerations may delay it until closer to election time. Secretary Hull is counting on this agreement to placate agriculture, which has not benefited proportionately to manufacturing in the agreements so far made.

Kansas Farm Calendar

April 14—Better Livestock Day, Angus breeders of Geary-Dickinson counties, Ralph Poland farm, Junction City.

April 14 and 15—Kansas Cooperative Conference, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

April 29—Boys and girls judging contests, Hays Agricultural Experiment Station, Hays.

April 30—Cattlemen's Round-up, Hays Agricultural Experiment Station, Hays.

May 7—Feeders' Day, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

May 19-20—Kansas Lamb and Wool School, American Royal building, Kansas City.

June 6-12—Four-H Club Round-up, Kansas State College, Manhattan.



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Easter and Eggs

Get So Mixed We Can't Tell Which Is 'Tother

By RUTH GOODALL



NEXT to Christmas there is probably no other day of the year greeted with more enthusiasm than Easter. Winter is over. It is the end of Lent, and the official opening of Spring with its infinite variety of new life. Beloved by old and young alike, it has become a time of much festivity. Some seek their gaiety by joining the Easter Parade, wearing for the first time new spring finery. In children's minds it is synonymous with bunnies, egg rolling and egg hunting. Anyway eggs are so interwoven into the Easter traditions, that whether Bunny or Old Biddy is given credit it would scarcely be Easter without them. This use of eggs at Easter time is probably borrowed from the pagan world, the egg being an ancient symbol of resurrection, which would indicate that perhaps after all we have not lost entirely the full intent of the Easter spirit.

Easter being a family day, scattered members are apt to gather under the home roof-tree for Easter dinner. Of late years the Easter breakfast has come into prominence as the highlight of the day's entertaining, much to the delight of the children who revel in Easter morning egg-hunts and capitalize on the traditions of the day.

Of course, we need must have some decorations in keeping with the day. Easter lilies are symbolic of the occasion, but any garden flowers combined with brightly-colored eggs make a novel centerpiece that will be enjoyed by children and grown-ups alike, and after the eggs have served that purpose, may be eaten.

A large flat bowl or long platter is used as the foundation for such an arrangement. On this is placed a small upright vase or even a coffee cup—it doesn't show in the picture. In this the flowers are placed and around it the eggs—in a riot of rainbow colors—are heaped in an irregular pile.

Whether you decide to feature your Easter entertaining around the morning, noon or night meal, you will likely welcome these egg dishes to fit into your own special menus, not

only for Easter Sunday but any day and every day, now that the hens have definitely gone to work on their big spring job. Certainly eggs are among our most versatile and usable of foods. They are breakfast dependables and furnish excellent meat substitutes—be it luncheon, dinner or supper. No reason either why they can't form the piece de resistance of a special company meal. All eggs need is a chance to show what they can do with a little dressing up.

Macaroni with Eggs and Cheese

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4 cups cooked macaroni | ½ lb. creamy, mild packaged yellow cheese |
| 1 medium sized onion, minced | 2 tablespoons butter |
| 2 medium tomatoes, or ½ cup tomato juice | 2 hard cooked eggs |
| 2 tablespoons minced green pepper | |

Heat butter in saucepan. Add onion and green pepper. Cook until thoroughly heated but not browned, then add tomato. Combine this mixture with the cooked macaroni. Arrange macaroni and sliced hard cooked eggs in a buttered baking dish. Melt cheese in top of double boiler. Mix thoroughly and pour this cheese mixture over the macaroni. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.). Better make an extra amount of this cheese sauce and serve it in a separate dish for those who will be asking for more.

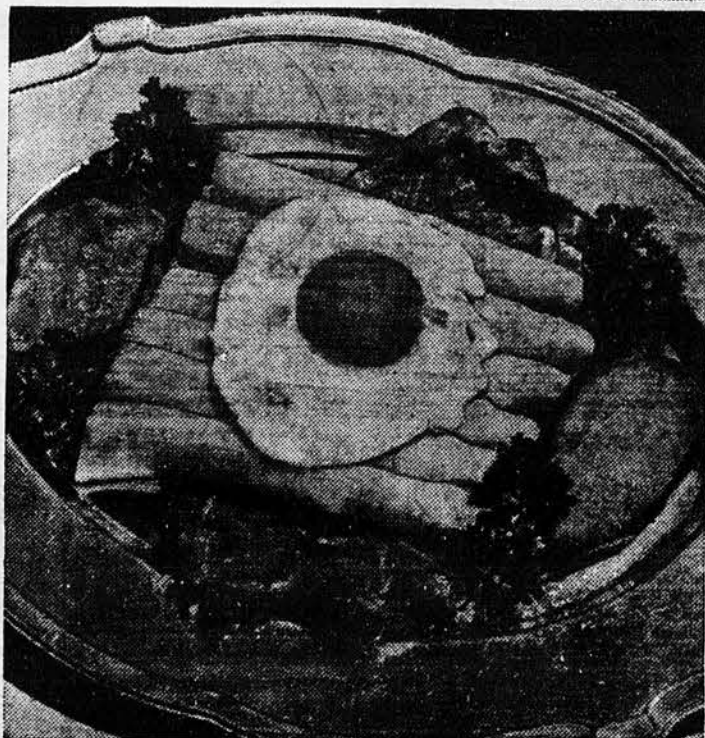
Stuffed Eggs au Gratin

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6 hard cooked eggs | ½ teaspoon salt |
| 6 medium sized mushrooms | Paprika |
| 1½ cups milk | ½ teaspoon pepper |
| 2 tablespoons butter | 2 tablespoons grated cheese |
| 2 tablespoons flour | Parsley |

Peel mushrooms and chop fine. Melt about



Right—Macaroni and slices of egg served in a rich cheese sauce calls for a second helping before the first is finished. Below—Two spring favorites get together—fresh asparagus tips topped with an egg. Now there's a perfect luncheon dish.



1 teaspoon butter in a small sauce pan, add chopped mushrooms, cover and cook over a low fire for five minutes. Shell eggs, cut in halves lengthwise and remove yolks without breaking the whites. Mash yolks with a fork, mix with mushrooms, seasoning with a little salt and pepper as needed. Refill whites with this mixture and press halves together, making whole eggs. Arrange in a shallow, buttered baking dish. Melt butter in sauce pan in which mushrooms were cooked, stir in flour and when bubbling slowly add milk, stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and add salt and pepper. Pour this sauce around the eggs. Sprinkle sauce with grated cheese and bake twenty minutes in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.). Garnish with tiny sprigs of parsley and serve from the baking dish.

Asparagus with Egg

(One serving)

Asparagus is regal now, so why not crown it with a golden egg.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 thin slice Virginia ham | 1 egg |
| 6 plump white asparagus tips, cooked | Grated Parmesan cheese |
| | Lemon juice |
| | Butter |

Arrange ham, then asparagus, on heat resistant glass or fire-proof crockery, individual platter. Cover tips of asparagus with grated cheese, dot with butter and sprinkle



Top—A bowl of eggs in a riot of color combined with any spring flowers make a charming Easter centerpiece.

Above—Peeking out from beneath its stuffing this egg dish is as intriguing to the eye as it is to the palate.

lightly with lemon juice. Place under broiler to melt cheese and brown it. Remove, lay a perfectly fried egg on top and then congratulate yourself on having learned to make familiar foods taste different.

English Eggs

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6 firm medium tomatoes | 6 eggs |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 2 tablespoons parsley, finely chopped |
| ½ teaspoon pepper | Buttered crumbs |

Peel tomatoes. Cut slice from stem-end of each and scoop out centers. Sprinkle inside generously with salt and place upside down to drain. Then sprinkle with pepper. Break eggs, slipping one into each tomato. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cover with crumbs. Sprinkle tops with parsley. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 40 minutes, or until eggs are firm. Serve with mushroom sauce. Serves 6.

Half of the fun of Easter eggs is dyeing the eggs. Mothers know this, but many of them hesitate to let the children in on the pleasure because of the resultant stains to clothing, hands and table top.

Why not make a batch of fondant, either boiled or of confectioner's sugar, and give this to the younger children to mold their Easter eggs. A package of inexpensive coloring powders may be bought at almost any store at this season, and these pastel colors, to work as he desires into bits of creamy fondant, will delight the heart of any embryonic artist. The consistency of fondant permits it to be kneaded over and over again, and the more imaginative youngsters will not stop with eggs, but will make rabbits and chickens as well.

Be sure to buy colors that are used to color drinks and foods, then the children may safely have the added pleasure of eating the eggs which will taste as good as they look.

580 Kc.

WIBW

The Voice of Kansas

"CIPHER!"



WIBW's hilarious blackface comic, familiarly known as "Cipher," struts his stuff in person every Saturday night from 7 to 8 p. m. with the station gang on the stage of the Fox State Theater in Topeka. Next time you're in the Capital City, plan to attend this broadcast. Tune in Cipher also on "Southern Plantation," Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a. m.

REAL FELLOWS!



No one can say that Henry and Jerome are not real fellows! Their entertainment is tops on any broadcast according to hundreds of letters from points all over the Middle West. Tune them in Monday thru Saturday at 6 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:45 a. m.



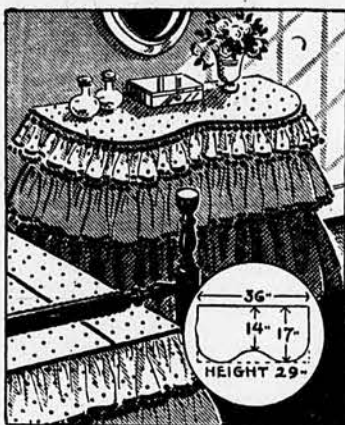
Edmund Denney, blind tenor, and Col. Combs, right, fiddler, are two popular standbys on the WIBW talent staff who never fail to entertain their best. They're both on the "Kansas Roundup" broadcast Monday thru Friday at 2:30 p. m. Don't miss them!



