

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

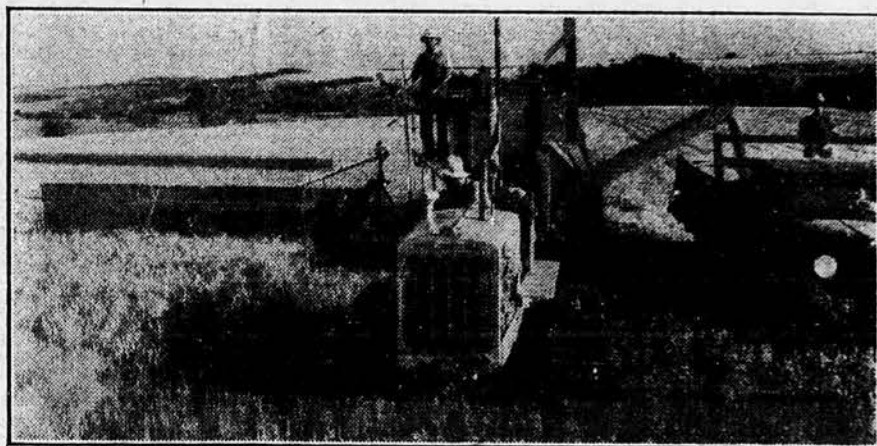
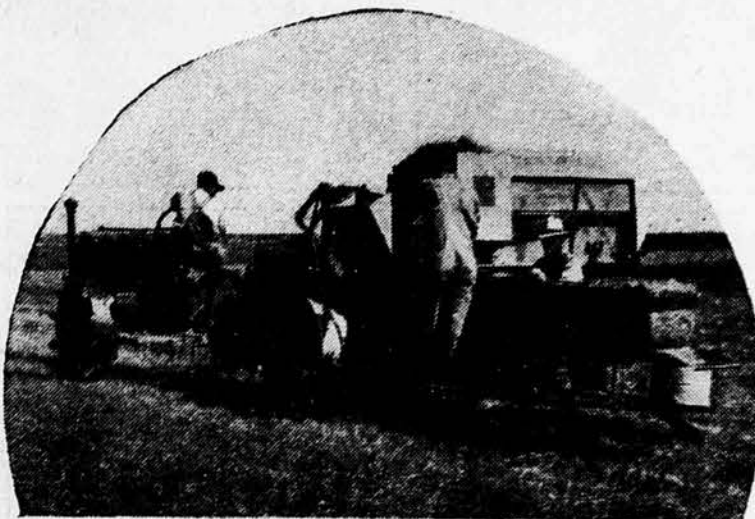
Volume 74

July 3, 1937

Number 40

Combines Invade Binder Territory

ADVANCEMENT seldom is painless. When automobiles claimed personal transportation, feelings of many a light-horse lover were deeply touched. Ranch life on the plains has lost the colorful atmosphere of a quarter-century or less ago. It is now more scientific, more detailed, requires more hand labor. A good number of farmers still are saying "Over my dead body," in regard to grain combines. Not because they object to the method on general principles, but because they feel they can't get along without those big straw piles for livestock bedding and shelter. Yet these are the men whose ultimate change to the combine method may be



Bedding

Above: Where a pick-up baler is available straw can be baled from the windrow at low cost. Another good way is to rake it into bunches, fork it on a hay wagon and haul to the barn. Baling from the windrow on the C. C. Cammann farm, Garnett.

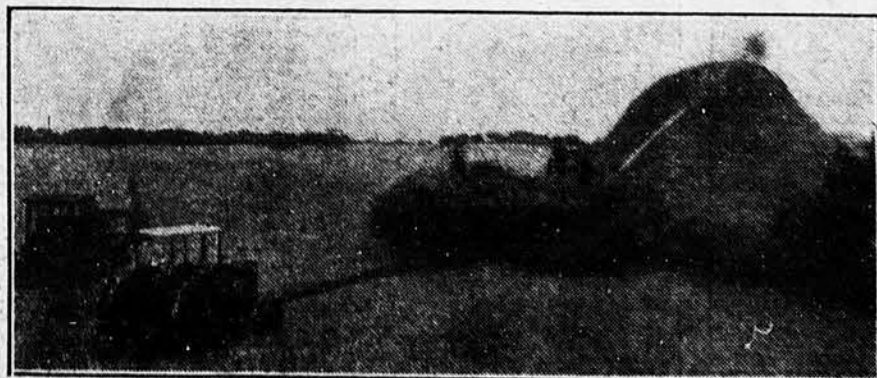
Once Over

At left: Some like it, some don't, but the combine gradually is replacing the binder in Eastern Kansas wheat fields! A larger size combine than is normally found—cutting and threshing wheat for D. S. Murdock, Sabetha.

most successful. Feed shortage of the winters following 1934 and 1936 drouths, impressed them with the friendly merit of big straw stacks.

Dreams of big reserve supplies of straw already are fading in many cases. Despite the wisdom of using straw for livestock comfort and as emergency feed, farmers gradually seem to be turning to the combine of necessity and are thankful they have it.

Binding isn't an expensive process in itself, but the shocking requires a lot of labor on big acreages. No one knows better [Continued on Page 15]



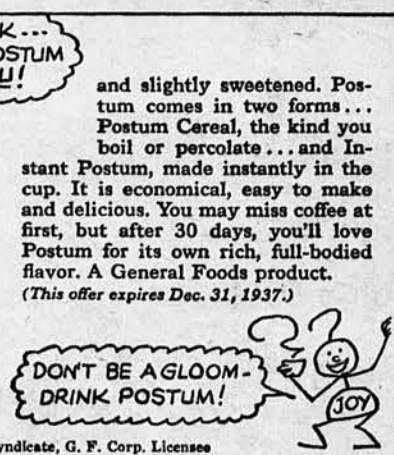
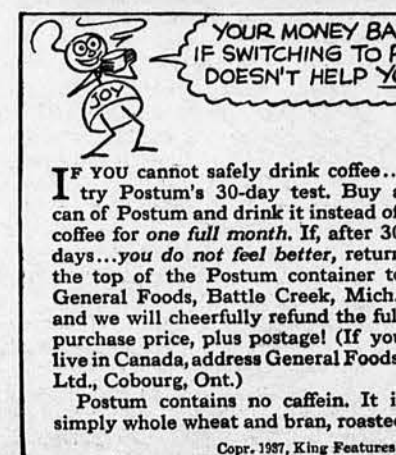
Binding

Above: This 10-foot, power take-off, one-man binder saves labor and time when the crop is to be bound. This is one operation now easier and less expensive in the old method.

Neighborliness

—makes possible these big straw stacks, at left. The "threshing ring" often has been the backbone of the friendly neighbor spirit in a community. The "separator man" runs the outfit, but takes a back seat at dinner.

JOYS & GLOOMS



IF YOU cannot safely drink coffee... try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum and drink it instead of coffee for one full month. If, after 30 days...you do not feel better, return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich., and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! (If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont.) Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted

DON'T BE A GLOOM-DRINK POSTUM!

What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

Let Ohio Keep Them

OHIO: A climbing cutworm that works at night and hides during the day did considerable damage to Ohio vineyards last spring by eating the buds as they unfolded. The same damage was done to apple buds. The remedy most effective has been tanglefoot fly-paper around the canes and trellis posts, or around the tree trunks. It doesn't catch the worms but repels them and they seek other feeding places.

October shed pollen in late December and most of the crosses were made in the middle of January. Corn planted on November 24, was showing tassels on January 25. While there is some damage from birds, the ear worm and other pests, it is believed that a reasonably good winter crop usually can be grown there. Some varieties seem to be stunted, possibly because of the short days. Other lines do about as well as in the Corn Belt.

Was a Deadly Diet

NEBRASKA: Not long ago a cow in Nebraska forsook this world for what was in store hereafter. In her stomach was found a half dozen old nails, 2 staples, a couple of roofing nails, some tacks and other articles. The result of this find is not exactly startling when it is known that deficiencies in diet may cause animals to eat sundry objects. Such trouble may be overcome by feeding minerals, but another good way is to fertilize pastures and crops so that the feed will carry the essential minerals animals require, excepting possibly salt. Fertilizer and lime used intelligently will eliminate much of the necessity for phosphate and lime in the usual mineral mixtures.

4-H Clubs Save Trees

NEW YORK: Trees are staunch friends of 4-H club members thruout the state and when the enemy comes it means war. Club members of one county have destroyed 15 million tent caterpillar eggs in a 6-weeks drive. Eighteen clubs took part in the offensive. Egg masses were collected from cherry and apple trees near member's homes, thus helping to do away with the pests where they would be most harmful.

Fire Damage Is Costly

NORTH DAKOTA: In this state every year more than one-fifth of the value of the state's farm buildings, and the equipment in these buildings is destroyed by fire. The total damage to farm buildings amounts to about 1½ million dollars and the value of the lost equipment reaches about the same amount. Measures should be taken on every farm to prevent fires.

Wage War on 'Hoppers

COLORADO: Hundreds of farmers and stockmen in 9 Colorado counties are engaging in a strenuous fight to control the greatest outbreak in history of the long winged migratory grasshoppers of the plains. The infested area covers about 4,000 square miles of range and cultivated land. Numerous bands of millions of the young 'hoppers are on the march. These bands cover from a few to more than 500 acres of land.

Balloons to Trace Insects

TEXAS: More than 4,000 balloons about 8 by 9 inches in diameter, all carrying a numbered tag to be detached and dropped in the mail by the finder, are to be released in an interesting experiment to determine the effect of winds upon the spread of the cotton flea hopper and other injurious insects. It is known that insects are carried considerable distances on the winds and it is hoped that additional information may be obtained regarding the direction of the air currents and probable distances that insects might drift.

'Hoppers Not Good Feed

OKLAHOMA: The general belief that grasshoppers make an excellent turkey feed was not upheld in experiments here. The grasshoppers were dried and ground into fine meal, but failed to give satisfactory results.

Canker Worms Eat Leaves

IOWA: A serious outbreak of canker worms in the southern half of the state is reported. Apple, elm, and other shade and fruit trees are being defoliated with the attack on elms especially severe this year. Trees which have been denuded are especially attractive to wood-boring insects seeking suitable places for egg laying.

Alfalfa Passes Clover

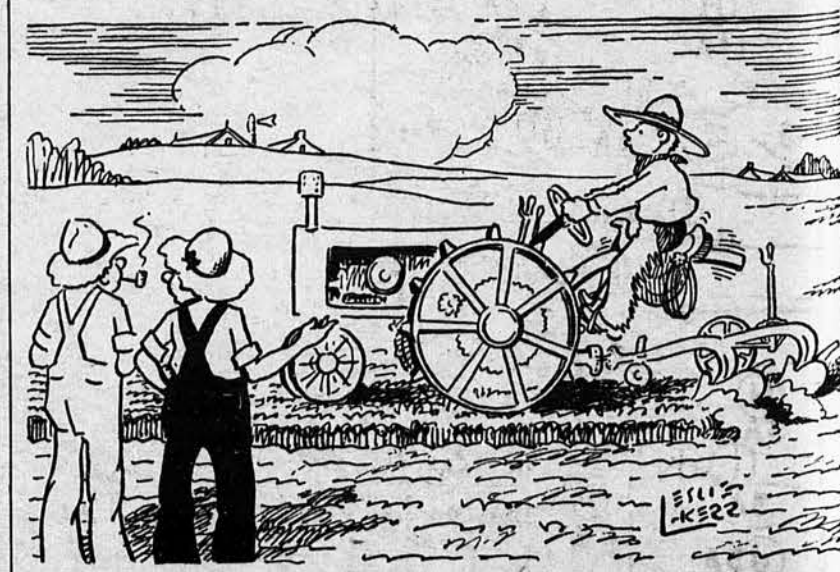
INDIANA: Clover, once the leading legume of the state, has been surpassed in acreage in this state by alfalfa. One reason for the rapid increase in alfalfa acreage is that it outyields clover and timothy, especially in years of drouth. The past year red clover was destroyed by drouth following seeding or by subsequent winter injury and altho alfalfa suffered some injury, a large acreage still remains that will produce from half to a full hay crop.

Sheep Shearing Contest

PENNSYLVANIA: Concluding that one way to better wool from the standpoint of its market condition is not only thru wool shows but thru improved methods of shearing, Pennsylvania is having shearing contests. Points considered are: Handling of the sheep, handling the shears, lack of cuts, speed and condition of fleece.

Two Corn Crops Grown

FLORIDA: Field corn specialists are able to step up some of their experimental breeding work by growing an extra crop during the winter at Canal Point. Corn planted there in late



"Bill's so determined to be a cowboy—he's bound to use a saddle on everything."



A comparison between alfalfa grown on soil which was treated with phosphate, and grown on a check plot without commercial fertilizer. Mr. Theo. M. Myers, in picture, believes both lime and phosphate are necessary for best yields of alfalfa, Sweet clover or Korean Lespedeza.

Farms' Faces Lifted

But Beauty Is no Object as Fields Are Relaid on Basis of Slope, Soil and Location

By TUDOR CHARLES

high on the ridge where erosion could not be completely controlled by strip-cropping and contours, by which strips of thick-growing crops and furrows run around the slopes on a near level and check rainfall as it starts down-hill.

Two of these terraces empty on a native pasture. When we were there a heavy rain had fallen rapidly, and one could see where a wide flow of water had crossed the pasture slope without damage and then been checked by contour furrows in the pasture.

The third terrace would have taken a sharp turn before it reached the edge of the field, so a sodded outlet to the pasture was made by laying strips of buffalo sod about a foot wide, across a 10-foot channel every 5 or 8 feet. This will soon be solid sod which won't be disturbed.

Entire space lying within the 3 terraces is no more than that in fields N and O, or 12 acres, as one can see from the accompanying drawing. The rest of the farm land is protected by contours of close-growing crops and rows of corn and sorghums.

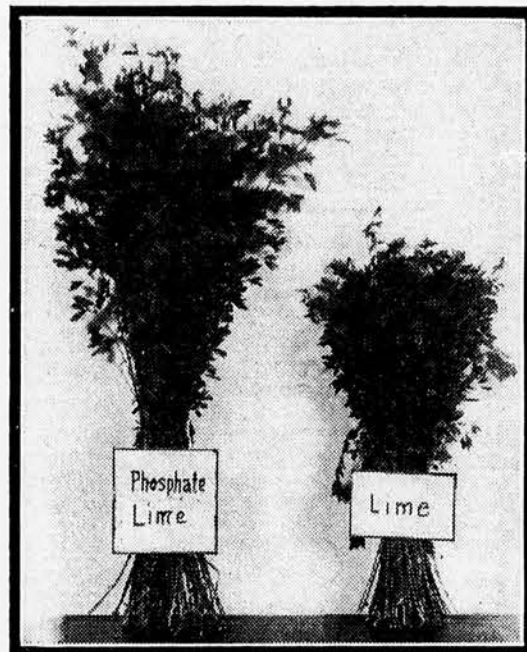
Where the slope is steeper or it changes abruptly, the fields are laid out in smaller sizes, so close-growing crops can be stripped in to protect clean-cultivated land. In fields A and B there is little slope so no crop division is made. But along the south side of the farm, fields average less than 3 acres in size because erosion would result without strip-crop protection.

The contour furrows were laid out at intervals of 15 to 25 feet on Mr. Vandeventer's 35-acre native pasture. The sod-cutting machine used by the Soil Conservation Service, was adjusted to lay the strip of sod about 3 inches below the furrow. This gives the undisturbed grass in that 3-inch strip a chance to grow down over the edge and across the furrow just as quickly as the grass at the upper side of the furrow. Mr. Vandeventer said an inch of rain fell in half an hour at his place. He came out right afterward and the pond into which the furrows drain had only 2 feet of water in it. Water was trickling into it slowly. The next morning after a steady rain had fallen all night, the pond was full but the contour furrows were full, too.

On the 600-acre farm of Loren Vandeventer, near the farm just discussed, workers with the Soil Conservation Service have devised similar cropping plans. It is a real job, but the plan will be followed, and the Vandeventer brothers have been taking an active part, lending freely of their time and machinery at their own expense.

There are 287 acres of native pasture on this farm, lying in 4 different tracts. Much of this acreage has

been contoured. In some cases the furrows may be made closer together later on, if results are favorable enough. Thus far the pasture furrowing idea has been growing more rapidly than any other, according to Ralph Ramsey, project manager at Mankato. Along furrows placed in Loren Vandeventer's pasture a year ago, the Western wheat grass is showing up in long dark lines, about 10 feet on each



Alfalfa grown on land limed 8 years ago for Sweet clover. At left, 125 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate was added, resulting in a yield of 2,153 pounds of hay to the acre. At right, the yield was 1,233 pounds, without phosphate.

side. Mr. Ramsey said the effect from furrows seemed to be about the same on both sides—up and down the hill.

Southwest of Fredonia, in Southeast Kansas, lies another farm which has had its "face lifted." Theodore Myers has been at the job for years, on this farm passed down by his father. But the Soil Conservation Service, out of Neodesha, helped bring the idea to completion. Not that the present plan won't be changed many times—but every acre in the farm is now considered in a plan to increase crop yields, build up the soil, and boost profits.

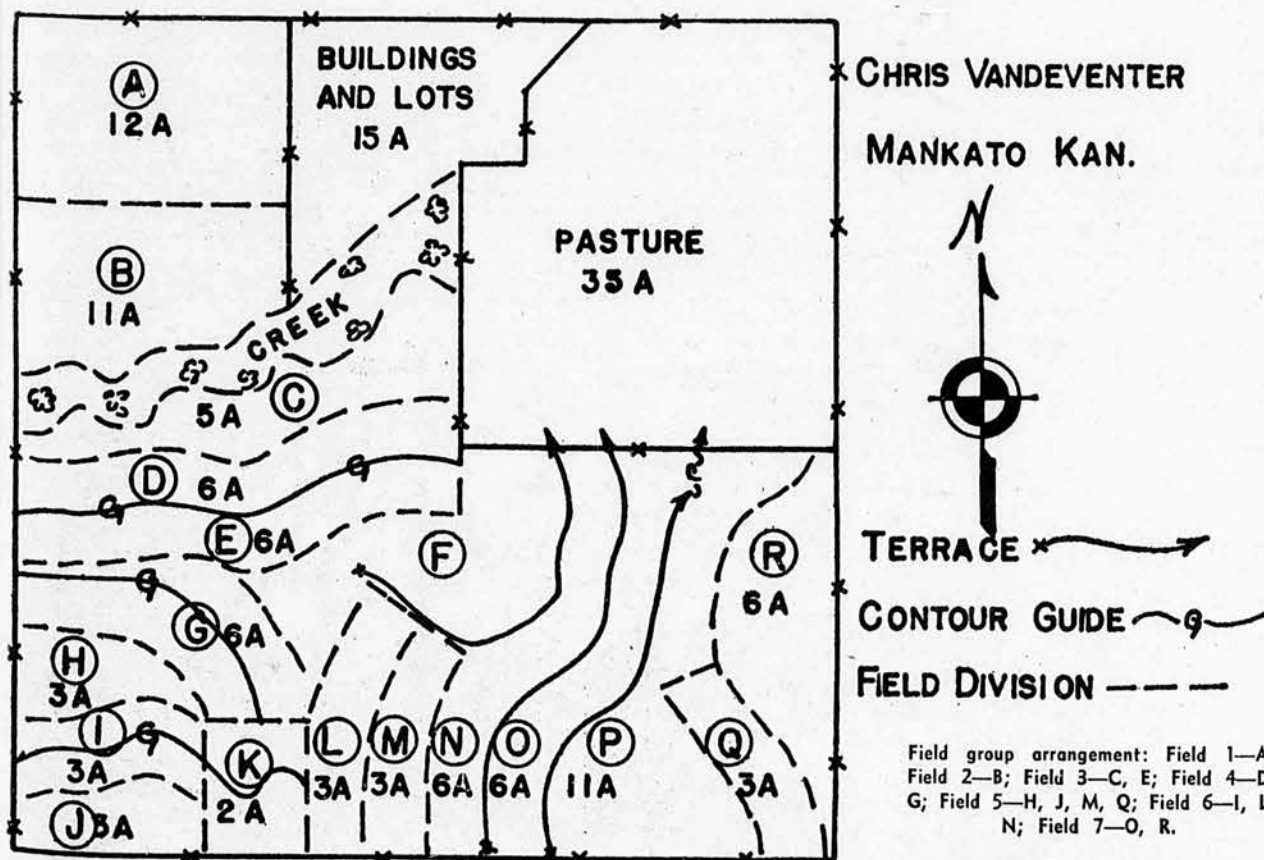
The farm acreage is 298, with 105 acres in cultivation, 23 in meadow, 18.5 to lots and buildings, 147.5 in pasture and 4.8 in roads.

Thirteen principal terraces and 5 more small ones were necessary to protect the crop land. Two diversion ditches also were installed. The 5 small terraces were laid across a combination barn lot and pasture which slopes from the Myers home toward the barns. Trees are given water by these terraces and severe erosion which always has occurred here when the soil was bare, is largely checked. The water is diverted onto a pasture where it will do some good.

One main terrace channel, with concrete drops where necessary, is laid along a fence row, meets the creek, and then proceeds parallel to it, but upstream. This channel circles a field in the bend of the creek until it has gathered run-off from 3 large terraces and then it is turned into the creek by a wide concrete drop.

On this field Mr. Myers has a stand of lespedeza, with which oats were seeded again this spring. He believes the productivity of this 16-acre field will increase rapidly now. Formerly rainfall rushed off of a pasture and formed a stream down across the field. It hadn't cut a deep gully but

(Continued on Page 18)



A Conspiracy to Rob the Land

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE United States Chamber of Commerce sends me a very interesting pamphlet prepared by the Agricultural Department of the Chamber on the subject of farm tenancy.

According to this report in 1935 the number of farm tenants in the United States was 2,149,000. This includes only those operators or tenants in the strict sense of the term, namely those who exercise a substantial degree of control with reference to their farm operations and supply a substantial portion of the necessary equipment. Another and smaller group is composed of share-croppers, of which there are 716,000 in the Southern states alone.

The report gives the total number of farm operators in the United States as 6,812,000, of whom 57.2 per cent are owners, 31.5 per cent are tenants and 10.5 per cent are sharecroppers.

In 1880, the first year in which figures are given, 74.4 per cent of the farmers of the United States were owners and 25.6 per cent were non-owners, presumably tenants. From that date the percentage of owner-operators steadily declined and the number of tenant farmers and croppers increased, altho it is a somewhat remarkable fact that since 1930 the percentage of owner-operators has slightly increased. The percentage in 1930 was 56.7 per cent and in 1935 it had risen to 57.2 per cent. No doubt the reason for this can be found in the fact that during the years between 1930 and 1935 it became more difficult to obtain employment in the cities and towns and there was a back-to-the-farm movement, so that the farm population increased by 523,000.

It is not necessary to produce statistics showing the evils of tenantry. The evil is evident to every person who travels thru a farming country. Right here in Kansas it is easy to tell when a farm is operated by a tenant and when by the owner. Of course, not all of the farm owners are good farmers. Nor is it true that none of the tenant farmers is a good farmer, but the whole system tends to depreciation and waste on the rented farm. Farm tenancies as a rule are short. A majority of them are held under a verbal contract which by law cannot be valid for more than one year. We have seen a few written leases for more than a year, but of those we have examined we would say that a majority even of these are for a period of only one year.

Now such an arrangement necessarily works to the detriment of the farm. There is no inducement for the renter to tidy up the place, keep up the fences, paint the buildings or prevent erosion. He will only be there one year and wants to get as much out of the place as possible. On the other hand there is not much inducement for the landlord to spend money in keeping up the buildings and making other improvements. In a majority of cases all he gets out of the land is a share of the crops and painting the house or barn or building a new fence around the yard will not increase his share of the crop. But if he makes improvements on his buildings he will find his taxes increased by about the amount he has invested in improvements.

In short, the very nature of our farm tenancy system brings about a conspiracy between the landowner and his tenant to rob the farm.

What is the remedy?

I have for a long time favored a system under which the owner of the land and the tenant could become partners, equally interested in increasing the fertility and income from the farm. Without going into details let us outline very briefly what we have in mind.

Suppose the landowner and the tenant agree as to the amount of capital each shall invest in the partnership. They probably can agree on the value of the land; if there is any disagreement they could call in impartial and intelligent appraisers who would determine its value. If the landowner furnishes, in addition to the land, a part or all of the livestock to go on the farm, add that to the value of his land.

The renter should be allowed to capitalize himself and if he has a wife, as most renters have, she also should be a partner in the firm and capitalize her services. What I mean by capitalizing the services of the renter and his wife is that she as well as her husband should be allowed capital in the partnership equal to the amount on which her wages would pay interest, say at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Suppose, by way of illustration, that the value of the land and livestock furnished by the landowner is estimated at \$20,000. Interest on that amount at 5 per cent would be \$1,000. If the wages of the man and his wife are estimated at \$1,000 per annum they

Will Kansas Win?

By ED BLAIR

Spring Hill, Kansas

We have a little garden now,
And plants and shrubs, that make a bow
Whene'er we wander here and there;
For now there's moisture in the air!
Last year, and two before, 'twas dry
And things we planted had to die!
Now we go forth each hour and day
To pull the weeds and make a way
For struggling plants to peep above
And blooming flowers that we love;
While roses climb up, higher still,
The welcome trellis. What a thrill!
The lawn mower, then not worth a cent,
When showers failed—now has a bent
And curved back, following it around
And, ev'ry day we hear its sound.
The hoppers, bugs, and moths and flies
Compete for ev'rything we prize!
But, not for us to make a cry
Their onslaughts here, we now defy!
For gardens, orchards, vineyards, trees
Will win in spite of all of these.
Wheat ripening now, soon in the bin!
Corn tasseling soon! Will Kansas win?

(Copyright, 1937)

should be allowed to capitalize themselves for \$20,000.

From that point the business of the firm would be conducted like any other partnership. The necessary expenses of operating the business would be paid out of the gross income. If additional help was needed it would be paid for out of the business and the net proceeds would be divided equally between the landowner and the manager of the farm and his wife. It would be to the interest of both parties to build up the business. There should not be any feeling of inferiority. There would or should be equality of interest in building up the fertility and productivity of the land.

Harvest Reports Are Encouraging

BY THE time this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze reaches you, much of the wheat harvesting in Kansas will be ended. My reports from the harvest so far are more encouraging than for several years, and the faces of farmers are brighter than they have been for a long time. The Kansas farmer, speaking generally, is a pretty good sport. He takes it on the chin, grunts a little and shakes his head to get the mist out of his eyes, then begins to hope for the future. I think it always has been so.

Geologists agree that most of Kansas was once submerged by the waters of a great sea. Then something happened to the atmosphere. The waters of the great sea began to recede. As the waters evaporated there began the greatest deposit of salt in history.

The enormous monsters which formerly swam in the waters of this great sea either could not escape or waited too long before they made the attempt, and as a result their fossil remains are still found in the soil, blown in from somewhere to fill the space once occupied by the salty sea. In the canyons of Barber and Comanche counties there still may be found large numbers of petrified oyster shells. Here again was shown the real hopeful Kansas spirit. The oysters felt the waters slowly receding but believed that it would be wetter next year and they, too, left their shells to turn to stone on the dried bottom of the great sea.

Sucker Crop Never Fails

WHEN the Dr. Townsend craze swept over the country, some of the readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze were offended because I insisted that the plan was utterly impractical. They believed it was. It now has virtually faded out, but my regret is that some of my readers paid as dues to the organization money they could not afford to lose, while some of the promoters grew comparatively rich out of the contributions.

There is no accounting for the credulity of the human race. Experience seems to teach them nothing. Some utterly impractical scheme is hatched in the brain of a worker, that is one who works his credulous fellow citizens. With sufficient publicity a craze is started. It runs its course after gathering in the harvest, a few organizers getting all and the contributors nothing. Then another scheme is hatched, as impractical as the other. It is developed by the same kind of helabaloo, reaps its harvest in turn and then fades out. The crop of suckers, however, never fails.

Co-operation Goes Ahead

THE co-operative philosophy in agriculture is growing, altho not as rapidly as might have been expected. The fact is that the farmer is so strongly individualistic that his instinct is to resent anything in the way of co-operation. He likes to run his own farm according to his own ideas. Co-operation means yielding part of your own independence and submitting to rules and regulations, for no co-operative organization can succeed unless the members to a certain extent yield their individual opinions to the opinions of the majority of the members, and also to the individual opinions of the manager or managers.

A man who did much to organize the Irish farmers into successful co-operatives was once a rancher in our neighboring state of Nebraska. Sir Horace Plunkett came of a land-owning family in County Maeth, Ireland. When a young man he came over to the United States and became a cattle rancher in Nebraska and Wyoming, but he had an idea which he wanted to carry back to the land of his birth and give his fellow Irishmen the benefit of it. So in the late eighties, having amassed a considerable fortune, he went back to Ireland to devote the remainder of his life to the rejuvenation of Irish agricultural life.

Agriculture in Ireland had been at a very low ebb, partly owing to landlordism and partly because of the ignorance of the Irish farmers themselves. So Sir Horace organized the Irish co-operative movement. It was based on three postulates.

First it was to be non-political and non-religious. In Ireland the religious and political, more especially the religious, prejudices were terribly strong. At the Dublin fairs the Catholics and Protestants spent more time fighting with one another than they spent in the examination of farm exhibits. Sir Horace managed to get members from both the Catholic and Protestants in both the north and south of Ireland.

Secondly, the movement must be of a self-help character. Thru the formation of credit buying and societies he proposed to secure for the Irish farmers important sources of economic gain.

The third point, there must be continuous improvement in the technique of both farming and the operation of the farmer-owned co-operative societies. Technical instruction he thought should be provided by the state, just as we today have agricultural high schools and agricultural colleges.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

The President Is Wrong

I BELIEVE President Roosevelt is taking the wrong attitude in opposing reasonably low interest rates on Federal Land Bank mortgages. In a letter to Congressman Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, the President insists that Congress not pass a measure extending the 3½ per cent interest rate for another year on mortgages held by the Federal Land Banks.

The language used by the President in his letter to Chairman Jones is so strong that by implication at least it promises a veto if Congress enacts the legislation. The bill already has passed the House, and is under consideration by the Senate committee on banking and currency.

The same measure also would grant the 3½ per cent rate on land commissioner loans. These emergency loans are made to farmers unable to obtain credit elsewhere, on whatever security—in addition to character—they can offer.

The basic rate on both classes of loans is 5 per cent. Land bank mortgages have had the 3½ per cent rate since 1933, the land banks being reimbursed from the Federal treasury for the difference. The commissioner loans have been made at 5 per cent from the start.

I introduced a bill to make the interest rate on both classes of loans 3 per cent, which I consider a fair rate on farm loans under existing conditions. I will do my best to get adoption of this rate, you may be sure.

Close Tax Loop Holes

WE HAVE three general classes of people in this country who have sufficient income to subject them to income taxes, who escape paying income taxes. 1. Public officials and employees; if on the federal payroll, they pay no state income taxes; if on state or local payrolls, they pay no federal income tax. 2. Those who live off investments in tax exempt securities. 3. Those who can hire smart tax lawyers to create dummy corporations, write weasel-worded dividend resolutions, and work out other devices "within the law" to relieve them of paying taxes.

One of the exhibits last week before the joint Congressional committee considering tax evasion and tax avoidance was an advertising sheet issued by a Wall street publishing house. It listed

"47 ways to save taxes,"—meaning to avoid paying taxes.

"The 47 tax-saving items listed below are but a small fraction of the scores of tax control methods now available in the Federal Tax Service," the advertisement states.

As a member of the Tax Evasion subcommittee, and as a senator, I hope to be of assistance in closing some of these loop holes. I also am doing all I can to have submitted a constitutional amendment to put public officials and employees, from top to bottom, on the same basis as everyone else when it comes to paying taxes, and to end the issuance of tax exempt securities. The tax evasion investigation is being made as the result of a message from President Roosevelt asking for legislation to block up the loop holes.

These folks who escape their share of the tax burden do more than "beat the government." Every dollar of tax evaded, avoided, or not levied because of some exemption device, has to be paid by the John Does and the Richard Roes who are not on the public payroll, who do not invest their savings in tax exempt securities, who cannot afford to hire shrewd tax counsel to point the way to escape payment.

I know of no good reason why the farmer, ordinary business man, and the ordinary wage earner should be required to pay Mr. Multi-Millionaire's taxes as well as their own.

Tenants Need This Help

I NOTED something the other day which I consider a good sign. Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration reports that more than 1,000 tenants purchased farms from the Federal Land Banks during February, March and April this year. One fourth of the farms sold by the land banks were purchased by tenants, he says; in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan two-thirds of the farms purchased went to tenants.

I am working for enactment of farm tenancy legislation which will help finance land purchases by worthy tenants. Will add that I am inclined to favor the House plan, which would have the government lend money for tenants to buy land with, rather than the Senate proposal that the government buy land and sell to tenants. Uncle Sam is meddling in enough businesses these days without going into the real estate business.

A Job We Cannot Overlook

OUR problem of saving soil and fertility isn't exactly "something new under the sun." Ancient history likely mentions it—along with terracing—in some form. Jumping from that point in history to 1782, we learn that George Washington wrote: "My countrymen are too much used to corn blades and corn shucks; and have too little knowledge of the profit of grass."

It develops that Washington recognized the ability of grass to hold the soil. Also the dangers of a single-crop plan of farming. The Soil Conservation Service points out that Washington used "vegetable rubbish" to check the spreading of gullies and to prevent sheet erosion. And for nearly every acre he owned he had a system of crop rotation, and sometimes several alternate systems for a single plot.

Indeed, he was on the right track. If farmers and land owners down thru the years had followed that soil-saving lead our crop yields no doubt would be higher today. Soil specialists wouldn't be pointing out 4-bushel-to-the-acre wheat yields on eroded land, compared to 15 bushels on normal land; 11 bushels of oats on land farmed 30 years, compared to 40 bushels on newly-turned sod land. Nor would they report that soils farmed 30 to 50 years have lost so much of their fertility that farming it no longer is profitable, unless something is done about it.

We all realize it hasn't been possible always to follow the most desirable methods of farming. Economic pressure made mining the soil necessary—the eternal struggle to make ends meet. Mistakes have been made—for example, turning too much sod land for wheat to meet a war-time demand. Then, we must admit, there have been cases in which the land owner was interested only in digging out of the soil everything possible without returning anything in the form of fertility. But we know the whole story of erosion today—the causes, the effects and the remedies. Here is a job we cannot afford to overlook either as individuals or as organized society. We will not overlook it.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

Market Barometer

Cattle—Steady to higher for better grades. Some loss expected on common quality, such as cows and grass heifers.

Hogs—An early July peak may be in the making. Chances to buy stock pigs and fat-ten for late summer may not be so rosy.

Lambs—The general trend seems to be downward.

Wheat—A crop-yield market. Odds favor higher prices.

Corn—Little loss this month unless wheat slips badly.

Butterfat—Slight improvement later, we hope.

Eggs and Poultry—Some advance for eggs, with poultry about steady.

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

I have some dry cows on grass. Is it safe to let them stay until August 1, or would you sell before July 1?—E. A. S., Kingsdown, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that it would be better to sell before July 15. The usual price trend on dry cows is down from May to November. Espe-

cially is this true for cows that are none too fleshy and only fair in quality. In years when the fall market on choice finished steers is higher than the early June market, as is expected for this year, it pays to hold the fattest, choice quality cows. The other kinds of cows usually decline enough in price from June to July to lose the value of all the gain put on during that 30-60 day period. The June market up to date for cows has been good and there is no reason that I can see from a market standpoint for holding until August 1.

From a market viewpoint would you store wheat or sell from the combine?—G. J. M., Lewis, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that mid-July prices will be higher than mid-June prices. The switching of the United States crop from a domestic to export basis is bearish on price. The Canadian and poor spring wheat prospects, in light of the 25-cent spring decline, are bullish. The world supply situation for 1937-38 is slightly bullish for price. Both the world and the United States demands are decidedly bearish when one considers the price trend of other speculative commodities since late March along with the United States business situation. I would store one-half to two-thirds of

my crop until July 15. Write for information at that time and decide again whether to sell on rallies or hold for the September-October market.

Would you buy some spring ewe lambs now or wait and buy range ewes for a farm flock? (Several questions like this have come in recently.)

About 8 chances out of 10 that profits from lamb feeding or from the ewe flock will not be as good the next 12 months as they have the last 12 to 24 months. It is too early yet to give definite information about next year, but the number of inquiries this early is an indication that the market supply of fed lambs, fat ewes, and spring lambs will be increased materially next winter and spring. Since business conditions are now pulling prices downward instead of upward, one should consider every angle before making the purchase.

I have considerable pasture available. Should I purchase stock calves now or should I wait until fall and thus give my grass a chance to recuperate?—A. C. D., Durham, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that a year from now you will be better off if you do not buy any calves until November and give your pasture a rest.

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	\$13.50	\$12.50	\$8.50
Hogs	12.00	11.50	10.60
Lambs	11.60	12.50	9.75
Hens, Heavy	.14½	.14	.15½
Eggs, Firsts	.19	.16¾	.20
Butterfat	.26	.26	.28
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.21½	1.26½	1.05
Corn, Yellow	1.26½	1.31½	.74
Oats	.53½	.49½	.36
Barley	.73	.72½	.55
Alfalfa, Baled	20.00	19.00	14.50
Prairie	15.50	15.50	9.50

Stock calves are high now relative to last fall and relative to the price they will sell for by mid-winter. For a short turn of 2 months, in case the corn crop improves, the market might justify the present purchase. It is pretty risky, however, as prices are likely to decline rapidly after a peak price in August or September. I believe you will agree with this.

Send your question to Kansas Farmer. It will be answered promptly, and of course, at no cost to you.—The Editors.



A young red cedar hedge is protected from hot summer winds by a burlap screen at the Hugh McIlrath home, near Great Bend.

No Terror in Terrible Winds

By HENRY W. GILBERT

Extension Specialist, Landscape Gardening
Kansas State College

HOT summer winds kill many ornamental plantings, especially evergreens. But Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McIlrath, near Great Bend, protect their young red cedar hedge from the blistering hot winds that probably will blow in July and August. The house faces west, and the hedge back of the burlap screen is protected from the severity of the wind and also gives them partial shade from the hot sun. Newly transplanted evergreens are subject to drying out and burning in hot weather.

Burlap has been neatly fastened to the fence which encloses the yard. The hedge is approximately 2½ feet inside the fence. This does not permit the evergreen foliage to rub the burlap.

Young evergreens set out in windbreaks also should be protected. Ordinary shingles may be used to protect them in the open row. Place the shingles on the southwest side of the trees several inches away. Observe them in the heat of the day, and arrange the shingles so that the trees benefit from the shadows which are cast.

Burlap or lattice, such as a snow fence or similar construction, make good protectors for individual newly set pines or cedars that are a foot high or taller.

When an evergreen tree is in the yard where one needs to mow near it, a very satisfactory method is to drive two small gas pipes into the ground about 3 feet from the tree on the windward side.

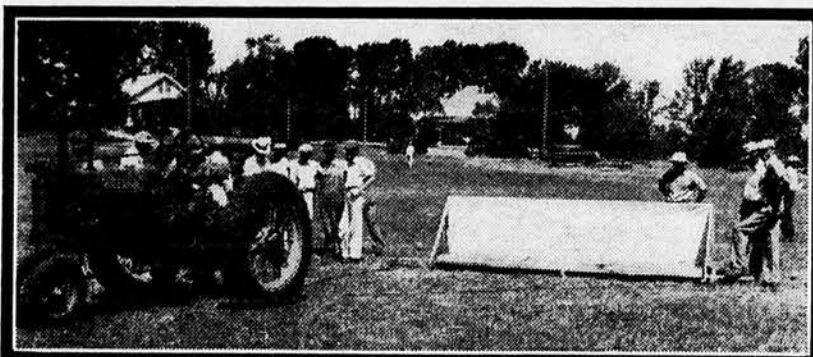
The burlap may then be stretched between two sticks. This type of protector may be hurriedly set in the pipes and will stand solidly against the wind. It may be removed very readily when protection is not necessary, rolled up, and stored until the next hot, windy day. If gas pipes are not available, ordinary wooden stakes are satisfactory.

The McIlrath home is one of 5 demonstration farmsteads established for the landscape architecture sub-project

ect conducted by the Kansas State College Extension Service and the Barton County Farm Bureau.

The yard fence and curb were constructed as a phase of the project work. Shade trees were located and set in the yard for shade, enfranchisement, and background for the house. Foundation plantings and a windbreak have been established. Of course, the first thing done and of primary importance was grading the yard. This was essential before any yard planting could be satisfactorily done.

Hopperdozer Harvest Is Good



Hopperdozer pulled by a tractor on the farm of C. J. Tangeman, Newton. It is 12 feet wide, 2 feet deep and 3 feet high. The tin vessel in the bottom of the dozer was nearly filled with hoppers after a few rounds over the alfalfa field. However, poison bran is reported to have been the most effective control method in Harvey county last year.

Pick Stock on Performance

The show ring may have caused us to pay too much attention to the appearance of an animal and not enough to actual performance. This is particularly true in the case of the male breeding animal. Many times a mature bull, with some rather outstanding fault, has proved that he breeds animals which are better than himself. Yet breeders will prefer a young calf of pleasing appearance which may be a total failure as a breeder.

It isn't good practice to accept animals into a herd which have glaring faults. But since the males used by every farmer have some fault, it is better to get one which has proved he doesn't transmit that fault to his offspring.

In tests by the Department of Agriculture, two carefully selected Hereford bulls—from the same sire and with dams that were cousins—were used on two groups of Hereford cows, one group considerably poorer in quality than the other. Altho the lower-scoring bull was mated with the poorer cows, calves from both groups averaged about the same in individual excellence. However, in the feed lot, calves from the poorer cows and bull made 11 per cent greater daily gains and 6 per cent more efficient gains.

Moral—for economy's sake, pick the kind of cattle, hogs or sheep which have able production records.

Watch This "Skin" Deal

By C. E. BUCHANAN, Director Control Division,
Kansas State Board of Agriculture

County agent Case, of Girard, reported a man giving the name of Stephens, operating in that neighborhood, representing himself as buyer of eggs for a large hatchery supplying various other hatcheries. But before they could use the eggs, the poultryman must purchase and feed a certain poultry wormer he was selling. "The use of this product kept the hens in better health, enabling them to produce eggs of higher percentage of hatchability." His firm would pay 12 cents a dozen over market price for eggs from hens using this product. His company would collect the eggs every Friday.

Many people bought his product at \$1.50 for a small package. One man dropped his contract with a local hatchery to take on this deal. He had quite a following of persons supplying eggs for some hatchery. Most of these purchased the material. Friday came and no one called for the eggs and never have called. This man, E. O. Stephens, is about 5 feet, 6 inches tall, 45 to 50 years old, 160 pounds, dark complexion, large eyes. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of this man or any one working such a deal, should phone or wire the Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

Hopper Battle Goes Ahead

Grasshopper poison bran mash is being mixed and distributed ready to scatter by the Rush county commissioners. Sawdust was bought at Kansas City for 50 cents a ton, and the freight on the bran substitute is \$4.40 a ton to LaCrosse. This material is supplied by the county and mixed 50-50 with wheat bran provided by the Federal government. Sodium arsenite provided by the Federal government is the poison ingredient. This mixture is distributed to farmers for 50 cents a hundred pounds by the Rush County



A Happy 4-H Winner

Happy girl, and rightly so! Ruth Salley, Silver Lake, may attend any of the approved colleges or universities of Kansas next fall, and receive \$150 in scholarship funds, presented her by the Kansas Who's Who, 4-H club organization. She has completed 9 years in club work, 42 projects in all. She has taken part in 24 different demonstration teams, and having displayed 258 products or exhibits at fairs, lists her total prize money at \$280. Total value of all her projects is \$853.