Two programs that are sure-fire entertainment are Hilton Hodges' "Range Riders" broadcast 9 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Ezra Hawkins' "Bar Nothin' Ranch" heard 5:45 p. m. Monday thru Friday. Hilton, left, and Ezra invite you to tune in!

Clever Vanity Table

YOU CAN MAKE YOURSELF



What an adorable dressing table! Would you guess it was an ordinary packing box, decked out in feminine finery?

The cover's enchanting in crisp dotted swiss with three-tone ruffles ranging from apple blossom pink to deep rose. Or for a sunny southern color scheme, use organdies in eggshell, turquoise, clear blue green. Add bedspread to match, and your room's redecorated!

Nail a top on your packing box cut kidney bean shape according to dimensions in our diagram. Put plain sateen or muslin lining over the top and around the ends and front of table.

Stretch smoothly over the top a cover of the same material as your ruffles. Let each ruffle measure twice around ends and front. Gather ruffles together to make a skirt, trim with ball fringe matching deepest-toned ruffle.

Full directions for making dressing tables and dozens of other delightful novelties for home and personal use are given in our 32-page booklet. Knitting bags, bracelets, cellophane cases for china or lingerie. This booklet, Hand-Made Gift Novelties, is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Spreading Easter Gladness

By MRS. CHESTER RUSSELL

Joy and happiness are so symbolic of Easter that I'm going to spread mine with Easter eggs. I'll save the shells of the eggs which I use in cooking by blowing the yolk and white thru a hole in the end of the egg. After they are thoroly dry I'll have the fun of decorating them. Comical pen-and-ink sketches or painted faces are applied to the eggs as easily as the colors. Cotton, white or colored, can be glued to the eggs for hair for the clown or character faces.

After the decorations are complete I will fill several with melted sweet chocolate, then dust the end with powdered sugar and stand it in the refrigerator to harden. These will be packed carefully in cotton in a small box and taken to a little crippled boy. Imagine his surprise when he cracks these eggs!

To a little old lady who loves poetry will go a box of these Easter eggs. In each will be a favorite poem penned on a narrow paper which is tightly rolled and slipped thru the little hole. The eggs may be marked, "Crack me when you're lonesome," or "Crack me Monday," so that the Easter message will be carried over several days.

To people in dreary hospital rooms will go an Easter egg "vase," with a few pansy faces or little blue violets. These are made by coating the inside of these shells with warm paraffin, so they will hold water. A collar of pasteboard must be made in which to set the vase so it will not tip. My joy in making these gifts is as great as that of the receivers.

Birthday Cake for a Boy

By PERLEY R. WADE

At a recent birthday party for a little boy, the birthday cake was quite unusual. A large round cake was baked in a shallow pan and iced with yellow icing. With a cake decorating tube a heavy double track of chocolate frosting was made around the edge of the cake and animal crackers were placed standing inside the track.

Eight slender sticks stood at equal intervals around the edge of the cake, and one a little longer was put at the center with a tiny flag wired to it.

A circle of heavy paper was cut a little longer than the cake; then cut half way across and the edges lapped to get a conical shape, making a canopy.

A straight strip of paper was scalloped and glued around the edge of the paper so it hung down all around it. This canopy was placed over the cake, to look like a Merry-Go-Round.

This answered for a centerpiece, and when the cake was ready to be cut, the canopy was lifted, the proper number of candles inserted with their holders, giving a pretty centerpiece and the usual candle cake in one.

All in Knowing How

By MRS. N. A. BENJAMIN

Bananas make tasty as well as attractive garnishes. Have you often envied the "caterer's touch" given to a delicious tart or pie—yet despaired of ever being able to achieve those perfect scallops and attractive ovals? Here's how it is done: Peel the banana, removing all but one strip of peel. To make the scalloped or notched edges, mark the banana lengthwise with a table fork, place on the table and slice it, using the strip of peel for a padding. Be careful to hold the banana lightly to avoid mashing or marring the perfection of the scallops. Oval slices are made by slicing the fruit at an angle.

Pattern KF-501—With warm weather so nearly here your little daughter will need a lot of extra dresses and here is a style you'll find is fun to make. Designed with the top and front panel cut in one piece for easy sewing and smart appearance. The side panels and back are slightly flared to produce the fullness that always looks so pretty above chubby bare legs. Edge the collar and short puffed sleeves with ruffling or leave them plain, as you prefer. If the dress is for summer wear, too, you'll find the short flared sleeves cooler. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 requires 2½ yards 36-inch fabric.

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

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2 Spray the chicks regularly with Dr. Salsbury's CAM-PHO-SAL. It is beneficial in preventing and relieving colds, gasping and brooder pneumonia, helps keep chicks' breathing organs healthy.



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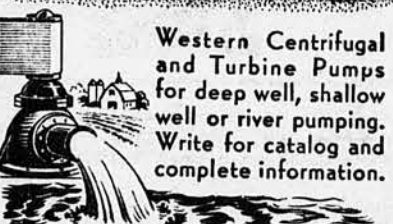
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We Must Be Prepared for Chicks

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

PREPAREDNESS is the first requisite of success in most any enterprise we undertake. Whether we hatch our chicks at home or whether we order them from the hatchery we must be prepared to care for them properly when they are ready to be brooded. Last season one of our customers ordered chicks several weeks before wanting them—then 10 days before they were to be shipped there was a letter telling us that the brooder houses were ready—and already on hand was 1,000 pounds of starting mash. That's the spirit that it takes to make a success with chick raising—"Keeping a jump ahead of the hounds." Looking ahead and making favorable conditions for our chicks may save a lot of losses. Where every step is carefully studied in chick raising it is not an uncommon occurrence to rear 95 per cent to maturity.



Mrs. Farnsworth

If chicks are to be brooded under a coaloil or a coal burning brooder be sure that the regulator that controls the heat is working so that an even temperature will be maintained. In March and April we find it best to keep the temperature about 95 degrees at the edge of the canopy. This allows the chicks to select the temperature that best suits them without crowding. The temperature should be kept this warm especially if there is a big brood of chicks, because all chicks may not be able to get under the canopy without crowding, and in the early months the weather is likely to show sudden drops that cause the chicks to want more heat.

Test Stove in Advance

In warm weather we reduce the heat about 5 degrees in starting the tiny chicks for the surrounding air is warmer. Try the brooder stove before placing chicks with it to be sure that it is working correctly in every way—see that the fuel feeds in as it should. The brooder house itself we like to clean and have ready at least a week before using it. Any disinfectant we use will have evaporated then before using it and all dampness will be gone. About 1 inch of litter on the floor for tiny chicks is right, and it may be peat moss, baled straw or almost any material that is sweet and clean. And I do like sand under the canopy. If the chicks seem hungry and pick at the litter too much then put clean papers or burlap over the litter until they learn to eat. Use a wire guard around the heater to teach the chicks the source of heat. It prevents the chicks chilling many times—and by placing burlap over the wire guards it keeps the chicks comfortable thru the night.

How Much Feed Is Needed

How much feed is needed for an average lot of 300 chicks? This is about the number that most folks plan on if they expect to place 100 nice layers in their house next fall. This num-

ber allows for reasonable mortality, and any culling that may be desirable. It has been estimated by the University of Illinois that 300 chicks will require feed about as follows: 30 pounds for the first week, 60 pounds the second week; 90 pounds the third week; and 120 pounds the fourth week, making 1 pound of feed for each chick to 1 month of age. For the next 4 weeks about 750 pounds will be required or a total of 3½ pounds for the first 8 weeks. To bring a pullet to laying age, which was estimated to be 6 months, it was found that about 25 pounds of feed was required.

All Roads to Same Goal

Now if the cockerels were ready for market at 10 weeks of age and had consumed 4½ pounds of feed at 2½ cents a pound, then the feed cost would average about 11 cents. If the average weight was 1½ pounds at 18 cents a pound, then they would bring 31 cents on the market. Prices on feed and broilers will differ from these somewhat. Also the gains made will vary, but these figures give one a working basis to determine the cost and amount of feed it takes to raise an average lot of chicks and to mature the pullets.

We all may not use the same brooding methods but there may be several roads that lead to the same goal. All paths or roads must be paved with sanitation and hygiene to make successful chicks. Cleanliness is next to godliness in chick raising. Clean feed, clean water, clean houses, clean ground, clean feeders, clean fountains. But we may utilize any buildings, any satisfactory brooders, many types of feeders and fountains, any pure feeds with right ingredients, keeping in mind what we really wish to accomplish with our flocks.

—KF—

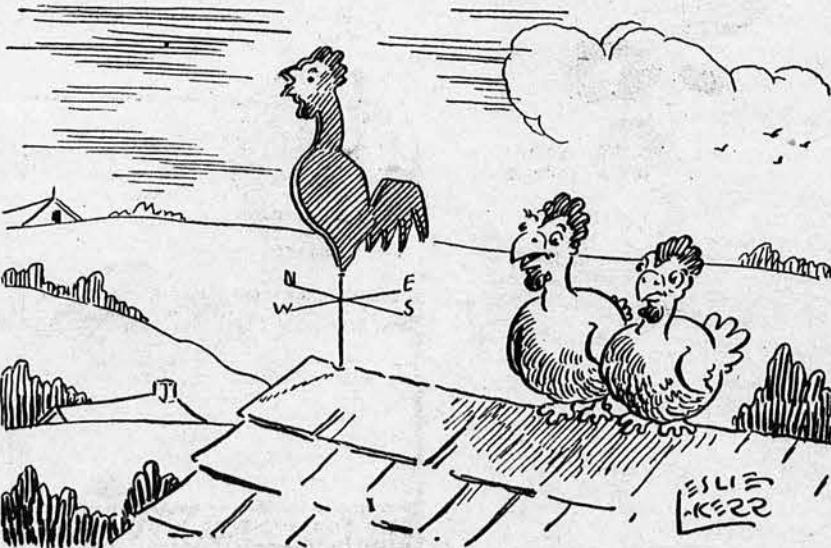
A Check on Leukosis

One of the recent discoveries by investigators will bring relief to those flock owners who have suffered heavy losses from fowl leukosis or range paralysis, if the discovery proves all that it promises. In one instance 200 birds were treated that were badly affected with range paralysis. Wheat germ oil, rich in vitamin E, was given by hypodermic injections in different parts of the body so that it could quickly be absorbed. Ninety-five per cent of the cases showed recovery and soon were well enough to be put back in the flock. With only 5 per cent was the treatment unsuccessful. These results seem to show conclusively, as I have suspected for quite a while, that range paralysis is caused by a lack of vitamin E in the ration. This disease will be controlled by proper feeding of various food ingredients in the near future, I am sure.