Hazlett Cattle Average \$475

The famous Hereford herd of the late Robert H. Hazlett is gone. Most of the animals left Kansas, to carry on their excellence in other lands. Quite a number were purchased by Canadian breeders.

The 1937 show herd, selected by Mr. Hazlett before his death, was purchased by Harper and Turner, Oklahoma City oil men, who will take the cattle to their ranch at Sulphur, Okla. These two young men paid \$18,800 for the herd of 10 head, and obtained the services of Davie Carter, who has fitted the Hazlett show herd for the last 11 years, in the deal. Harper and Turner also paid the high price of the sale for Hazlett's 76th at \$6,800.

Considerable wonderment has been expressed that provision was not made for continuing a nucleus of the "cream" of the Hazlett herd. After deliberation, however, it is quite clear that perhaps the greatest contribution these fine cattle can make to further improvement of the breed, is thru dispersal. No one assembled the herd for Robert H. Hazlett. It was built thru loyal persistence. It now remains for some young breeder, perhaps unknown today, to equal the breed improvement record made in 38 years.

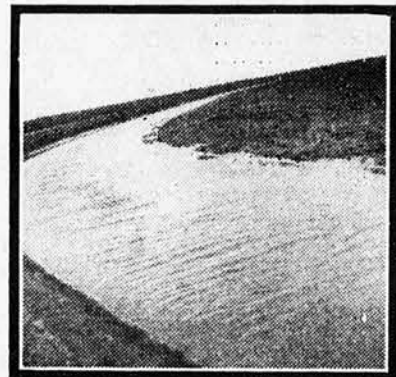
The finest Hereford herd in the world was offered to the public, and breeders accepted the animals at astonishingly high prices. The average price a head on 643 cattle was \$475, bringing a total of \$305,670.

To Scratch an Itching Back



This is a cattle scratcher used on the Vocational Agriculture farm at Wakefield. The higher end is hinged, the lower loose. Staples driven into the pole make scratching more effective.

Water Held Overnight

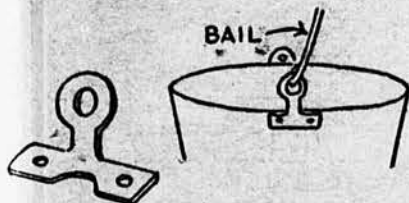


A terrace holds water on this Rawlins county farm belonging to O. J. Franklin. There are 81 acres in this field and the work was done with a county grading outfit. Rain fell here in the evening and the picture was taken the next morning. Land between the terraces now has been listed for summer fallow.

Ideas That Will Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Replacing Bucket Ear

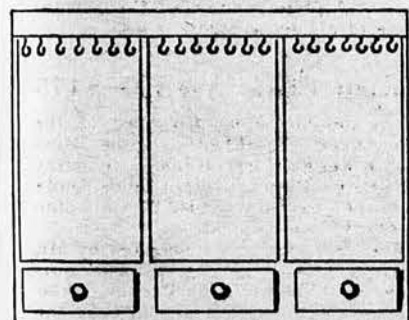


Should an ear break on a bucket there is no need to waste a lot of time fixing another. Merely procure a roller curtain shade support as shown and bend the base down flat. Then mark holes and drill the bucket for 2 rivets and attach securely. The bucket ball will go in the hole where the shade roller went.—R. W. Taylor.

Funnels From Reflectors

We make funnels with a reflector from an auto headlight and a piece of gas pipe, about 4 inches long. The gas pipe should be big enough so it will fit tightly in the reflector where the bulb goes in. If water flows thru, push the gas pipe up so the top will stick up a little above the hole. Then solder around the outside of the pipe on top.—Howard A. Rasmussen.

Lockers Teach Order

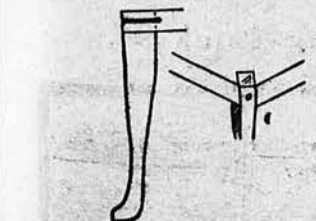


To teach children order, I find a set of lockers a convenience in the home. Children love the feeling of possession. The locker should be large enough to provide every child with a division containing shelf, drawer and hooks, for his belongings. Clothes and toys are always in the locker, instead of being cluttered over the house. The lockers may be made of store boxes or of lumber at very little cost.—Lena Bussey.

Save Tire With Broken Bead

How many of you have ruined several dollars worth of inner tubes trying to use a tire that had the "bead" broken? When that perfectly good tire gets a broken bead cut a bead from a worn out tire leaving about 2 inches of rubber on it. Slip this into the rim over the tire where bead is broken. It will hold as well as a new one. Do not cut bead.—W. R. B.

Make a Radio Bench



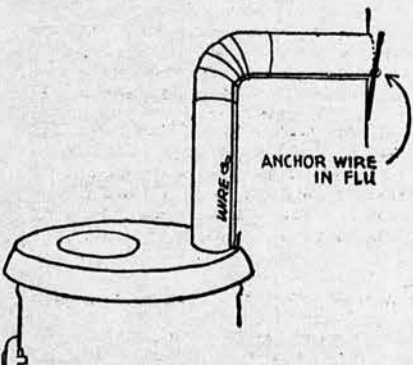
A radio bench is much handier to use than a chair in front of the radio, and to make this one is rather easy. The top is a piece of 2-inch plank, 12 inches wide and 24 inches long. The legs are cut out of 2 by 4-inch material, 18 inches long. They are cut out in a curved design with a sharp compass saw. The top of the legs are notched out half way as shown; they then are fitted into the notches cut in the corners of the top piece. These must be a tight fit. Furniture glue and large screws are used to fasten the legs in place. The legs must be carefully smoothed and sanded. They are the only parts to be finished. The top is upholstered with a piece of tapestry, Jacquard velour or similar material.

An inch or two of padding is placed under the covering. Binding tape upholstery nails are used around the edge.—C. E. P.

Use Small Garden Tools

I find a child's set of garden tools very useful for working in a vegetable or flower garden. The tools may be bought for a few cents and are more convenient than large tools for weeding, replanting and other work. The rake is excellent for cultivating by hand among small beds.—Mrs. F. P.

A Safe Stove Pipe

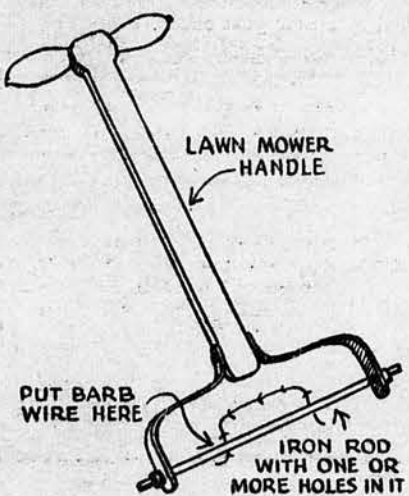


To insure a tight-fitting stove pipe which never will slip out and become dangerous, use a piece of No. 9 wire, 30 or 32 inches long. Bend in center to double. Bend this doubled wire in the center to form an eye. Get piece of stove pipe wire—baling wire will do—the full length of all stove pipe used. Run long wire thru the pipe up to the flue, connecting to the "anchor" wire, which is inserted crosswise in flue. Pull long wire tight and thru stove pipe, pulling out at the bottom where pipe joins stove. Tighten, bend up on outside to make it fast.—M. E. T.

Keeps Shavings From Eyes

When boring a hole in the ceiling with an auger, it is sometimes difficult to get the hole straight as the dust and shavings fall in your eyes. To prevent this, make a paper, funnel-shape, and put it on the bit with a rubber band or string. This catches the shavings so the operator can see.—C. A.

To Handle Barbed Wire



A one-man tool for handling barbed wire may be made from old lawn mower handle with iron axle.—R. T.

Practical Garden Tool

A wooden potato masher can easily be converted into a practical tool to break up the caked soil which we always find close to the roots of plants. The masher itself is driven fairly full of nails, which then are filed to a point. The nails may be fairly large or rather small, may protrude more or less, and may be few or more numerous, as the work at hand seems to indicate. The tool is used by simply pushing the points into the soil, and then giving the handle a light twisting motion to the right and then to the left. The action will loosen the soil properly without injury to the roots of the plants about which it is used.—C. B.



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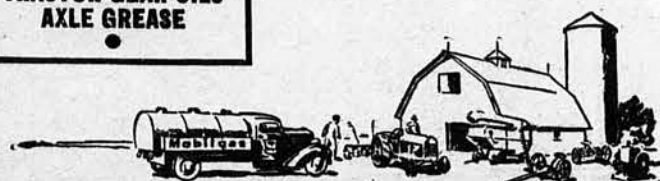
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Has the Wheat Belt Moved East?

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

WHERE is the bulk of the Kansas wheat crop being harvested this year? Is it true the Wheat Belt has moved farther east? How do acre yields and prices and acre values compare with other years?

Remembering that rust has done somewhat more damage, at least in several sections of Kansas, than had been anticipated, we call your attention to the map on this page showing in round figures the official estimate of this year's wheat yields in bushels, county by county. Total yield is 142,264,000 bushels. These are the latest Kansas State Board of Agriculture figures. Final yield figures may differ somewhat from these. But Kansas Farmer here gives you an authentic picture of production this year. It answers the first question about where the grain is being harvested in 1937.

Now, has the Wheat Belt moved east? It is true that Shawnee county will have a million bushels of wheat this harvest, first time since 1920, a year that still felt the war-time urge and chalked up 1,225,118 bushels of wheat for Shawnee worth \$1.92 a bushel.

Several Pass Million Mark

True, also, that Waubesa county is slated this year for a million bushels, first time in its history, altho this county did turn out 917,320 bushels in 1920. Atchison county beats a million bushels for the first time since 1920, and Brown county, famous for corn and almost as famous for wheat, is nearing the 2 million bushel mark as it has done many times in the past. Other eastern counties show similar increases.

This appears to be evidence that conditions may be putting Eastern Kansas permanently in the Wheat Belt and that western counties may be edging out of the picture. But that isn't true. Central and Western Kansas will continue to be the breadbasket of the country. Rather than moving the Wheat Belt east, necessity temporarily has pushed eastern counties a bit more than usual into the wheat line-up. War did it once before. Dry weather did it this time. Wet years in Eastern Kansas will change the picture in the future.

When corn failed, Eastern Kansas farmers found they needed a quick cash crop. Weather conditions, world shortage of wheat, and an attractive price made wheat look mighty tempting. This is the reason for greatly increased wheat acreage in Eastern Kansas temporarily.

Certainly enough wheat will be grown

in Eastern counties—permanently—to justify the purchases of modern wheat machinery. Facts and figures prove this beyond question. But profitable corn and alfalfa and wide diversification in this section, plus rainfall and market conditions, are bound to whittle the eastern wheat acreage again. All the while, Central and Western Kansas will remain "Wheat Belt," adding to their stability with grass, feed crops, livestock and improved farming practices.

Reno Takes First Place

Lending weight to the point that the Wheat Belt of Kansas isn't abdicating, we find Reno county, the big buckle on the Wheat Belt, taking first place in 1937 wheat yield with 7,241,000 bushels. Nothing new for this county as it averaged first in total production for the 10 years 1921 to 1930; was first in 1932-34-35-36; 2nd in 1931 and 12th in 1933. Reno is helping the Wheat Belt stay put.

Sumner county stands second in production this year with 6,099,000 bushels, the same position it held in 1934-35-36. In the 10 years from 1921 to 1930, Sumner averaged 8th place in total production, going as low as 37th in 1929. So most years the record averages rather high and drives another stake to keep the Wheat Belt where it is.

Sedgwick takes third place this year with 5,155,000 bushels. Past scores for this county show 2nd in 1932, 3rd in 1934, 5th in 1935 and 4th in 1936, with an average of 5th place during the 10 years 1921 to 1930, during which she placed first in 1921 and as low as 31st in 1929. But Sedgwick holds a rather even production score.

McPherson, 4th place holder this year with 4,261,000 bushels, averaged 7th in the 10-year period mentioned, going as high as 1st place, and as low as 25th in 1929. In 1931, it was 14th; in 1932, 8th; in 1933, 14th; in 1934-35, 4th, and last year, 3rd.

Dickinson earns 5th place in yield this year with 3,312,000 bushels, averaged 11th in the 10-year period despite the drop to 27th place in 1929; redeemed herself by taking first place in 1933.

Steady Stafford county, in 6th place this year with 3,164,000 bushels, can boast of the same placing as an average for the 10 years 1921 to 1930. Kingman is 7th this year, the same as in 1934 and 1935, placed 6th last year but averages 13th for the 10-year period. Marion stands 8th for 1937, and averaged 19th for the 10 years. Harper is 9th now, was 12th for the 10 years, 5th

in 1921-1925, 3rd in 1935, and went down to 48th in 1929. Pratt, 10th this year, averaged in 4th place for the 10 years mentioned, was 6th in 1935 and 5th last year.

Considering these figures, this year's yields and past records, it looks as if Eastern Kansas simply has jumped into the bigger wheat game temporarily, that Central Kansas keeps a rather steady pace thru the years in production, and knowing Western Kansas ability in the line of production we certainly keep it on our list as top-notch wheat country. Faith in Western Kansas always seems to be repaid many fold. We join in the rejoicing over better prospects this year, and the statement of fact that given rain, Western Kansas can grow almost anything.

The Story in Acre Values

It is interesting to look over acre yield, acre value and price to the bushel figures. In Reno county, going back to 1921, yields have ranged from 7 to 22 bushels an acre; the price from 29 cents to \$1.42 a bushel; and the acre value of wheat produced from \$4.83 to \$23.80.

Sumner ranged from 6 to 21 bushels an acre, farm-valued at 28 cents to \$1.41 a bushel, with an acre value ranging from \$3.08 to \$22.42.

Sedgwick ranged from 8 to 23 bushels an acre, sold it for 30 cents to \$1.45 a bushel and counted her acre value at from \$4.50 to \$26.40.

McPherson has a range of 9 to 21 bushels an acre, getting 28 cents to \$1.37 a bushel, and having an acre value of \$3.46 to \$24.99.

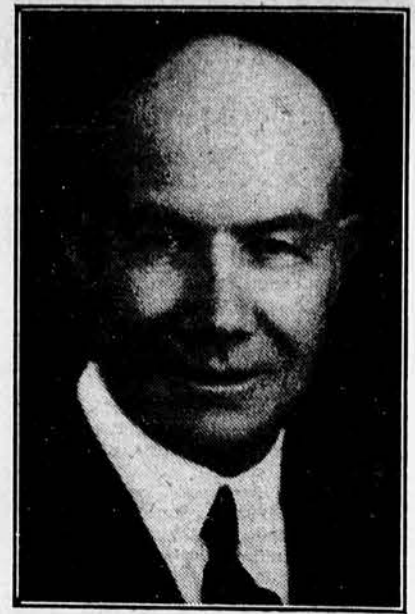
Dickinson has produced from 12 to 20 bushels an acre, sold it for 29 cents to \$1.39 a bushel, and figured acre value at from \$5.22 to \$21.78.

Big years and tough ones come and go. Kansas has taken them in her stride in the past; will continue to do so in the future.

No Pasture Furrow Run-Off

Guy Harlow and John C. Vetter, of Beloit, report no run-off from their furrowed pastures during the heavy rains of recent weeks. A 4-inch rain in the Vetter pasture was held. At this rate, ponds in furrowed pastures will soon dry up.

Stored Billions: The post office department has finished a job that has been under way for 5 months, delivering several billion dollars worth of gold to a new gold cellar.



A. E. Aldous, Kansas grass specialist, who sailed June 26, for World Grassland Conference in England.

Will Study Foreign Grasses

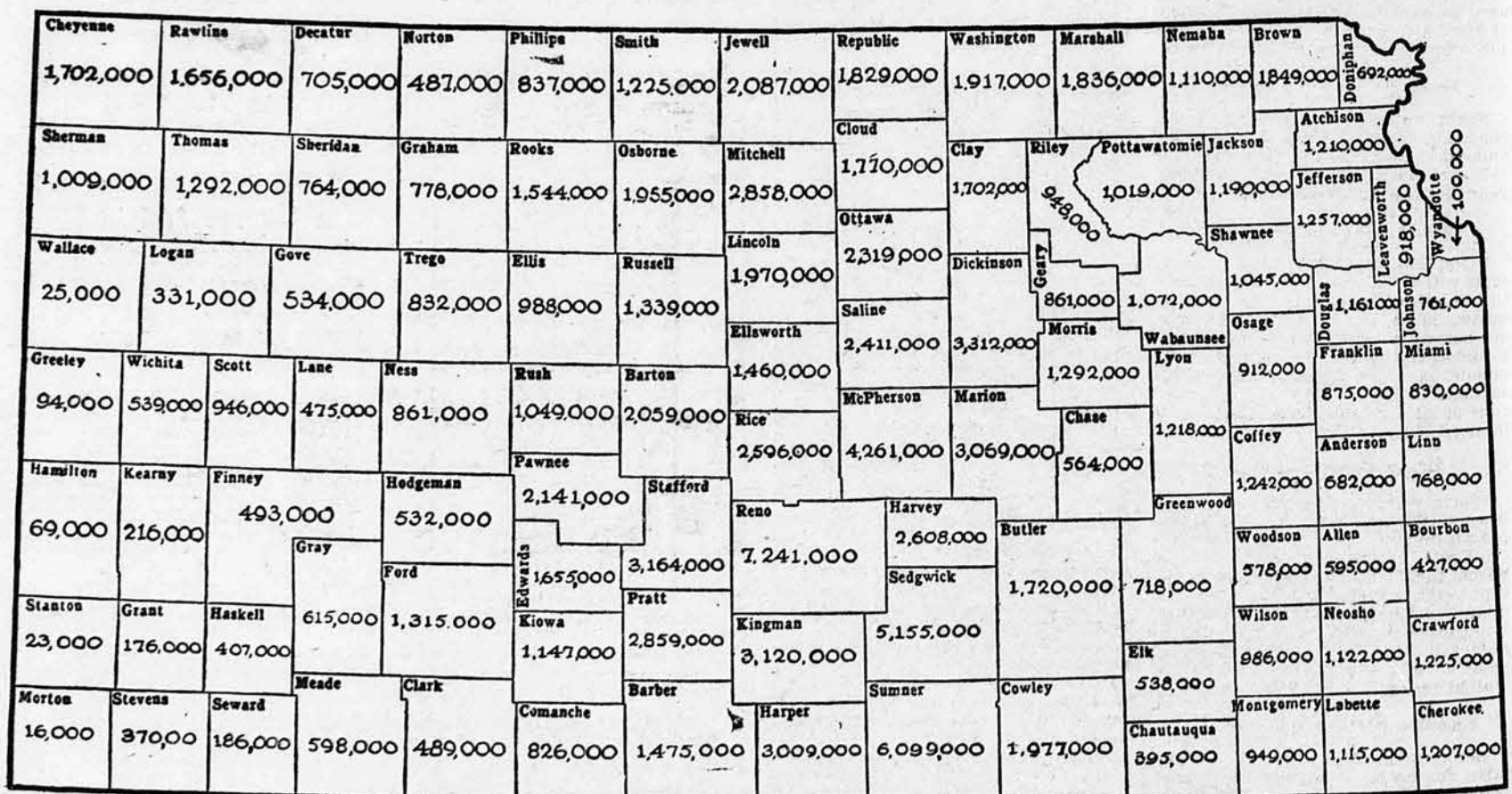
An ocean-liner carrying more than a hundred American grassland specialists, will leave June 26, for Southampton, England. Aboard this ship will be A. E. Aldous, Kansas' foremost pasture man, located at Kansas State College. Mr. Aldous is taking a vacation to attend the World Grassland Conference in England. Grass specialists from every section of the world will be in attendance.

Mr. Aldous is known to many Kansans thru his work in pasture improvement and reseeding. He is chairman of the committee to select winners in Kansas Farmer's pasture program.

Phosphate Helps Prospects

Altho Shawnee county farmers and business men could see only the wheat prospects on their annual soils and crops tour on June 17, they could easily see how phosphate had helped the prospects for a good crop. Growers themselves presented striking evidence of samples cut from fertilized and check plots that plainly showed the effect of phosphate. County Agent Preston Hale reported that last year phosphated wheat yielded an average of about 9 bushels an acre more and that he expects to see similar results this year. A number of check plots and fertilized plots are being harvested by his office and results will be available later.

About 300 farmers and business men made the tour this year.



This map shows Kansas wheat yields for 1937 in bushels by counties, as estimated by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Labor Worries; Crop Insurance Progress; Help for Tenants

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

LABOR situation is causing government officials the most worry now. Public sentiment, generally with labor in its contests with capital—particularly with groups such as steel—is reported in revolt all over the country against CIO tactics being followed. This applies especially to the rash of sit-down strikes in General Motors plants after General Motors had signed a contract with the CIO auto workers organization. Looks as if the auto workers' organization has played squarely into the hands of the steel management which have refused to sign contracts "because we do not consider the CIO responsible for any contracts it makes."

On the other hand, down the road the steel companies, as well as the rest of industry, are going to have to recognize organized labor; enter into collective bargaining, ultimately sign contracts. But lives are going to be lost, property destroyed, hundreds of thousands suffer, before this stage is reached.

"AAA of 1937" Later

Whatever the results of the Jefferson Island administration love feast, the proposed "AAA of 1937" looks to be definitely out of the Congressional picture this session. But it will be a live issue in some succeeding session within the next 3 years.

Crop Insurance Looks Better

Roy M. Green, one of the agricultural economists from the department of agriculture, apparently has reversed the position of a subcommittee of the House committee on agriculture on the proposed wheat crop insurance bill. A favorable report is expected from the subcommittee in a short time, and if the session lasts into late summer or fall, odds are it will be enacted into law. Appropriation for the first year probably will be 10 or 15 million dollars, instead of 100 million. Insurance contracts will call for insurance of a 50 per cent normal crop on a wheat growers' base acreage. Only those growers who participate in the soil conservation program will be eligible. Premium payments will range from 1/4 to 1 bushel an acre for the 50 per cent coverage. Only the wheat counties in the Wheat Belt probably will be interested. Few farmers in the general farming areas likely would take a try at the plan until after it has proved itself. Green, who used to be with Kansas State College at Manhattan, has persuaded a hostile subcommittee the plan might work.

Fewer Farm Bankruptcies

Farm bankruptcies continue to decline. The Farm Credit administration announces 3,642 cases in the fiscal year 1936, compared to 4,311 the preceding year, and 5,917 in 1933.

Millions for Flood Control

Flood control operations on a large scale will be centered next fiscal year in the Ohio Valley and Northeast United States, according to the bill reported out last week by the House committee. Federal funds will be appropriated amounting to 25 million dollars. Other sections of the country will be taken care of next session, according to administration plans.

Wheat Tariff Gets Busy

World wheat prices are coming up toward the point where it will be impracticable to import much wheat into the United States over the 42-cents-a-bushel tariff wall the coming year, except perhaps some hard wheat for mill mixing purposes. Department of Agriculture is counting on larger exports next fall and winter, at prices somewhat lower than have prevailed in the United States the last few months.

Enemies of Farm and Industry

Before farmers get too indignant at labor for trying to increase industrial wages, they might reflect that industrial payrolls and farm income, especially in dairying and general farming lines, have run parallel for many years

back. The higher factory wages, the better the market for dairy products, beef, pork, fruit and vegetables. Wheat and cotton do not get the same proportionate benefit from high wages and large employment that the other farm products do. But the general rule holds good, that the bigger the factory payrolls, the better the domestic market for farm products. Low wages and unemployment are enemies of agriculture as well as of industry.

These Tenants Can't Wait

Tenants are buying farms in increasing numbers without waiting for Federal farm tenancy legislation, according to Gov. W. I. Myers of Farm Credit Administration. He reports that more than 1,000 tenants bought farms from Federal Land Banks during February, March and April this year. One-fourth of the 4,467 farms purchased from the Federal Land Bank were purchased by tenants. In the St. Paul district—Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Minnesota—two-thirds of the farms were bought by tenants. Sad note in the report is that all these farms were obtained by Federal Land Banks from farmers who couldn't make payments on their loans in the last few years.

Three Points in Tenancy Bill

Speaking of farm tenancy, here are the more important provisions of the farm tenancy bill now under consideration in the House, entitled the "Farm Security Act of 1937."

The tenancy problem is attacked along three fronts:

1. Loans to enable persons to acquire farms.
2. Rehabilitation loans to equip and stock farms; local committees to work out debt adjustments.
3. Purchase and retirement of submarginal lands.

Loans Will Be Made

Loans may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture to farm tenants, sharecroppers, farm laborers and others who obtain, or who recently obtained, the major portion of their income from farming, to enable these to purchase farms. Preference will be given to persons who are married, who have dependent families, where practicable to those able to make a down payment or who own livestock or equipment sufficient to start operations. Farms are to be of size determined by secretary to be self-sufficient farm unit.

County committees of three will be in direct charge of picking those to receive loans and determining the amount to be lent, but each loan must be approved by the secretary. But the secretary cannot make a loan until after it has been approved by the county committee.

Loans Are for 30 Years


Each loan is to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust—the amount may be up to 100 per cent of the appraised value of the farm. Loan is to be paid off within 30 years, at 3 per cent interest, amortized. Borrower must pay taxes, and keep farm buildings insured. Borrower may pay off loan sooner than time agreed upon if he is able.

Amount available for loans is to be distributed equally among the states on the basis of farm population and prevalence of tenancy, as determined by the secretary.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of 10 million dollars for fiscal year 1938, then 20 million for 1939, and 50 million for 1940.

Rehabilitation loans may be made to the same classes of persons—where these cannot obtain credit elsewhere—to finance purchases of dairy cows, horses, mules, poultry, cattle, and other livestock, farm equipment and supplies, for other farm needs, for family subsistence, for refinancing indebtedness.

These rehabilitation loans will bear 3 per cent interest; are to mature in not less than 5 years. They will be secured by chattel mortgages, liens on crops, assignment of proceeds of sale of products.



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TOUR DIRECTOR, Copper Publications, Topeka, Kansas
Please send me my copy of the free illustrated literature about the 1937 Copper De Luxe Tour to Alaska.

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It's Smart to Know Your Vegetables

By RUTH GOODALL

IF FOLKS say you "know your vegetables" they are paying you the highest sort of a compliment—whether you are a cook or a chorus girl. For to "know one's vegetables" has come to mean that one is thoroly prepared to do her work well. Doubtless the phrase originated when some hungry husband sat down to his good wife's well-prepared summer dinner and saw all the appetizing dishes the missus had transformed from lowly garden inhabitants into taste-provoking works of art.

The smart housewife knows a lot about vegetables that she doesn't mention to her husband. She doesn't tell him for instance that they are especially good for him because of the vitamins they contain. She doesn't mention the fact that because of an abundant supply of beans in the garden these vegetables will be a part of nearly every meal beans are in season. She's mum about serving him vegetables instead of meat in meals to keep him from feeling the heat. No, she doesn't tell him those things because she not only is a good cook but knows human nature as well.

She knows the best way to make the family eat what they must eat is to fix the "musts" so temptingly they can't be resisted. One way of doing this is to prepare the following recipe which may well be the main dish of any summer supper. With a dessert, bread and butter, and maybe a salad it will satisfy your family's hunger but they won't feel stuffed.

Rice Stuffed Peppers

4 sweet peppers (green or red)	1 cup coarsely chopped cheese
1 small onion	½ teaspoon minced parsley
1 tablespoon butter	Hot water-tomato juice-stock
1 egg slightly beaten (optional)	1 cup cooked rice

Cut a slice from the stem end of each pepper. Remove seeds and white fiber. Parboil in boiling water for 10 minutes. Drain.

Melt butter, add onion finely chopped, and cook until a pale straw color. Add rice, cheese, salt, parsley and egg and mix well. Add liquid to moisten. Stuff peppers with mixture. Arrange in a baking pan and pour in enough liquid to cover bottom of pan.

Tell Us About Yours

"Dear Mrs. Goodall," writes a reader who signs herself merely Mrs. Stay-at-Home, "don't you think everyone should have a vacation occasionally? I have just read a survey which shows that 87 per cent of the farm women never have a vacation. Altho there is company in numbers, I, for one, have belonged to the 87 per cent long enough to suit me. If there are readers of your page who do manage vacations in spite of children and chicks, berry patches and gardens, slim purses and meager wardrobes, won't you ask them to tell about it?"

I've wondered about that, too. If you are one of the smart farm mothers who have been able to sandwich in a vacation, here's your chance to enlighten the rest of us and be paid for the trouble. A dollar for every letter on this subject we print. Address yours to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Bake 30 to 40 minutes in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.). If you cut a very thin slice from the rounded base of the peppers they will stand up straight in the pan.

"It's a way they have at old Harvard" but you'll admit that beets fixed this way taste good no matter what your alma mater—even if you never saw the inside of a college.

Harvard Beets

3 cups cooked diced beets	6 tablespoons sugar
3 tablespoons cornstarch	½ cup vinegar
¼ cup of water	3 tablespoons melted butter

Combine sugar, cornstarch, butter, water and vinegar. Cook over hot wa-

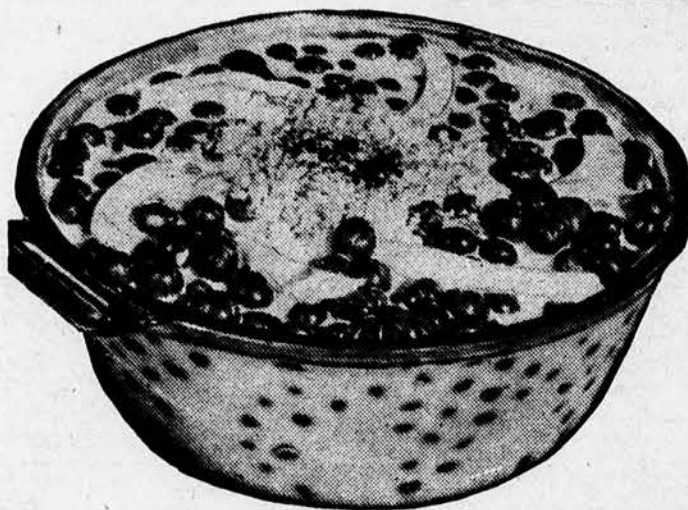
ter until smooth and thick. Season to taste. Add beets. Heat thoroly. Serve at once. 6 servings.

Now that the novelty of fresh green onions has worn off renew interest by creaming them.

Creamed Onions

Peel 6 medium onions. Cut in ½ inch slices. Cover with rapidly boiling water, salted. Cook, uncovered, until tender. Drain. Serve with a medium white sauce. If desired, ½ cup grated cheese, or 1 slightly beaten egg yolk may be added to the white sauce. Cook 1 minute just before pouring over onions. Servings for six.

Now that Biddy has become overly generous with her supply of eggs, make a hearty vegetable dish of eggs and fresh peas from your garden. This dish contains 2 cups of milk—and milk should be emphasized in summer diets—and has the added advantage of be-



ing cooked in a casserole thus effecting a saving of dishes.

Creamed Eggs and Peas

4 tablespoons butter	¼ teaspoon white pepper
4 tablespoons flour	6 hard cooked eggs
2 cups milk	2 cups cooked green peas
1 teaspoon salt	

Melt butter in a sauce pan, stir in flour and cook over a low fire until bubbly. Add milk, stirring constantly, and cook until mixture boils. Add salt and pepper, peas and sliced egg whites. Put in a moderate oven to keep hot while forcing egg yolks thru a ricer. Pile riced egg yolks in the center of the mixture and scatter ripe olives around the edge. Serve from baking dish.

The casserole dish really comes into its own in the summer because of the saving in dishes and the economy of

cooking a number of vegetables together instead of in separate pans. Two other combinations that can be used are: carrots, macaroni and cheese sauce baked in an oven 20 minutes; and diced cooked potatoes with a thin white sauce poured over it. If you wish, peanut butter may be added to the white sauce for a different flavor. Sprinkle the top with buttered crumbs and bake 15 minutes in a hot oven. You will also find the casserole dish an ideal way to use leftovers.

And here's a bit of information that may make you enjoy your vegetables more. They are mentioned in the law books. With their characteristic deliberation the courts have differentiated the vegetables from the fruits. The vegetables are those which are eaten during the main part of the meal while fruits are eaten for desserts. Knew it all the time, didn't you?



You can't make a mistake serving Rice Stuffed Peppers as the one-main-dish-of-the-meal any hot summer day.

Creamed eggs are plenty good enough, but when you add peas fresh from the garden, you've a dish that deserves real praise.

Do Buy a Garnishing Set

MRS. J. W. JOSEPH

If you haven't one of those useful little garnishing sets of baller, parer, shredder and crimper, by all means buy one. You will find it at the hardware counter, or perhaps even at the dime store. Once used you'll agree with me, I'm sure, that the crimper alone is worth more than the price of all four.

I have been canning beet pickles, and cutting them with the crimper, some just straight, cut one way, then the next slice the opposite way. Others I cut by giving the crimper a deft turn as I start cutting, thus cutting it in circles, or a half turn, that forms a seashell. These are so attractive in the jars, and dress up a plain meal in winter—placed, a few around a roast, or for trimming a salad. I like to can a few extras, in odd-shaped jars. They make a lovely last-minute gift, if an extra drops in at holiday time. If she is a person who doesn't do much canning, she will be delighted with a jar.

If you like potato chips, cut them with your crimper, they cook so nicely. Even turnips take on a festive air, when cut with this handy little utensil.

When a Mere Man Cooks

By MRS. JERRY

I was sick today and—doesn't it always happen that way?—there wasn't a loaf of bread in the house. I thought perhaps I could get up long enough to make biscuits, but Jerry insisted I stay on my couch by the kitchen window. "I'll make pancakes," he suggested. "You needn't tell me how either; I'll look in the recipe book."

He chose a recipe. Presently I asked him how he was getting along. "Fine," he reported. "But, say, the gal that wrote this book sure was funny. She keeps talking about a cup of sifted flour, 'stead of saying to sift a cup of flour. I sifted a cupful and there weren't any worms or anything in it, so I knew I still had a cupful!"

He was a little insulted when I couldn't help laughing.

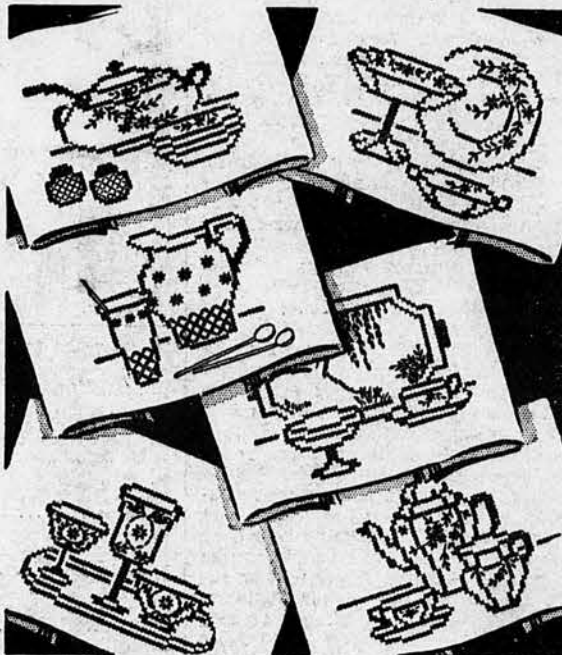
Know Without Looking

By PICKNICKER

Just as color has invaded the kitchen so it has crept into the rubber band kingdom. One may buy a bunch of gay, assorted colors for only a dime. They are grand aids to the picnic lunch. Slip a red one around the ham sandwiches to hold the wax paper snugly in place, a yellow one for chicken sandwiches and an orange one for peanut-butter-honey ones. Then there is no need to unwrap a package and investigate to see if it is the kind you want just then.

Dish-Drying Can Be a Picnic

More fun than a picnic . . . drying dishes with these cross-stitched towels. Put color into them with cotton floss, and you'll have the gayest, gladdest set ever! Here's pick-up work that fairly flies for each motif's in 8-to-the-inch crosses. Think what a welcome gift just a pair of these would make at bridal shower or house-warming. But chances are you won't be willing to part with a single one of this handy set. Pattern No. 5858 gives transfers of six motifs averaging 5 by 7 inches; color suggestions; illustrations of all stitches used. This pattern 10 cents. Address Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Don't Miss This Trip to **ALASKA** at special low cost

CAPPER'S De Luxe TOUR July 28-Aug 16

WITH the departure of the Capper Tour for Alaska July 28, one is reminded that it was just nine years ago this summer that Arthur Capper conceived the idea that many of his friends and subscribers would like to visit the Pacific Northwest if an attractive itinerary was arranged at moderate cost and all travel details taken off their shoulders.

Without going into details as to the marvelous time everyone had on that memorable 2-week trip, it is enough to say that the tour was a grand success.

Since that time, there have been many other Capper Tours to various parts of the United States and foreign countries, but a more extensive, more fascinating trip was never planned than the coming adventure to Alaska.

Plenty of Scenic Thrills

There are more scenic thrills crowded into 20 days than one ordinarily gets in a life-time. The farm friends of Kansas Farmer will see Glacier National Park with its rugged mountains up in northern Montana and Mt. Rainier National Park in Washington with Mt. Rainier rising from sea level to more than 14,000 feet in height, not to mention the Colorado Rockies at our own back door.

There are mighty rivers like the Columbia, snow-capped mountains dense with pine forests and great deserts. Of course there will be great cities new to most of the travelers, such as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Boise, Pocatello, Cheyenne and Denver.

Marvelous as is the scenery in the United States, it does not compare with Alaska, a land of eternal beauty, constant variety and amazing contrasts, the great climax of the 1937 Capper Tour. Our tourists will see snow-crested peaks thrusting their glistening heads through the clouds. There will be glorious sun-filled valleys blanketed with wild flowers and virgin forests and likely as not gigantic glaciers at the bottom where rivers ought to run.

Follows Inside Passage

From the time the Kansans board the S. S. Alaska in Seattle on the same morning on arrival in that

city, new wonders never cease. One sees ships from all over the world docked in Seattle's great harbor. As the S. S. Alaska noses out quietly into Puget Sound with the ship's orchestra

playing a lively tune, a passenger really will have seen the last of the United States for several days. But there isn't a feeling of homesickness—rather glad anticipation of the happy days ahead as the big ship plows steadily northward.

Until Juneau, the capital of Alaska, is reached, the ship sails thru the picturesque "Inside Passage," a channel of various widths between a chain of islands and the mainland. Protected by these islands, the ocean is as smooth as the proverbial mill pond. Hardly a wave ripples the surface and there isn't the slightest danger of sea sickness.

And the famous Inside Passage makes it possible to see at close range during the daylight hours, the ever-varying changes of scenic thrills. Mountains, glaciers, forests—all sweep by like a gigantic moving picture.

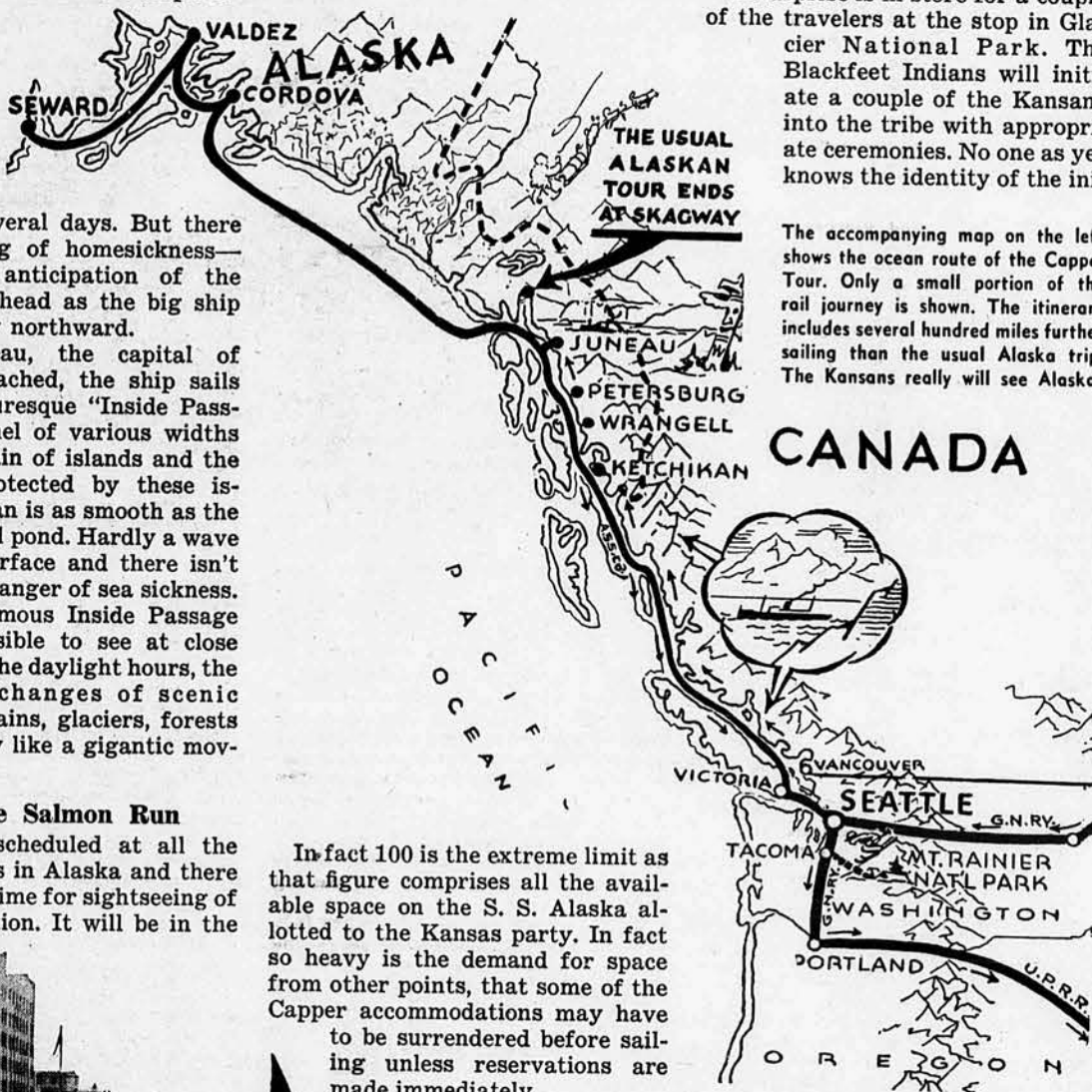
Will See Salmon Run

Stops are scheduled at all the principal ports in Alaska and there will be ample time for sightseeing of every description. It will be in the

midst of the salmon run and the Kansans will have ample opportunity to see every phase of this great industry. If one cares to fish—well, that's possible too. No fancy equipment is needed—just a throw line. And you can't miss catching all you can carry in an hour or two. Strange to relate, salmon are caught very rarely, cod and sea bass seem to be the principal victims of the angler who sits on the dock and pulls 'em in about as fast as he can bait his hooks.