—KF—

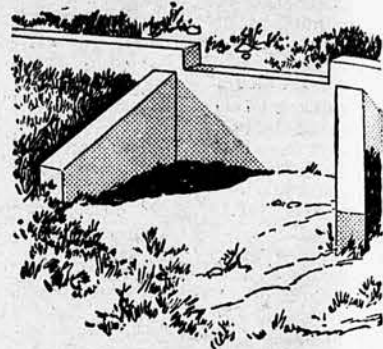
Keep After Broody Hens

If one starts to break up setting hens as soon as they become broody, the task can usually be accomplished by making the hen leave the nest several times during the day. Mrs. Ralph Ball, Republic, said she had found this plan successful in most cases.



"Vane?—Yeh, if you ask me, I think he's just plain stuck up."

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

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WOOL FAT

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The Light at Dusk

(Continued from Page 6)

Chuck got him loose and hauled him out. Then he hunted for Slim Carter, but did not find him. Later he was found underneath 181, dead.

Again Chuck made for the open and stood listening, his uncannily acute hearing telling him the story of what had happened better than eyes could in that murk of steam and smoke and dimly lighted darkness.

He heard the crackle of the flames, the screams of the injured and the frantic efforts of the rescuers. He stepped quickly in the clear as an engine charged down the track on which he had been standing and clanged its coupler against that of the head car of the burning local freight. Chuck was turning to grope his way to the overturned Pullmans when the terrified shouting of the car knockers who had discovered the gasoline and dynamite brought him to a halt.

No Eyes Were Needed

Instinctively he took a step toward where he knew was a road which led to the hills and safety; but that single step was all. Again he paused, his alert brain concentrating on the one faculty that was a composite of all others to him—his marvelous hearing. All about him were sounds of frenzied flight, except where those dauntless ones labored grimly to rescue the helpless from the smashed Pullmans. Chuck heard everything but the one thing for which he was listening—the measured exhaust of the locomotive as it pulled away the burning freight. He could hear her clanking pumps, the purr of her dynamo and the simmer of boiling water in her boiler; but her stack was silent. In a single instant of lightning thought, Chuck saw it all—the helpless passengers in the wrecked coaches, the brave men who would give up their lives in a vain effort to save the injured, those other passengers who would never be able to reach safety in time, the workers in the shops and roundhouse, who would die beneath the falling walls of the shattered buildings—his friends, who had helped make his blindness endurable and life worth living despite his terrible affliction. One instant of lightning thought and Chuck Bennet made his decision.

A Race Against Time

Stumbling over projecting tie ends and bits of wreckage, groping with sensitive fingers, peering with useless eyes, he raced, heedless of obstructions, to where the big freight engine purred and chuckled to herself. Into the deserted cab he swung, kicked open the cylinder cocks, twisted the sand blower and cracked the throttle. He heard the clatter and jangle as the slack took up and the knuckles gripped together, the exhaust boomed wetly and the side rods clanked. The big drivers spun for an instant, gripped the sanded rails and turned over. The car wheels began their rumble, the exhaust its steady pound.

Chuck heard the clatter of the switch frogs, then the crash of lines of houses flinging back the roar of the passing train. He hopped to the deck and for a moment the clash of a scoop and the rattle of the opening and closing fire door filled the cab. The pop valve raised

with a roar and the blind engineer automatically reached for the injector handle.

He hooked the reverse bar up a couple of notches and closed the throttle slightly. The quickening pound of the exhaust told him that speed was picking up. He went cold all over at thought of what an explosion here would mean, hooked the bar still farther up toward center and widened the throttle.

Back near the wrecked Pullmans an amazed group of men still stared at the flaming freight. They had watched as it moved slowly toward the main line, heard the exhaust grow sharper and clearer, saw the clicking wheels spin faster and faster. The flames of the burning box cars, fanned by the draft of the moving rail, flung higher and higher into the night and spread out fanwise in a great sheet which licked over the gasoline tank and, up at the front of the train, started the roofs of the dynamite cars to blazing.

They saw the roaring inferno reach the main line, heard it rattle and clatter over the frogs, take the curve on screaming flanges and vanish like a flaming meteor. To the paralyzed watchers came back the staccato chatter of the flying engine's exhaust, blending to a steady roll and dying away in a distant purr of sound. White-faced men stared into each other's dilated eyes, standing tense, fearful—listening—listening—

A Town Saved

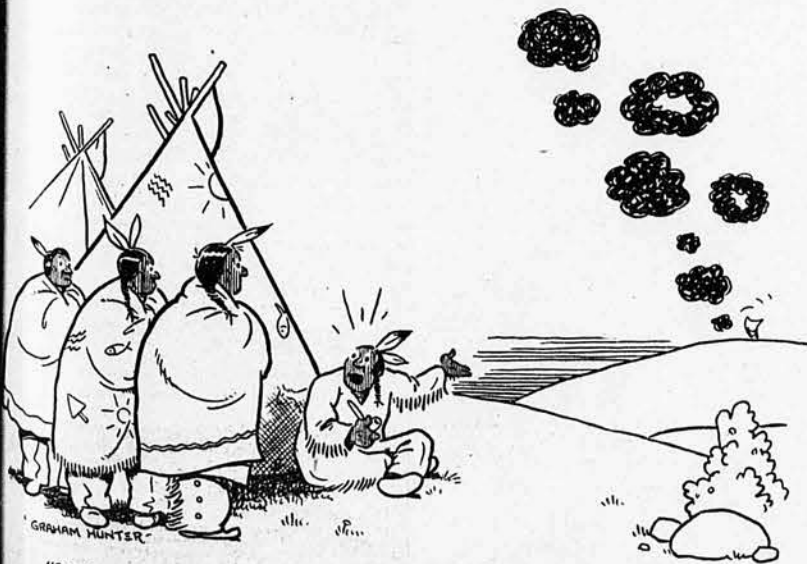
A sudden hollow rumble drifted up from the swirling wheels under him, and Chuck breathed a sigh of relief. He was crossing the bridge now. If the explosion would just hold off a few minutes more, it would take place around a shoulder of the mountain and the town would be safe. The rumble changed to a clash and clatter, and Chuck eased the throttle. The mountain wall was between the burning cars and the town.

He closed the throttle and applied the air; perhaps there would be time to save himself, altho he doubted it. He smiled at the thought, for into his lonely soul had come a great peace.

Suddenly he leaned from the cab of the slowing engine and raised his sightless eyes to the starry vault of the midnight sky. And even as he gazed, the stars paled in a baleful crimson glare and the mountain rocked to a terrific roar. Back and forth among the cliffs flung the booming echoes, abruptly drowned by a mightier voice, a voice that rose in awful crashing thunder as a great cliff slid majestically down and blotted out track and twisted cars.

In the cab of the crushed locomotive they found him, shattered and broken, but with the flame of life still flickering feebly. Tenderly they bore him from the wreckage of the fitfully burning train and laid him down. Old Ad Cardigan, who had piloted the wrecker to the scene of the explosion, himself bruised and bloody, but upheld by an indomitable spirit, knelt beside the still form, tears running down his withered cheeks. Only old Ad saw that sudden radiant smile which overspread the graying face and heard the words his dying breath whispered:

"God! The light! I can see the light again!"



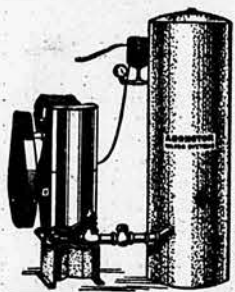
"Stick around, boys—my kid's on the amateur broadcasting hour this evening."

Kansas Farmer for April 9, 1938

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Tell Your Side of It

LETTERS FROM READERS

Best way to arrive at the truth is to learn both sides of a question. So all readers of *Kansas Farmer* are invited to express their views on any subject of interest to farm folks in this "Tell Your Side of It" letter department. Of course, unsigned letters cannot be considered. Long letters will be condensed so more folks may have their say.

Does WPA Interfere?

COMPLAINTS charging that WPA interferes with farmers' efforts to get help on their farms have been numerous. Senator Capper recently sent such a complaint from Paola, Kan., to the Works Progress Administration. In reply Aubrey Williams, Deputy WPA Administrator in Washington, wrote to this effect:

"Our representative who called on Mr. —, was told that the latter did not have any work for anybody now, but that he might need someone in April. Mr. — was assured that it is the policy of the WPA to immediately terminate any worker on its projects who refused to accept private employment at the going rate of pay. The rate of pay on WPA projects in Miami county is 30 cents per hour; Mr. — thought it was 40 cents. We also discovered that there are only 189 male workers on WPA in the entire county and that the maximum amount earned by 185 of these workers is \$34.80 a month.

"Furthermore, we discovered that there is serious unemployment in the county in spite of the 189 who are on WPA projects. Mr. Biggers reported that in November 1937, 518 or more than 8 per cent of the male working population of Miami county were totally unemployed and 408, or more than 6 per cent were partially employed. It can readily be seen that there was a large supply of labor over and above the small number employed on WPA.

"When Mr. — finally needs somebody he will no doubt find a plentiful supply of people not only from those

working on WPA but also from the much larger number of unemployed not working on WPA. All those working on WPA, of course, must be certified as having reached the stage of destitution such that they must have either direct relief from the county or work on WPA."

Will Grain Farming Last?

Kansas may have been too proud of its place in the national bread basket. History would indicate that certain definite changes must be made in the state's agricultural system if farming here is to become permanent. The type of agriculture that has endured in older countries has not been a cash grain type but a turf type. The grain supplies of the world come largely from the newer counties.

There are thousands of acres in Eastern and Northern Kansas that were considered to be excellent corn lands a few years ago that are almost valueless today except for pasture crops, and many of these lands have a low value for this purpose. The enormous increase in the wheat acreage in the western part of the state will, unless some change is made in the farming system, ultimately lead to the destruction of many of the soils of that region. —H. Umberger, Kansas State College.

Sheep Reseeded Pasture

Of all the various methods advocated for reseeding grama and buffalo grass on depleted pastures I have never seen the one we use mentioned. One fall we brought in a flock of sheep from the range and grazed them for 2 weeks on an 80-acre field. The next spring to our surprise this field was covered with a good stand of grass. The sheep did it as they were pasturing on good grama and buffalo grass when we brought them in. Why could not the droppings of sheep that are pasturing on well-seeded grama and buffalo grass be used to reseed depleted pastures? —L. K. Link, Eads, Colo.

Bindweed Leads to Better Farming

BACK in 1921, Jerome Herl, Ellis county, bought a "quarter" of land at a "right good" price, and he and his wife expected it to add steadily to their fortunes thru production of hard winter wheat.

On later examination of the land, however, Mr. Herl found 13 healthy patches of bindweed, eating away at the future productivity like 13 dreaded cancers. He didn't waste time saying the weed couldn't be killed. He went to town and bought a carload of salt, hauled out 2 loads and spread it. On his second trip to town for salt he meditated on the cost of this method of treatment and reflected on damage to the soil. "It looked hopeless," he now remarks.

As he drove thru the streets that

day, he found a buyer for the remainder of the salt. Back home, he built a wide sweep, with blades 3 feet long braced across the back, and fastened this securely to the beam of an old single-row lister. With this tool he went to work, covering one bindweed patch 19 times.

Others Successful Too

Three of Mr. Herl's neighbors were doubtful of the wisdom of his methods, but watched closely. Today these 3 men, Conrad Hoffman, Frank M. Dinkel, and Peter M. M. Leiker, all have found success in sweep-blade eradication of field bindweed.

Mr. Herl works in his fields occasionally with a hoe, to check small patches of bindweed. Altogether he has cleared out 28 patches. Here is an interesting and reasonable conclusion—he finds bindweed easier to kill in wet than in dry weather. This is because the plants grown readily, expending their food reserves.

Ed Nierenberger, weed supervisor of Ellis county, which is second only to Marion county for state bindweed honors, has the control program well outlined. Many educational meetings are held. Messrs. Herl, Hoffman, Dinkel and Leiker, as well as other farmers, co-operate by attending these meetings and insistently telling their experiences.

Success Breeds Confidence

Only a small start will be required of each man who owns bindweed. Mr. Nierenberger would like to see farmers follow careful methods the first season and find them successful. He pointed out that success breeds confidence, while one failure causes doubt.

The Ellis county supervisor believes the weed eradication campaign thru use of wide-sweep or duckfoot cultivators will be a good thing for the country for several reasons. Besides getting rid of the weeds, farmers will see the advantages and profits in summer fall-

lowing. They need field cultivators for this purpose, and when the weeds are gone they will still have valuable tillage machines—purchased to fight bindweed, but in the end to show the way to a better type of farming.

—KF—

To Hold Co-op Meeting

The problems of finance, membership and organization facing local co-operative movements in Kansas will be discussed at the 11th annual co-operative conference in Manhattan, April 14 and 15. The program for the 2-day session is being arranged by the department of economics and sociology, and speakers are being selected from men prominent in the operation of co-operative associations in Kansas.

Approximately 125 delegates from co-operative associations thruout Kansas are expected for the conference. Meetings have been arranged for Thursday afternoon and Friday morning and a banquet Thursday night.

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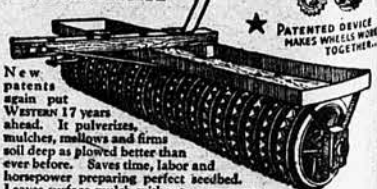
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WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 546 Hastings, Neb.

Kansas Farmer for April 9, 1938



Nature Diaries

By LEILA LEE and UNCLE CORDY



WITH the approach of the last day of school many boys and girls will be wanting an interesting pastime for summer months, a hobby that will be fun, but not expensive. Nature diaries are just that. Last year, Carl kept a diary on birds, and Clara kept a wildflower diary. They surprised themselves by finding out how much they had missed before they learned to really observe nature about them. The only expense was the price of small leaf notebooks.

Carl, altho he had seen birds most of his life, knew very little about them. In his bird diary, he learned their names, when they first arrived in the spring, and something of their songs and nesting habits. Clara's wildflower diary taught her the miracle of leaf blossom, and nature's color harmonies. She learned to identify flowers to know them like old friends, and it was fun finding new plants to identify.

You may want to keep both diaries. Let's see just what we mean by keeping nature diaries, and what we put in them.

By taking walks at least once a week in the woods, over pastures and along wooded creeks, you can watch the ever changing world of nature. You

enough to carry with you all the time. The price of such guides or books varies. One good little series of 3 books sells for 10 cents a book, or 30 cents altogether. These are the "Red, Blue, and Green Books of Birds of America," by Frank G. Ashbrook. You can buy these at many stores, including most dime stores. If you cannot get them in your town, we can get them for you if you will send us 30 cents plus 10 cents for mailing and postage for all three books, or 10 cents plus 5 cents for any one of them. The "Red Book" has water birds, pigeons and doves, birds of prey, and woodpeckers. The "Blue Book" has goatsuckers, swifts, and the perching birds, including flycatchers, larks, crows, jays, starlings and finches. The "Green Book" also has perching birds, including tanagers, swallows, waxwings, warblers, thrushes, wrens, and many others.

A much better bird guide, but more expensive, is "Land Birds East of the Rockies," by Chester A. Reed. It sells for \$1.25, and again we can get it for you if your local book store does not carry it. The same author has a guide on water and game birds.

Hints on Wild Flowers

In the wildflower diary, you may want to follow this plan: The name of the flower, the date you find it, its colors, where it grows, how tall, shape of petals and leaves. Each page of your wild flower diary can be given over to one flower, following the same plan on each page with plenty of space for description. For "where it grows," state whether you found it in the deep woods, along a stream of water, or in open field. For description of shape of petals and leaves, you might like to make small drawings to go along with your word description. If you have a camera, perhaps you can get pictures of the flowers you find.

As you study wild flowers, you will grow to love and appreciate them. And folks who really appreciate flowers never destroy them by collecting great bunches of them. Always remember that the wild flower is most beautiful in its natural surroundings, and gives only a very short pleasure when picked. Some of the most beautiful specimens of flowers have been completely wiped out by greedy folks who strip whole localities before they are satisfied.

One of the very best wild flower guides to help you learn new flowers is a book entitled "Flower Guide—Wild Flowers East of the Rockies." You can buy this at any good book store, or we will be glad to order it for you if you will send us \$1.25, the cost of the guide. Another good guide is a little book called "Wild Flowers of America." This book costs 10 cents, and you can get it in almost any dime store; but if you cannot, and wish to have it, we will send it to you for the 10 cents, plus 5 cents to cover cost of mailing and postage.

We'd Like You to Meet—

Margaret Frakes, R. 4, Topeka

"I am a little girl 9 years old and I go to Benham school. My teacher's name is Miss Warnen. I am in the third grade. There are 18 pupils in my school. For pets I have a bantam hen, and 4 cats. The cats' names are Billy, Long Hair, Whitey and Bright Eyes. I had a dog named Jin, but he died. I have 3 sisters and their names are Hazel, Helen and Dorothy."

Mary Margaret Jacobs, Alta Vista

"I am a Kansas Jayhawker. I go to the Alta Vista grade school. I ride there with Helen, Herbert and Hazel Olson. Miss Ethel Cameron is my teacher. I am 8 years old and in the third grade. There are 26 pupils in my room. I like all my schoolmates and my teacher. I have a little sister. For pets, I have a black and white calf. It was born on Valentine's day and has a heart on its forehead, so we call it Valentine. We have 3 cats and a dog."

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BOY UR COU TO
NTRY AL

UNCLE SAM HAS
MESSAGE FOR
YOU.

UT THE
PLIT WORDS
TOGETHER
ND ALWAYS
REMEMBER
THEM!