Of course it isn't possible in this brief space to describe everything. From Juneau, the Alaska heads out across the Pacific to Seward, stopping at Valdez and Cordova en route. The return is over the same identical route.

According to the tour managers, 50 persons have already signed up to be members of the party. When the train leaves Kansas City, the night of July 28, for the run to St. Paul on the first leg of the long journey, it is estimated that about 100 will be aboard.



Upper Picture—A street scene in Seattle, metropolis of the Pacific Northwest

Picture at Right—Portland with glacier-capped Mt. Hood in the distance.



Important Tour Facts

TIME—July 28-August 16.

POINT OF DEPARTURE—Kansas City, 5:00 p. m.

TRAIN EQUIPMENT—De Luxe Air-conditioned All Pullman, dining and observation cars.

ROUTE—Rock Island to St. Paul-Minneapolis; Great Northern to Seattle; S. S. Alaska to Seward, Alaska, and return; Great Northern to Portland; Union Pacific to Denver and Kansas City; optional routes from Denver.

COST—\$298.98, Two in Lower; \$313.10, One in Lower; includes single occupancy of berth in Standard "C" Deck room on ship; all expenses included, even tips.

SPONSOR—Kansas Farmer and other Capper Publications; all travel worries taken care of by tour escorts.

conditioned one—and that includes all the Pullmans, dining cars and observation lounge car. There are drawing rooms and compartments for those who desire a little more privacy on the train. Incidentally the fare is about the same when three persons occupy one of these rooms.

A surprise is in store for a couple of the travelers at the stop in Glacier National Park. The Blackfoot Indians will initiate a couple of the Kansans into the tribe with appropriate ceremonies. No one as yet knows the identity of the ini-

The accompanying map on the left shows the ocean route of the Capper Tour. Only a small portion of the rail journey is shown. The itinerary includes several hundred miles further sailing than the usual Alaska trip. The Kansans really will see Alaska!

In fact 100 is the extreme limit as that figure comprises all the available space on the S. S. Alaska allotted to the Kansas party. In fact so heavy is the demand for space from other points, that some of the Capper accommodations may have to be surrendered before sailing unless reservations are made immediately.

Every travel detail now has been completed by the tour department of the Capper Publications. The train is an air-

tiates as the selection probably will be made by lot.

An Official Physician

The principal stop in Seattle will be on the return and the Olympic hotel will be headquarters. Sightseeing in the Northwest will include a day's trip to Mt. Rainier.

And in speaking of details—the Capper tour boasts of an official physician. Dr. C. C. Stillman of Morganville, who has accompanied several other trips under Capper sponsorship will look after the health of the party. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Stillman, herself an ardent traveler.

There's urgent need of early inquiry for tour information if other Kansans desire to make the trip. A call or telegram to the Capper Publications will bring a tour folder with all details.

See Page 9 for Coupon



Hats off to you—if you can summer goodies for year-round appetites. In a few free mornings, fill your shelves with delicious foods for next winter's daily meals and for rush spreads when company comes.

Now while vegetables are in season and plentiful can them for soups, stews and salads. Make jellies and preserves from fruit which would otherwise go to waste. Even delicately browned fried chicken which you have daily now will be a treat of treats in December. And then put up a few pickles and relishes to make plain old roast beef taste even better.

Our 40 page booklet, "New Ways of Canning Fruits, Vegetables and Meats" tells all about canning in glass or tin. Get it now at the beginning of the canning and preserving season and use it for reference the year round whenever you want to sun preserve or can food.

To get the booklet send 15 cents to Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Watch for Vine Pests

By LEONARD HASEMAN

Cucumber, squash and melon vines are sure to be troubled with striped and spotted beetles soon after the plants come up. For these pests use 15 parts of powdered gypsum and 1 part of arsenate of lime, and keep the young plants well covered.

Later, squash bugs will appear to feed and lay their large brown eggs on the leaves. Destroy the old bugs and their patches of eggs by hand, and thus reduce the number of hungry bugs which otherwise would appear later to sap the crop. Squash vine borers are especially injurious to squash vines. They are thick, white grubs or caterpillars which bore into the vine where it joins the ground. Hand worming and covering the injury with moist dirt will help.

The small lice which completely encrust the leaves of cucumbers, squash, and melon vines appear soon after vining starts. Treatment then should be applied at once.

Our Busy Neighbors

ALL OVER KANSAS

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

Cat Adopts Baby Rabbits

Two years ago a stray white cat was taken in and befriended by workmen at the Lyons Ice Plant, at Lyons. Last Thursday this cat presented the "boys" with four kittens, 2 white and 2 black. The night of June 19, one of the workmen observed the cat bringing in a baby rabbit. She dropped it in the box with her kittens, and continued the procedure until there were 5 little cottontails with the 4 kittens. Neither cats nor rabbits had their eyes open, yet. Two of the rabbits died in the next 2 days, but the other three had been fed by the mother cat. Altho the little rabbits are much smaller than the kittens, their new owners hope they will survive.

Saves Space in Barn

The buildings in an old lumber yard are providing lumber for a new dairy barn and a machine shop and warehouse on A. G. Klamm's farm, Basehor. The barn he is building is made only for milking and grain feeding and handling the milk. There are milk room and feed bins in one end. The remainder of the space will accommodate 20 cows at a time.

Mr. Klamm expects to install a milker. The roof of the barn is to be galvanized metal on the outside, but inside will be insulated to keep the temperature down in summer and up in winter. There is a full row of windows above the cows' heads on both north and south sides. The cows face towards the sides and there is no walkway in front of them. This saves space and keeps them from spilling grain. Roughage will be fed outside in bunks.

Farm Tours Are Valuable

The spring farm tours are in progress and farmers are seeing many valuable demonstrations of fertilizer use and better soil practices. On a recent tour in Linn county, sponsored by the Farm Bureau, farmers saw a small bindweed control demonstration at the farm of F. D. Cox, the results of fertilizer on spring growth of wheat at Floyd Dalton's farm, and a seeding of permanent pasture grass on Lee Calvin's place, all near La Cygne. Later they inspected a concrete terrace outlet on Marion Horttor's farm, and nearby a field of 4-year-old alfalfa seeded by Marion Bearly, which showed the value of lime and fertilizer for upland alfalfa. A number of similar projects were viewed on other farms, all of which added to the value of this local field tour.

Sweet Clover Held Soil

"Sweet clover is the best crop to plant on dry banks to prevent erosion," says B. A. Hamond, a farmer living near Baldwin. He seeded the crop on a field that he thought was going to wash away and got an excellent stand on the clay banks. The clover roots grabbed hold of the clay and held it in place and the tops fell over and prevented water run-off. While the field was in sweet clover, Mr. Hamond pastured his dairy cattle on it and they increased their production of milk and butterfat.

The field was seeded to rye following the clover and made an abundance of grazing for the cattle. Mr. Hamond believes that the land will grow alfalfa now and is planning to lime and fertilize the field and seed it to alfalfa this fall.

Keeps Corn Land Fertile

In 1928, D. M. Beasore, sr., Jefferson county, entered a corn growing contest and raised 78.98 bushels on a single acre. He had many acres in his field that year capable of producing as much, while the average yield for his community was less than half that figure.

Asked how he had accomplished this and how he has continued growing good corn since, Mr. Beasore replied, "I have kept that land fertile by applying 12 loads of barnyard manure to the acre every year, practicing crop rotation, using legumes such as Sweet clover and alfalfa, and by terracing. Occasionally I plow under a crop of clover for green manure."

For 60 years, Mr. Beasore has observed Jefferson county soil. He has seen formerly productive land reduced to a sub-marginal state. "Soil rich in humus," he says, "will not suffer much from erosion, but soil deficient in organic matter just won't stay on sloping fields."

Cutworms Do Damage

Army cutworms are reported as doing serious damage to alfalfa, oats, corn, barley and gardens in Labette county. The county agent's office has been busy giving out information on poison bran mash to kill the pests. T. I. Brown, south of Oswego, reports that the worms crossed a 40-acre pasture and so completely stripped it that cattle refused to graze. Now they are seriously threatening to take one of Mr. Brown's oats fields and have completely stripped several acres.

To Harvest Sweet Clover

Despite almost total failures of sweet clover seedings last year, W. H. Treaster, Beloit, has 15 acres on his farm. It was in bloom by June 1. Fifteen acres out of 24 came thru the drouth. Due to scarcity of sweet clover seed, Mr. Treaster is going to harvest this field for seed, altho his primary purpose is to improve the soil.

Saving Thru Group Work

When it came time to change young stallions into geldings, a number of farmers Southwest of Fredonia lined up 13 colts for Dr. Armer Porter to operate on. Instead of paying the regular fee of \$1.50 for castration, the charge was only \$1 a colt. Dr. Porter had nearly a day's work in one community and the saving to the farmers was \$6.50.

Has 1,100 Peony Bushes

D. R. White, west of Altamont, has one of the largest Peony fields in Kansas. He has 1,100 bushes, 600 of which bloomed this year. Recently, Mr. White became interested in ever-blooming roses and received a shipment of 200 2-year-old bushes from Texas. They are now leafing out.

Good Feeding Pays

Dairymen in the Brown-Doniphan-Nemaha dairy improvement association have been repaid for good winter feeding. Going onto good rye and wheat pasture in April, these herds returned good gains at once. A herd owned by Emil Menold and Mrs. Collins of this association, were on rye pastures, 6 inches high, in April, and the result was a very outstanding record for April.

His Wheat Looks Good

James A. Bell, Leavenworth harvested more than 30 bushels of tenmarq wheat to the acre last year and has prospects for a 40-bushel yield this year. The farm produces such yields because Mr. Bell maintains soil nitrogen and organic matter by means of Sweet clover, alfalfa, Red clover and maintains soil minerals by means of lime and phosphate fertilizer.

More Pastures Contoured

Contour pasture furrows have been made on the Brown homestead, Mitchell county, by C. L. Breckenridge and F. C. Brown. John C. Vetter, of the same county, completed furrows on a pasture where run-off water has been crossing and damaging a cultivated field below it. He expects the furrows to hold water on the pasture and thus prevent gullying in the field.

He Irrigates 60 Acres

By J. C. SEYB

About a year ago, D. E. Krehbiel of Pretty Prairie, bought a farm in Kingman county, near Rago. This farm has a creek running thru it which is fed by a spring with a flow of water of about 150 gallons a minute. It formerly was used to water the stock in the pasture and the remainder ran off to the river. Mr. Krehbiel made two large dams and a number of ditches and is irrigating about 60 acres of the farm. He expects to stock his ponds with fish and use the overflow water to raise fruit trees, garden and some field crops.

Plans More Terraces

C. E. Wells, Woodson county, is planning to protect 5 more acres of his farm with terraces. He has had terraces on his place for 6 years and plans to have the entire farm terraced inside of another year.

Flattery for Matrons

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

Fight Rust With Resistance

By TUDOR CHARLES

IF THE Kansas wheat crop had been a week to 10 days later, we would have lost at least half of it from black stem rust, according to Prof. L. E. Melchers, botanist of Kansas State College, who is considered a state-wide authority on wheat diseases.

We were lucky to get thru by the "skin of our teeth," and as it is, many farmers are still unaware of the injury but will have some surprises awaiting them when they thresh or combine their crop. This is because the damage to the stem of the wheat has already been done, but perhaps when the farmer last examined his wheat there had been no shriveling. However, as the passage of food from the roots to the heads was checked there was a shriveling process which resulted in damage ranging from lowered test weight to definite reduction in quality.

In the laboratories of the botany department last week, Prof. Melchers had a dozen or more wheat samples from most of the Southeastern counties of Kansas. These were of the 1937 crop and varied from normal quality and test weight to damage as great as 70 per cent. Mr. Melchers said rust damage would be very scattered in most of Kansas, with one farmer getting by safely and his neighbor having some loss. The heaviest loss is certain to be concentrated in soft wheat of the Eastern third of the state.

In a tour of Central and Northwestern Kansas last week there seemed to be little apprehension about the rust "scare." County agents reported little loss in early yields and very little sign of rust in other fields. At that, many binders and combines are raising clouds

of rust spores as they go thru the fields, and these spores are sailing swiftly into Nebraska, Iowa and northern states.

It takes about 7 days from the time infection of a wheat stem begins, until the lesion has broken and the southerly winds are carrying the spores.

The only way to prevent infection by black rust, when conditions are right for it too start in Texas and Oklahoma, and to continue in Kansas, is to breed and grow rust-resistant varieties. This is going to require the full time of a number of good specialists, rather than part time effort on the part of botan-

ists located here and there at experiment stations and colleges. Right now we have two important varieties which show some resistance or tolerance to rust. They are Kawvale and Blackhull. On the other hand, some of our best varieties are susceptible. Of course, Prof. Melchers pointed out, we may not have black rust in serious amounts again for 10 years, or it might wipe out our entire crop next year.

Black rust starts in the south—usually Texas and Oklahoma. The rust we have does not winter over with the American barberry bush as its host. It lives in dry grass, or perhaps right in the wheat fields in the red, or rust-colored form which is often mistaken for ordinary leaf rust in the early stages. The red lesions as we see them in Kansas usually turn black in a few days.

Potato Growers Shown Irrigation

By CORDELL TINDALL

ALTHO termed the 17th Annual Kaw Valley Potato Tour, this year the tour was designed to interest other truck growers, also. Both tomatoes and watermelons received attention as well as a number of small irrigation systems for the general truck grower.

Potato growers from other states, including a group from North Dakota, a section producing an increasing portion on Kansas seed, and a larger group from the Orrick region in Missouri, had a look at Kaw Valley methods. These neighbors mingled with Kansas growers and swapped ideas to provide one of the most interesting features.

The 2-day tour was again part of the regular Kansas Extension Plant Pathology project and was directed by John O. Miller, extension specialist,

and assisted by other staff members.

Irrigation for truck crops was demonstrated at 3 stops, the Howard Jackson, Joe Meier, and Scott Kelsey farms. All live near Topeka. Howard Jackson uses a turbine pump that delivers 500 gallons a minute. This means that he can irrigate 1 1/4 acres an hour, applying 2 inches of water. His costs have been \$1.48 an acre for pumping. Labor and depreciation of investment and other costs will just about triple this figure.

Last year Mr. Jackson's potato yield on ground irrigated with 5 inches of water was 184 bushels an acre. In 1935, with no irrigation his yield was 138 bushels an acre. Of course, other factors were variable for the two seasons and no check plots were kept. But Mr. Jackson was able to dig his crop on June 13, 2 weeks ahead of the average.

Mr. Meier has a smaller horizontal type pump set in a pit with smaller pumping capacity so he has built a concrete storage reservoir to store up enough "head" when he starts irrigating. He also has a small concrete-lined lead ditch to keep down loss from seepage.

Scott Kelsey has two irrigation plants in use. A smaller one serves for truck crops and home lawns and a larger pump delivering 900 gallons a minute irrigates potatoes and corn. Last year irrigated potatoes yielded 250 bushels an acre compared with a yield of 150 bushels an acre on ground not irrigated.

Work in building up disease resisting varieties was displayed both on individual farms and at the Newman experiment farm. This work is being carried out on watermelons and tomatoes as well as potatoes. Watermelon varieties have been imported from California, Iowa and Florida that are wilt resistant is a special effort to find a variety suitable to Kansan conditions.

Altho many new varieties of potatoes are under test, the Irish Cobbler remains the best producer. Another variety showing promise is Warba, an early maturing potato.

Seed treatment tests over a period of years at the Newman farm reveal that the best size for seed pieces is from 1 to 1 1/2 ounces, and that the yield is just about in proportion with the amount of seed planted, at least in plantings from 4 to 16 bushels an acre. Ridging at the last cultivation increased yields but straw mulching decreased yields.

Tests at Newman farm are trying out an instantaneous method of seed treatment with corrosive sublimate using a concentrated solution instead of using a weaker solution and a 10 minute dip.

Don't Burn the Grass

If we burn the growth of wild oats, little barley, and fox tail which covers many pastures and meadows, we will be making a mistake, declares Walter J. Daly, county agent in Linn county. This growth, he says, will form a protective mulch for the grass that is starting. Later when it decays it will add much needed organic matter to the soil.

This is a worthwhile angle on the grass burning question, since there is a popular belief that burning of these annual grasses will help eradicate them. But this is not the case. When the grass is dry enough to burn, much seed already is shattered on the ground where it will not be destroyed by fire.

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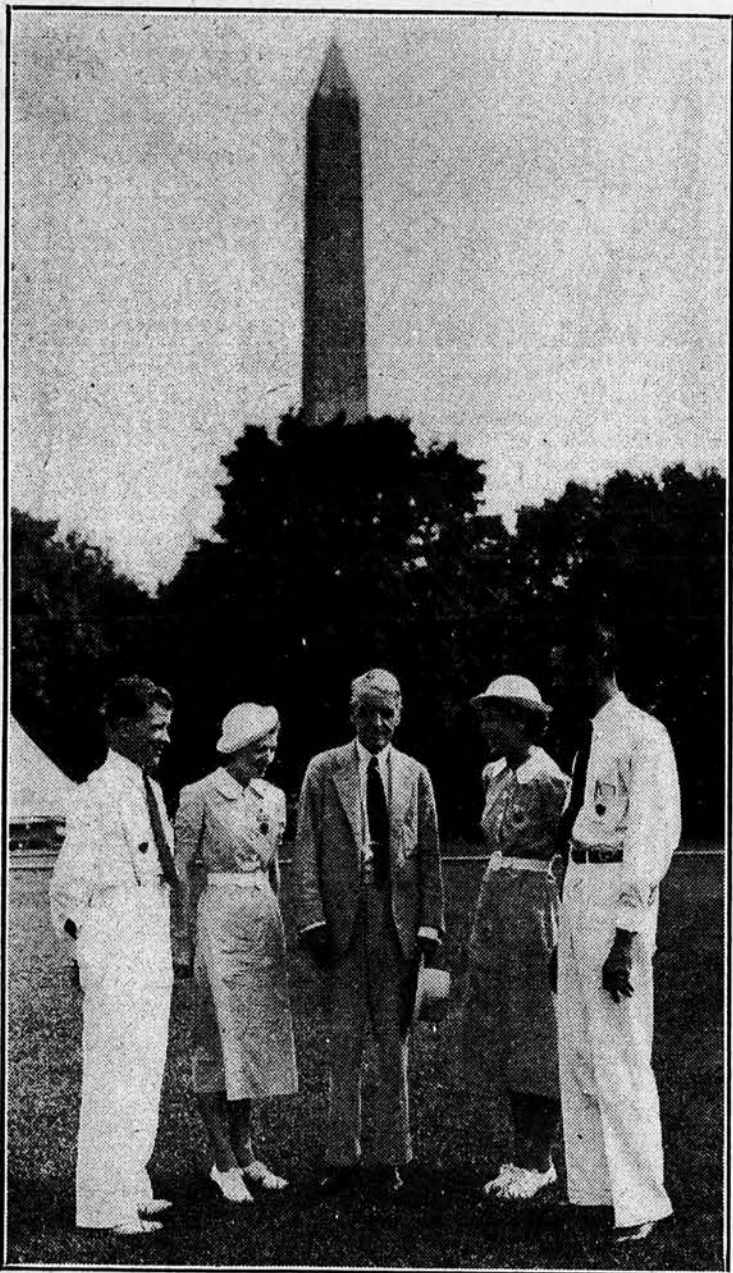
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4-H Delegates See Washington



Senator Copper visits the Kansas delegation at the time of the 4-H club's national encampment in Washington. Reading from left to right: Robert Shoffner, Junction City; Louise Shaffer, Waldo; Senator Copper; Rosemary Parisa, Lansing, and Fred Talbot, Manhattan.

Caponize With Eye to Future

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

PLANNING a poultry income requires looking ahead for a year. That is what a number of poultry minded folks are doing when they caponize a number of their young cockerels. Ordinarily if the farm brood of chicks is started in April and May, the price of broilers may be pretty low when they are ready to market in June and July. Rather than take 25 cents apiece for nice, thrifty cockerels there are raisers who annually caponize these young males, selling them later at Christmas or New Years. If they are late hatched cockerels they are kept until the Easter market. They get the increase in weight, which will usually run from 6 to 8 pounds, and the price will run from 10 to 15 cents a pound more than they were worth as broilers.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Those who hatch their own chicks, or purchase straight run chicks find themselves with as many cockerels as pullets. They can cater to the meat market as well as can the turkey raiser, and at the same time not have to go to the trouble of yarding their turkeys and chickens separately, as do many people who try to raise both turkeys and chickens. Capons as a rule also bring more a pound than turkeys so that if one does not care for turkey raising he can caponize his young cockerels and run them with the flock with perfect satisfaction.

Caponizing Simple Operation

The fact that many people never have learned to caponize, and do not care to go to the expense of having it done, and perhaps imagine that it is something difficult to do, causes many raisers to hesitate to start in this line of poultry. Really the operation is very easy, requiring only a few minutes after one becomes accustomed to doing it. There are some casualties when one is learning, an accidental cutting of an artery will cause the bird to bleed to death for instance, but such birds may be dressed immediately for the table, or they may be canned for home use, and there is really no financial loss. Caponizing sets may be purchased from \$2.50 to \$4.50. Electric sets, operated from batteries if electricity is not available, are quicker and easier than the older sets. These tools will last indefinitely if taken care of. Full directions come with the sets. Inexperienced operators are successful from the start. In learning we experimented with broilers killed for the table. Then after becoming accustomed to using the tools it was easier to work with the live birds.

Much of the success of caponizing depends on the type broiler selected for capons. Only healthy, vigorous cockerels should be selected, those of good weight and large frames grow into large fowls when matured. The cockerels should be selected 12 hours before caponizing and confined in a coop or building without feed and water, so that the intestines will be empty. Use a table, or a barrel makes a good table. Have it the right height so that the operator will be comfortable—so that there will be no stooping. When the fowl is properly tied with the bow and cord or weight that comes with the set, a few feathers are plucked from in front of the hip joint.