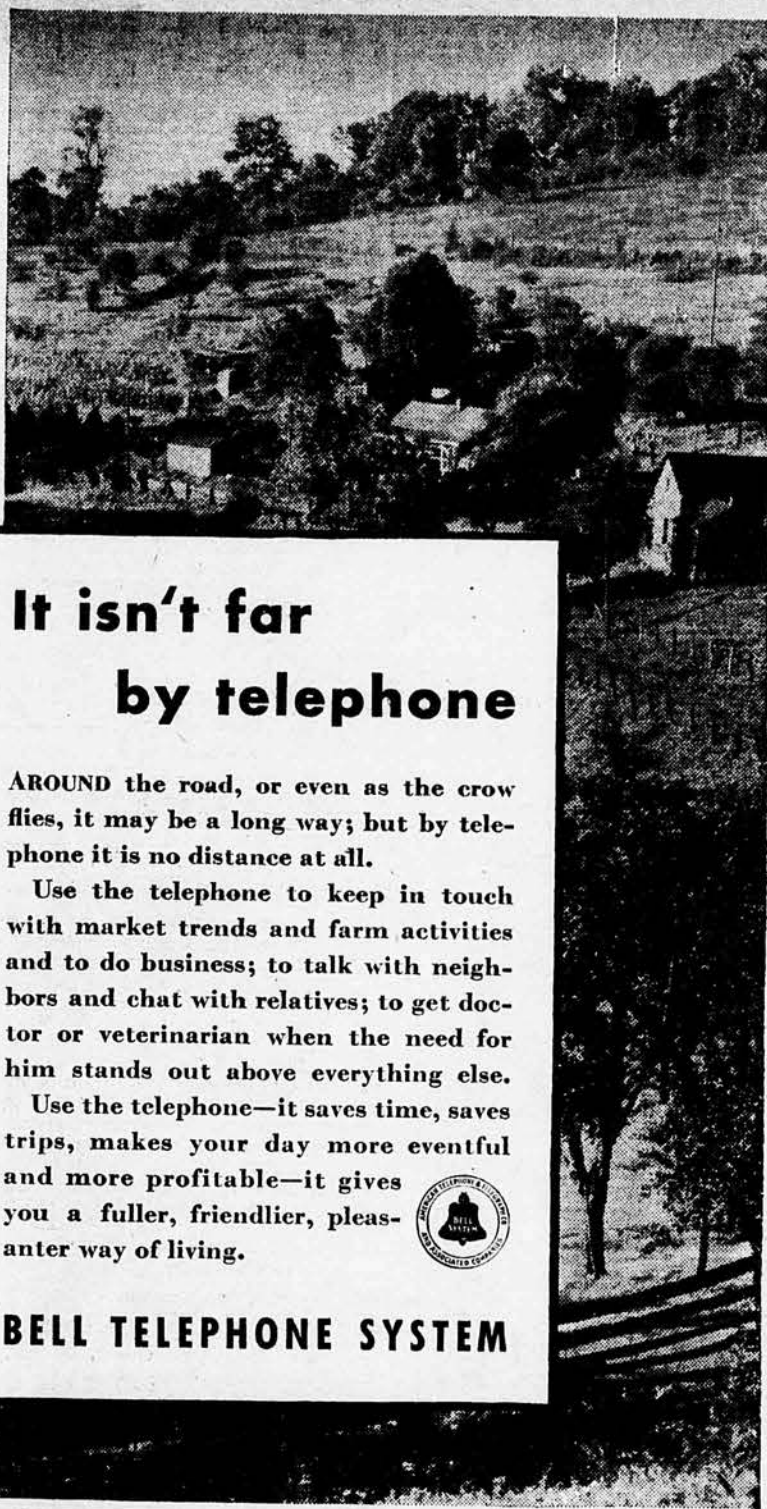
find that different birds are arriving on your farm all thru the spring months and that some of them stay the summer while others soon leave for more northern states. You will find that the songs of the birds can be heard just before and during the nesting season and that the nesting season varies with different birds. You will find that some birds build their nests on the ground, others in trees, others on buildings. All this information, and much more, is yours the watching.

By keeping a nature diary we mean writing such things down in a little leaf pocket notebook that you can carry with you and that you keep as a record from year to year. We had best give every bird one page and keep the pages in alphabetical order.

Bird Guide Big Help

Hints on the things you will want to record we suggest: Name of bird; earliest date in the spring when you see it; where you see it, (in thick woods, along wooded streams, out in open, around the orchard or building); when you find its nest, where the nest is located, what it is made of, how high off the ground it is; how many eggs are in the nest; and if possible, how long the young birds are in the nest; and when the birds leave in fall or if they stay all winter. Of course, different birds have such different habits that there is no hard and fast rule as to what you will want to remember.

If you really are interested in learning all about the birds that live on your farm, some sort of bird guide or book will be very helpful. These little books with pictures, in colors, of birds and a description of their habits that help you identify them. To be of value, a bird book should be small



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Use the telephone to keep in touch with market trends and farm activities and to do business; to talk with neighbors and chat with relatives; to get doctor or veterinarian when the need for him stands out above everything else.

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The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the certificates are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500. The present sale price of any of these bonds or certificates is par without premium or other cost.

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, copies of which may be obtained by writing to Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. Such requests will be answered promptly.—Adv.

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17.....	1.36	4.08	2.00

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SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, H. L. BRUN-ner, R. 5, Newton, Kan., c/o Floyd Brunner.

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LEG-ROCKS PROVEN DESIRABLE. WE cross high production White Leghorns with White Rocks. Livability insured. Write for descriptive catalogue. Sunflower Hatchery, Newton, Kan.

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Plants—50c thousand. Tomato plants, all
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SPECIAL WORK FOR MARRIED WOMEN—
No 1023 weekly and your own dresses free.
No canvassing, no investment. Write fully giving
age, dress size, Fashion Frocks, Dept. CC-1072,
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WANTED—OLD LIVE COMMON PIGEONS.
Coops loaned free prepaid. We pay express.
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SPARROW TRAP—GET RID OF THESE
pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c.
Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

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\$1.00. (Long or Nehi). Handsome, lustrous
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MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE YOUR OWN WILL, PROTECT YOUR
loved ones. We show you how to arrange your
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mation and instructions, \$1.00 postpaid. Will Service
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FOR SALE: 40 STANDS OF BEES, A BAR-
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peka, Kan.

LAND—ARKANSAS

IMPROVED FARMS, CUTOVER TIMBER
land, no rocks, no swamps, no high taxes.
John R. Mathews, Sheridan, Ark.

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FARM BARGAINS—EASY TERMS. THE FED-
eral Land Bank of St. Louis offers you bar-
gains in farm lands on easy terms as low as 1/4
cash, rest in 20-year loan at 5%. No trades.
These are typical, 80 acres, Carroll county, Mis-
souri, 3 1/2 miles to Hale; on a public road, 3 1/2
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to school, 3 1/2 miles to church; R. F. D. and
telephone; 4 room house, barn, machine shed;
watered by wells and stream; brown loam; lies
gently rolling; 60 acres tillable, 20 acres pas-
ture; \$3600. 201 acres, Dallas county, Missouri;
1 1/2 miles to Branch, on gravel highway No. 73;
4 miles to school and church; R. F. D. and
school bus; 3 room house, barn; watered by
well; gray silt loam; lies gently rolling; 50 acres
tillable, 35 acres pasture, 15 acres timber and
brush; few fruit trees; \$1400. If you prefer to
locate in certain counties in Illinois, Missouri or
Arkansas, name them when you write. We will
send you lists of the farms for sale in those
counties, or, if you prefer, we'll gladly show
them to you. The Federal Land Bank of St.
Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE: IDEAL SHEEP OR CATTLE
ranch near best fishing stream in Missouri
Ozarks. Write A. W. Noel, Pineville, Mo.

LAND—WASHINGTON

33 FEET AVERAGE SNOWFALL MEANS
sure water for over 2000 acres very fertile land
under government irrigation project. Fine cli-
mate. All or part, with or without improve-
ments for sale by owner. Easy terms. Can give
possession at once. Write Joe Zeb, Box 34,
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LAND—KANSAS

Farm Lands Farm Loans

We offer farms owned by our clients in Eastern
and Central Kansas. Prices, terms and descrip-
tion furnished upon request. No trades. Write us
for farm loans; low rates and prompt service.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, TOPEKA

FORTY ACRES, TWO MILES FROM COLLEGE
on all weather road, 5 room bungalow, barn,
poultry houses, electricity, \$3200. Possession, T.
B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE: APPLE ORCHARD 1/2 MILES
from Arkansas City, Kansas. Inquire Mrs.
C. C. Solitt, Arkansas City, Kan.

FARMS, ALL PRICES, IN ONE OF THE BEST
counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart,
Abilene, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH-
ern Railway Agriculture Empire, Minnesota,
North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington,
Oregon. Fertile black soil, high production crops,
grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock.
Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for
book on state you prefer. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 402,
Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARMS FOR SALE.
We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Okla-
homa, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on
actual value. Sold on convenient terms. Favor-
able interest rate. No trades. Tell what lo-
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farm description. Federal Land Bank of Wichita,
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IN THE PAST YEAR WE HAVE SUCCESS-
fully conducted real estate auctions in six
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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR
cash no matter where located. Particulars
free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510,
Lincoln, Neb.

Trend to Wheat Away From Corn

By J. C. MOHLER

IF THE corn growers of the state do
not change their present plans, as
reported to the statistician of the
State Board of Agriculture, the 1938
corn acreage will be less than any year
since 1878.

That was 60 years ago, and until the
World War time corn was the domi-
nant crop in Kansas, greatly exceeding
wheat in volume of production. Present
plans indicate an intended acreage in
corn of 2,696,000 acres, only 38 per
cent of the 7,147,000 acre average from
1929-1938.

This drastic reduction in the corn
acreage, compared with the unprece-
dented increase to 17,445,000 acres
sown to wheat, connotes a change in
policy and practice so violent as to
mark an epoch in the agricultural his-
tory of the state, as well as to intensify
interest in the reasons lying below the
surface.

Conspicuous among the visible rea-
sons, is, of course, the drought which
resulted in small corn crops. This re-
duced livestock, especially hogs, that
depend on corn. Thus there was a shift-
ing to other crops and a readjustment
in the labor situation.