8 Weeks Correct Age

At 8 weeks old most cockerels are at about the right stage, and these feathers are about ready to molt anyway and come out with little effort. Then with the knife that comes with the set make the incision between the last 2 ribs. The spreader is used for holding the incision open, so that one can see to work. Practice makes perfect in this as in every other task. The beginner may expect a few slips, which results when the work is not perfectly done, but the slips will make as large fowls as the capons usually, and they sell for several cents a pound more than old roosters. When the broiler is released from the table the incision will be under the wing. One thing to

watch for a few days is wind puffs. If they do form, puncture the skin and let the air escape. It is best to keep the young capons confined to a house for a few days until certain they are all right. As soon as they are released from the table they should be given water, and some soft feed for the first day or so after which they may be brought back gradually to their accustomed diet. Give plenty of range as capons make good foragers. A grain feed twice a day of corn, wheat and oats, and a little growing mash moistened and fed once every day will grow the capons nicely if they have good range. Corn is the best single feed for capons if limited to only one grain. Two to 3 weeks before marketing the capons should be housed the greater part of the day, turning them outdoors only in the late afternoon. Exercise helps keep any fowl in good condition, and whets the appetite.

Use a Large Strain

As to breed of poultry best suited for capons. Our experience with different breeds has shown that it depends more on the strain or flock from which they are hatched than from any certain breed. Some strains of Plymouth Rocks are much larger than others. This is true in every breed. Get the chicks from a flock that is large for the breed, that will make capons weighing 8 to 10 pounds when matured.

Hybrid chicks are used by some raisers for capons. As to how large the capons are when matured will depend on the size of the parent stock and what breeds are used in crossing. It depends too on what your market wants in this line, and also as to whether you will market them alive or dressed.

Plan For Poultry Exposition

Plans for the 7th World Poultry Congress and Exposition which will be held in this country in 1939 are under way in this state. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, recently met with a group of poultry and agriculture men. The group formed a temporary committee and will hold a state-wide meeting in Manhattan July 9. At that time a permanent organization will be formed.

Place in Essay Contest

Quite a number of Kansas farmers won prizes in the nation-wide essay contest on the advantages of rubber tires on farm implements sponsored by the Goodrich Company. Ogden A. Knade, Mitchell county, Victor, placed among the first 12 winners and received \$50 in prize money. Lloyd J.

Robertson, Phillips county, Phillipsburg, also placed high and won \$25.

Other Kansas winners include: William Hensick, jr., Nashville; Charles B. Lutz, Baldwin; Gordon H. Davies, Hutchinson; Robert Mathews, Lyons; W. E. Jacob, Emporia; Frank Boone, Cheney; Victor Coats, Thayer; Max Green, Ford; Mrs. Paul Phifer, Edwardsville; Merlin Griswold, Marysville; Floyd Beeson, Coffeyville; S. M. Firebaugh, Winfield; George H. Hutchins, Ottawa; Boyde V. Boon, Murdock; Gerald Frank, Turon; Allen C. Theiss, Hutchinson; Mrs. Jessie Flanders, Ellinwood; H. G. Bailey, Bloom; Carl Williams, Colwich; W. J. Dunn, Abbeyville; P. L. Alderson, Winfield; Francis H. Means, Arkansas City; Arthur N. Johnson, Bridgeport; Lawrence Waldman, Grinnell; Sam H. Pitts, Jetmore; M. T. Amerine, Penelope; Leonard Dallen, Miltonvale; Clarence Stephens, Coyville; C. I. Carson, Ashton; Leonard Snowberger, Larned; Kenneth G. Zabel, Wetmore; Floyd H. Wray, Lawrence.

Laying House of Straw

The flood of June, 1935, in the Kaw valley, destroyed a baled-straw laying house on H. F. Roepke's farm, Pottawatomie county. However, he built a new one. The walls are of bales, stacked on edge, one on top of another. The roof is of straw, covered with galvanized roofing, and the gables are well filled in with straw and waste material to make them quite weather-tight.

Tuberculosis Still Our Enemy

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

I AM JUST home from the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, at which it was my privilege to meet and talk with our national leaders in the fight against tuberculosis. It has been a great battle. It is not won yet but in America there is definite encouragement in the statistical fact that the 30 years of warfare has so changed the tuberculosis death rate that it now strikes down only 60 where formerly it killed 200. Tuberculosis fighters discovered years ago that the way to root out tuberculosis is to smother the first sowing of the seed; fight it in children. Infection usually begins in childhood, the child having made close contact with some tuberculous person who coughs out the



Dr. Lerrigo

germs. Perhaps the seed lies dormant in the child; perhaps it slowly develops. There is no cough or other conspicuous symptom. The child goes to school every day and seems much as other children. A fair share of those infected overcome the infection and win their way back to health without ever knowing that infection has occurred.

Over 1 million children were tuberculin tested in the United States last year, much of the work being done by the tuberculosis societies. Approximately 15 per cent of those given the test were found to be "positive" in their reactions, thus showing that infection had been received. But only a small number were ill with symptoms of active tuberculosis. There was great value in the tests, even if positive, because it gave opportunity to find the few who were really developing active symptoms and begin early treatment. There was still greater value in the warning given to the large number of reactors who were free from symptoms and who, of course, desired to stay free.

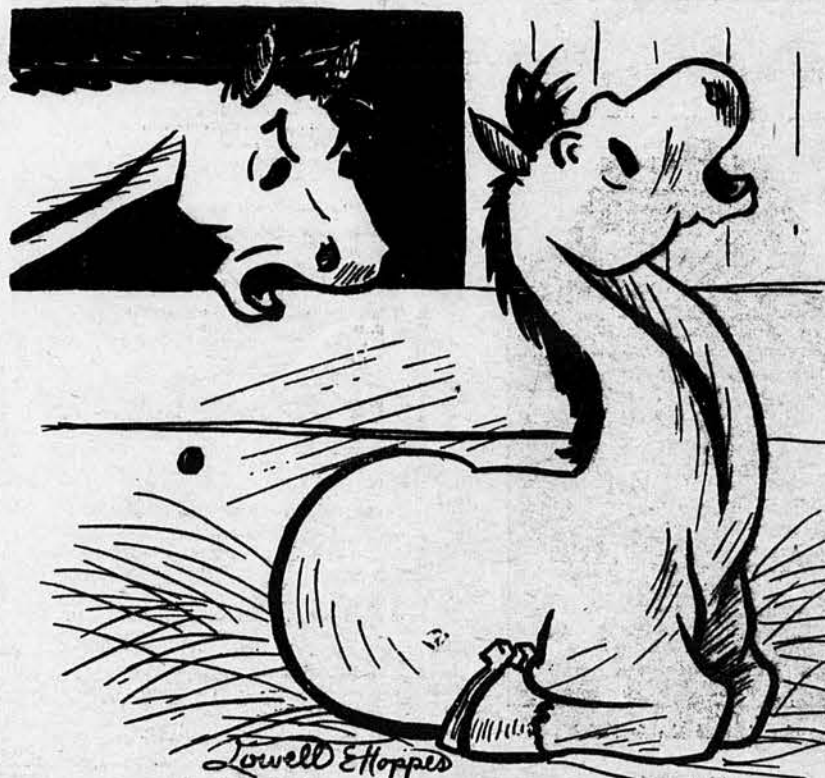
Such a widespread educational movement for health naturally reached all parts of the country and misunderstanding arose. Many of the parents of children given the tuberculin test received the impression that a "positive" reaction in their child means that he has tuberculosis. If you are one of these, let me assure you to the contrary. The positive reaction is simply a notice served upon you that your child has been attacked. He has taken the germs into his system and the protective forces of his body are fighting them. His chances to win are about nine in ten. But since tuberculosis is such an insidious enemy the dictates of wisdom are that during his growing years he be carefully checked over, at least once a year, to see whether he is in any danger. An alliance between you and your family doctor gives the child his best protection.

May Be Catarrh

What causes roaring in the ears? I am 18 years old and have much trouble of this kind, left ear worse than right.—M. E.

In a young person of your age the trouble is most likely due to onset of middle-ear catarrh. This often leads to incurable deafness, hence it is of the greatest importance that you have the attention of an ear specialist without delay. The roaring in itself is just an annoying symptom, but the condition that follows it may make or mar your whole career.

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.



"Say Henry, did you go to bed with those dirty work shoes on again?"

Can You Answer These Questions On the Protective Service?

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

NEARLY every day, letters are received by Kansas Farmer, making inquiry about different features of the Protective Service. Evidently, very few subscribers learn much about what the Protective Service stands for at the time they become members. Later, some of them are agreeably surprised to learn that it means much more than they expected. Others claim to be disappointed because it does not pay their income tax and keep their neighbor's chickens out of their garden. Altho every member is given a booklet, explaining the whole plan in detail, it is not surprising that many neglect to read the rules. The 10 questions mentioned below are among those most often asked in letters which come to this department. By studying this list, you may avoid disappointment or at least misunderstanding later.

1. Q. Would a reward be paid by the Protective Service, if another person's cattle were stolen from my posted farm?

A. Yes. The property on your posted farm is protected, regardless of ownership.

2. Q. Does the Protective Service reward offer apply to livestock stolen from the open range?

A. No. It applies only to property on the posted farm of a member. A warning sign at the entrance of a farm often prevents theft, but since open range may have no definite limits, a warning sign on such a range would mean little.

3. Q. Does the Protective Service reward offer apply to property stolen from my unposted farm, which I operate?

A. No. If you operate more than one farm, you should place a Protective Service sign at the entrance of every farm, on which you have property.

4. Q. If I catch a thief who has stolen from my posted farm, do I get all of the reward?

A. Yes, unless you received help from some other person and recommend that that person receive part of the reward.

5. Q. How can I protect my livestock, if it is in another person's pasture?

A. Require the owner of the land you use to become a member of the

Protective Service and post a warning sign at the entrance of the pasture.

6. Q. If thief who steals from my posted farm is arrested before I discover property is stolen, am I entitled to a reward?

A. No. You must discover theft and report it to an officer and to the Protective Service before an arrest is made. Otherwise, you can not be said to have any part in the capture.

7. Q. How soon must I report a theft to the Protective Service?

A. Just as soon as you discover it. Prompt report both to the Protective Service and to your sheriff is necessary, whether a capture has been made or not.

Binder Territory Invaded

(Continued from Cover Page)

than people in rural sections how unsatisfactory it is in recent years to try to hire help for peak labor jobs. Farmers are reluctantly admitting that machine help is more dependable than rush season hired labor.

What is happening to the threshing ring of a few years ago? Neighbors are as good friends as ever, but eventually one, or more, takes up the combine method.

After all, the big reason farmers are turning to combines is cost reduction. Bert Shaft, a Sedgewick county farmer, found a small combine reduced his entire harvesting costs by more than half. He misses his straw stacks, yes, but they are more than paid for by lowered expense.

Roger Williams, prominent farmer near Lawrence, stuck by his binder and straw stacks like many other livestock men. But too much cost and uncertainty about shocking and threshing help, convinced him the combine was the only course. If he needs some straw he may pull into a field with the binder. Pretty fair bedding can be raked from the field following the combine, too.

We are becoming more conscious of need for humus or organic matter in the soil. Spreading straw back on the soil helps, especially in Eastern Kansas, where rainfall nearly always is ample to promptly decay plowed-under straw. Stubble land can be plowed earlier following the combine.

How are farmers going to replace the straw stack in their feed supply? There is no better place than a silo, many believe; and a few acres of sor-

ghum will keep there for years while straw stacks last only 2 or 3 years. Another method is to grow some good grain sorghums or kafir and stack them when well cured. They will keep indefinitely. Barney Stoecker and his brothers, Logan county, threshed the grain from kafir in 1935 which had been stacked since 1932. The grain was good and the stalks made rough feed. Sweet-stalked sorghums won't always keep well in the stack.

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two weeks beginning July 3

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

Highlights of the Next Two Weeks

Saturday, July 3 and July 10

5:00 p. m.—Columbia Concert Hour
6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Boys
6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
8:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade
8:45 p. m.—Patti Chapin—the Melody Girl
9:30 p. m.—Harlem Minstrels

Sunday, July 4 and July 11

8:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
8:30 a. m.—Reading of the Capital Funnies
8:55 a. m.—News and weather
9:00 a. m.—Organ Moods
9:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family
10:30 a. m.—Salt Lake Choir and Organ
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
12:00 noon.—Organalities
12:30 p. m.—Petite Musicale
1:00 p. m.—Everybody's Music
1:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players
2:00 p. m.—Law Enforcement League
2:15 p. m.—The Spelling Bee
3:30 p. m.—Governor Huxman (July 4)
3:30 p. m.—The People Speak (July 11)
3:45 p. m.—Tuning Around
4:15 p. m.—News
4:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science
5:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise
5:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
5:45 p. m.—News
6:00 p. m.—Gillette Summer Hotel
6:30 p. m.—Texaco Town
7:00 p. m.—Universal Rhythm
8:00 p. m.—To be announced
8:30 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn
8:45 p. m.—Singing Strings
9:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude
9:05 p. m.—Dance orchestra
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Franklin XX News—Joe Nickell
10:15 p. m.—American Legion
10:30-12—Dance orchestras

Monday, July 5 and July 12

6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
6:30 p. m.—Pennzoil program
6:45 p. m.—Aeolian Trio
7:00 p. m.—Shakespeare Play (begin July 12)
8:00 p. m.—Wayne King's orchestra
8:30 p. m.—K. F. & L. Musicale
10:30-12—Dance orchestras

Tuesday, July 6 and July 13

6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
6:45 p. m.—McKinney and Kenne—Karlans
7:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
7:30 p. m.—Camel Program with Benny Goodman's Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies

Wednesday, July 7 and July 14

6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
6:30 p. m.—Laugh with Ken Murray
7:00 p. m.—Frank Parker—Chesterfield program
7:30 p. m.—Palmolive Beauty Box Theater
8:45 p. m.—Frank Morgan—Dodge program

Thursday, July 8 and July 15

6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
6:45 p. m.—McKinney and Kenne—Karlans
7:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs

Friday, July 9 and July 16

6:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp's orchestra with Alice Faye
7:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
8:00 p. m.—News Review of the Week
8:45 p. m.—Gibbs Musical Revue

Master Farmer, Community Leader

ANOTHER Master Farmer is gone. Eugene Elkins, selected by Kansas Farmer in 1928, died in Wakefield, Tuesday, June 15. A lifelong resident of the farm, Mr. Elkins began farming for himself in 1893. He acquired Maplewood Farm, his home up until his death, in 1903. He was a leader in his community, showing active interest in schools, churches and farm organizations, having served as president of the County Farm Bureau, president of the local Farmers Elevator Company and a director of the Kansas Free Fair Association. He was 63 years old at the time of his death. Truly, a Master Farmer.



Eugene Elkins



PACIFIC NORTHWEST and GLACIER PARK

Visit Portland, famed city of roses. Enjoy the wonderful scenic drive over the Columbia River Highway... an engineering triumph carved and blasted through a region of awe-inspiring natural beauty. See all of the great Pacific Northwest... Seattle, Tacoma, Mt. Rainier, Spokane. And going or returning don't fail to stop at Glacier National Park. Here in "The Land of the Shining Mountains" you'll find scenic wonders beyond description... and luxurious hotels or cozy alpine chalets for your stay of a day, a week or longer.

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Black Feather

Eighth Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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In Preceding Installments

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

Shaw is arrested and imprisoned for the crime. With Shaw in prison Rickman leaves for the Pillager country. Shaw escapes with the aid of a file smuggled in to him by Basile, his trusted man. Driving his men at an unheard-of pace, he passes Rickman in the night.

CAUTIOUSLY, silently, almost, as a floating log, they passed by, far beyond the range of firelight and yet close enough to hear voices, to see canoes pulled up and the shadows of tents. They went on, not so much as whispering for hours and Rodney's heart swelled and warmed as he stood in the canoe under those sharp northern stars and watched the glow of the opposition's camp fire fade away. Once more he faced opportunity without a handicap! Once again he would see what a stout back and quick mind and high courage could do for a free man in this wilderness!

Sixteen days, men had said, from Point Iroquois to the St. Louis? Shaw laughed as his canoe nosed into the bay which is the mouth of the river and the boatmen ceased rowing and crossed themselves and muttered the voyageur's prayer to a new stream. Sixteen days? He taunted. Eight! Eight days from the point of the Iroquois. Your names shall live forever green in the boastings of the North!

On above was the first portage and there camped the canoe maker of whom Leslie had told. The great canoe was abandoned at the native's camp and two smaller craft procured because the other would be unwieldy in the narrow rivers and difficult to transport on the long carries.

These arrangements made, the portage awaited. Nine miles it was; nineteen pauses; a winding, twisting trail, up torturous clay banks, over unyielding rocks, with the forest brushing the faces of men who toiled over it.

"Up, good children!" Shaw cried, flinging portage collars at them. "Up, Jacques. You will lead us!"

Jacques, grinning, twisted thong ends about a package, shouldered the straps and nestled his forehead against leather. Another package was set on the first and hunched into position; a third, and the man grinned. Two hundred and seventy pounds he bore and he spread his legs, bare, now, from shirt to moccasins, as he wriggled the burden close against his spine. But as he swayed forward for the first slow step he was halted by Rodney's cry.

"Un autre, mon enfant!" The smile died and a hurt look came into the fellow's eyes. "No?" Shaw's question was mock incredulity. "My good Jacques says No?" He stood a moment, shaking his head dolefully. "Too great, the burden? Yes? But look. Observe the trader, then! Regard a back untried by the collar!"

He dropped to his knees and adjusted the thongs to a package. He slung it as he rose and gestered them to burden him.

Another, a third. . . "Quatre!" He was bidding them do to him what had made the great Jacques demur. Amazed, they piled his burden higher. "Alors, cinq!" They murmured and burst into laughter and sobered quickly and did his bidding. Five packages? Four hundred and fifty pounds! On a back that ordinarily never bore but its shirt!

Five, then. Beyond belief!

"Allez!" he cried and led the way

with a grunt of command for them to follow.

He breasted the pitch from the plateau. He grasped at branches to help himself. He paused between each stride; his swaying became more pronounced, his legs seemed to bend beneath him.

And now he reached the first pause, the treeless area beside the trail where a legion of wearied voyageurs had dropped their burdens to rest. His packages thudded to the ground, he straightened painfully and turned to watch the approach of his brave but humbled Jacques, who came on with many a gasped *Sacre!* and Rodney called a good-natured taunt that one should puff so under half a load.

He could drive them to surpassing effort on the lake; he could spur them by stirring example on the rivers. He was ahead of Rickman, now, but moments were precious; his destiny might balance in mere hours.

Again they put in a day of grueling toil and by nightfall had accomplished what was rated as a 3-day task for a brigade going inland there.

Above the portage, the stream ran swiftly over ledges and treacherous boulders. Men with poles stood in the canoes and shoved against the bottom, men in portage collars, thongs bent to a long line fast to the bow, worked *en cordelle*, waist deep in water at times, dragging the craft behind them.

He would have been less assured had he been back yonder at the Company fort at the river's mouth to see Burke Rickman land and to hear what was told to him.

Out on the great lake, Shaw had left no gossip in his wake; but here, in the much traveled river, gossip spread all ways from him. Indians, met on the trail, stared hard at the strange white men and went their ways to tell what they had seen and the gross and net of this was passed on to Rickman by the Company's Canadian in charge during the summer down at the river's mouth.

WHAT the Canadian had to tell set something colder than coolness flickering in those hard blue eyes.

"You're certain?" he asked. "A tall man? Tall as I? And broad? . . . And with a leathery old devil at the steering oar?"

Yes, the Canadian was certain. And the boatmen looked worn, he said, and drove fast up the river and Indians coming down told how the trader harried them into doing things that no brigade ever before had done on the first portage.

"D---!" said Rickman, without passion, now, but calculatingly, as one who knows he must plan well and promptly. He looked at Conrad Rich, whose eyes were wide, and smiled without mirth.

"Fools!" he muttered. "They let him escape. After I'd arranged matters so he'd never annoy us again, they—" He broke off, biting his lip, and Conrad started slightly as he sensed the fact that Rickman had betrayed himself and his part in the arrest of Rodney.

Rickman rose and paced the confines of the room.

"Fooled them!" he muttered. "And outmarched, outwitted me!" His face contorted. "At Mackinac and on the march, he outwitted me."

Rickman's look as he listened to the Canadian talk further made the clerk's vitals crawl. A man born and trained to account books, this Conrad Rich. Not one to have a part in that ruthlessness which seemed now to be churning in the trader's mind. . . .

Rickman heard the Canadian out. Then he turned from the doorway and sauntered back to the table where the others sat. He was smiling slightly, but without mirth, and when he jerked his thumb to bring the two closer it was an imperious gesture.

Three heads were together, then, as he talked, because even Company walls have been known to sprout ears.

"At Knife portage yesterday?" he queried and did not so much as nod at the confirming reply. "Three days ahead. . . . Well! So we will show the jackass what it costs to forge ahead in rivers. We will, so!"

AND now another company of men feverishly fought the turbulent St. Louis. A small company, this: Three men, a single canoe, with only an oilcloth and blankets and meager food as burdens.

Rickman's brigade was reforming for the river travel but this detachment went out ahead, light-footed if not light-hearted; men who have listened to a commander talk as Burke Rickman talked do not travel with light hearts. Their trader's words had been few and he spoke no threat but his cold eyes made thought of failure terrible.

And so, as embers died in Shaw's camp, three pairs of eyes watched and three pairs of brawny hands clung to alder branches to hold their canoe in its vantage point while Shaw slept heavily, storing energy for the morrow.

He had taken precautions, had posted a boatman to watch, had tolled off relief for the man so that his party would not all sleep thru the night. No fear of hostile Indians prompted this, because the bands of the country were peaceful, but Burke Rickman was behind, outmarched and outpointed and his was no position in which to take chances.

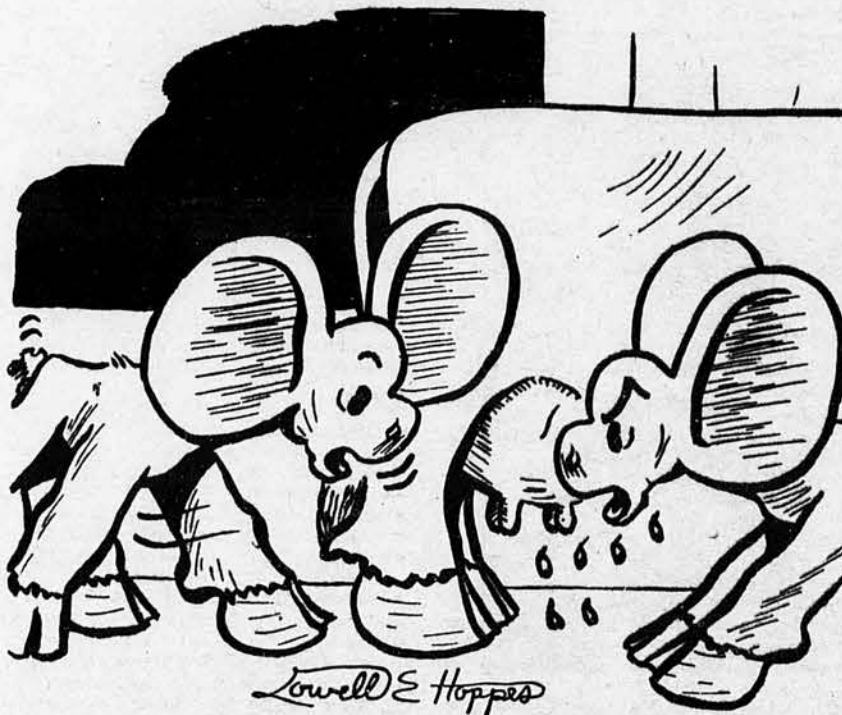
But he had taken one chance. The stream was noisy. Its rush and tumble drowned small sounds, such as a man cautiously wading under the alders, coming stealthily upon the boatman whose senses had been dulled by the day's toil. . . .

So the *engage* could make no sound as a hand clamped over his mouth from behind, and a knife-but rapped his skull. No, the guard did not waken Rodney Shaw, but the thing which one cry from the guard could have prevented did.

He sat up sharply. The sound which had roused him came again, and yet again; a hollow, crunching crash. His men were stirring about the dead fire, indistinct, moving humps, muttering huskily thru their sleep. Once more, that sound, as Shaw leaped to his feet and then came a splashing in the water, a grunt, a muffled exclamation out there in the stream. He was bounding to the water's edge, still bewildered by sleep and a prey to racing misgivings. Now came the sound of paddles, driven deeply and, in answer to his hail, a mocking, taunting laugh.

Dry balsam branches thrown to uncovered coals sent their orange glare into the night. It showed a canoe flashing around the bend below, but Shaw gave that little heed; no heed at all to the jeering shout which floated back thru the night, or to his guard, holding his bruised head in both hands and reeling. No more did he have attention for the chatter of his other men, joining him about the upturned canoes on the river's bank. He just stood there, staring at the gaping holes in the birch skins, at the protruding ends of the broken ribs. It was vast, irreparable damage, done by stoutly wielded axes. His transport lay wrecked, with his only source of replenishment more than a hard day's march behind!

He stood alone as realization of this disaster crept over him like the enshrouding of a winter's fog. Wild plans flickered in his mind: to ambush Rickman's brigade and take canoes by force as Rickman had now used with him. He dismissed the scheme with an impatient grunt. The



"My Mom and I are finished. I just thought I'd come over and help you folks out!"

Company brigade would have twice his numbers.

He must retrace the way he had come, wait until canoes could be built, lose all he had gained and more. Well, it was so; no other procedure was open. One accepted the hazards of the trade and did all that could be done. He gave an unconscious, swaggering movement of his shoulders as he told himself that even this would not defeat him! That he had in his heart and mind and back the qualities which would, somehow, some way, surmount even this handicap!

They did not sleep again. They prepared the goods for a move by land and when the first hint of daylight appeared took up the task.

Upstream and back into the forest, Rodney led them, establishing a camp in a place from which it could not be observed by travelers on the river. There, under heavy guard he would leave his goods while he made his way down to the canoe maker's and awaited the building of new transport. When the camp was made and the men told eloquently of the dire fates which would surely overtake them did carelessness betray their presence to the Company brigade which would pass that way soon, he led two of his stalwarts under heavy burdens over the way he had come.

Near the end of the journey, which consumed the entire day at forced march, he heard the voices of men in the river far below the heights he traveled. He turned aside, forcing thru thick spruces to a point where he could see.

A canoe had just passed a shallow rapid, half light, and the boatmen were replacing in it the goods which had been removed. These goods were largely casks. The casks held alcohol, he knew, each five gallon container potentially twenty of spirits as liquor was dispensed in the trade.

Property to Enslave

A wealth of property, there. Enough to enslave a mighty band of hunters. He clutched the leathern pouch at his belt, feeling the shape of the butterfly ornament Leslie had given him which would have him received by Standing Cloud in high favor. But what avail would it be if that Company rum should be dispensed before he could pass the ornament to the chief and claim the loyalty and influence of the brotherhood it tokened?

His heart went down, then; it fell lower than it had on his arrest; lower than the level it had reached when he watched Rickman put off from Michillimackinac. He felt beaten and helpless at last. And then he visioned Ramsay Crooks' quiet, triumphant smile, the sparkle of satisfaction which might show in Astor's dark, acquisitive eyes, the smirk that would stamp Burke Rickman's face, and his spirits rebounded with savage determination.

He crashed his way back to where the men waited and ordered them on at a shambling trot, his mouth dry with suspense.

At dusk he stalked into the canoe maker's camp and told briefly of his need. The Ojibway, old and wizened, blinked at him and showed no enthusiasm at this chance to practice his craft for the usual profit. Shaw opened a package and spread presents at his feet and still the old native remained impassive and it was not until he had been offered twice the usual demands if speed in manufacture should be made that the Indian blinked and nodded and bared his worn teeth in a smile of acquiescence.

Problems Not Yet Solved

But that was only a solution of a detail in Rodney's problem. That was only provision for the later movement of his goods. That promise was not the objective which had brought him these last miles at a trot.

The fabrication of one canoe had already been started but it was a small craft, a two-man canoe, with less than half the capacity of the four-fathom canoes used by brigades in river travel. It, however, was the thing to which Rodney turned with shining eyes when his bargain for other work had been driven.

How long would its completion require? he asked and the Ojibway grunted and shrugged and chattered with his wife. Five suns, he said. Perhaps another.

Five days! A week, possibly, before he could move even in that small craft! He ransacked the packs. He

spread net thread and knives and awls for the man; he showed beads and mirrors and stroud for the woman.

"Five suns, friend? Two, with these presents added to the price? No? Three, then? Three . . . and an axe besides?"

The Indians chattered, argued, de-claimed. . . . Three, yes; two, perhaps. . . . Rodney gave the man a cautious gill of spirits to bind the pact.

The ribs of thin-shaven cedar were in place, centers held down by a timber weighted with flat stones, outer ends bent upward, kept to their gracefully curving shape by braces within and by withes stretched from tip to tip. Some of the wafer-thin sheets of cedar which would go on next already were bound to the ribs and rolls of birch bark lay about the lodge, testimony of the woman's patient toil earlier in the season.

Before dawn the man was at work, shaving more cedars, which had been split with his half axe. Holes were punched in the rib ends with an awl and long, light strips of cedar were sewed to them with wat-tap, the split roots of spruce, to form the gunwales.

The Entire Family Toils

Cajoled, flattered by Rodney, the entire family worked, master craftsman about the canoe, children digging spruce roots, holding one end in their teeth, stretching the other to arm's length and splitting expertly with knives. The grandmother gathered pitch, the wife more cedar and birch bark.

Until night fell, they worked, and again Rodney gave the elders liquor and praised them as great and noble people and boasted that he was their friend. But his mind was not on this camp or their imperative routine of flattery. The men had been sent back to Basile at dawn. They would have reached him by then and, with the next descending sun, the old steersman would be there to listen to the audacious plan Rodney had hatched to meet the emergency confronting him.

The birch bark went on over the thin cedar backing, each sheet sewed to its neighbor with the split spruce roots and the seams thickly daubed with boiled pitch. The thwarts were ready to go in when Basile arrived and the canoe was but hours from its launching; the birch bark canoe, the finest craft for specific purpose yet devised by human ingenuity; rigid, buoyant, capable of amazing carrying capacity; light enough to be shouldered and carried, and constructed of nothing except material abundant in the country where it would be used and therefore easily repaired when minor injuries befell it.

Basile Is Skeptical

But old Basile looked skeptically at the canoe so nearly finished and again at Rodney whose face was flushed with anticipation and enthusiasm.

"So small?" he questioned. "For three men, at the most?"

"Yes, small, Basile!"—a hand on the Frenchman's shoulder, gripping and shaking. "Not for three, but two men. For Jacques and me, and a cask of alcohol and a package or two of small goods!"

He laughed at the other's stare and clapped him soundly on the back.

"Did you spy on them as they passed? Yes? Did you note the kegs? Did you guess what their contents might mean, should they be poured down hunters' gullets before I arrive to show the token to Standing Cloud?"

"Attendez, mon enfant! . . ." and he slipped an arm across Basile's shoulder and drew him close and whispered excitedly in his ear as one confides a plan which has humor along with import.

Basile stiffened with amazement and incredulity.

"But no! It cannot be done! It would invite disaster! It's a fool's venture, master!"

"Fool I am, then! It's the chance . . . the one chance, Basile!"

"You will follow, with the goods when the canoes are finished. We keep on; we still move as free men and fight as free men who starve without freedom!"

And so, two dawns later, with Jacques before him, alcohol and weapons and presents and their blankets in the canoe, Rodney shoved off in the wake of Rickman's brigade while Basile remained behind to hasten, as best he could, the canoe maker at his tasks.

(To Be Continued)

May Try Fall Planted Spinach

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

GROWERS near Wathena have had such success with spinach this spring that a few of them are contemplating a fall planting. Planted in September it can be cut 2 or 3 weeks earlier than the spring planted crop, providing it winters over satisfactorily. To guard against winter killing, fall planted spinach is mulched with straw the same as strawberries.

Spinach is of Old World origin with a history that goes back as far as 1351, when records show it was used by the monks on "fast" days. No one knows just when it was first introduced into America but it was first listed in this country's seed catalogs in 1806. There are some 20 distinct varieties of spinach, most of which have been developed in Scandinavian countries as implied by such characteristic names as Broad Flanders, Princess Juliana, King of Denmark, Viking and Hollandia. Bloomsdale Savoy and Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy do well here.

Berry Crop Successful

Doniphan county strawberry growers have had no cause to complain over the outcome of this year's crop. Four dollars a crate has been the top price paid thruout the whole season, which on account of the cool weather, has been drawn out longer than usual. Daily picking has been interrupted but little on account of rains so the entire crop has been harvested with a minimum of soft berries. Many growers have realized neat little fortunes from comparatively small acreage devoted to strawberries. The larger number of plants set out this spring have done exceptionally well with the abundant moisture they have had. Runners now are being put out profusely, insuring a good stand for next year.

Peach Prospects Bright

All along the Georgia peach crop has been reported short, and now comes a revised estimate which indicates a still further reduction over the original forecast. All of which augurs well for the peach growers in Doniphan county whose trees hang full. In fact, most trees have more peaches than they will ever mature unless some drastic thinning is done. Trees will break down with their heavy load unless this load is lessened. Thinning has many other advantages, too. One can pick off the damaged fruits and the entire crop may be brought to a more nearly equal size by getting rid of the undersized fruits. Thinning prevents exhaustion of the tree by overbearing and it also prevents every-other-year crop production.

Wage Army Worm War

A fine prospective peach crop here at Echo Glen Farm narrowly escaped ruin recently when it was attacked by army worms. When discovered the twigs and branches seemed alive with the crawling worms and the small, green peaches already had been damaged in large numbers. Two and sometimes three worms would attack one peach. We lost no time in staging a campaign for their control and three things were done immediately. First we sprayed the trees with a heavy dose of arsenate of lead. Then we cleared the space of grass and weeds immediately under the branches and scattered poison bran mash on the bare ground. Then we placed a sticky band around the trunk or lower branches of each tree.

These control measures were effective and for the time being the crop was saved. Nature has a way, however, of keeping these pests under control which is far more effective than anything mere man can do. Fortunately, the army worm is host to a parasite which is very destructive to it. Only a few days after the worms appeared evidence of the presence of this parasite was noticed. This was what, at first, looked like tufts of cotton down next to the ground in clumps of grass. On closer examination it was revealed that these white patches were colonies of tiny cocoons. Some of these were placed in a bottle for observation and in a few days small, wasp-like insects, but little larger than gnats, emerged from these pupae cases.

These beneficial insects lay their

eggs on the backs of the army worms and the eggs are held there by some sort of gumming substance. They hatch out a little maggot which bores its way thru the skin of its host, penetrates into the body, where it lives, nourishing itself upon the fatty matter and lymph, until it reaches full growth, destroying before it emerges some vital organ so as to cause the death of Mr. Army Worm.

Other Insects Troublesome

But army worms are not the only insects that have been giving us trouble here in Northeast Kansas. The larvae of the eight-spotted forester is a serious pest in many grape vineyards. It is a grayish colored worm which eats both the foliage and fruit of the grape. The adult is a shiny black moth with 8 conspicuous, yellow spots on its outspread wings. The grape root worm is another pest working in vineyards. It is damaging in two ways. The adult is a small gray beetle which eats on leaves and berries. This injury is serious enough but the worst damage is done by the larvae to the roots of the grape plant on which they feed. Insect pests are always more plentiful in a cool, wet spring following a drouth year and our experiences at this time are proving no exception to the rule.

Honored By Tour

That this section is recognized as an apple producing area of no little importance is proved by the fact that Doniphan county is included in the itinerary of a 20 day horticultural tour sponsored by the American Pomological Society which is scheduled to start from St. Louis on July 5. Visiting the Illinois fruit districts first, Doniphan county will be their second stop. Dinner will be served at Troy and after a tour of the orchards in the county the visitors will be taken in local cars to Falls City, Nebr., where they will again board their special train for the West.

Urge Apple Institute

A movement is on foot in this Missouri River apple district to organize an Apple Institute similar to those already in existence in other apple growing sections. With a big crop in prospect all over the country this year growers fear ruinously low prices and it is hoped that the planned campaign of newspaper and radio advertising will stimulate sales and consumption so that a fair price may be realized. If the idea as now outlined is carried out each grower in the district will contribute for this purpose 1/2 cent for every packed bushel he sells.

Blowing Land Is Listed

V. S. Crippen, Logan county agent, and the county commissioners were influential in getting 15 sections of blowing land listed in 1 day recently. They spent 2 days locating blowing areas and then contacted owners or tenants to get them to start listing on the following Monday.



"Phoeey! I knew him when he didn't have a back fence to sit on."

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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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EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES FOR LIGHT- Power Plants. Fifteen year life; five year unconditional guarantees. Low prices. Write for 30 day free trial offer. Bargains in complete lighting systems. See-Jay Company, 72 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. SPECIAL prices. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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PIGEONS: CLOSING OUT ENTIRE STOCK. White Kings, Giant Kings and Canerex, \$1.00 pair. Write Floyd Becker, Box 124, Olathe, Kan.

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FOR \$1 WE WILL PRINT AND MAIL YOU 100 bond letter heads and 100 envelopes prepaid. All kinds of printing at low cost. Case Printing Co., Wright City, Mo.

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FROG RAISING

RAISE GIANT FROGS! WE BUY! UNUSUAL offer to beginners. Free frog book! American Frog Raising (10-M) New Orleans, Louisiana.

WANT TO RENT

WANTED TO RENT: GOOD FARM, 160 acres or more, by experienced farmer with grown son. Have both tractor and horse drawn equipment. Address giving full particulars. C. C. Smith, Rt. 1, Bremen, Kan.

LAND AUCTION

WITH BETTER CROPS AND A NEW CYCLE of farm product prices, the demand for farm homes is increasing. The investor again recognizes land as the safest of all investments. The quickest and most economical way to sell land is at public auction. The Sutter Land Auction Company has sold more farms at auction than any other firm in the Middle West. Closing estates a specialty. Write for booklet giving plan and terms. Sutter Land Auction Company, Salina, Kan.

LAND-KANSAS

160 ACRES, 3 MILES TOWN, GOOD 7-ROOM house, barn, well fenced, \$5,000; one-third cash. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND-MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA FARM BARGAINS. WRITE stating type farm preferred. Small down payments. Balance terms. Gunderson, 3135 3rd Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

LAND-MISSOURI

23 ACRE MODERN DAIRY FARM. ADJOINS Neosho, Missouri. 8-room modern bungalow, dairy barn, two chicken houses, double garage, electric lights, city spring water and beautiful shade trees. One of the most desirable places in the Ozarks. Priced for quick sale or trade. C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kan.

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH- ern Railway Agricultural Empire. Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty Book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 702, Great Northern, St. Paul, Minn.

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARMS FOR SALE. We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on actual value. Sold on convenient terms. Favorable interest rate. No trades. Tell what locality you are interested in and we will mail you farm description. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES! WASHING- ton, Minnesota, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota and Montana. Farm income advancing but land prices still low. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

STOCK RANCHES FOR SALE NEAR BEAU- tiful Black Hills. A. E. Hinman, Rapid City, So. Dak.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

Farms' Faces Lifted

(Continued from Page 3)

sheet erosion continually swept away the "cream" of the soil. Lime is believed by Mr. Myers to be the best soil-builder for Sweet clover. He pointed out various places where it has made marked difference and he expects to use more of it.

There is an old rusty cable hung across the creek, where Mr. Myers takes visitors from one field to another. As one comes up the bank on the opposite side he is at the foot of a steep hill in a native pasture. This lies across the fence from the Myers farm. To stop rushing water from this steep slope, the Soil Conservation Service

built a diversion ditch. It runs along the line fence, and the area above it is seeded to alfalfa for a permanent crop.

Below this ditch is a field of wheat, with terraces which empty into a channel down a natural drainage thru the field. This channel has been planted to Bermuda grass. Part of this field was in soybeans in 1936, which were harvested for hay due to feed shortage, instead of using as green manure. Even so, the wheat where the soybeans were grown was much taller and thicker in early May.

Other terraces on the farm empty onto pasture sod. The fields, to a great extent, are irregular in shape, but they are being handled to preserve their productivity. Row crops have virtually

disappeared from the cropping plan. Alfalfa, wheat, soybeans, sowed feed, and some oats and rye, are harvested crops. Sweet clover and lespedeza are soil builders. Native pasture is an important item. The land lying between the Myers home and the main road is pasture by nature and topography. The farm livestock graze here, and are kept from leaving home by a substantial cattle gate. No effort is made to farm land that ought to be in grass.

One 15-acre field has 3 long and crooked terraces. The ridges were sowed to oats for convenience, while soybeans are being grown between the terraces.

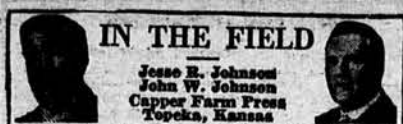
Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you and insures service.

Good Business Men

Two Thomas county 4-H club boys have insured their fine beef calves with the Kansas State Farm Bureau. These boys are John William Vawter and Wight Sims. While the maximum amount paid in the case of death is just \$50, still it gives protection.

Separator Loss Costly

One dairyman in the dairy herd improvement association of Northeast Kansas used a separator which he found had an average fat loss of \$8 a month. Over a period of 12 months' loss in fat he could have purchased a good separator for what he lost.



The Morris County Hereford Breeders Association are planning a picnic and tour in Morris county, August 18.

W. G. Buffington, proprietor of the Buffington Stock Farm at Geuda Springs, has a choice selection of purebred Shropshire bucks for sale. Fifteen head in all. Seven yearlings and the rest early spring bucks. They are good ones and sired by Oklahoma A. & M. College rams.

W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., authorizes us to announce October 20 as the date for the annual sale of Holstein breeders. The sale will be held at Maplewood Farm, near Herington, and any one desiring to consign should write Dr. Mott at Herington.

Henry J. Meierkord, Linn, Kan., Washington county, about 18 miles north of Clay Center, Kan., has three purebred young Holstein bulls that are ready for service and some registered cows and heifers for sale. Mr. Meierkord owns one of the high producing herds in northern Kansas.

Chester A. Stephens, Wakeeney, Kan., is advertising 12 registered Shorthorn cows with calves at side. The calves are by a Hultine bred bull. Here is your opportunity to get in the registered Shorthorn business. Look up the advertisement in this issue and plan to go and see them.

Chester A. Stephens, Wakeeney, Kan., is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer, 12 Shorthorn cows, registered, with calves at foot, sired by a Hultine bred bull. Mr. Stephens breeds both Polled and Horned Shorthorns. You had better write him about these registered cows and calves if you want to buy.

George Kidder, Bird City, Kan., is a northwest Kansas breeder of Duroc that are proving out for their purchasers. He has held a number of bred sow and gilt sales and his thick, low set easy feeding type pleases the farmers and stockmen in that section, so Bert Fowell, auctioneer says. He has a nice crop of spring pigs and he may make a bred sow and gilt sale this coming winter.

H. H. Cotton, St. John, Kan., Stafford county, writes as follows: Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. "I am very much pleased with the Milking Shorthorn bull calf I bought from the Parker Farms, Stanley, Kan. His sire, Lula's Clay King, is out of Gift's Lulu 3rd., R. M. cow, bred by Flintstone Farms. His dam is Lady Donie by Northwood Don 2nd., by Northwood Pride 4th."