As the economic situation remains
such that the farmer can no longer em-
ploy needed help as formerly, and as
wheat can be profitably grown at a
greatly reduced labor cost compared
with corn, wheat was and is the an-
swer. Now Kansas presents the pic-
ture of millions of acres of wheat in
Eastern Kansas in place of corn that
dominated the landscape for more than
30 years.

—KF—

Finds Cause of Lodging

When Blackhull wheat was first in-
troduced into Harper county there was
some criticism of it because it didn't
stand up. A. H. Schmidt, Bluff City,
watched the entrance of this variety
of wheat and the discussion it caused.
He believes that lodging was due to
lack of nitrogen in the soil. He ob-
served that following sweet clover, the
wheat stood up well even when it grew
taller and ranker.

—KF—

Nice Profit From Brome

Brome grass was profitable for Chas.
Moore, Republic county, last year. He
harvested \$500 worth of seed from 10
acres. He plans to seed more brome, as
it is one of the most profitable crops he
has been able to grow for several years.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



Jesse Riffell, Polled Hereford breeder of Enterprise, showed the grand champion and reserve champion bull at the 1938 Fort Worth, South-west Fat Stock Show.

Percy Lill, veteran Jersey cattle breeder of Mt. Hope, has a surplus of registered cows and heifers and offers them for sale. They are of Hood Farm and Island foundation.

Clarence Miller, breeder of short-legged, compact Durocs says all is well in the Alma territory where he lives. Mr. Miller always can supply customers with breeding stock.

E. C. Lacy & Sons, sold 3 of their good Short-horn bulls in the Wichita sale March 29 for an average of \$152.60. The top bull, Highland Model, went to their neighbor breeder, Alfred Tasker, of Delphos, for \$260. Mr. Tasker is to be congratulated in the ownership of this outstanding son of the great breeding and show bull Gregg Farm Victorious. Highland Model was shown successfully for 2 years by the Lacy's. His dam

is the great cow, Proud Blossom 6th, sired by Sultan Joffre, a son of the noted prize winning bull Mars Hall Joffre.

George Gammell, successful Poland China breeder and showman of Council Grove, advises that he has over 100 head of about as fine pigs as he has ever farrowed on the farm. Mr. Gammell saved out a limited number of fall boars for the trade and now they are ready to go out and help build better commercial herds.

Harvey Bechtelheimer, of Fairview, will consign 7 head of good registered Holsteins to the A. J. Collins estate sale to be held at Sabetha, April 21, 2 fresh cows and 5 young bulls and heifers. The bulls and heifers were sired by the great bull King Bess De Kohl Conductor. For catalog, write G. R. Sewell, Sabetha.

Ira Romig & Sons Holstein breeders of Topeka, have one of the largest and best producing herds in Kansas. The herd butterfat average for last month was 37 pounds. Forty-six head are in milk and many of them near the end of their lactation period. Several cows in the Romig herd have produced over a ton of fat since coming into production.

To establish a type that prevails as consistently as it does in the Pioneer Jersey herd of Ernest Moeck, St. Joseph, takes time, a careful study of breeding, and a good knowledge of the individ-

uals to produce the type and get the production that is found on this farm. Mr. Moeck looks after every detail carefully and his efforts are rewarded by the splendid condition of this large herd which numbers nearly 100 head.

C. B. "Charley" Callaway, Milking Shorthorn specialist of Fairbury, Nebraska, says his cows are doing unusually well under DHIA test. Six daughters of Flinstone Waterloo Gift now are on test and are going to make Register of Merit. They are 2-year-olds and being fed and handled under rather unfavorable conditions. Many of the cows in the Callaway herd are daughters of Syrus Glen and the young bulls sired by East View Star.

Ernest Moeck has the enthusiasm that it takes to build up any breed of livestock. On his farm in South St. Joseph he has established a type of Jersey that prevails quite uniformly thruout the herd of 100 head. Starting with 10 head 10 years ago the herd has been built up to its present size. Fifty head are milked and the milk is bottled and sold in St. Joseph, Mo. There is a variety of bloodlines in the herd but Standard of Oakland and Nobly Born families predominate.

Carl F. Parker, of Stanley, does not have the largest herd of Milking Shorthorn cattle in the state but what he has are the results of a carefully planned program of herd building. His recent purchase of the Iowa grand champion bull

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1938	
April	9-23
May	7-21
June	4-18
July	2-16-30
August	13-27
September	10-24
October	8-22
November	5-19
December	3-17-31

Advertising

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

to use on this carefully selected cow herd should produce Milking Shorthorns that will give an excellent account of themselves in the showing, as well as at the pail. The production record on this herd last year was very satisfactory to Mr. Parker.

J. C. Banbury, breeder of Polled Shorthorn cattle and regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, compliments our February 26 beef cattle issue. He says, "You did a fine job." Mr. Banbury added that business is good and that they are entirely sold out of older bulls. But they have about 10 extra good ones that range in age from 10 to 14 months. For more than a dozen years Banbury & Sons have carried their message to the farmers and stockmen of the state thru the columns of Kansas Farmer.

The Quigley Hampshire Farms have an offering which consists of fall farrowed and June farrowed boars. These boars are sired by either High Score, the 1936 and 1937 world grand champion or by sons of this wonderful sire. The Quigley farms have farrowed 139 March pigs, just 5 fewer than an average litter of 8. The bred sows and gilts offered thru Kansas Farmer advertising all have been sold and registered, immunized, guaranteed boars are all that are available now. The Quigley Hampshire Farm's motto is "We don't offer for sale a pig that we would not buy."

I have known the Knoepfel Jersey herd for so long that I almost take it for granted that the show herd gets a lot of the best places at the big state fairs. But not until recently did I fully realize just how strong that herd was at the fall shows in 1937. Despite strong competition the herd won more firsts and championships on males than has been won by any breeder, at least in recent years. Among the places was grand champion bull at both Topeka and Hutchinson, also junior champion at the same fairs. In a later issue it is planned to give details of just what this good herd did. The Knoepfel Jersey farm is at Colony.

Kansas Farmer readers will be interested to learn of the dispersion to be made of the A. C. Shallenberger Shorthorns, at Alma, Neb. The date of the sale is Saturday, April 30 and the sale will be held on the farm near town. Will Johnson of Sioux City, Ia., writes that he recently saw the cattle and that there is a wonderful lot of choice breeding cows. About 50 in all. During the years Governor Shallenberger sold hundreds of good dependable cattle to the farmers and breeders of Kansas and this will be their last and only opportunity to buy seed stock from this great herd. Mr. Johnson is managing the sale and inquiry for catalog may be addressed to him or to the A. C. Shallenberger Estate, Alma, Neb.

For almost 25 years purebred Durocs have been grown on the B. M. Hook farm just west of Topeka, near Silver Lake. It's a father and son hog business, with an active interest being shown by all. While selling hogs at private treaty is a part of any breeder's plans, the Hook's prefer to sell the majority of their breeding stock each year at auction. For the time they have been in the business they have held an average of 2 sales a year and now are making preparations for their April 20 sale. The sale offering is of select breeding and the type is consistent, by this we mean no extreme type, but the medium type that every one is looking for. This likely will be the only Duroc sale in Kansas this spring so send for the catalog.

The good that comes from dispersing an outstanding herd of purebred dairy cattle hardly can be estimated in dollars. Many leading breeders trace their success to the time they attended a dispersion sale and availed themselves of the opportunity to take home the results of many years of constructive effort on the part of some breeder. No Holstein sale held in Kansas for many years, if ever, has afforded such a rare chance as does the Collins-Menold sale to be held at Sabetha, Thursday, April 21. Evidence accumulates to justify the claim that here is one of the really great herds of the country. The sale must be made because of the death of one of the partners. Note the records and other information in the advertising on another page. A catalog will be sent upon request. Write G. R. Sewell, Sabetha.

Starwood Holstein herd already has taken rank among the best herds in Kansas. Located in Washington county, where close attention has been given to the matter of testing and using the best sires, Henry Hatesohl and family have made the growing and developing of better cattle their principal work. For nearly 20 years the herd has been under DHIA test and some remarkable herd averages have been made when conditions were more favorable than they now are. Test work was begun when grades were kept and before the registered herd was established. The herd has more honor roles than any other Kansas herd. The present senior herd bull, Inka Prince Lyons De Kol, is one of the largest bulls of the breed having weighed 2,700 pounds. He now is assisted by Fredman Sir Fobes Trume.

Co-operative creameries and dairy leadership has been responsible for establishing and developing many outstanding herds of Holstein cattle in Brown and Nemaha counties. One of these herds of which there has been but little written is the Harvey Bechtelheimer herd near Fairview.

Alfred Peacock, known as "Shorty," is returning to Ashbourne Farms at Alma, Neb., where he will have charge of the herd for the A. C. Shallenberger Estate until after their dispersion sale on April 30. This is the last chapter, "Shorty," in the many years of his association with Governor Shallenberger in showing and breeding Shorthorns at Ashbourne Farms. In May he goes to Helfred Farms near Des Moines to continue his work in the Shorthorn vineyard for Mr. Hubbell.



AROUND THE WORLD ON A WHITE RIBBON

To serve the more than four million individual subscribers of Capper Publications, Inc., requires a tremendous amount of white print paper annually. In fact, the mere figures themselves are beyond the grasp of human imagination.

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This annual paper consumption illustrates the important economic role Capper Publications, Inc., plays in the paper manufacturing industry of the nation.

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Perhaps you would be interested in knowing more about this Kansas institution that is playing such an important economic part in the affairs of this state. A beautifully illustrated booklet is yours for the asking.



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Ayrshires are built right, in feet, legs and udder. Write for literature and list of breeders. Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n. 260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

Ayrshire Cows for Sale
Good and good individuals, fresh and near freshening. Best of breeding.
JOHN C. KEAS, EFFINGHAM, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Registered Bull

Registered Brown Swiss yearling bull. Price \$100.
JUANITA FREY, ELMDALE, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS

ABLE and OBSERVERS KING ONYX. LEWIS OSWALD, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

PIONEER JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Reg. Jersey Cows and Heifers that are soon. Young Bulls and Heifer Calves, whose have high butterfat records. Our herd has excellent and prominent Island bloodlines. Visit farm in St. Joseph or write to: Joseph or write to: West Moeck, R. F. D. 5, St. Joseph, Mo.

Reg. Jersey Cows and Heifers

Good enough to enter any herd or to start a pedigree. Improver and Masterman's Canning Oxford. Percy E. Lill, Mount Hope, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Bulls

Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. \$50 to \$150. T. B. and Bang's accredited.
COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

Cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the best producing herd in United States, averaging 10.5 lbs. fat.
H. A. DRESSLER, LERO, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Sale

at Rainbow Ranch, NEODESHA (Wilson County), KAN.
Saturday, April 16
HEAD, high producing, good type cattle. Fresh and springing cows, six serviceable, 6 bull calves, fine lot of bred and open. Sale starts at 1 p. m. For catalog write to: S. R. PECK, Neodesha, Kan., or Roy A. Cook, Sale Manager, Independence, Iowa

Is, Bred and Open Heifers

in dams producing over 10,000 lbs. milk and 100 lbs. butterfat. Also fresh cows. Best pedigree. MILK—also beef. Clay and Bates. C. B. CALLAWAY, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

AKER FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bulls and Heifers: Sired by Imported and Southern bred bulls and out of R. M. cows. Our herd is the best of the right type and well grown. For catalog and prices write to: Aker Farm, Stanley, Kan. (Johnson Co.)

Registered Bull

Milking Shorthorn bull for sale. Red and white, calving May 1, 1937. From very high R. M. sire. Irvin H. Knackstedt, Conway, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

We are reducing our herd to 125 head and 20 FEMALES still for sale. One of the best of the herd and of the best of the breed. 22 miles west and 6 south of Hutchinson.
HUBBARD & SONS, Plevna, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Red Polls—Bulls, Heifers

See a few choice bulls, ready for service. Write for literature and be convinced.
WM. WISE, HAYEN, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Main View Farm Polls

Red Hereford bulls for sale from 8 to 20 months old. Plato, Domino and Wootmore. Good individuals and none better bred.
JESSE RIFFEL, Enterprise (Dickinson County), Kansas.

HEREFORD BULLS

Very nice bulls with extra good pedigree. Prices reasonable.
BERNARDT BROS., AURORA, KAN.

Farmer for April 9, 1938

Last year's herd average, with half of the cows only 2-year-old heifers, was 386 pounds fat. Miss Bovine America was selected and crowned from this herd at the big Sabetha Black and White Show last year. She is a cow of outstanding type and dairy conformation and produced 32.6 pounds of butterfat in 290 days. This cow is a daughter of the great bull King Bess De Kohl Conductor, whose first 7 daughters in milk have DHIA records up to 400 pounds of fat as two-year-olds. Every animal but a half dozen or so on the farm was sired by this bull.

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol, grand champion Holstein bull of the Kansas State Fair for 2 successive years, now is heading the Phillips Bros. herds at Manhattan. Famous as a sire and prize winner and probably one of the smoothest big bulls of the breed, he is doing good service in the herds of his present owners and Kansas State College is breeding their cows to him. Kenneth and Roy Phillips own and operate their own farms near Stockdale, 10 miles north of Manhattan. Their herd bulls, including the grand champion, are owned jointly. The two herds total about 100 head. Something like 50 cows are constantly in milk from which about 750 pounds of milk are sold daily to the college dairy. The herd average last year was 360 pounds fat with one cow making 608 pounds of fat. The herds are free from abortion by Federal test and accredited for TB.

Lars Jensen, of Everest, has bought and paid for 500 acres of Brown county land by adhering to business methods in his farming operations. With the help of two sons he still operates a 250-acre farm. Four big spans of mules do all the work except hauling crops to market. He hires a truck to do this, which he says extends the life of the mules. The mules run in a big lot with an open shed during the winter with plenty of timothy hay and do not eat an average of 2 cars of corn a day. Unregistered Milking Short-

F. E. Wittum & Son, Poland China breeders of Caldwell, writes: "All sold out of bred gilts, could have sold more if we had them. Mr. Sluss of Eldorado, sent us check yesterday for our last fall boar. Change advertising as follows:" The letter goes on to say they have had 2 or 3 inches of rain lately and says pigs are doing fine.

horns are a cash crop, ready sale is found for all bulls and heifers while they are yet small. A large part of the female herd was sired by a son of Butter Cup Clay. His present herd bull is a son of Imported Pencoyd Cardinal and a bull calf is now being grown out to use on this bull's heifers. This calf is a son of a Glenside Dairy King, Register of Merit cow.

Chester Johnston and family, of Ft. Scott, have taken their place among the best and most successful Jersey cattle breeders of Kansas. They have stuck to the business and overcome obstacles that would have been unsurmountable by many families. Records show what they have accomplished in breeding better producing cattle. They make butter and cheese and sell in town to private customers. It is hard work and long hours, but the love of the business makes the work easier. Seventy-five per cent or more of the present herd is closely related to the 4 cows that were state production champions in 1929. Their senior bull, Golden Maid's Volunteer Lad, is a Register of Merit sire, his first two daughters, now in the Johnston herd won Silver Medal honors. His sire, Brampton Baylue, was a brother to the world record cow, of the breed. (19,012 milk and 132.8 fat). Forty-four of this bull's sisters average 11,852 pounds milk and 6,96.71 pounds fat.

—KF—

Schedule of Kansas Spring Dairy Shows

Jersey
May 9—North Central, Manhattan
May 10—East Central, Iola
May 11—Sekan, Coffeyville
May 12—South Central, Winfield
May 13—Central, Lyons
May 14—Northeastern, Holton

Ayrshire
May 23—Eastern, Effingham
May 24—Mid-West, Abilene
May 25—Central, Hutchinson
May 27—South Central, Arkansas City
May 28—North Central, Clay Center

Holstein
Apr. 25—Mid-West, Herington
Apr. 26—West Central, Stafford
Apr. 27—South Central, Harper
Apr. 28—Arkansas Valley, McPherson
Apr. 29—North Central, Washington
Apr. 30—East Central, Baldwin
May 2—Southeastern, Chanute
May 3—Capital, Topeka
May 4—Northeastern, Sabetha

Guernsey
Apr. 26—Republican-Blue, Concordia
Apr. 27—Mid-West, Abilene
Apr. 28—Northeastern, Ottawa
Apr. 29—Southeastern, Walnut

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle
April 21—Mrs. A. J. Collins, Sabetha. G. R. Sewell, Sabetha, manager.

Hereford Cattle
April 11—CK Ranch, Brookville.
Milking Shorthorns
April 16—Jas. R. Peck, Rainbow Ranch, Neodesha.

Shorthorn Cattle
April 30—A. C. Shallenberger Estate, Alma, Neb. Will Johnson, Sioux City, Sale Manager.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
May 2—Krutz & Son, Odell, Neb.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
April 20—B. M. Hook & Sons, Silver Lake.

Collins Herd Dispersal

55 PUREBRED HOLSTEINS

41 Females—14 Males

5 Miles North of Sabetha, Nemaha Co., on U.S. Highway No. 75

Thursday, April 21



The late A. J. Collins and his father, Ira F. Collins, who established "The Collins Herd" over 30 years ago, brought to this community some of the best bulls ever owned in Kansas; one of these being a son of Marathon Bess Burke and whose dam was a 1213 lb. daughter of Sir Piertertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. The blood of this bull and the other outstanding bulls will be offered to you in this sale.

This is one of the highest producing and highest testing herds in the State. The D. H. I. A. year has just been completed with 10,903 lbs. milk, 3.76% test, 410 lbs. fat. This herd carries good type as shown by above picture recently taken.

On account of the death of Mr. Collins, the entire herd must be sold. This will be your last chance to buy "Collins Holsteins."

T. B. Accredited and Bangs Tested.

COLLINS and MENOLD, Owners

Send to G. R. Sewell, Sabetha, Kansas, for Catalog

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Hooks' Duroc Boar and Gilt Sale!

Held Under Cover at Fair Grounds on Main Highway 24 and 40
Silver Lake, Kan., Wednesday, April 20



10 well developed Fall Boars, 25 medium type Fall Gilt, 1 litter of January pigs. BREEDING—SUNBEAM PATTERN, a Wave-master bred boar. MONARCH'S MASTERPIECE, a son of the Iowa prize winner Monarch Jr. and ACE OF HEARTS, a son of the Iowa Grand Champion, are the sires of the sales offering. The dams are of bred, well grown offering that are of the medium type that will weigh 225 lbs. sale day and are of Sept., 1937, farrow, and are not fat. For catalogue write

B. M. HOOK AND SONS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Send bids to Auctioneers or Fieldman in my care.

Bert Powell, Earl Roderick, Auctioneers.

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

ANGUS CATTLE

Laflin Offers Angus Cattle

Choice ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES for sale.

L. E. LAFLIN

Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box 4

LIVESTOCK SALE YARDS

Bring Your Livestock Where the Demand Is

We can use car lots of feeder cattle, springer stock cows and feeder pigs. Bring them to the gateway of a thriving farming country. Pens cemented and under cover and a fine sale pavilion. Trackage. Buyers financed. Bonded for your protection. Sale every Saturday. Write or wire.

IOWA-NEBRASKA SALE YARDS

Owned and operated by H. C. McKelvie, Council Bluffs, Iowa

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Few Good Fall Boars

—ready for service; the correct type, sired by a Grand Master boar and out of our best sows. Booking orders for spring pigs. 100 now doing fine.