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., writes that he attended the Hazlett dispersion sale at El Dorado recently and that he got a real "kick" out of it because his herd bull Rondas Rupert, one of Mr. Cottrell's leading herd sires, is a half brother to Hazford Rupert 51st, that sold in the sale for \$8,800. Mr. Cottrell is a pioneer Hereford breeder and his Blue Valley herd has been in existence in Marshall county over 40 years.

We have already received a nice lot of the livestock questionnaires sent out recently by the livestock department of Kansas Farmer. There are not many breeders over the state that have large surpluses of purebred animals of any breed that are for sale. But prices are sure to be good and the demand is unusually strong right now. If you have not filled in your list of stock that you want to sell please do so now and return to us at once.

Did you notice the announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer of the southeast Kansas Guernsey breeders consignment sale of registered and high grade Guernseys. It will be held in connection with a Guernsey show and about half of the offering will be registered heifers and the other half high grades. In addition to the heifers there will be 10 choice registered young bulls. If you are interested write to Lester Combs, Secretary, Parsons, Kan.

For registered Durocs, bred and developed by a breeder who has been improving the breed for 30 years, buy from W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., northwest of Emporia about 15 miles. It is one of the larger herds in the country and the home always of very choice bloodlines, representing the great Duroc families of the breed. Mr. Huston always has stock for sale. Bred sows and gilts, weanlings and boars of serviceable age. You can always depend on his having stock for sale.

Martin Claussen, Russell Kan., Russell county, a regular advertiser of registered Chester White hogs in Kansas Farmer, writes as follows: "Please keep my advertisement going in Kansas Farmer. We have for sale boars of serviceable age, weanling pigs, either sex, bred gilts to farrow the last of August and in September. We are five miles north of the refinery which is five miles west of Russell on highway 40." When you go to Colorado on your vacation, stop and see Mr. Claussen's Chester White herd.

W. W. Dole, of Canton in McPherson county, Kansas, has bred registered Shorthorns for over twenty years. His principal herd bull Browndale Favorite is a son of Browndale Sultan with a dam closely related to the noted prize winner Babton Corporal. A bull previously used was Silver Marshall, a son of Village Marshall, still another from the Regier herd. The Dole cattle have good breeding and the 25 cows bred and with calves at foot can be bought reasonable. Also a choice selection of young bulls.

E. H. Inman, Altamont, Kan., Labette county, is advertising Shropshire rams for sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer. These rams are of the very best of blood lines, McKerrow breeding and will be priced very reasonably considering the fine quality and breeding. Mr. Inman purchased from Mr. McKerrow, Penankie, Wis., a pair of nice ewes for \$50 each, to start his flock with and has bought bucks of him since. Shropshires are not very plentiful that are for sale and if you want a nice ram you better write Mr. Inman at once.

During the early part of 1936 Dwight C. Diver of Chanute, Kan., began assembling a herd of registered Shorthorns. He bought about 100 head of cows and heifers and now they are calving on his farms, located in the vicinity of Chanute. The land to be devoted to the cattle breeding includes the famous Painter 1000 acre ranch in Bourbon county. The cattle have all been tested and retested for TB and abortion. Some culling is being done and the herd is rapidly coming to

be one of the good herds of Eastern Kansas. Forty head of last seasons calf crop was sold after being fattened for the stock market. This is to be the permanent policy of the operations, that is to sell about fifty per cent for breeders and send the rest to the fat stock market. More will be said about this herd in later issues of Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist.

If you are in the market for an Angus bull that is ready right now for service, that is all that you will be looking for in an individual and that has back of him all that you can desire in bloodlines of the great Angus families, then visit L. E. Laffin's splendid herd at Crab Orchard, Nebr., about north of Seneca, Nemaha county, Kan. A representative of the livestock department of Kansas Farmer visited the herd in April and says the bulls are really an excellent lot and priced very reasonable. Write for prices and arrange to visit the herd.

Buffington & Son, well known breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle, have over 100 head of females now on their fine stock farm, located near Geuda Springs, Kan. Seventy-five head are of breeding age. This year's calf crop numbers about 40, all of them on creep feeders. Most of them sired by Browndale Sultan and Monarch 2nd. Both bulls of quality and rich breeding. Fifty per cent of the bulls grown by the Buffingtons last year were turned into steers and sold for calf club projects. Plans are being made by local Shorthorn breeders living in Northern Oklahoma and Southern Kansas to hold a big stock show and sale in Arkansas City during the month of October. The Arkansas City Chamber of Commerce is assisting in the undertaking. Anyone interested in consigning Shorthorns to this sale should write W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Fred V. Bowles, of Walnut in Neosho county, Kansas, has been breeding dual purpose and milking bred Shorthorns for over fifteen years. The cows in herd are largely close up in breeding to the noted bull Hollandale Marshall. Along with the assortment of young cows and bulls he offers is the red bull Oxford Signet, a grandson of Glenside Dairy King. The cows are bred and reasonable prices are being made on them in order to reduce the herd. The young bulls are reds and roans and one white. The bulls are sired by Bellitone, a grandson of Hollandale Marshall. The Bowles cows have a composite butterfat test of above 4.5. The bull now to be used exclusively in the herd is Rainbow Supreme 5th by Supermacy. Other bulls that have been used in the herd include Dully Knowles. The herd has had continuous tests for TB and abortion.

Due to the fact that the southern Kansas farmers were in the midst of harvest, the Kansas delegation was small at the O. B. Tolson Holstein sale held at Bartlesville, Okla., on June 18. W. H. Mott was the heaviest buyer from Kansas. Oklahoma and Texas took most of the offering. The Terra Blanca Farms at Canyon City, Texas, bought heavily. Oklahoma Piebe Johanna, a very choice six year old cow sold for the top price going to Terra Blanca Farms at \$250. Mount Rega farms, Big Cabin, Okla., bought several tops. The 76 females, baby calves, old cows, and all, sold for \$5,537.50. The two herd bulls and several young bulls brought the total to about \$6,000. A large part of the cows were a good ways off from freshening, and in most instances breeding dates could not be furnished. Col. Ed. Herrick did an excellent job of selling, assisted by Dr. Mott as pedigree interpreter.

Wednesday, July 21, is the date of the Odus Williams dispersion sale of registered Jersey cattle. This herd has been established for over twenty years and for several years butterfat records were kept and the fine quality of rich milk has gone to the residents of the home town for many years. But Mr. Williams is leaving the farm and so the cattle will all be dispersed on the above date. The blood lines is all that could be expected in any Jersey auction. Twenty head of good young cows sell all in milk and all bred again to the good young herd bull Financial Fern's Lad Victor. The twenty heifers that sell are also by this bull. The two used just before this one was Financial Beach Lad, a grandson of Financial Countess. The dam of Financial Beach made three Kansas State records. Every well known family is represented in the offering and because they were kept in a dairy herd and everyone stood on her own merit, none but the best were kept. Every animal on the farm except the herd bull was bred by Mr. Williams. None older than six years old. Write quick for catalog. Everything TB and abortion tested. The farm is located on Highway 60, twelve miles southeast of Fredonia and four miles west of Neodesha. About 50 miles west of the Missouri-Kansas state line.

The least important thing about the Robert H. Hazlett Hereford dispersal sale at El Dorado, Kan., was the prices received. Of much greater importance was the wide distribution of the cattle. Texas, Oklahoma and California were among the states best represented by buyers. The big sale tent was said to have a seating capacity of three to four thousand persons and was always full and standing room at a premium. Fitted with loud speakers, it was always easy to hear the voice of the auctioneer and announcements made about individual animals. S. R. McKelvie of Lincoln, Nebr., the first speaker in opening the sale Tuesday, paid a high tribute to Mr. Hazlett and Col. A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Nebr., said in opening the sale: "This is more than just a public sale because we are



Jesse R. Johnson, Livestock Dept., Kansas Farmer

gathered here to distribute the fruits of the labor of a great builder." The thought caught the attention of the crowd and remained with them throughout the sale. Tuesday, June 15, the first day of the sale, 160 lots sold for \$95,000 and after an hour's selling the second day the \$100,000 mark was reached, with a general average of \$600. Just after noon the highest price paid for one lot, 10 head of the best cattle in the sale, the show herd, sold to Harper & Turner of Oklahoma, for \$18,800, with a half dozen contenders for the group from several states and Canada. Hazlett Tone 76th, sire of much of the highest selling part of the sale, also went to Harper & Turner for \$6,800. Frank Graham, Kansas City, Mo., owner of a nice herd of registered Herefords in eastern Kansas, bought a choice bull for \$800. Sand Springs, Okla., also secured a bull for \$800. Hazford Tone 134th, born Jan. 3, 1936, went to Claud L. Heard of Texas for \$6,000.

KANSAS FARMER
Publication Dates, 1937

July	3-17-31
August	14-28
September	11-25
October	9-23
November	6-20
December	4-18

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

The undefeated show cow, Bonita Zata, grand champion at the International last year, sold for \$3,100 to R. L. Wilson, Prescott, Arizona. The offering was so uniform in quality and fitting that it was hard at times for visitors to understand the wide difference in prices paid. Men in a position to know pronounced it easily the greatest sale ever held in America from the standpoint of the good it will do the cattle industry, because of the wide distribution in widely separated sections of the country. Secretary R. J. Kindzer of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo., and his assistant, B. M. Anderson, were important factors in the management of the sale. Wm. Conell, responsible more than any other living man for the greatness and prominence of the herd, accepted modestly the praise given him when introduced to the big audience. Mr. Conell has been with the herd more than 35 years. After three days selling the sale closed Thursday when it was announced that the 643 animals had sold for a total of \$305,670.00. It was stated that buyers were there from 30 states and Canada. In his provision for dispersal of this great herd in his will Mr. Hazlett evidently considered the greater good that could be done by scattering them among hundreds of breeders in widely separated sections of the country. It was said Thursday evening that there were 547 transactions during the three days sale in disposing of the 643 head of cattle.

My old friend, H. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan., writes me as follows: "Jesse I don't see you down this way as often as in former years. I want to do some more advertising in Kansas Farmer and want it about the same size as I had a few weeks ago. Johnson I am offering some splendid young bulls in this advertisement, also some open heifers and some cows that will freshen soon. I am very anxious to move these bulls before I start on the fair circuit. These bulls have good production back of them and will make a splendid showing for themselves at any of the fairs if the purchaser desires to show them. At our east central Kansas parish show we again had the senior champion bull, which we are offering to sell to avoid inbreeding. We also had the grand champion bull in the show and he will be in our show herd on the circuit this fall. We also bred the grand champion bull shown in the south central Kansas parish show at Harper this spring. We also have one of the only sons of You'll Do's Volunteer in the state and he is out of an imported daughter of Xenia Sultan." Mr. Knoepfel has sent me much other interesting data about this splendid Kansas Jersey herd, but we will print it in some other issue. But I would like to say this in this little writeup of Mr. Knoepfel's herd, that if you are in the market for a good young bull for a future herd sire and that is ready for light service now, you better write him at once.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle
July 21—Odus Williams, Neodesha, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
Sept. 29—Southeast Kansas Breeders Club, Lester Combs, Secretary, Parsons, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 30—Kansas Ayrshire Club, Hillsboro, Kan. Sales committee: Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Ralph B. Jamison, Wichita and Marion Velthoen, Manhattan.

Holstein Cattle
Oct. 20—Breeders consignment sale, Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager.

Do It This Way

Farmers keeping careful records and accounts have been undecided where to credit payments coming under the federal soil conservation program. Under the wheat, corn-hog, and other programs which were in force before the soil plan took effect, payments were credited to these divisions of the business.

Concerning SCA money, J. A. Hodges, of the Kansas State College economics department, recommends crediting to crops in general. This seems the best way of breaking down the funds and keeping them out of the miscellaneous column. Complete information about the circumstances under which money is paid ought to be listed.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire.
Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Reg. Chester Whites
Serviceable Boars, weanling pigs, either sex. Bred gilts to farrow last of Aug. and Sept. 5 miles west on 46, 5 miles north of Russell. Martin Claussen, Russell, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Reg. Duroc Boars
Ready for service. Three of them early spring boars, one a tried 2-year-old boar. Priced right.
A. DOHM & SON, Grinnell (Gove Co.), Kan.

30 BRED GILTS
Superior bloodlines. Bred all ages, rugged, heavy bodied, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type kind. Shipped on approval, reg. Stamp for catalog. Photos.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Bulls
for sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. Tb. and Bang's accredited.
TOM COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

Guernsey Consignment Sale
Southeast Kansas breeders announce second annual sale of registered and grade Guernseys, Sept. 29, 1937. For information write
LESTER COMBS, Secy., PARSONS, KAN.

Start in Guernseys
Eight choice heifer calves and two registered bull calves for sale. Excellent foundation stock. Can ship in crates. Priced for quick sale.
LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

JERSEY CATTLE

4 Snappy Jersey Bulls
Just ready for light service and a splendid 3-year-old bull. Some open heifers, and cows soon to freshen. All bred at the Knoepfel Jersey Farm, Colony, Kan. Write for price and pedigree, or better, come and see.
H. H. KNOEPFEL, COLONY, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

FOR SALE
BROWN SWISS BULLS
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNNYMEDE
HOMESTEAD ORMSBY
A 3-year-old bull out of the prize winning herd of C. L. Edwards. A Red Book Animal.
JOHN FISHER, BAZAAR, KAN.

Dressler's Record Bulls
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 638 lbs. fat.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBOW, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bred Cows—Young Bulls
6 young cows bred to a grandson of Glenside Dairy King. Cows sired by a grandson of Hollandale Marshall. 3 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, by a grandson of Hollandale Marshall. Federal tested for TB, and abortion.
Fred V. Bowles, Walnut (Neosho Co.), Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Scotch Shorthorns for Sale
Herd Sire—Browndale Favorite. Former Sires—Babton's Fame, A. L. Senator, Marian Marshall. 16 choice bulls, 8 to 16 mo. old, price \$50 to \$75 each. 25 cows bred, some calves at foot. Write at once.
W. W. Dole, Canton (McPherson Co.), Kan.

12 Reg. Shorthorn Cows
with calves at side. Calves by a Hultine bred bull. They are for sale.
CHESTER A. STEPHENS, WAKEENEY, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Browndales
Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Half broke.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, FLEVNA, KAN.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

FOR SALE Choice Reg. Bulls and Females
J. E. LAFLIN
Box 102 Crab Orchard, Nebr.

BELGIAN HORSES

REG. BELGIAN HORSES
JUSTAMERE STOCK FARM
J. F. Begert, Owner
Topeka Kansas

SHEEP

PUREBRED SHROPSHIRE BUCKS
15 good ones, half of them yearlings, rest early spring bucks. Sired by Okla. A. M. College rams. All of good quality.
Buffington Farms, Geuda Springs, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams
for sale. McKerrow Blood Lines. Write at once to
E. H. INMAN, ALTAMONT, KAN.

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

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

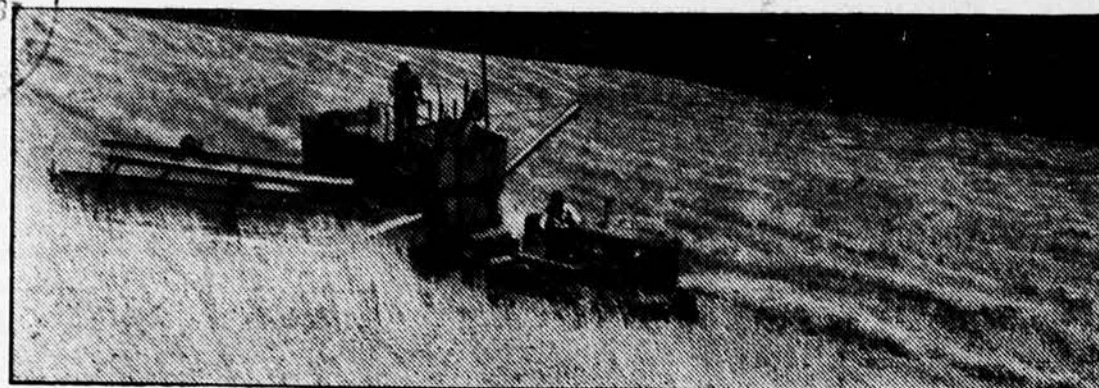
SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas
John W. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



Reaping a Harvest of Savings

A DOLLAR saved on operating expenses buys just as much as a dollar made by selling wheat. Any saving you can make is a "money crop" well worth harvesting. Tractor operation is one of your main expenses, and any saving you make there amounts to a good deal of money in a year.

Many farmers tell us they reduced tractor expense after they started using Conoco Germ Processed Oil. This patented oil, they say, gives a four-way saving: 1. A fill runs more hours with less make-up oil; 2. the motor gets less wear and lasts more years; 3. there are less repairs to make; 4. fuel consumption is less because a motor kept in good shape does not waste fuel.

"I have used Conoco Oils for a number of years," writes Mr. Howard K. Woodbury, who owns a 1200-acre farm in Osage County, Kansas. "When Germ Processed Oil was introduced, I tried it and have continued to use it exclusively for about seven years except for several instances when I tried other well-known oils. In no case did the other oils do as good a job as the Germ Processed."



Mr. Woodbury, on his fine saddle horse, and his daughters playing at running his two Farmall tractors

"I successfully operate my two Farmall tractors for 100 hours or more to the change of oil when using Germ Processed, whereas with other oils I have to change at 50 to 60 hours. Comparable results have been secured in my 1936 Ford Coach and 1936 Oldsmobile pickup."

Even old tractors can be run economically on Germ Processed Oil, as a letter from Mr. C. A. Wilcox, of Adel, Iowa, shows:

"My son and myself were induced to use your Germ Processed Oil in our tractor. We were a little doubtful about using an oil that cost as much as Germ Processed Oil, because our tractor was seven years old and we figured the oil consumption would be too great."

"Beg to advise that on our Spring plowing we used 825 gallons of your Demand Gasoline and only six

gallons of your No. 40 Germ Processed Oil, and it was really the hardest kind of usage as we ran the tractor 24 hours a day, which would not even give the oil a chance to cool off. Both my son and myself are 100% for Germ Processed Oil."

Tractors lubricated with Germ Processed Oil give long years of service with few repairs, according to Mr. R. H. Jones, of Rigby, Idaho, who farms 540 acres and custom threshes about 90,000 bushels of wheat a year. Mr. Jones writes:

"We purchased a McCormick-Deering WK-40 tractor last Fall. However, we had the tractor we traded in for seven years. It was a McCormick-Deering 10-20. We used Conoco Germ Processed Oil exclusively for the seven years, and the only work done on the motor during that entire time which could be classed as a major repair was one valve-grind job. When we traded in the 10-20 last Fall, after giving it seven years of good hard work, it seemed to run as good as it ever did. The only reason we traded it in was because we needed a larger tractor to run our Case threshing machine, which we had been running with a steam engine."

There is a reason for the longer service and better protection you get with Germ Processed Oil. It is the only oil that actually Oil-Plates every working surface in a motor. That lasting Oil-Plating will not drain down or rub off, and it can carry a far heavier "load" than any plain oil-film. Germ Processed Oil gives you Oil-Plating on every motor part in addition to the regular oil-film.

Let your Conoco Agent bring you a supply of Germ Processed Oil. He can deliver it in barrels, handy 5-gallon covered buckets and in dust-proof 1 and 5-quart cans.

To Our Farm Customers

We try to anticipate your needs in fuels and lubricants, especially at this time of year. And we will do our best to get around and see how everybody is getting along with the season's work. If you need something in a hurry, though, just remember we are at the other end of the phone and can get a truck out to your place double quick. Call on us.

Your Conoco Agent

The Story of GREASE

No. 5—Greases on the Farm

The modern farm is really a manufacturing plant, operated with many kinds of specialized machinery. So it is just as important for a farmer to use fine quality greases, each made specifically for its job, as it is for a manufacturer. Good lubrication is so important in factories and mills that most of them employ engineers to select and test lubricants for the plant's expensive machinery.

Your Conoco Agent can serve you as a lubrication engineer, for he knows the type of lubricant needed for each job and can supply Conoco Greases especially made to do their jobs well.

Every Conoco Grease for farm use has been work-tested in the farm equipment for which it is recommended. And the thorough testing of all Conoco Greases before they leave Continental's grease plant guarantees first quality.



Conoco Greases are accurately measured by machinery and packed in sturdy containers that enable you to keep the grease clean during the time you are using it.

Among the Conoco Greases that your Conoco Agent can supply you are:

Conoco Pressure Lubricant—for chassis bearings on cars, trucks and tractors and for pressure-gun-lubricated bearings on combines, plows, harrows and listers.

Conoco Sujind Grease—for universal joints on cars and trucks.

Conoco Pumplube—for water pumps on cars, trucks and tractors.

Conoco Racelube—for wheel bearings on cars, trucks and tractors; for truck-wheel bearings and clutch collar bearings on combine harvesters; and for grease cups and ball bearings on light plants.

Conoco Transmission Oils—for cars and trucks, and for oil-tight reduction-gear cases on tractors and combines.

Conoco Cup Grease—for combine harvesters, binders, corn shellers, drills, listers, mowers, pumping engines, etc.

Conoco Black Oil—for exposed gears and chains on tractors and combines.

Conoco Axle Grease—for axle bearings on harrows, drills, listers, mowers, rakes and threshing machines.

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 pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

Blocks Keep Belt at Right Tension



When you do belt work with a rubber-tired tractor, use this idea submitted by Clell Spoering of Norfolk, Neb. Make two wedge-shaped blocks about three feet long, with a one-foot rise, to put under back wheels, as sketched. If belt stretches, the tractor backs down the block and keeps belt always at right tension. Mr. Spoering says he saves fuel by using the blocks.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