GEO. GAMMELL, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

Better Feeding Polands

For sale: Smooth Timm 159883, a real March yearling boar. Come and see him and his get. Booking orders for spring pigs.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

Poland China Boars

Black Poland China boars ready for service. Few fall gilts. Priced reasonable.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

Poland China Boars & Gilt

Three fall boars ready for service. Also fall gilts. Booking orders for March pigs.

LEONARD O. FOWLER, RUSSELL, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy bodied, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type. Bred Gilt, Sows, Boars, all ages for sale. 300 in herd. Immured. Registered. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

JACKS

60 Jacks

—carrying the blood of many champions. Oldest and largest breeders.

HINEMAN'S JACK FARMS

Dighton, Kan.

BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS

Belgians and Percherons

Two coming 3-year-old Registered Belgian sorrel stallions. Good individuals. Also two Percheron mares, sound and right in every way. Due to foal early in May. Any or all of these horses are for sale at reasonable prices.

SAM TITTEL, BAZINE, KAN.

PERCHERON HORSES

Registered Percherons

DRAFT HORSES—REGISTERED PERCHERON brood mares, in foal, broke to work; fillies; breeding stallions. Describe kind of horses you want to buy. Copy of Percheron News, oldest, largest draft horse paper published in U. S., will be sent free if you tell us how much land you work, how many horses you use. Write

Percheron Horse Association of America Union Stock Yards, Dept. G Chicago, Ill.

Reg. Percheron Stallions and Mares

15 stallions and 25 mares Good individuals with the most popular blood lines.

H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Farms

Boars—Registered, Immunized, Guaranteed. Fall and June farrowed boars sired by Grand Champion High Score.

Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan.

Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

MILLER'S SHORTLEGGED DUROCS

Reg. and immunized Duroc fall boars shipped on approval. Dark red, thick, compact, easy fattening kind. Clarence F. Miller, Alma, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

Bert Powell

AUCTIONEER

LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE

715 Lincoln St.

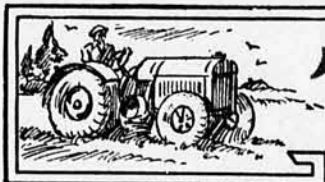
Topeka, Kan.

Advertise Livestock in Missouri Ruralist

Kansas livestock breeders can reach Missouri farmers and breeders economically by advertising in The Missouri Ruralist. Write for copy of paper and special livestock advertising rates.

MISSOURI RURALIST

Livestock Dept. Topeka, Kan.



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



These Oil Savings Add Up To IMPORTANT MONEY



In the accounts kept by many farmers, large and small, you can read one of the most impressive success stories ever told of a motor oil.

In these accounts books you could see the cold, hard figures that tell how this motor oil gives 33% to 50% more hours per fill in a tractor. Oftentimes this oil—properly guarded from dust—gives as much as 100 hours per fill. Always, it provides matchless protection against engine wear, needless repair bills and fuel waste.

This great lubricant is patented Conoco Germ Processed oil—the only oil that can give an engine OIL-PLATING. And hundreds of letters like the ones you see here, will give you good proof that OIL-PLATING with Germ Processed oil is the greatest money-saver you could ever put in your engine. But judge for yourself . . .

"Good After 100 Hours"



L. O. Thompson

"Conoco Germ Processed oil has proved to be both a time and money saver in my 1936 model International Farm-all Tractor, which I use to cultivate 220 acres of farm land," says a letter from L. O. Thompson of Grover, Colorado.

"I operate my tractor for 100 hours between drains, and find that when the crankcase is drained, the oil shows but little wear. I have also used Germ Processed oil continuously in my 1930 Chevrolet car. Although the speedometer now reads 85,000 miles, this car still has its original pistons and rings, and a sweet-sounding motor hum that informs me that Germ Processed oil works better than magic."

"Cut Costs 25%"

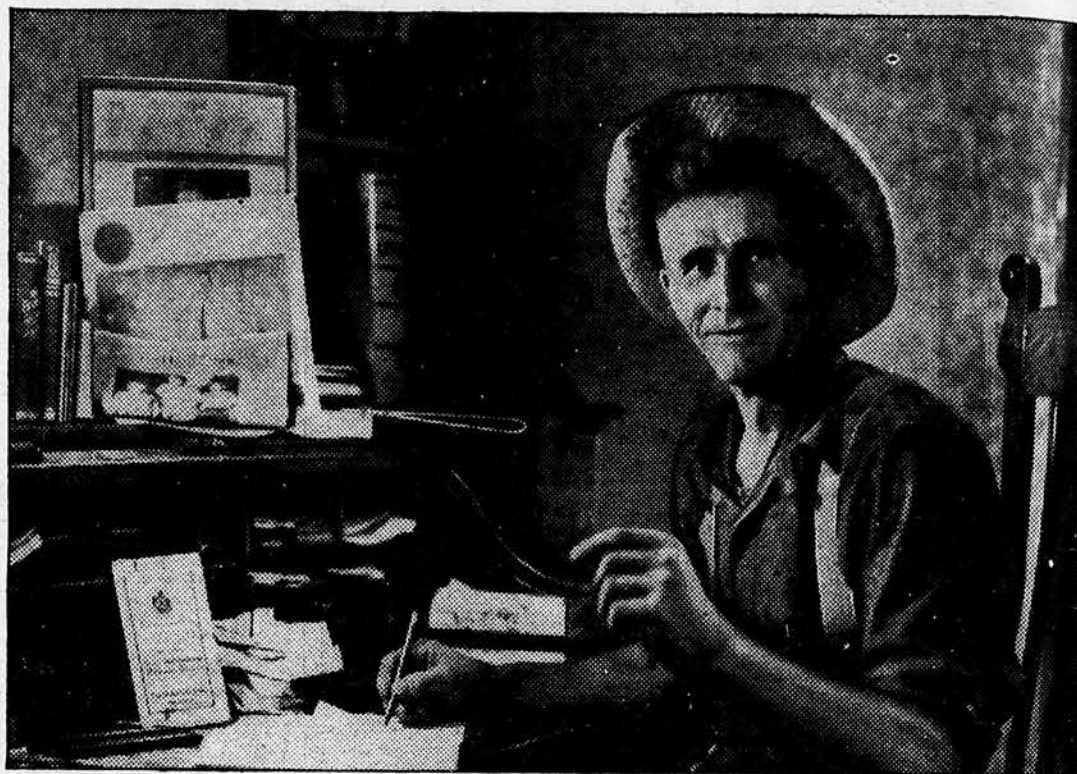
Otto and Harry Baltz of Fremont, Nebraska have written in that "Since changing to Germ Processed oil three years ago, our equipment operating costs have run 25% less than before. We farm 400 acres, and our equipment includes John Deere and Allis-Chalmers tractors, a Chevrolet truck, a Studebaker and a Plymouth."

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 for each idea we publish.

To protect ears of seed corn from mice and other grain thieves—also from moisture and freezing—I bury the ears in dry oats. This works very successfully. Oscar Dietz, Galatia, Kansas.

I saw the following idea in use at one of your Conoco stations, and I think every farmer will be glad to know about it: If you keep forgetting to put tools back where they belong, paint a wide black strip on the wall of the toolshed. Against this in white, paint life-sized outlines of each tool, and fasten toolholders against these outlines. Then, when a tool is out of place, the outline will flag your attention, and remind you to put it back in place. G. G., Michigan.



"100% On The Highway"

Says Charles Stout, secretary of the Glenns Ferry Highway District in Idaho: "The Glenns Ferry Highway District operates three trucks and a Caterpillar 30 tractor and has used Conoco Germ Processed oil since 1929. During this time we have not had a bearing failure in any of our units and have given this oil the hardest tests during the hot summer months and sub-zero temperatures in the winter. Under all conditions, Germ Processed oil has always given us 100% satisfaction."

Why This Is So

The reason why Germ Processed oil lasts longer and protects engines so much better is because it is the only oil that is Germ Processed.

This exclusive, patented Conoco process gives Germ Processed oil the ability to OIL-PLATE engines. OIL-PLATING, which is entirely in addition to the regular oil film, "knits" to every working part. And, therefore, it stays on. It does not drain down when the engine is idle, the way the usual oil films do.

Anyone who knows beans about engines knows that engines used to get the most wear when starting—before ordinary oils had time to coat the working parts. But Germ Processed oil ends this wear, because its tough OIL-PLATING is always on the job.

SEE THE TANK TRUCK'S NEXT ISSUE for important advice on Diesel engines

Try Germ Processed oil in your tractor, truck and car for thirty days, and you'll never use any other. Just get in touch with your Conoco Agent. He can supply Germ Processed oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets, and 5-quart and 1-quart cans. Also Conoco Bronz-z-z Gasoline, Conoco Tractor Fuels, and Conoco Greases.

He Tempted Fate And Got Away With It!

Elsewhere on this page is an explanation of how and why Germ Processed oil's exclusive OIL-PLATING protects your engine so much more efficiently than other oils do.

And here, in a letter from Alvin Greene of Rogers, Idaho, is dramatic proof of OIL-PLATING. Naturally, you wouldn't want to do this yourself on purpose but it does show you the way every surface in the engine gets durably OIL-PLATED . . .

Friend Greene reports, "One evening, having run my tractor (McCormack-Deering 10-20) the number of hours that indicated an oil change, I ran out the old fill of Germ Processed oil, and re-filled with new."

"The next day I went to field as usual and plowed all day. That evening, upon checking over the tractor, I found that I had failed the night before to shut the oil-pan petcock. Further examination showed there wasn't a drop of oil in the crankcase. In other words, I had worked the tractor all day on an empty crankcase . . . with no evidence of damage."

"Upon refilling the crankcase with Germ Processed oil, it was ready for service and has run smoothly for several hundred hours since." But when it ran without oil it must have been running on OIL-PLATING!

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

